

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 9, 1968/Vaisakha 19, 1890
(Saka)

— — —
The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Agricultural Bank for Credit to Farmers

*1737. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the desirability of opening an agricultural bank to give credit to farmers for purchase of super-phosphate being produced at Debari Zinc Smelter has been examined ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or 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) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Agricultural credit to farmers for the purchase of fertilisers, including super-phosphate, is mainly provided by the primary cooperative societies with the help of borrowings from the District Cooperative Banks and the Reserve Bank of India. Non-member farmers are allowed short-term loan by the State Governments for the issue of fertilisers in kind. These arrangements are

supplemented by the Central Government in the form of short-term loans for the purchase, stocking and distribution of inputs. Loans are also given by the Centre for advancing taccavi to the farmers. This assistance is however sanctioned in response to specific requests received from the State Governments from time to time. A total provision of Rs. 105 crores has been made in the Central budget for short-term loans to the States for purchase and marketing of fertilisers and other inputs.

The indigenous production of phosphatic fertilisers is not taken over into the Central Fertiliser Pool and producers, such as the Zinc Smelter at Debari, are free to market their produce as they like. In view of the accumulation of stocks at the production centres, the Central Government advised the States in a recent circular [(copy attached) *Placed in Library. See No. LT-1045/68*] to build up their full requirements of phosphatic fertilisers for the ensuing Kharif season. Since then the despatches have been speeded up to relieve accumulation of stocks at Debari and elsewhere.

With the movement of stocks to the wholesale and retail points, it is expected that the cooperative credit, alongwith the special loan facilities offered to the farmers, will be available in adequate quantity. There is no proposal to disturb these arrangements or open an Agricultural Bank to disburse fertiliser credit.

श्री बेनीशंकर शर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य सदन के टेबल पर रक्खा है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि :

"The indigenous production of phosphatic fertilisers is not taken over into the Central Fertiliser Pool and producers such as the Zinc at Debari, are free to market their produce as they like. In view of the accumulation of stocks at the production centres, the

Central Government advised the States in a recent circular to build up their full requirements of phosphatic fertilisers for the ensuing Kharif season."

अब एक और तो हमारे यहां फटिलाइजर की कमी के कारण उसमें ब्लैकमार्केट हो रही है और दूसरी ओर उसको सेंट्रल फटिलाइजर पूल में नहीं लिया जा रहा है और जो अतिरिक्त स्टॉक पड़ा हुआ है देवरी के जिक स्मेल्टर कारखाने में उसको वह स्टेट्स को उठाने के लिए ऐडवाइज कर रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से कि क्या उन स्टेट्स ने उनकी ऐडवाइज के मुताबिक खाद को उठा लिया है? अगर उठा लिया है तो वह किस भाव से किसानों को दे रही है? जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ उदयपुर में फटिलाइजर की कमी नहीं है। यह युक्तिसंगत है कि जहां खाद पैदा होती है वहां के किसानों को ही वह मुहैया की जाय। अगर किसानों को वहाँ फटिलाइजर मिले तो वह दो तीन फसलें पैदा कर सकता है। वहीं के किसानों को खाद मिले इसकी व्यवस्था करने के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I submit for the information of the hon. Member that, at the moment, there is no shortage of fertilisers, and their availability is very easy. If the hon. Member wants some quantities of fertilisers for Udaipur, we are prepared to earmark the quantities. As I said, they are freely available.

श्री बेणोशंकर शर्मा : आज के स्टेट्समैन की खबर के अनुसार हम देखते हैं कि हमारे इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद देश विदेश में घूम रहे हैं और फटिलाइजर का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये विदेशियों को आमंत्रित कर रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ हम विदेशियों को कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये बुला रहे हैं वहाँ अपने ही देश में राजस्थान में जो खेतड़ी में कापर प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहा है वहाँ पर 600 टन सल्फ्यूरिक

ऐसिड प्रति दिन बाइ-प्रोडक्ट के तौर पर पैदा होगा, जिससे करीब 2 लाख टन ट्रिपल सुपर फास्फेट फटिलाइजर पैदा होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कारखाने को चालू करने में इतना बिलम्ब क्यों किया जा रहा है, और आप कब तक उम्मीद करते हैं इस फटिलाइजर कारखाने को आरम्भ कर देंगे?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member should be kind enough to address this question to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : The hon. Minister has said that the fertilisers are available in the country and that the farmers can get them without any difficulty. But the point is that, as you are aware, Sir, the farmers are not able to get them in time at their doors. In view of that fact, may I know whether the Minister is prepared to make arrangements, so that fertilisers can be stored in every co-operative at the village level?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a general question and does not pertain to the main question which is about super-phosphate produced at Debari Zinc Smelter.

SHRI UMANATH : The question relates to giving credit to farmers to enable them to purchase all these things. In so far as credit is concerned, unless the credit reaches the poorer section of the farmers, the purpose will be defeated. The first survey, rural credit survey by the Reserve Bank, revealed that the whole scheme had failed. Subsequently, a pilot scheme for crop loans to enable the poorer farmers to purchase...

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking something else...

SHRI UMANATH : I am dealing with credit. Here, Sir, if the credit is given, it must reach the poorer farmers. There also, the Reserve Bank has held that these credits do not reach the poorer farmers and they are concerned either by the rich landlords or by the moneylenders themselves to recover their loans. I would like to know in this respect what concrete

steps Government propose to take to see that whatever credit is given for the purchase of fertilisers reaches the poorer farmers and are not cornered by anybody.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member has raised a much wider question.

May I say that, as far as lifting of fertilisers from the factories is concerned, Government has first of all provided Rs. 105 crores for advancing loans to the State Governments, so that the State Governments are enabled to lift the fertilisers.

Secondly, if the co-operative societies take the fertilisers, to the extent of 90 per cent of the price of fertilisers they are in a position to get reimbursement either from the apex bank or Reserve Bank.

As far as the other question is concerned, namely, that we have to ensure that they reach the poorer farmers, it is a very valid point, but the crop-loan system takes care of this.

सहकारी बैंक तथा ऋण समितियों

*1738. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहकारी बैंकों तथा ऋण समितियों की संख्या काफी कम हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस स्थिति को सुधारने तथा उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) There has been a reduction in the number of Central Co-operative Banks and primary agricultural credit societies. There has, however, been an increase in the number of Central and Primary Land Development/Mortgage Banks.

(b) and (c). The reduction in the number of central cooperative banks and primary agricultural credit societies has been effected as a matter of deliberate policy for promoting a viable cooperative credit structure by amalgamating uneconomic units. In the matter of Land Development/Mortgage Banks, the increase in their number is due to the fact that some years back the greater part of the country was not served by such Banks, and, therefore, many new units had to be set up.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या यह ठीक है कि 30 जून, 1966 को इन सहकारी बैंकों और ऋण समितियों का जितना वॉकिंग कैपिटल था उसका 44 प्रतिशत वह था जो उधार से लिया गया था, और क्या यह इस बात का प्रमाण नहीं है कि कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी और ग्रूप के बैंक जनता में लोकप्रिय नहीं हो रहे हैं जिससे इतने वर्ष बाद भी वापस पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The figure shows that there has been an increase in the said capital after 1962-63. There is also an increase in the loan operations.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : इस तरह की सोसायटी के काम का मूल्य केवल इसी बात पर नहीं आंका जाना चाहिये कि वह कितना ऋण दे रही है, बल्कि यह भी देखना चाहिये कि कितना ऋण उनको वापस मिल रहा है। क्या यह ठीक है कि 30 जून, 1966 तक जितना ऋण दिया गया था उसका 18.7 प्रतिशत ओवर ड्यू पड़ा हुआ है और उसकी रिकवरी नहीं हो पाई है ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : It is true that in certain States the overdue position is not satisfactory, and that is because of the drought situation that obtained for the last two years consecutively. But in other States also we are taking measures to see that the over-due position improves as far as possible.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐग्रीकल्चर परपोजेज के लिये कंट्री

में कितने लोन की जरूरत है और उसमें बैंक के जरिये कितना दिया जाता है और वह मनी-लैंडर्स से कितने परसेंट में पैसा लेते हैं ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : It does not arise out of this question, but I can answer it. We are meeting nearly 35 per cent of the loan requirements in the rural areas.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : The report is that 87 per cent of the agriculturists still take loans from the moneylenders. I want to know what is the percentage that the Government is giving.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Nearly 35 per cent of the loan requirements of the villagers is met through co-operative societies, and there is scope for improvement.

SHRI RANGA : Who discovered this ? From which report ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : It is a fact ; it is not a discovery.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : May I know whether it is fact that the total share of bank credit owned by the scheduled banks has gone up considerably in the recent past, resulting in the reduction of the activities of co-operative banks and sometimes compelling these co-operative banks to merge themselves with the scheduled banks, and if so, what are the main reasons for it ? Is it not because of the fact that the Government has not given enough protection to these co-operative banks to withstand the competition of the scheduled banks, and if so, what steps do Government propose to take to protect these co-operative banks from the competition of the scheduled banks ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : It does not arise out of this question.

SHRI UMANATH : It does. The hon. Member has suggested one reason for the number of co-operative societies and loan societies having considerably gone down and asks whether it is true. Let him answer it. Or if he wants notice, let him say that.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The reduction in the number of co-operative societies is due to the policy pursued by Government. We have been consolidating various co-operative societies into viable societies. That is why the number has gone down. It does not mean anything as implied in the question. On the contrary, the loan operations have been increasing and share capital also is increasing.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : In the attempt to make co-operative societies viable, many viable societies have been broken up and new societies created, but nothing has been provided in places where viable societies were working. What were the criteria in judging whether a co-operative society was viable or not ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : We have circulated the criteria on the basis of which consolidation should take place. There are four : societies should have the ability to have their own offices ; they should also have the ability to appoint a full-time paid secretary ; they should contribute to reserves on the scale considered necessary, and they should have the ability to pay a reasonable return on capital.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : A startling disclosure has been made by the Powerloom Inquiry Commission that was set up in West Bengal in 1957 ; it has been alleged that Rs. 50 lakhs of loans given by the Union Government have been misappropriated. Yesterday in the *Hindustan Standard*, the following has come out :

“Most of the hundred powerloom co-operative societies set up in West Bengal during the Second and Third Five Year Plans are on the point of breaking down as a result of being run by some ‘selling agents’ from the Burrabazar business under an unwritten lease for about 8 years. The agents who run the co-operative societies also dodged taxes to the tune of several lakhs of rupees for years together.

“Some of the top hats in the Co-operative department are also learnt to have been involved in the affair. The Union Government had sanctioned

Rs. 50 lakhs for these 100 co-operative societies. Each of the societies had been given 16 powerlooms and it had been decided that these units would employ 5,000 weavers... The Union Government had also agreed to give 6,000 more powerlooms to West Bengal during the Fourth Five year Plan.

"The selling agents used to pay Rs. 1 lakh a year to the Societies as wages of the weavers and other sundry expenditure. It was alleged that Rs. 40,000 of this amount went to the promoters...

MR. SPEAKER : Will he stop it now at least or shall I call other some member ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This is about loan societies.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Tulshidas Jadhav.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Question hour—no point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Then on a point of submission. I have a right to make my submissions. You should hear me

MR. SPEAKER : If he starts reading newspapers, what can I do.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I think you are making a fool of me. The question related to co-operative banks and loan societies categorically. I am asking a question relating to the state of affairs in powerloom co-operative societies in West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : Whenever I call the hon. Member to put a supplementary, he starts reading a newspaper or some other thing and asking something else. My ringing the bell does not help. If he asks a straight supplementary, I would be very happy. But that is not what he does.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Am I creating a precedent ? You have been tolerant

to other members in this respect when they have read out long documents. I am not creating any precedent.

May I know whether it is a fact that the report that has been revealed by the Commission that Rs. 50 lakhs of Union Government loans given to West Bengal co-operative loan societies have been misappropriated ? If so, what steps are Government going to take in that respect ?

MR. SPEAKER : Very good. Nobody will object to that.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I require notice.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : We have also to ascertain what the UF Government did about it.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : सोसायटी से कर्ज लेना काश्तकार को क्यों कम करना पड़ा है। तकाबी, बँडिंग, बावड़ी कर्ज आदि कितने ही कर्ज उसके सिर पर हैं और साल में एक दम उसको इन कर्जों को चुकाना पड़ता है। इतना ही नहीं, मौनोपोली परचेज होने से वहीं उसका कर्जा कटवा दिया जाता है। सोसायटी का जो कर्जा होता है उसको चुकाने की उसके पास ताकत नहीं रहती है। इसलिए वह सोसायटी से कर्जा लेने की स्थिति में नहीं रहता है। इसी वजह से मैम्बरशिप भी सोसायटीज की कम हो गई है और इनका नम्बर भी कम हो है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने क्या इंतजाम किया है ताकि वह फर्टिलाइजर आदि चीजें भी सोसायटी से ले लिया करे ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : We are improving the procedure so that the farmers can get loans quickly from the societies. If he looks at the figures, he will realise that we have been giving loans increasingly. Over the last year, we have given loans to the tune of Rs. 540 crores. This year it will be increased to Rs. 590 crores. So he can see that the societies are doing their best to provide loans to farmers.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : The hon. Minister stated that the 'overdues' position is not satisfactory and he also gave the reasons. Are Government aware that these overdues are mainly due to misuses and abuses by *benami* loans, particularly agricultural loans? If so, are Government taking any action to rectify the position so that these *benami* transactions do not occur?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I have already said it is the responsibility of State Governments to take action to recover loans. It is a fact that the 'overdues' position is rather unsatisfactory in many States. We have been asking the State Governments to take steps in this regard.

SHRI A. V. PATIL : The district Central co-operative banks and the Land Development banks are doing their best to advance loans to farmers. But these loans are meagre. Even in States like Gujarat, Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra where the co-operative movement has made good progress, loan facilities are poor. In view of this fact, it is not desirable or advisable to ask the scheduled banks to give more credit to the farmers, so that the Co-operative banks are not burdened.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Last year, the land development banks gave something like Rs. 80 crores of loans to farmers and in 1968-69 it is proposed to increase it to Rs. 100 crores. In addition to that we have requested the joint stock and scheduled banks also to come forward to assist the agricultural operations.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : It is not enough for the Minister to say that the responsibility of collection is on the State Governments. The entire co-operative movement including the co-operative banks are controlled and directed by the Centre. May I, therefore, know whether there is any provision for obtaining adequate security for repayment of overdues and if so, what are the types of provisions? If that be the case, what steps have the various State Governments taken in the knowledge of the Central Government to implement those provisions of security for recovering? I also want to know what would be the

percentage of bad debts, in the opinion of the Central Government, in respect of the past overdues?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I should like to correct the misconception of the hon. Member. We do not control or direct the co-operative movement. It is not correct to say that the Centre interferes in the co-operative movement as such. But we do take interest in the matter of realisation of dues. We have instructed the State Government. It is the State Government's responsibility in this matter to collect the dues and various steps are being taken by the State Government. The other aspect is about security. Certainly when loans are given security is taken. Only recently we have changed the pattern of assistance to farmers. Up to a point we have been saying that there has got to be liberalisation in the loan assistance but that has nothing to do with the overdues position. The overdues position is such because of various other factors. If the hon. Member studies the State Acts, he will know what steps are taken under the Act for the collection of overdues.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The answer is not complete. What steps have been taken to implement the provision about securities so that overdues are collected.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I shall draw the attention of the State Governments to this matter.

SHRI N. T. DAS : What are the minimum amounts which are given for short-term and long-term loans?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The amounts relate to the needs of the farmers; it also depends upon the acreage of crops, yield, etc. It varies from place to place.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा जो कर्जा दिया जाता है, वह सिर्फ जमीन रखने वालों को दिया जाता है, बेजमीन और कम जमीन वालों को अपनी खेती के लिए कर्जा नहीं मिलता है और जमीन वाले सहकारी समितियों से कर्ज लेकर उसको नाजायज सूद

पर देकर गांवों में महाजनी करते हैं; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बात को अनिवार्य कर देगी कि सारे देश में सभी पंचायतों में बेजमीनों, कम जमीन वालों और खेत मजदूरों की अलग सहकारी समितियां कायम की जायें और उनको कर्जा दिया जाये ? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में गत वर्ष बेजमीनों और खेत मजदूरों को जो कर्जा दिया गया, उसकी वसूली का अनुपात जमीन वालों की तुलना में ज्यादा है।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The loan system we have introduced will take care of this aspect. Even tenants can have loans from the co-operative societies.

श्री शिवनारायण : जब हम बैंकों में डिपॉजिट करते हैं, तो हमको चार, साढ़े चार परसेंट इन्ट्रेस्ट मिलता है, लेकिन हमको नौ परसेंट देना पड़ता है। मंत्री महोदय क्लैरिफाई करें कि इतना डिफरेंस क्यों है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने लैंडलेस पेजेन्ट्स के बारे में पूछा है।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : We have schemes for co-operative farming to give lands to the landless people. We are not giving loans to the landless unless they are tenants... (Interruptions).

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : There is an arrangement for giving loan to persons who have no property to mortgage to the co-operative banks and in ordinary parlance are not credit-worthy. They can get some loans if two members of the co-operative stand surety for them.

गोरक्षा समिति

+

*1739. श्री निहाल सिंह :

श्री रामावलार शर्मा :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त गोरक्षा

समिति के एक सदस्य, जगतगुरु शंकराचार्य, ने हाल में अपने भाषण में सरकार पर आरोप लगाया है कि गोरक्षा के राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न पर हिन्दुओं की भावनाओं की अवहेलना करते हुए सरकार ने हटधर्मी का रवैया अपनाया हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने पुनः गोरक्षा आन्दोलन आरम्भ करने की धमकी दी है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त समिति के कार्य में कुछ गतिरोध पैदा हो गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Government have not received any communication from Jagatguru Shankaracharya making any observation to the effect that Government had adopted an obstinate attitude on the question of cow protection. A section of the Press reported Jagatguru Shankaracharya's speech purporting to start an agitation under certain circumstances.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना से अब तक काऊ-स्लाटर की संख्या हिन्दुस्तान में बढ़ी है ; यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The number of cows has increased ? I did not quite catch his question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Whether the number of cows butchered has increased.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have no information on that point.

श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या यह सच है कि प्रथम पंच-वर्षीय योजना से अब तक गोमांस

खाने की परिपाटी अधिक बढ़ी है ; यदि हां, तो सरकार उसको रोकने के लिए क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री(श्री जगजीवन राम): ये आंकड़े माननीय सदस्य के पास होंगे, हमारे पास नहीं है ।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : स्वराज्य मिलने से पूर्व गांधीजी और कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने गो-रक्षा को अपने घोषणापत्र का एक अंग बनाया था और स्वतंत्रता मिल जाने पर गोहत्या कानूनन बन्द करने का आश्वासन दिया था । परन्तु आज तक इस राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न को टालने की नीति बरती जा रही है । सरकार ने जो कमेटी बनाई है, उसमें अधिकांश गवाहियां ऐसे लोगों की कराई जा रही हैं, जो सरकारी नीति का पोषण करते हैं और गोहत्या जारी रखने के पक्षपाती हैं । क्या यह सत्य है कि कमेटी के एक सदस्य, जगतगुरु शंकराचार्य, त्यागपत्र देकर आगामी दिसम्बर मास में पुनः गोहत्या-बन्दी आन्दोलन चलाने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं और गोहत्या का निरोध समिति ने हरिद्वार कुम्भ के अवसर पर एक लाख सत्याग्रही भर्ती करने की घोषणा कर दी है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : इसकी कोई सूचना हमारे पास नहीं है ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह कब तक इस देश में कम्पलीट गोवध-बन्दी कानून लागू करेगी । क्या वह जांच करके ये आंकड़े इकट्ठा करेगी कि कितने बड़े-बड़े नेता लोग कितना गौ-पालन करते हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राम सेवक यादव ।

राम सेवक यादव : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन राज्यों में गो-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा है और किन-किन में नहीं है । जिन राज्यों में गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं श्री, खास तौर से जिन राज्यों में जनसंघ

सरकार का सबसे बड़ा घटक था, क्या उनमें इस दिशा में कोई कदम उठाया गया, कोई कानून बनाया गया ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the factual position is concerned, I have the States which have already imposed a total ban on cow slaughter : Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra in the Vidarbha region, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, U. P., Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Haryana. The following States have imposed a partial ban on the slaughter of young and useful cows : Andhra Pradesh (in the Telengana region), Assam, Maharashtra (in the former Bombay State), Madras, and West Bengal. A total ban on the slaughter of cows also exists in the following Union Territories : Delhi, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, while Goa, Kerala, West Bengal and Madras Governments have expressed dissenting views regarding cow slaughter.

SHRI B. N. KUREEL : Has the Cow Protection Committee submitted any interim report and, if so, what are the features of the report.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : No interim report has been submitted.

श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशावाह : शासन ने गऊ रक्षा के सिलसिले में जो समिति बनाई है, उसे अपनी रिपोर्ट कब तक देने का समय दिया गया है, उसकी अब तक कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं तथा उस समिति ने अपना काम किस सीमा तक कर लिया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In the beginning, the time-limit prescribed was about six months. Since the Committee took some time, the time-limit has been extended now up to 28th June 1968. But, as far as the Government is concerned, we do not come in the way of the committee at all. They should finalise their report as early as possible, and we will welcome the finalisation of the report earlier.

श्री सेवक खली : मैं अन्न मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो गऊ रक्षा समिति

बनी है, इसमें बीफ खाने वाली कोमों—जैसे मुसलमान, क्रिश्चियन, कुछ हरिजन इन के कितने मेम्बर लिये गये हैं, अगर कोई नहीं लिया गया है, तो क्यों नहीं लिया है और क्या अब इनमें से कुछ लोगों को आप इस कमेटी पर मुर्कारर करना चाहते हैं ?

दूसरा सवाल.....

श्री बै० क० कुरील : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस पर एतराज है, हरिजन बीफ नहीं खाता हैं ।

श्री सैयद अली : जो कौमें चमड़े का व्यापार करती हैं, क्या इनमें से कुछ लोग इस समिति में लिये गये हैं या नहीं लिये गये हैं ? अगर नहीं लिए गये हैं, तो क्या आप अब लेना चाहते हैं ?

तीसरा सवाल—7 अप्रैल, 1968 के बम्बई के मराठी “लोक सत्ता” में श्री जैन ने लिखा है कि श्री शंकराचार्य जी ने ऐसा जाहिर किया है कि अगर कोई यह साबित कर दे कि वैदिक काल में गऊ भक्षण किया जाता था, तो मैं यह एजीटेशन बन्द कर दूंगा—क्या मिनिस्टर साहब की तवज्जह इस तरफ दिलाई गई है ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : हम ने इस कमेटी पर जिन सदस्यों को रखा है, किसी से यह जानकारी कर के नहीं रखा है कि कौन बीफ (मोमांस) खाने वाला है और कौन बीफ (मोमांस) खाने वाला नहीं है । कोई भी भद्र व्यक्ति हमारे साथ सहमत होगा कि किसी कमेटी में सदस्यों को रखने के लिए यह पूछा जाये कि आप बीफ (मोमांस) खाते हैं या नहीं, तब हम रखेंगे, बीसवीं सदी में यह चीज बिलकुल समझने लायक नहीं है । इस दृष्टिकोण से हमने सदस्यों को नहीं रखा है ।

वैदिक काल में गऊ मांस खाते थे या नहीं, इस तथ्य पर अभी भी अलग अलग ख्यालात हैं । कुछ लोगों का ख्याल है कि खाते थे, इस को बहुत अच्छा समझा जाता था...

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : बिलकुल गलत है ।

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं जो कह रहा हूँ, उसको सुनिये, थोड़ा सन्तोष रखिये, आप से ज्यादा मैं भी जानता हूँ । गलत है या सही है—मैं अपनी राय नहीं दे रहा हूँ । मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस पर अलग अलग रायें हैं, कुछ लोगों का ख्याल है कि खाया जाता था, बछड़े के मांस को डेलीकेसी समझा जाता था..... (व्यवधान)

श्री हरबयाल देवगुण : यह बिलकुल गलत है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जगजीवन राम : वह खाते थे, खाते थे ।...(व्यवधान)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It is objectionable ; he must withdraw it ; he will have to withdraw it.

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : वह खाते थे—यह आप जैसे लोगों का ख्याल है ।

श्री हरबयाल देवगुण : यह गलत बात है, हम सुनना नहीं चाहते ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : वह खाते थे—आर्ब्वैकशनेबिल बात है, इनको इसे वापस लेना चाहिये ।

श्री शशि भूषण बानपेयी : वेदों में लिखा है कि लोग खाते थे ।

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह 40 करोड़ हिन्दुओं की माता के प्रति ठेस पहुँचाने का प्रयत्न किया गया है, हम इस चीज को सुनना नहीं चाहते ।...(व्यवधान)...आप इन शब्दों को वापस लीजिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I beg all of you to sit down including Mr. Shalwale. I only want to regulate the proceedings. I will call one by one, so that 10 Members

need not get up and shout. If all of you sit down. I will call one by one.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, a point of order. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order in the question-hour. I am on my legs. I appeal to all Members to sit down. Let them not shout.

श्री बलराज माधोक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खेद का विषय है कि इस प्रश्न को एक साम्प्रदायिक रंग देने की कोशिश की जा रही है। जिस भाई ने यह सवाल पूछा - कि कौन बीफ खाता था या नहीं खाता था, यह सवाल पूछना गलत था। गाय का प्रश्न इस देश का आर्थिक प्रश्न है, गाय का प्रश्न इस देश की भावनाओं का प्रश्न है, इस देश की एकता का प्रश्न है। जहाँ तक वैदिक काल में क्या होता था और क्या नहीं होता था, मैं समझता हूँ मंत्री महोदय ने भी यही कहा है कि उनको मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन कुछ लोग डेलीब्रेटली इस बात की चर्चा कर रहे हैं - मेरा यह चैलेन्ज है कि यह बात गलत है, आप चाहें तो कुछ वैदिक स्कालर्स मिलें और इस बात को तय करें। मेरा यह कहना है कि यह बात बिलकुल गलत है... (व्यवधान)...

श्री जगजीवन राम : मैं भी चैलेन्ज कर सकता हूँ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा एक निवेदन है— जगजीवन राम और बलराज माधोक दोनों को भवमूर्ति का उत्तर रामचरित पढ़ने के लिये कहा जाये, वहाँ सब कुछ मिल जायेगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह गलत है, उनको ये शब्द वापस लेने चाहिए, उन्होंने मिसलीड किया है, उन को ये शब्द अवश्य वापस लेने चाहिए, उन्होंने गलत बयान देकर देश की भावनाओं के साथ गद्दारी की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : “नाथिंग” गलत है।
He has a right to hold his view, as you have right to hold your view.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : We have a right to eat beef. What is this ?

श्री शशि सूषण वाजपेयी : यह इलैक्शन स्टंट है, यह यहाँ पर नहीं चलेगा। इन लोगों ने पेशा बना रखा है। ये हिन्दुओं के दुश्मन हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह से नहीं होगा। ये शब्द इनको वापस लेने चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing to take back. I have given my ruling.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने गलत और भूठा बयान दिया है, इस देश की भावनाओं के साथ गद्दारी की है, इनको ये शब्द वापस लेने चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing to take back. You want the Minister to follow one line, and I must follow your line? I am not prepared to hear you now. There is a divided opinion in the House. Please sit down. There is nothing to take back.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लोगों की भावनाओं का सवाल है, इस तरह से लोगों की भावनाओं को ठुकराया नहीं जा सकता। आप लोगों की भावनाओं को कुचल नहीं सकते। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि जगजीवन राम जी इस्तीफा दें और इस ईशू पर इलैक्शन लड़ें। आप बाहर चलिये... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : I appeal to all of you to sit down.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय, इसको वापिस लें। इससे देश के करोड़ों आदमियों को ठेस पहुँची है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not prepared to agree to that. Because you want somebody to withdraw something, I would not agree. You hold your opinion, but there is a section of the House which does not agree with that. (*Interruptions*). Let us

not lose our temper. Otherwise, I will have to adjourn the House. This is the last but one day. Because you do not agree, everybody should follow your line? You cannot dictate to me.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : I appeal to the Minister to say that there are differences of opinion on this...

MR. SPEAKER : I would not allow the Minister to say anything because of this threat. They should first of all sit down. There must be some order. Only one day is left. The House also is divided on this. (*Interruptions*). Opinion is divided and I request hon. members not to get excited. If a question is asked, the minister will reply. Everybody will get a chance. Now, Mr. Gupta.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मन्त्री महोदय ने आखीर में जो बात कही कि वे वैदिककाल में गोमांस खाते थे... (*व्यवधान*)... मैंने तो यह कहा कि इस पर दो मत हैं और उसके बाद उन्होंने कहा कि मैं कहता हूँ कि खाते थे। ... (*व्यवधान*)...

तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस कमेटी के बारे में सारे देश में अब एक भावना बन गई है कि यह इम्पार्शिल नहीं है और यह सरकार चाहती है कि गोहत्या जारी रहे। ... (*व्यवधान*)... तो जो लोगों को विश्वास था वह एक तरह से खत्म हो गया है। तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार देश के करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाओं को सामने रखते हुए—कमेटी को भलग छोड़ते हुए—देश में कानून गोहत्या को बन्द करेगी?

दूसरी बात यह कि वैदिककाल में खाते थे, यह सरकार की राय तो नहीं है, इसका स्पष्टीकरण भी मन्त्री महोदय करें।

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I wish to reiterate what I have said. The question put to me was whether during Vedic period, beef was taken. I stick to the reply I gave, viz., opinion on that point is

divided. Some people hold that beef was regarded as a delicacy during the Vedic period. Some people hold that beef was not taken and it was taboo. I have not expressed any opinion. I reiterate that opinion on this point is divided. A very influential section of the Vedic research scholars hold that beef was taken during Vedic period and it was regarded as a delicacy. I stick to that. As I said, I have not expressed my opinion on that point. I do not claim to be a scholar of Vedic literature, as some other friends there perhaps claim to be. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, I have not categorically supported one view on the other.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : May I know whether the interests of those Hindus who want to eat beef, who consider that the lives of human beings are more valuable than cattle and who consider beef to be a cheap and nutritious food for the poor people will also be protected by this Government or not? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMANATH : Now that you are allowing them to put questions, you must allow others also to put questions. Other-wise, it would not be fair.

MR. SPEAKER : Only one by one I can allow.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I want an answer to my questions. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : May I know whether the Government is aware of the sentiment that is prevailing in other parts of the country, particularly in southern part of India, where also the people are predominantly Hindus like the people living in northern India, but they are not making a fetish of this issue and a majority of them, particularly in my part of the country the scheduled castes, are still depending to a large extent for nourishing diet on cow and other cattle? I am afraid if this sort of attitude is taken, it will adversely affect those people. I want a serious answer from Government whether they are considering this vital aspect of the issue.

SHRI C. DASS : Why only scheduled castes? Other upper classes also eat beef.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I am only giving the facts. Let them not be motivated.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : During the present period, it is not the monopoly of the scheduled castes only to take beef. There are many others in the upper castes also who take it. But I am not expressing any opinion of the Government. We have set up a very high-powered committee and I am sure, while making its recommendations, the committee will keep all these aspects in view.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : What about protecting the interests of those who want to eat beef? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Sir, the Government of Kerala has not banned cow slaughter and hereafter also it is not going to do so because our State is not a religious State, it is a secular State. Previously the Government of India adopted the report of a committee appointed in 1957. If we take this issue on the view-point of religion, we cannot kill rates, snakes, monkeys and other animals.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister will say "kill all rates".

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : From the national point of view I will remind the Government about the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee Report of 1957. Shri Asoka Mehta was the Chairman of that Committee. On page 116 of that report, on the problem of cattle, this is what they have said :

"The problem of cattle in India seems to have remained as baffling as it was before. The number of useless, stray and un-cared-for cattle is alarmingly on the increase. The total population of useless and un-productive cattle in India is estimated to be 16 millions. This large cattle population undoubtedly makes serious inroads into the agricultural output of the country. Besides, it also accelerates the problem of soil erosion. In fact, in many parts of the country there is already a serious competition between man and cattle for subsistence from land. We feel that the seriousness of

this menace should be recognised by the Government and steps taken by them for effectively decreasing the number of such cattle."

I want to know whether Government will take this report seriously and consider this issue not from a religious point of view but from the national point of view?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Hon. Members should know that a high-powered committee is there and all this material will be before that committee. That committee after taking into consideration all these factors will make their recommendation as to how decrepit and old cattle will have to be taken care of and all that. In case they are to be taken care of they will make necessary recommendation. After taking all these factors, the material and the literature available, into consideration the committee will make its recommendation.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*.—

MR. SPEAKER : We have already spent 40 minutes on this question. There is already excitement in the House and one or two more supplementaries are not going to be helpful to the House. Let us go to the next question.

Election of Non-Scheduled Tribes Members from Scheduled Tribes Constituencies

*1740. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that an Indian Christian from Bero Assembly Constituency reserved for Scheduled Tribes and an Anglo-Indian from Kerala from Madarihat Assembly constituency for Scheduled Tribes were elected to the Bihar and West Bengal Legislative Assemblies, respectively, in the General Elections of 1962 ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to order a thorough investigation into these two cases of irregularities and take action against the parties concerned and their party leaders, who knowing their identity gave them the tickets for contesting from the seats reserved for the members of Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) whether Government also propose to take action against the officers concerned who granted them the Tribal Certificates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) The necessary information has been called for from the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal.

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

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I would like to know from the Government as to whether it is within the active knowledge of the Government that according to the Census Report of 1911 the Tribes were reckoned as animists as opposed to Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs, Christians and others; that according to the Government of India Act of 1935 the Tribes were called Backward Tribes and converts therefrom were called Indian Christians without any exception to the Tribal Indian Christians; that according to the Government of India Scheduled Castes Order, 1936 the Scheduled Castes included all sorts of Tribes with the exception that no Indian Christian shall be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Caste; that in the case of Bengal no person who professed Buddhism or Tribal religion, shall be deemed to be a member of particularly Tribal religion, the Scheduled Castes; according to the Indian Independence Act of 1947 there is no mention as to the Indian Christians having a different identity from what they have because it does not make a specific mention that the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1935 will cease to exist etc. Thus it transpires that the present Constitution is a projection of the Government of India Act, 1935.

MR. SPEAKER : We are not going into the Constitutoin now. If he does not put his question I will go to the next question.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I would like to know from the Government as to whether they have got any Government notification or any Government order which purports to suggest that after the cessation of the privileges meant for the Indian Christians they will either merge into the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled

Tribes; if not, may I know how Government propose to stop this flagrant exploitation?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : Sir, this question does not arise out of this.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I would like to know from the Government whether it is in their active knowledge that the Tribes are 90 per cent and the Tribal converts will not be more than 10 per cent of the total tribal population and that these Tribal Christians are taking government privileges guaranteed under the Constitution in inverse proportion to the population—privileges like matriculation scholarships, government service and foreign scholarships etc.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : I am afraid, Sir, that again is an irrelevant question. The scope of the question is very limited. I had said that so far as this particular question is concerned we are awaiting the report from the respective governments and after receipt of that report if necessary, action will be taken.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या यह सच है कि आदिवासियों को जो भारत सरकार ने सहायता देने का निश्चय किया है, जो आदिवासी शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं उन्हें सरकार की सहायता का लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। लेकिन ऐसे आदिवासी जोकि धर्म परिवर्तन करके ईसाई आदि हो जाते हैं और शैक्षणिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से जिनका स्तर ऊंचा हो जाता है प्रायः देखा यह जा रहा है कि सरकार की सहायता का लाभ वही लोग उठा रहे हैं। जो गरीब आदिवासी आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए हैं वह उसका लाभ नहीं उठा पाते हैं। अतः वास्तविक रूप में जो उसके अधिकारी हैं उनको इस सरकारी सहायता का लाभ पहुँचे क्या इसके लिए सरकार बीच में किसी प्रकार का कोई अन्तर करने की सोच रही है? ताकि जो धर्म परिवर्तन करके क्रिश्चियन हो जाते है उनको यह सुविधा न दी जाये ?

श्री मु० युनस सलीम : इस वक्त तक गवर्न-मेंट के सामने कोई ऐसी तजवीज नहीं आई है। अगर आनरेबल मॅम्बर कोई हमारे सामने इस तरह तजवीज लायेंगे...

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : यह तो कई बार इसी सदन में आ चुकी है।

श्री मु० युनस सलीम : यह सवाल इस ताल्लुक से पूछा गया है कि बंगाल और बिहार में रिजर्व्ड कास्टीटुएँसीज से कुछ ऐसे लोगों ने एलैबेशन लड़ा जो कि क्रिश्चियन हो चुके थे।

जो सवाल किया गया है, उसका माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया है उससे कतई ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन अगर वह कोई सवाल इसके मुताल्लिक करना चाहते हैं तो नोटिस दें, मैं उसका जवाब दूंगा।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : मैं स्पष्ट रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसी के ट्राइबल होने या न होने की जांच उसके पिता की तरफ़ से होती है या माता की तरफ़ से होती है, क्योंकि मेरे दोस्त का ब्याल कुछ ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उन सज़्जनों की माताएं जरूर ट्राइबल थीं लेकिन पिता शायद ट्राइबल नहीं थे? वह बतलायें कि मेल एन्सेस्टर्स से कोई ट्राइबल माना जाता है या फ़ीमेल एन्सेस्टर्स से।

श्री मु० युनस सलीम : यह जो सवाल किया गया है उसका ताल्लुक ला मिनिस्ट्री से नहीं है। यह सोशल वेलफेयर की परब्यू में आता है कि किसी को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में शामिल किया जाये या नहीं।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : When certain posts and constituencies were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes the idea was that those sections of the society which are backward should be given some concessions and facilities to come up. Now, those of them who are advanced, who are converted to Christianity and who have got into better positions, they are trying to get advantage of the benefits or facilities that were meant for

people who are really backward. Whether this is arising out of the main question or not, I want the opinion of the Law Ministry whether by allowing the people who are converted or are Anglo-Indians or who are advanced, to take advantage of the special facilities which are meant for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes they are not going against the spirit of the law for reservation and, if so, whether they will try to prevent it in future.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : This matter will receive due consideration of the Government.

श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो गरीब आदमी धर्म परिवर्तन करता है क्या उसकी सामाजिक अवस्थायें बदल जाती हैं? जब एक हिन्दु सिख बन जाये तो उसको पूरे अधिकार दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन बौद्ध बन जाये तो नहीं दिये जाते, ईसाई बन जाये तो नहीं दिये जाते। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग हैं धर्म परिवर्तन के बाद उनका वही स्तर रहना चाहिए जो उनका सामान्य स्तर होता है।

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over. I am more than convinced that tomorrow the House must adjourn.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Delhi High Court Bar Room

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SNQ-34. SHRI KANWAR LAL

GUPTA :

SHRI JYOTIRMROY BASU :

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi High Court Bar Room is housed in a dangerous building;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a part of the ceiling fell on the 1st May, 1968; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. At about 4.30 P.M. on the 1st May, 1968, about 6 square feet of ceiling plaster of 3" thickness fell in the Bar Room.

(c) The Delhi High Court has been allotted temporary accommodation in the Patiala House, pending repairs to the Travancore House.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्या यह सही है कि जब वह छत गिर गई तो उसके बाद कुछ सी. पी. डबल्यू डी के इंजीनियर्स आये और उन्होंने उस जगह को डेजरस करार दे दिया, यह कहा कि यह बिल्डिंग डेजरेस है तथा इसके सम्बन्ध में वहां के कुछ वकील और जजेज थे उन्होंने यह प्रस्ताव भी पास किया कि वह इस बिल्डिंग में नहीं रहेंगे क्योंकि यह डेजरेस है ? अगर यह सही है तो सरकार ने कोर्ट की छत गिरने से पहले यह कदम क्यों नहीं उठाया, बाद में क्यों उठाया ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : Sir, the ceiling did not come down. It is only the plaster. Further the CPWD engineers did not say that the building is dangerous. They only said that some repairs have to be done—remove the plaster and re-plaster it. There was no delay. When the question came up in March I had a meeting with the Chief Justice of the High Court and we were thinking of shifting it temporarily to some other suitable building. Naturally, it took some time and, by the time we took a decision, another plaster fell down. Therefore, immediately I had to consult the other departments of the Government and we put Patiala House at the disposal of the High Court.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : क्या सरकार यह बतलायेगी कि हाई कोर्ट की परमानेंट बिल्डिंग किस जगह पर बन रही है, उसकी लागत क्या होगी और वह कब तक बन जायेगी ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The new high court building for Delhi will come up in Bhagwandas Road. The Delhi Ad-

ministration is in charge of it. We have written to them and reminded them for the estimates of the new building. Since they have to prepare the estimates, we are asking them to do it. The construction will be done by the Delhi Administration. The approximate cost is Rs. 68 lakhs.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Since there is a lot of arrears of cases pending in the Delhi High Court...

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is about the building for the High Court.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : I want to know whether a dilapidated building was deliberately given to get rid of the lawyers arrears and the litigants by one stroke.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cultivation of Land in Narmada Basin

*1741. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY :
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH :
SHRI NATHU RAM
AHIRWAR :

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

(a) the acreage of land under cultivation in Narmada basin in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the percentage increase in the sown areas in the Narmada basin in Madhya Pradesh during the last 15 years ; and

(c) the average percentage of increase in sown area during the last 15 years for the entire country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) According to the information supplied by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to the Khosla Committee, the cultivated area in Narmada basin in Madhya Pradesh was 8.22 million acres :

(b) basin-wise break-up of yearly sown area is not available ; and

(c) the average increase in sown area during the 15 years ending 1964-65, the latest year for which land utilisation data are available, works out to 1.4 per cent per annum.

मध्यावधि चुनाव

*1742. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के बहुत से भागों में इस वर्ष मध्यावधि चुनाव कराये जायेंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या 1972 में होने वाले आगामी आम चुनाव भी उन क्षेत्रों में उसी समय होंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उन भागों में आम चुनाव मध्यावधि चुनावों के 5 वर्ष बाद अर्थात् वर्ष 1973 में होंगे ?

बिधि मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) हरियाणा की राज्य विधान सभा के लिए मध्यावधि निर्वाचन के विषय में प्रगति हो रही है और मतदान की तारीखें 12 और 14 मई 1968 नियत की गई हैं। हरियाणा के अतिरिक्त, पश्चिम बंगाल विधान सभा के लिए निर्वाचन अस्थाई कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, या तो 3 या 10 नवम्बर, 1968 को होगा। जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के निर्वाचन का सम्बन्ध है, निर्वाचन का कार्यक्रम निर्वाचन आयोग के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) और (ग). संविधान के अनुच्छेद 172 के खण्ड (1) के उपबन्धों के अधीन, प्रत्येक राज्य की प्रत्येक विधान सभा अपने प्रथम अधिवेशन के लिए नियुक्त तारीख से पांच वर्ष तक चालू रहेगी और इससे अधिक नहीं तथा पांच वर्ष की उक्त कालावधि की समाप्ति का परिणाम विधान सभा का विघटन होगा। उक्त अनुच्छेद में यह उपबन्ध भी है कि आपत्ति की उद्घोषणा के प्रवर्तन के दौरान, संसद् बिधि द्वारा, उक्त कालावधि को किसी काला-

वधि के लिए बढ़ा सकेगी जो एक बार एक वर्ष से अधिक न होगी तथा किसी अवस्था में भी उद्घोषणा के प्रवर्तन का अन्त हो जाने के पश्चात छः मास की कालावधि से अधिक विस्तृत न होगी। इस प्रकार यह स्पष्ट है कि विधान सभा का जीवनकाल, अनुच्छेद 172 में निर्दिष्ट आकस्मिकताओं के सिवाय, प्रसामान्यतः पाँच वर्ष का होता है। इसलिए, किसी राज्य में साधारण निर्वाचन कराने की बात उन आकस्मिक कारणों पर निर्भर होगी जिनका निर्देश उक्त अनुच्छेद में किया गया है।

Rajhara Iron Ore Mines

*1743. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the contractors of Rajhara Iron Ore Mines refuse facilities to the workers which are required to be provided under the Labour Laws ; and

(b) if so, the steps which are being taken to ensure their enforcement ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) No complaints have been received of refusal of facilities required to be provided under the Labour Laws. There have, however, been complaints of retrenchment of labour by contractors.

(b) Through the intervention of the Central Industrial Relation Machinery, an agreement has been reached on the issue of retrenchment.

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि

1744. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूमि की जोत की अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जिले में सरकार फरेंडा तहसील में 720 एकड़, महाराजगंज में 227 एकड़, बंसगांव में 7 एकड़ और सदर में 38 एकड़ भूमि प्राप्त हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गोरखपुर जिला सहायिका ने आदेश जारी किये थे कि उक्त भूमि के वितरण के संबंध में भूमिहीन किसान उपरोक्त सहस्रीसदस्यों, परगना अधिकारियों के कार्यालयों में अपने आवेदन पत्र भेजें; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अक्टूबर 1967 से मार्च 1968 तक की अवधि में उपरोक्त अधिकारियों के कार्यालयों में भूमिहीन किसानों के कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा कितने किसानों को भूमि दी गई और प्रत्येक किसान को कितने एकड़ भूमि दी गई ?

साह, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहाय सिन्धे) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Kharif and Rabi Production

*1745. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether estimates of the total Kharif and Rabi production in Bihar this year (1967-68) have been prepared ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the total food procurement in Bihar up till now this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Final Estimates of the total production of Kharif and Rabi foodgrains for 1967-68 for Bihar State have not so far been prepared as complete data for Kharif crops has not been received from the State Government and data for rabi crops is due to be received only towards the end of this month.

(d) 18,600 tonnes of rice and 20,000 tonnes of paddy have so far been procured during this crop year (i.e. 1.11.1967 to 24.4.1968).

Apeejay Shipping Company

*1745. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 507 on the 7th March, 1968 and state :

(a) if, on Government's own admission, the Apeejay circular "did disclose an attempt to cheat", what are the details of the action taken to foil this attempt ;

(b) whether this action also included (i) asking for an explanation from the firm ; (ii) instituting blacklisting proceedings ; (iii) criminally prosecuting the firm ; and (iv) suspending all dealings and import contract with the firm by the Food Department ;

(c) whether there was any pressure, overt or covert, from the firm on Government for not taking these steps ; and

(d) if not, why these steps were not resorted to in dealing with this attempt to cheat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (b) No, Sir ; not at that time.

(c) There is no indication in any record with the Government that any such pressure was brought to bear by the firm for not taking the steps mentioned in part (b) of this Question.

(d) The Food Attache in the Indian Embassy did ask the local agents of the Apeejay Shipping Lines in Rangoon to explain the presence of empty gunny bags on board the ship APJ RITA.

As already explained in the House earlier, any other action against the Apeejay Lines was apparently not considered in 1962 because action to foil any such attempt had been taken and also because the Food Attache in the Embassy of India at Rangoon had stated in his letter of the 12th April, 1962, that taking such action may lead to trouble for the informant. When a copy of the confidential circular dated the 7th March, 1962, alleged to have been issued by the Apeejay Shipping Lines to all Masters of its vessels was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha by the late

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia on the 2nd September, 1966, the latter consideration was no longer valid.

(a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Food Attache's letter of the 12th April, 1962, enclosing a copy of the alleged Apeejay circular dated the 7th March, 1962, was received in the Food Department on the 18th, April, 1962. The Food Attache sent a telegram from Rangoon on the 21st April, 1962, to the Food Department official at Cochin to see that empty gunnies were not discharged by the ship APJ RITA along with the cargo or offered against shortages. The telegram was repeated to the Food Department. On the 24th April, 1962, a letter was addressed by the Food Department to the Regional Director (Food) at Madras asking him to take necessary action about the proper scrutiny of empty gunnies etc. On the 3rd May, 1962, the Regional Director (Food) at Madras was further asked to depute one of his Deputy Directors to Cochin to conduct an urgent enquiry into the matter and send a detailed report of the investigation to the Food Department. On the 5th May, 1962, the Regional Directors at Bombay and Calcutta were also cautioned against other ships of the Apeejay Lines attempting to misuse empty gunnies with a view to obviate claim of the Government for shortages.

Production in Intensive Agricultural District Programme Areas

*1747. SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the yield ; per acre of various crops in the Districts where Intensive Agricultural District Programme is being implemented is unsatisfactory and unsteady ;

(b) whether the causes responsible for the same are being investigated ; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The yields for

hectare of important crops have, by and large, shown upward trend in the IADP districts from the inception of the programme in 1960-61 upto 1967-68 except in the loan years of 1965-66 and 1966-67 when these districts, like rest of the country passed through difficult period due to drought conditions. This has been borne out by the Third Evaluation Report on the IADP. In 1967-68 the yields have again generally increased and in some cases appreciably, when compared to the loan years and the earlier period. Record levels of yield have been achieved in some districts in 1967-68.

(c) The State Governments have programmes to extend irrigation facilities through minor irrigation projects. Coupled with these facilities are other programmes like production and distribution of seeds, provision of fertilizer and credit facilities to the farmers and advising on water use and management.

मुरादाबाद में तार तथा टेलीफोन के तारों को काटा जाना

*1748. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 10 अप्रैल, 1968 को मुरादाबाद में ताजिया-जलूस निकालने के लिये तार व टेलीफोन के कितने ही तार काट डाले गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार को कितनी हानि हुई, और

(ग) इससे संचार व्यवस्था कितनी प्रस्त व्यस्त हुई ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) लगभग एक हजार पांच सौ रुपये ।

(ग) इसके कारण छः युग्मों का नई दिल्ली बरेली मार्ग लगभग 10 घंटे तक रुका रहा । इसके अतिरिक्त 13 विभागीय ट्रंक परिपथ, 4 विभागीय तार परिपथ, 6 रेल वाक परिपथ और 9 रेल तार परिपथ क्रमशः अक्षत

12 घंटे 50 मिनट, 12 घंटे, 19 घंटे 40 मिनट और 5 घंटे 50 मिनट के लिए बन्द रहे।

खाद्यान्न वसूली के लक्ष्य

1749. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चावल, गेहूँ और खाद्यान्नों की वसूली के राज्य-वार नवीनतम आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसी आशंका है कि सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित खाद्यान्न वसूली के लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं हो सकेंगे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार अपनी खाद्यान्न वसूली की नीति में परिवर्तन करने का है, ताकि निर्धारित लक्ष्य पूरे हो सकें ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) सभा के पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1250/68]

(ख) और (ग). कुछ राज्यों में चावल तथा खरीफ के अन्य अनाजों की अधि-प्राप्ति की प्रगति आशानुकूल नहीं है और इन राज्यों में कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा अभिस्तावित अधि-प्राप्ति-लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति नहीं की जा सकती है। इसका कारण यह है कि गत वर्ष मानसून देर से शुरू हुई थी जिससे धान की रोपाई बिलंब से हुई और उसके फलस्वरूप कटाई में भी देरी हुई। राजनीतिक अस्थिरता तथा फलस्वरूप विशेषकर कई दलों से बनी सरकारों में एक होकर प्रयास करने की अनिच्छा कुछ राज्यों में भी अधिप्राप्ति के लिए दूसरा कारण रही है। कटाई से कुछ पहले फसलों को हुई कुछ क्षति से भी पूर्वाशा तक अधिप्राप्ति नहीं हो सकी है। गेहूँ तथा अन्य रबी के अनाजों की अधिप्राप्ति अभी-अभी शुरू हुई है, अतः इतना

शीघ्र यह नहीं बताया जा सकता है कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा अभिस्तावित लक्ष्य तक पहुँचा जा सकेगा या नहीं।

(घ) नीति में कोई संशोधन करने का कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया है कि वे खरीफ के अनाजों की अधिप्राप्ति तेज कर दें। कुछ राज्यों में कटाई से कुछ ही पूर्व फसलों को हुई क्षति से उन्हें अपने ऊँचे लक्ष्यों तक पहुँचने में कठिनाई होगी।

Standardising the rates of Foodgrains

*1750. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the difficulties in the way of Government in standardising the rates of different items of foodgrains, edible oils and other edibles which vary from shop to shop in a single town, when the quality and other factors are more or less similar ; and

(b) whether any attempts are being made or likely to be made to ensure uniform prices allowing for transport and accidental charges, on the pattern of prices of Vanaspati oils, tea, coffee and the like ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In the case of commodities like those mentioned in part (b) of the question where the sources of supply are definite and limited and the commodities are supplied to the retailers at fixed prices, it is possible to ensure that the commodities are sold in all the shops in one locality at more or less the same price. The same is the case in respect of foodgrains released through Government sources. But in the case of the normal trade in foodgrains, the sources of supply are large and varied, the purchase prices, even for similar qualities, vary from State to state and even from place to place within the same State, and the incidental charges of the traders also vary. It is, therefore, not possible to standardise and bring about

uniformity in the sale price of foodgrains in the opca market.

बिहार में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन

1751. श्री क० मि० मजुकर : क्या खाद्य तन्त्र कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष अन्धरी फसल होने की सम्भावना के बावजूद बिहार राज्य में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन उस राज्य की आवश्यकता से कम होगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए बिहार राज्य को केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा अन्य राज्यों से कितना खाद्यान्न लेना पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) बिहार की समूची आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) बिहार के लिए चालू वर्ष 1967-68 के लिए खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन सम्बन्धी अन्तिम आकड़े अभी तक उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। उपलब्ध सूचना के आधार पर, चालू वर्ष में बिहार में खाद्यान्नों का उत्पादन गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा बेहतर है। लेकिन सामान्य उत्पादन के वर्ष में भी बिहार में खाद्यान्नों की कमी है।

(ख) और (ग) खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकताएँ लोगों की खाने की आदतों, सहायक तथा वैकल्पिक खाद्य की उपलब्धि, भौतिक समृद्धि आदि कुछेक तथ्यों पर आधारित होती हैं। इन सब में परिवर्तन आता जा रहा है। इसके कारण तथा इस तथ्य के नाते कि खाद्यान्नों का खपत सम्बन्धी कोई वैज्ञानिक एवं व्यापक सर्वेक्षण नहीं हुआ है, आवश्यकताओं का हिसाब लगाना सम्भव नहीं है और इसलिए चालू वर्ष में बिहार में कमी की स्थिति है। तथापि, केन्द्र की उपलब्धि तथा अन्य कमी वाले राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए

केन्द्रीय मंडार से बिहार को जितनी मात्रा दी जा सकती है उतनी दी जा रही है।

Jobs for "Sons of the Soil"

*1752. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central Minister in a statement as reported in the *Hindustan Times* of the 15th April, 1968 has advocated indirectly the principle of "Jobs for the sons of the soil" ;

(b) whether the statement of the Minister is likely to encourage anti-social elements in the different States to create a situation for making it difficult for the persons of other States to carry on their vocation ; and

(c) if so, whether the Minister's statement reflects Government's view ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) No.

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

केन्द्रीय कामिक संघों के संगठनों की बैठक

*1753. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के लिए श्रम सम्बन्धी नीति बनाने के लिए 9 अप्रैल, 1968 को दिल्ली में विभिन्न केन्द्रीय कामिक संघों के संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक अनौपचारिक बैठक बुलाई गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन-किन विषयों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया था और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हार्थी) : (क) श्रम और रोजगार विभाग ने इस प्रकार की कोई बैठक नहीं बुलाई। ऐसा साक्ष्य हुआ है कि इस प्रकार की एक बैठक योजना आयोग द्वारा बुलाई गई।

(ख) योजना आयोग से मालूम हुआ है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए श्रम नीति और कार्य-क्रम, विशेषकर औद्योगिक-संबंध, विकास प्रक्रिया में मजदूर-आन्दोलन का कार्य, श्रमिक कल्याण, मजूरी तथा उत्पादित, अभिनवीकरण, आदि पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया।

ट्रैक्टरों का वितरण

1754. श्री अरवधेश चन्द्र सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में कितने जेटर 2011 ट्रैक्टरों का आयात किया गया तथा किन आंधारों पर तथा किस तरीके से विभिन्न राज्यों में उनका वितरण किया गया ;

(ख) किसानों को कितने ट्रैक्टर नकद भुगतान पर बेचे गये तथा कितने ट्रैक्टर किराया खरीद के आंधार पर ; और

(ग) ट्रैक्टरों का वितरण किस आंधार पर किया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नसाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है (पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 1251/68)।

श्रमिकों में साम्प्रदायिक मेलजोल

*1755. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान ऐसे श्रमिक संघों की ओर दिलाया गया है जो साम्प्रदायिक ढंग पर श्रमिक संगठनों को प्रोत्साहित करते हैं ; और

(ख) श्रमिकों में साम्प्रदायिक मेलजोल बनाये रखने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) (क) सरकार को ऐसे ट्रेड यूनियन संगठनों के बारे में जानकारी नहीं है जो साम्प्रदायिक को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं।

(ख) श्रमिकों के केन्द्रीय संगठनों द्वारा 1958 में स्वीकृत अन्तर्-यूनियन आचार संहिता के अनुसार यूनियनों के लिए आवश्यक है कि वे जातिवाद और साम्प्रदायिक का परित्याग करें। 1964 में सरकार द्वारा बुलाई गई बैठक में बहस निर्णय किया गया कि औद्योगिक श्रमिकों में साम्प्रदायिक मेलजोल बनाए रखने के लिए केन्द्रीय ट्रेड-यूनियन संगठन अपनी-अपनी सम्बद्ध यूनियनों को परामर्श देंगे।

Demand of Hotels and Halwais Federation re. Ceiling Price of Sugar

*1756. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hotels and Halwais Federation of India have approached Government to fix a ceiling price for sugar available in the open market and to treat them under the category of domestic consumption group ; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken in this regard so far ?

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

(b) It is not considered feasible to fix a ceiling price for sugar released for free sale. It has not been possible to accept the request of the Federation for supply of levy sugar to hotels and halwais on account of limited availability of such sugar.

Facilities to Members of Parliament

*1757 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

whether there is a demand from the Members of Parliament for providing them occasional family passes for Railways ;

(b) whether there is also a demand for providing them transport facilities in their constituencies and free postage for performing their official duties; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to meet these demands?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :

(a) to (c). The question of providing additional amenities and facilities to the Members of Parliament is to be referred to a joint Committee of the House to be nominated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Chairman, Rajya Sabha for examination and report in terms of a motion adopted by Lok Sabha on 26-4-98.

Purchase of Wheat and Rice in Haryana

*1758. SHRI DEIVEEKAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haryana Government have turned down the Food Corporation of India's request to buy wheat and rice from Haryana State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) whether the Central Government have been asked by the Food Corporation to impress the Governor to allow them to buy the wheat and rice in that State; and

(d) 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) The Food Corporation of India have not been allowed to procure wheat in Haryana from the commencement of the current rabi season rice during the current crop year.

(b) The State Government have decided to utilise their own agency for procurement of wheat and rice during the current crop year.

(c) and (d). The Central Government have requested the Haryana Government to reconsider their decision and allow the F. C. I. to operate at least a supplementary agency, for procurement of what. Since the procurement season for rice is nearly

over the question of F. C. I. being allowed to procure rice will have to be considered before the next procurement season commences.

Reorganisation of F. A. O.

*1769. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations is being reorganised with a view to providing adequate benefit to poor States;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed reorganised pattern; and

(c) how India is likely to be benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The F. A. O. of the United Nations proposes to re-organise its general structure with a view to bringing about organisational improvements, which will enable it to meet, in a better way, its increasing responsibilities to the people of the world in the field of food and agriculture particularly in the developing countries.

(b) An *Ad-hoc* Committee is examining the various proposals made for the re-organisation and only after its report has been finalised and accepted by the FAO, will it be possible to indicate the broad outlines of the re-organisation.

(c) The proposals for the re-organisation of the FAO are not meant to benefit individual countries. The interests of developing countries will, no doubt, be taken into consideration if any such re-organisation.

National Food Policy

*1760. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Malayali Association had organised a two-day Conference attended by several agriculturists, economists, planners and leaders belonging to all shades of political opinion in New Delhi in the second week of April, 1968 on

the importance and need to evolve a national food policy;

(b) if so, the major observations and suggestions made at the Conference towards the evolving of national food policy and what were the broad aspects of the national food policy as projected and evolved at the said conference; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A Conference of Delhi Malayalee Association was held in the middle of April, 1968, to discuss national food policy with special reference to Kerala. The report giving the consensus of the conference has been received a couple of days back and will be examined.

मध्य प्रदेश में खेती का जोरदार कार्यक्रम

*1761. श्री ग० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने हाल में वर्ष 1968 के सघन खेती का जोरदार कार्यक्रम बनाया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कार्यक्रम विचार अनुमोदन तथा अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को पेश किया गया था;

(ग) क्या इस कार्यक्रम के लिए कोई वित्तीय सहायता मंजूर की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसमें कितना लाभ हुआ है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रम आदि की सामान्य प्लान स्कीमों के अतिरिक्त, जो समय-समय पर प्राप्त होती रहती हैं और उनपर विचार होता रहता है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सघन खेती के लिये कौशल कार्यक्रम के रूप में कोई प्रस्ताव अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ;

(ग) और (घ) : प्रश्न ही नहीं होते ।

Disconnection of Telephone Lines of M.Ps.

*1762. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone lines of many Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha at their permanent residences were disconnected for non-payment of telephone bills, when they came to Delhi for attending Parliament Sessions ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases since April, 1967 ; and

(c) whether Government propose to review the policy of payment of telephone bills by the Members of Parliament to avoid inconveniences faced by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The telephones of Members of Parliament are not immune from disconnection for non-payment of telephone dues. The number of cases in which their telephones were disconnected for non-payment is not readily available as data regarding disconnection of telephones is kept according to telephone numbers.

(c) No, Sir.

खेतिहर श्रमिकों सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल

*1762-क. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने देश के खेतिहर श्रमिकों की स्थिति और उनके विकास के बारे में अध्ययन करने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अध्ययन दल द्वारा क्या सिफारिशों की गई हैं, और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Restrictions on movement of Foodgrains

*1763. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that although zonal restrictions on movement of foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana into Delhi were removed from the 28th March, 1968, they still continue in practice ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Ration Quota in Kerala

*1764. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :

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

(a) the reasons for turning down the request of the Kerala Government to enhance the ration quota in Kerala ; and

(b) when the present cut is likely to be restored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of India have not turned down any request recently from the Kerala Government for permission to enhance the rice ration in the State.

(b) No definite date can be indicated at present.

Release of Sugar

*1765. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the impact on the price of sugar of the release of 2 lakh tonnes of sugar in April, 1968 ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The release of 2 lakh tonnes of sugar in April has curbed the upward tendency in prices of sugar noticed in the beginning of the month. The wholesale prices have come down by Rs. 10 to Rs. 35 per quintal in different areas.

Wage Board for Film Industry

*1766. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1175 on the 11th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Bipartite Committee on Wage Boards constituted by the Standing Labour Committee has since submitted its report on the constitution of the Wage Board for Film Industry ;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ;

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

(d) when the report is likely to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The Bipartite Committee has been set up by the Standing Labour Committee to suggest measures for expediting the recommendations of the Wage Boards and for securing fuller implementation of the recommendations. The Committee is still at work. Its terms of reference do not envisage any report on the constitution of a Wage Board for film industry or any other industry in particular.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Committee has still not completed its work. The report is likely to be received soon.

Coal Mines in Madhya Pradesh

*1764. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the yard-stick adopted by Government to declare the coal mines gassy or non-gassy ;

(b) the number, names and places of coal mines in Madhya Pradesh, which have been declared gassy after the explosion in Jharia ;

(c) whether it is fact that due to provision of huge expenditure for safety measures, the coal mines particularly in Madhya Pradesh are finding it difficult to compete in the market ; and

(d) Government's policy to restore confidence in the coal mine owners in Madhya Pradesh so that they may keep their business rolling ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). With effect from 1.4.1967 all coal mines including coal mines in Madhya Pradesh, are being treated as gassy and have been placed in four different categories depending upon the rate of emission of gas from the coal seams.

(c) and (d). Since all the coal mines have been declared as gassy with effect from 1.4.1967, the coal mines in Madhya Pradesh are not placed in any adverse position so as to affect the economy of mines in that State. They are eligible for special assistance from the Coal Board under the scheme of assistance to collieries handicapped by adverse factors.

Assurances given to Allottees of Plots of South Patel Nagar

10165. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an assurance was given on the 28th August, 1956 on the floor of the House to displaced persons who were allotted plots in South Patel Nagar that the allottees could become the owners of their respective plots on payment of actual costs and development charges for the land ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government now seek to recover from the allottees in South Patel Nagar the cost of land at current market rates or in the alternative charge annual lease rental on revised valuation at current market rate ; and

(c) the reasons for this change in rehabilitation policy in spite of Govern-

ment's assurances given on 12th September, 1956 in the House that Government will deal with the allottees on no profits no loss basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) No. There has been no change in the position that the allottees are required to pay only the actual costs and development charges for the land. The basis of calculation of the annual lease rental also remains unchanged.

(c) Does not arise.

Christians in India Telephone Industries Bangalore

10166. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Christians from Kerala and nearby places employed in the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore during the last three years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Joint General Manager engages only persons recommended by the priests of the Christian Church ; and

(c) the number of Christian employees of the Indian Telephone Industries during the last 5 years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (c). Recruitment is made neither on the basis of religion of an applicant nor the State of his origin. The required information is therefore not readily available.

(b) No, Sir.

Industrial Disputes

10167. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of industrial disputes resulting in strikes and stoppage of work during the last three years and if so, the number of strikes that took place in the country, State-wise ;

(b) the number of man-days lost and possible loss to the industry, year-wise, during the above period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government during last year to check the strikes and loss of man hours?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1252/68*].

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

Agricultural Production

10168. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL:** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign countries and the number of experts each has sent to our country to help our agricultural production during the last two years with nature of work each expert team has undertaken;

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred by our country in foreign exchange and Indian currency in maintaining these teams of experts, team-wise; and

(c) the particulars of some of the benefits derived by us as a result of these teams of experts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) the Department of Agriculture are getting the services of foreign experts under various foreign aid programmes viz., US AID, Colombo Plan, FAO, Indo-French Technical Cooperation Agreements. Besides this, experts services are being obtained on bi-lateral basis under the following agreements:

(i) Indo-German Agricultural Deve-

lopment Project at Mandi, Kangra and Nilgiri.

(ii) Indo-Japanese Agricultural Demonstration Farms,

(iii) Indo-Narwegian Fisheries Project at Ernakulam, Kerala.

(iv) Indo-Swiss Agricultural Centres at Munnar, Kerala.

(v) Indo-Danish Agricultural Project at Hessarghata, Mysore.

A statement showing the necessary particulars of these experts is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1253/68*]

(b) No foreign exchange is involved in the expenditure incurred by the Government on these experts. However, the Government provide daily allowances and local costs (including travelling allowances) in lieu of transportation charges incurred by them in this country. The rate of allowances is Rs. 25/- in case of experts under Colombo Plan if the Government do not provide free residential accommodation and 12.5 to 15 per cent in case of experts under F. A. O. The experts from individual countries are covered under the respective project agreements. In addition to this, Government provide Secretarial assistance to these experts.

(c) No overall assessment of the benefits derived from the experts who have come in 1966 and 1967 has yet been made. However, periodical evaluation of work done by the technical officers of the Government has shown that the Indian counterparts have appreciably gained by association with the experts in fields of their specializations.

Poultry and Dairy Farms

10169. **SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start major and minor poultry and dairy farms in the country in public sector; and

(b) if so, the places selected and the estimated amount to be spent?

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

not propose to start any major or minor poultry and dairy farms in the country in the Public Sector. Six cattle breeding farms are, however, proposed to be started for scientific breeding of cattle.

The information in respect of the State Governments is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(b) The sites of three cattle breeding farms so far selected are at Suratgarh (Rajasthan), Chiplima (Orisa) and Ankle-swar (Gujarat). The estimated expenditure for each of the farm is approximately Rs. 67 lakhs in five years.

गंगापुर नगर में टेलीफोन केन्द्र में बुक की गई ट्रंक काल

10171. श्री श्रीदालाल शीखा : क्या

संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 26 मार्च से 26 अप्रैल, 1968 की अवधि में गंगापुर नगर टेलीफोन केन्द्र (भरतपुर) में प्रतिदिन कितने ट्रंक काल बुक हुए;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में इन कालों में से कितनी कालों को मिलाया गया;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में इन कालों में से कितनी कालें रद्द की गईं;

(घ) बुक की गई कालों को रद्द किये जाने के क्या थे; और

(ङ) उक्त अवधि में बाहर से प्रतिदिन कितने ट्रंक काल प्राप्त हुए ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कुं. गुजराल) : (क) 26 मार्च, 1968 से 26 अप्रैल, 1968 तक बुक किये कालों का घ्योरा सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L1-1254/68]

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान बुक किये गये 6383 कालों में से वस्तुतः 4096 काल मिलाये गए।

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान 2287 काल रद्द किये गये।

(घ) काल रद्द करने के बुहरे कारण थे। असफल कालों में से लगभग 50 प्रतिशत रद्द करने का कारण मांगे गये खास व्यक्ति का उपलब्ध न होना और काल किये गये नम्बर से कोई जवाब न आना है, जबकि खेष काल लाइन की खराबी, काल करने वाले व्यक्ति द्वारा स्वेच्छा से रद्द कराये जाने और अन्य कारणों से असफल रहे।

(ङ) गंगापुर में प्रतिदिन आगत कालों का घ्योरा सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-1254/68]

Shifting of a Telephone

10172. SHRI BANSI NARAIN SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7569 on the 18th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Department came to know that the telephone was working at the residence of the subscriber's daughter during the course of investigations;

(b) if not, when the Department first came to know of this;

(c) whether, in his application in May, 1964, the subscriber sought the shifting of the telephone on the ground that he had changed or was changing his residence from 3w/5, Patel Nagar to 8/19 W. E. A. Karolbagh;

(d) if not, on what ground the subscriber sought the shifting; and

(e) if the the reply to part (c) above be in the affirmative, whether it is a fact that the ground on which the subscriber sought and got the shifting of telephone was not bonafide?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The shifting of telephone was requested on the ground that the subscriber had shifted his residence from 3/5 West

Patel Nagar to 8/19 Western Extension Area.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The shift was carried out in routine. Nothing came to the notice of the Department at the time to show that the shift was not *bonafide*.

Central Mechanised Farm Suratgarh

10173. SHRI A. S. KASTURE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Operational Manager in the Central Mechanised Farm, Suratgarh was reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidate;

(b) whether before the issue of advertisement for the post, the department nominated a non-Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidate for that reserved post;

(c) whether qualified Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates were interviewed for this reserved post but the department recommended the nominated candidate;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to avoid such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There are actually two posts of Operational Manager at the Central State Farm, Suratgarh namely, Operational Manager (Mechanical) and Operational Manager (Agriculture). The post of Operational Manager (Mechanical) is un-reserved while the post of Operational Manager (Agriculture) is reserved for Scheduled Castes/Tribes. In the event of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate not being available, the post was to be treated as unreserved.

(b) The U. P. S. C. was asked to advertise the post. Pending the recruitment of a candidate through the U. P. S. C., an *ad hoc* appointment of the senior-most departmental candidate was made in the interest of work. It so happened that he

did not belong to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

(c) and (d). The selection for the post was ultimately done by the U. P. S. C. and not by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Commission interviewed 8 candidates including one Scheduled Caste candidate. The Scheduled Caste candidate was not found suitable for appointment by the U. P. S. C.

(e) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में पंचायत मुख्यालयों में डाकघर

10174. श्री मोठालाल मीना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक पंचायत कार्यालय में एक डाकघर खोलने की योजना के अन्तर्गत जून, 1968 के अन्त तक राजस्थान में पंचायत मुख्यालयों में कितने डाकघर खोले जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) इसके बाद कितने डाकघर खोले जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख) : इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इस समय यह ठीक-ठीक बता सकना संभव नहीं है कि जून, 1968 या उसके बाद पंचायत मुख्यालयों में कितने डाकघर खोले जा सकेंगे।

टेलीफोन केन्द्र, गंगापुर नगर

10175. श्री मोठा लाल मीना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापुर नगर, भरतपुर डीवीजन, राजस्थान के टेलीफोन केन्द्र में बहुत सी ट्रंक काल बुक की जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि गंगापुर-झागरा तथा गंगापुर-जयपुर के बीच एक ही सीधी लाइन इतने अधिक ट्रंक कालों के लिये अपर्याप्त है ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए गंगापुर-झागरा तथा गंगापुर-जयपुर

दोनों के बीच दो-दो सीधी लाइनों का होना जरूरी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो दूसरी सीधी लाइन की कब तक व्यवस्था कर दी जायगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) गंगापुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र में हर रोज लगभग 200 ट्रंक काल बुक किये जाते हैं ।

(ख) गंगापुर और आगरा के बीच दैनिक परियात में हाल ही में तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है। इस ओर दृष्टि रखी जायगी और यदि परियात को वृद्धि इसी प्रकार बनी रही तो एक अन्य ट्रंक परिपथ की वृद्धि कर दी जाएगी ।

गंगापुर-जयपुर खंड में जनवरी, 1968 में एक ट्रंक परिपथ की व्यवस्था की गई थी । मौजूदा परियात के लिए इसे पर्याप्त समझा जा रहा है ।

(ग) जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है गंगापुर और आगरा के बीच परियात के आघार पर दो परिपथों की आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है । गंगापुर-जयपुर मार्ग पर एक दूसरे परिपथ की तत्काल आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

(घ) गंगापुर और आगरा के बीच 31 मार्च, 1969 तक दूसरे परिपथ की व्यवस्था किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

गंगापुर नगर टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्टाफ आघारेटर तथा लाइनमैन

10176. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गंगापुर नगर (भरतपुर) टेलीफोन केन्द्र में भी भारी कार्यभार की दृष्टि में रखते हुए स्टाफ आघारेटरों तथा लाइनमैनों की संख्या अपर्याप्त है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पर अधिक कर्मचारी लगाने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) से (घ). गंगापुर नगर (भरतपुर) टेलीफोन केन्द्र के लिए टेलीफोन प्रचालकों और लाइनमैन के क्रमशः 15 और 3 पदों का औचित्य है । उसी के अनुसार टेलीफोन प्रचालकों के 15 पदों और लाइनमैन के 3 पदों की मंजूरी दे दी गई है । पदों की इस स्वीकृत संख्या की तुलना में 9 टेलीफोन प्रचालक और 2 लाइनमैन काम कर रहे हैं । टेलीफोन प्रचालकों और लाइनमैन के रूप में नियुक्ति के लिए और अधिक उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती और प्रशिक्षण के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

गंगापुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 200 टेलीफोनों के बोर्ड का लगाया जाना

10177. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोनों की बढ़ती हुई मांग को दृष्टि में रखते हुए गंगापुर नगर (भरतपुर) टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 200 टेलीफोनों का एक बोर्ड लगाने संबंधी योजना को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस स्वीकृति के बावजूद गंगापुर में यह बोर्ड अभी तक नहीं लगाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार कब तक ये बोर्ड लगा देने का है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां । गंगापुर टेलीफोन केन्द्र की क्षमता बढ़ाकर 200 लाइन करने की मंजूरी दे दी

गई है। बैसे मौजूदा मांग को पूरा करने के लिए मौजूदा बोर्ड की क्षमता पर्याप्त है।

(ख) मौजूदा उपस्कर को बदलने के लिए आवश्यक बोर्ड अभी तक सप्लाई नहीं किये गये।

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान ये बोर्ड सप्लाई किये जाने की आशा है।

Coal Cess

10178. SHRI K. M. Koushik : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any coal cess per ton of coal exploited by the owners apart from the royalty which the mine owners pay to the State ; and

(b) if so, the collection on this score for the years from 1962 to 1967 from the

collieries of Ballarpur, Shasti, Ghugus, Mahakali, Lalpeth Hindustan and Ryotwari in Chanda District Maharashtra State ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) The following kinds of cess are levied by the Central Government on coal/coke despatched from collieries :—

- (i) Welfare cess under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare fund Act, 1947.
- (ii) Rescue cess under the Mines Act, 1952.
- (iii) Stowing excise duty under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Safety) Act, 1952.

(b) The collection of the three cess from 1962 to 1967 is as follows :

Name of the Collieries	Welfare cess		Approximate Rescue Cess, upto March, 67 Rs.	Showing excise duty.
	by road	by rail		
Ballarpur	68,491	Colliery-wise	3,755	Stateswise or colliery-wise figures are not available.
Shasti	45,173	figurers are not available.	1,140	
Ghugus	108	Total cess	15	
Mahakali		collected for	nil	
Lalpeth	1,04,432	these collieries	2,797	
Hindustan		is	1,989	
Ryotwari.	42,255	Rs. 21,98,411.		

Sugar Factory in Maharashtra

10179. SHRI A. S. KASTURE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received an application from Jijannata Sahakari Shetkari Society for a licence to set up a sugar factory at Sindkhed Raja in Buldana District of Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The same is under consideration.

Unemployed Persons in Kerala

10180. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed persons on the live-register of Employment Exchanges in Kerala at present and what percentage of the unemployed in the country this figure constitutes ;

(b) the percentage of educated unemployed amongst those on the live-registers of Employment Exchanges in Kerala ; and

(c) how the present figures of unemployed and educated unemployed in Kerala at present compares with corres-

ponding figures at the beginning and end of the Third Five-Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) 1,79,885 job seekers were on the live-register as on 31st March, 1968. These constitute 6.7% of the total number of job seekers on the live-register in the country.

(b) 55.8%.

(c) The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1255/68].

Availability of Fertilisers in Kerala

10181. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the per acre availability of ferti-

Availability	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
N. P. K. for 1967-68			
Per acre All-India	2.82 Kg.	1.22 Kg.	0.44 Kg.
Per acre Kerala	5.03 Kg.	2.05 Kg.	3.64 Kg.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The demand of fertilisers was assessed by Central Government at 50,600 tonnes N. Against this, after taking into account the carry over stock 8,000 tonnes on 1.4.67, the Central Pool had allotted 32,656 tonnes N for the year 1967-68 leaving the balance to be met from free sale quota from factories viz. FACT, Always etc. A quantity of 24,879 tonnes N was supplied to Kerala State during 1967-68.

(d) The demand of fertilisers was assessed by Central Government at 43,972 tonnes N. Against this after taking into account the carry over stock of 20,000 tonnes N, the Central Pool is likely to allot 7,000 tonnes N during 1968-69, the balance to be met from free sale quota from factories viz. FACT, Always etc.

Per Capita Income of Agriculturists in Kerala

10182. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* income of agr-

liser for the cultivable land in Kerala during the year 1967-68 and how it compares with the All-India figure ;

(b) whether the fertiliser availability in Kerala was on the low side and if so, the reason therefor ;

(c) the demand for fertilisers from that State and how far it was met during that year ; and

(d) what is that State's need for 1968-69 and the steps which are being taken to meet it to the full.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The per acre availability of fertilisers in Kerala as compared with the All India, figures is as under :

culturists in Kerala at end of the Third Five-Year Plan and in the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 and how these figures compare with corresponding All-India figures and with those each of the States in India ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the *per capita* income of agriculturists in Kerala has been at the lowest ;

(c) if so, the steps which are contemplated to improve their lot to bring it at par with the rest of the country ;

(d) the Central assistance which is being extended to that States for development of agriculture in Kerala ; and

(e) the *per capita* income of agriculturists in India likely to be achieved by the end of 1968-69 and at the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Data on *per capita* income of Agriculturists are not compiled separately every year in the National Income Calculations at the All-India level

or at the State level. However, a statement showing the net income from Agriculture Number of occupied persons, and Net income per occupied person in selected States and Union Territories for 1960-61 is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1256/68]. Similiar estimates regarding net income per occupied person for later years could not be worked out due to non-availability of data in respect of number of occupied persons in agriculture.

(b) and (c). It will be observed from the statement that Kerala ranks second among all these States in the Country on the basis of net income from Agriculture per occupied person.

(d) A statement showing the amounts of Central Assistance released to State Plan Schemes in the Agricultural Sector during 1966-67 and 1967-68 is given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1256/68].

(e) Separate figures of the *per capita* income of agriculturists in India likely to be achieved by the end of 1968-69 and at the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan are also not available. However, the Fourth Five-Year Plan for Agriculture, now under contemplation, is considering an annual growth rate of agricultural production of 5 per cent.

Deep-Sea Fishing

10183. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for the development of deep-sea fishing along the coasts in Kerala in 1968-69 had been submitted for Government approval ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and whether the scheme has been approved;

(c) the likely fish yield by implementation of the said scheme during 1968-69 and how it will compare with the corresponding figures for the last two years ; and

(d) how much of these fish are likely to be exported in 1968-69 and how it will compare with corresponding figures for the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have worked out a scheme for procurement of deep sea fishing vessels, and provision of adequate shore facilities for landing, distribution and marketing of the catch. The scheme covers expansion of the fishing fleet both in the public and private sectors. The total demand envisaged is for thirty-one trawlers. Although the vessels are mainly intended for shrimp trawling, they will also be used to fish for tuna, perches and shoal fishes off the Kerala coast. The exportable varieties will be processed for export, while the non-exportable fish will be diverted for domestic marketing, using insulated trucks. The scheme was received in April, 1968 and is under examination in consultation with the Government of Kerala.

(c) The vessels required for the scheme would take over $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 years to be delivered and so no fish yield is expected from the operation of this scheme during 1968-69. However, the scheme on full development is estimated to yield annually 10,000 tonnes of fish for the domestic market. The marine fish production of Kerala for 1966 and 1967 was 3.47 lakh tonnes and 3.93 lakh tonnes respectively.

(d) As explained in the answer to part (c) of the question there will be no additional export in 1968-69 as a result of implementation of the scheme. The additional exports likely to materialize on full development of the scheme is approximately 1,000 tonnes, which roughly represents a 10% increase over current export figures.

नरेला होकर उत्तर प्रदेश से दिल्ली में चीनी का बोरी छिपे लाया जाना

10184. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है नरेला के चुंगी अधिकारियों ने हाल में एक ट्रक पकड़ा था जो 3,200 रुपये की चीनी बिना चुंगी दिये ले जा रहा था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस मार्ग से उत्तर प्रदेश से किल्ली में चोरी छिपे चीनी लायी जाती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो नवम्बर, 1967 से लेकर फरवरी, 1968 तक की अवधि के दौरान नरेला चुंगी पर तस्करी के कितने ऐसे मामले पकड़े गये तथा कितनी चुंगी बसूल की गई ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां, पहली मार्च, 1968 को 50 बोरे लण्डसारी चीनी लाते हुये एक ट्रक पकड़ा गया था और इन बोरों पर सीमा-कर 285 रुपये बैठता है।

(ख) और (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश से दिल्ली को चीनी को तस्करी करने के लिए इस मार्ग का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है परन्तु नवम्बर, 1967 से फरवरी, 1968 तक की अवधि में तस्करी का कोई भी मामला पकड़ा नहीं गया था।

दिल्ली में राशन में अप्रामिषित वस्तुओं की सप्लाई

10185. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राशन में घटिया किस्म और अप्रामिषित वस्तुओं की सप्लाई के बारे में राजधानी में दिसम्बर, 1967 से लेकर अब तक संसत्सदस्यों और ग्राम जनता की ओर से कुल कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ख) गोदामों के मालिकों और राशन व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) दिसम्बर, 1967 से दिल्ली प्रशासन को दो विशेष शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें से एक घटिया किस्म के गेहूँ सप्लाई के

बारे में एक संसद सदस्य से है। तथा दूसरी, घटिया किस्म की चीनी के बारे में जनता के एक सदस्य से है। अप्रामिषित वस्तुओं की सप्लाई के संबंध में कोई भी शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी।

(ख) जहां तक गेहूँ का सम्बन्ध है, गेहूँ के उस विशेष ढेर जिसके लिए शिकायत की गई थी, की विक्री रोक दी गई थी और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों से उस मात्रा को बदल दिया गया था। जहां तक चीनी की बात है, घूं'कि स्टॉक बिक चुका था इससे उसे बदला नहीं जा सका। अन्य कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई थी।

बीज भण्डार

10186. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीज भण्डारों की संख्या कितनी है,

(ख) 1967 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को कितनी मात्रा में गेहूँ के बीज बांटे गये; और

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने उक्त अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार से बीज के लिए कितने गेहूँ की मांग की थी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) बीजों का उत्पादन व वितरण करना राज्य सरकारों की अपनी जिम्मेदारी है, इसलिए अपनी उपज के भण्डारण के लिए केन्द्रीय बीज फार्मों/अनुसन्धान संस्थानों के पास जो गोदाम हैं उनके अतिरिक्त, इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कोई गोदाम नहीं हैं।

(ख) 1967 की अवधि में विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए गेहूँ के कुल 24,082 मीटरी टन बीजों की व्यवस्था की गई थी।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पहले गेहूँ का 20,000 मीटरी टन बीज मांगा था। बाद में राज्य सरकार ने गेहूँ के बीज की अपनी कुल मांग का अनुमान 16,000 मीटरी टन लगाया और केन्द्रीय सरकार से 9,000 मीटरी टन बीज की व्यवस्था करने के लिए प्रार्थना की। बीजों की स्थानीय उपलब्धि आदि सहित सब संबंधित बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, 1967 के रबी के मौसम की बुआई हेतु राज्य के लिए गेहूँ के 4,000 मीटरी टन बीज का नियतन किया गया था।

चीनी का निर्यात

10187. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम्बर, 1967 से लेकर मार्च, 1968 की अवधि के दौरान देशवार कितनी चीनी का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) उससे सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई है ; और

(ग) विदेशों को किस मूल्य पर चीनी का निर्यात किया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). नवम्बर, 1967 से मार्च, 1968 तक देशवार निर्यात की गई चीनी की मात्रा, अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा तथा प्रति मीटरी टन औसत प्राप्ति इस प्रकार है:-

अवधि	देश	निर्यात की गई मात्रा (मीटरी टन)	औसत विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्ति (रुपये प्रति मी० टन)	कुल विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्ति (करोड़ रुपये में)
नवम्बर, 1967 से मार्च, 1968 तक	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	23,190	1,000*	2.32 ?

* अनुमानित

Device Against Explosive Gas in Mines

10188. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new safety device against explosive gas in mines and against ignition of inflammable gas due to electricity has been invented and if so, by whom ; and

(b) the main features thereof and whether it has been tried and accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) There is no such invention in the market yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone Connections in Orissa

10189. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who have applied for telephone connections in Orissa but are in the waiting list for more than one year ; and

(b) the number of new connections given during 1967 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 1,210,

(b) 1,102.

कोयला खानों में श्रम सम्बन्धी कानून

10190. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार की अधिकांश कोयला खानों में श्रम सम्बन्धी कानून तथा न्यायाधिकरण के पंचाटों का खुले रूप में उल्लंघन होता है तथा उन्हें कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोयले की खान के मालिकों को इस श्रम विरोधी नीति के कारण कोयला खान श्रमिकों में बहुत बेचैनी है तथा वह इस नीति के विरोध में पहले ही बहुत से स्थानों पर हड़ताल कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) बिहार की कोयला खानों में न्यायाधिकरण के पंचाट और श्रम कानूनों को सामान्यतः क्रियान्वित किया जाता है। जहां उल्लंघन दिखाई देता है वहां कानूनों के सम्बन्धित उप-बन्धों के अन्तर्गत समुचित कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिहार में कोयला खानें

10191. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्री राजकुमार पार्वे के नेतृत्व में बिहार के विधायकों के एक दल ने कोयला खान मजदूरों की शिकायतों का पता लगाने के लिये हाल ही में अनेक स्थानों का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस जांच दल के विधायक सदस्यों को शिमला-बेहाल

कोयला खान में मारे जाने की शिकायत दी गई थी ;

(ग) क्या इस दल के सदस्यों ने सरकार को कोई प्रतिवेदन दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और उनमें क्या सुझाव दिये गये हैं तथा उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) जी हां, विधायकों ने बिहार में शिमला-बेहाल कोयला खान समेत तीन कोयला खानों का दौरा किया।

(ख) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) सरकार को कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Artificial Rain

10192. SHRI TENNETI
VISWANATHAM :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether the talks initiated with USA for artificial rain at the time of drought in India last year by C. S. I. R. and the Metrological department have since been finalised ;

(b) whether any experiments have since been made in India and in case the rains fail again such any artificial rain can be produced to save the crops ; and

(c) other details of the scheme and the latest stage regarding the progress made in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (c). As was explained in answer to Lok Sabha Question No. 761 on 27th June, 1967, the Advisory Committee on Rain and Clouds Physics of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was consulted regarding the negotiations with U. S. Government

for assistance for a project on artificial rainfall. Since there was disagreement on some details, Government suspended these negotiations and got a fresh project prepared by our own scientists which could later on be discussed with U. S. experts for a possible aid project. The fresh project is being considered by the Advisory Committee of C. S. I. R. This Committee has been reconstituted as the Research Committee on Atmospheric Sciences and Scientific Hydrology.

(b) No experiments have been made since and it is too early to say anything definite in the matter.

टेलीप्रिटरों का निर्यात

10193. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या संचार मन्त्री 23 अप्रैल, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1385 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में टेलीप्रिटरों के निर्माण से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) देश में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के टेलीप्रिटरों का निर्माण करने वाली फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या भारतीय फर्मों ने टेलीप्रिटरों के निर्यात का प्रस्ताव किया है और यदि हाँ, तो टेलीप्रिटरों का निर्यात कब से प्रारम्भ कर देंगी ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री : (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) (क) भारत में टेलीप्रिटरों के उत्पादन से वर्ष 1967-68 में लगभग 2.1 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई। वर्ष 1968-69 में कोई 3.2 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होने की आशा है।

(ख) देश में टेलीप्रिटरों का निर्माण सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के एक उपक्रम हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड, मद्रास द्वारा किया जा रहा है। इस समय यह कम्पनी अंग्रेजी के टेलीप्रिन्टर्स बना रही है। हिन्दी के टेलीप्रिन्टर बनाने का

काम भी कम्पनी द्वारा हाथ में ले लिया गया है और जुलाई, 1968 तक पहला हिन्दी टेलीप्रिन्टर उपलब्ध हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) जी हाँ। हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लिमिटेड द्वारा 1968-99 में लंका को टेलीप्रिन्टरों का निर्यात किये जाने की संभावना है।

Production of Beet Sugar

10194. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan in collaboration with the Central Government has launched a project for the production of beet sugar in the State ;

(b) if so, the cost of production and the quantity of production of such sugar under the project ;

(c) what would be the Central assistance for the project ; and

(d) when the production will commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Under the coordinated research Scheme of the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur, the Pilot plant trials for the manufacture of sugar from Beet, during 1967-68 season, are being conducted at the Ganganagar Sugar Mills, Ltd., Sriganganagar, a Rajasthan Govt. controlled undertaking.

(b) The economics of production and the quantity of sugar so produced will be known only after the trials are concluded.

(c) Besides lending sugar beet diffusion pilot plant, the Central Government are rendering technical advice in the cultivation and processing of beet for the manufacture of sugar.

(d) The trials have already started with effect from 8th April, 1968.

उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी मिश्रण

10195. श्री मोसहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह कतने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1967 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार

ने ऐसे चीनी मिलों को अपने नियन्त्रण में लेने के लिए चीनी निभम स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई है जो अलाभकार हैं तथा जिनका प्रबन्ध ठीक नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

East Bengal Refugees

10196. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government had sent a proposal to settle five hundred East Bengal refugee families in the Andaman Islands ;

(b) whether this proposal was based on the recommendations of Chatterjee Committee ;

(c) if so, whether the Government have accepted it ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The West Bengal Government had requested the Central Government to allot a quota of 200 agriculturist ex-camp families for resettlement in Andaman Islands.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). West Bengal Government have been informed that it is not possible at this stage to consider the question of Settlement of the ex-camp families in the Andaman Islands in view of extremely limited transportation facilities and large number of families awaiting rehabilitation in camps, whose cases will receive priority.

Price Level of Foodgrains

10197. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the land-

owners and traders have cornered the stocks of food grains to be sold at a higher price afterwards resulting in the non-fulfilment of procurement targets fixed for the current year ;

(b) whether Government propose to nationalise wholesale trade of foodgrains to maintain the present price level of food grains for the whole year ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the alternative measures being taken to ensure the maintenance of the present price-level for the whole year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is not possible to say generally if the land owners and traders have cornered the stocks of foodgrains to be sold at higher prices. However, anti-hoarding measures are in operation in most of the States enabling the Governments to requisition hoarded stocks.

(b) There is no proposal at present to nationalise foodgrains trade.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Announcement by the Government to purchase all foodgrains at the procurement prices whenever there is a fall will check the fall in prices. Building of the buffer stock and supply of foodgrains from the Central stocks at a uniform rate will have healthy check on the rise in prices.

Community Development Projects

10198. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to give special emphasis on the all-round development of the agricultural labour and poor peasants through the Community Development schemes ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

various schemes undertaken through the Community Development Programme are designed to assist integrated development of all sections of the rural communities. Any special emphasis on all round development of the agricultural labour and poor peasants through the Community Development schemes depends on availability of resources commensurate with the size and requirements of these sections. On the present scale of the C. D. Programme, it is not possible to give such special emphasis on the all round development of particular sections ; nor is there any such proposal.

उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि सेना सक्रिय-कब्जा करो सप्ताह

10199. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रायः सभी जिलों में 'भूमि सेना सक्रिय-कब्जा करो सप्ताह' मनाया जा रहा है, जैसा कि 3 अप्रैल, 1968 को दैनिक समाचार-पत्र "भाज" में प्रकाशित हुआ है ; और

(ख) बंजर तथा सरकारी जंगल भूमि पर कब्जा करने के सम्बन्ध में जिलावार कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में अनाज के गोदामों पर छापे

10200. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1967 से मई, 1967 तक की अवधि में उत्तर प्रदेश में कहां-कहां अनाज के

गोदामों पर छापे मारे गये और कितनी मात्रा में खाद्यान्न बरामद हुआ ; और

(ख) दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उनके नाम तथा पते क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). अप्रैल, 1967 से मई, 1967 के दौरान पकड़ी गई खाद्यान्नों की मात्रा तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी । स्थानों के नाम तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा पते के बारे में ब्यौरा बहुत ही अधिक होगा और यह उल्लेखनीय है कि उसके एकत्रित करने के लिए जितना समय तथा श्रम लगेगा उतना उसके परिणाम से लाभ होने की सम्भावना नहीं है ।

Sugar Production

10201. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total annual sugar production in the sugar factories at Ryam, Sakri and Lohat in Darbhanga District, Bihar, separately ;

(b) whether the sugar production has increased or decreased in these factories within the last five years ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the increase or decrease as the case may be ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for boosting sugar production in these factories within the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The production of sugar in the factories at Ryam, Sakri and Lohat in Darbhanga

district of Bihar during the five years 1963-64 to 1967-68, is given below :—

(In tonnes)

	Ryam	Sakri	Lohat
1963-64	3,592	4,021	9,843
1964-65	10,234	9,589	15,705
1965-66	10,790	8,798	15,047
1966-67	4,248	2,903	6,757
1967-68	3,164	1,927	5,021

(c) The variations are due to variations in production of sugarcane and the extent of its diversion to manufacture of gur in the areas of these factories.

(d) No special steps have been taken in the areas of these factories to boost up sugarcane production and thereby production of sugar.

Unemployed Persons in Bihar

10202. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed persons in Bihar at present ;

(b) how many of them are matriculates, graduates and technical degree holders ;

(c) the steps which are being taken by Government for their full employment ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) The only information available relates to the number of work-seekers on the Live Register of employment exchanges in Bihar. Their number was 2,27,274 as on 31st March, 1968.

(b) The number of educated persons on the Live Register as on 31.12.1967* was :

Matriculates	52,216
Higher Secondary (including Intermediates/under-Graduates)	17,368
Graduates (including post Graduates)	
(i) Engineering	699
(ii) Medical	132
(iii) All other graduates	14,593

(c) and (d). Various development programmes in the field of industry, irrigation, power, transport and communications and social services such as education, health and social welfare in Bihar State Plan as well as in the Central Plan are expected to provide increasing employment opportunities in the State. The question of expanding the employment opportunities will also be kept in view while formulating the States' Fourth Five Year Plan which is expected to commence from April, 1969.

Telecommunication System in Monghyr

10203. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the telecommunication system in Monghyr (Bihar) which continuously remains out of order ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the telephone lines in Monghyr remain out of order for three or four days in a week and even Patna cannot be contacted ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the people there have to face considerable difficulty as a result of the negligent attitude of the employees of the local telephone Department ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to take remedial steps in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) It is not correct to say that telecommunication system at Mongyhr is continuously out of order.

(b) It is not a fact that telephone lines in Monghyr remain out of order for 3-4 days in a week. Trunk lines between Patna-Monghyr are subjected to heavy Copper Wire theft resulting in some delays.

(c) No incident of negligent attitude of the employees of the Department has come to notice in recent times expect once.

(d) Staff has been suitably instructed. Action is also in hand for replacing the

*Information regarding distribution of work-seekers by educational level is collected twice a year on 30th June and 31st December.

existing manual exchange by an automatic exchange.

Apeejay Shipping Co.

10204. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when a copy of the Apeejay Circular was received in the Department of Food in 1962 from Rangoon whether it was accompanied by a letter or communication from our embassy in Rangoon ;

(b) what were the contents of this communication ;

(c) whether the Rangoon Indian Embassy Officers considered the letter and the information about empty gunny bags with markings etc. which they had received as suspicious ;

(d) whether the then State Food Minister Shri Govinda Menon admitted in the Lok Sabha at the end of 1966 that the circular represented an attempt to cheat Government ; and

(e) if so, why did not the Deputy Secretary/Director/Deputy Minister etc. who had seen the file or were told about it, never thought it necessary to ask for an explanation from the Apeejay Shipping Lines or prosecute them for attempting to cheat the Government ?

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

(b) A copy of the communication referred to is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1257/68].

(c) The letter of the Food Attache shows that the circular issued by the Apeejay Shipping Lines did create suspicion in his mind.

(d) The Lok Sabha record shows that Shri Govinda Menon (then Minister of State) said in the Lok Sabha on 1.12.66 as follows :

"Plainly, Sir, it was an attempt to defraud. There is no doubt about it—".

(e) The Food Attache in the Indian

Embassy did ask the local agents of the Apeejay Shipping Lines in Rangoon to explain the presence of empty gunny bags on board the ship APJ RITA.

As already explained in the House earlier, any other action against the APJ Lines was apparently not considered in 1962 because action to foil any such attempt had been taken and also because the Food Attache in the Embassy of India at Rangoon had stated in his letter of the 12th April 1962, that taking such action may lead to trouble for the informant. When a copy of the confidential circular dated the 7th March, 1962, alleged to have been issued by the APJ Shipping Lines to all Masters of its vessels was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha by the late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia on 2.9.66 the latter consideration was no longer valid.

Division of Work Among Ministers

10205. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 615 on 13th March, 1968, and state :

(a) whether any orders were issued in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation in regard to the division of work among the various Ministers in the Ministry in regard to the classes or categories of cases to be dealt with by each of them ;

(b) the details of these orders, and

(c) whether cases of alleged/suspected fraud were to be dealt with by a specific Minister mentioned in the order ?

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

(b) The division of work among the various Ministers in the Ministry, as approved by the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, is indicated in the statement attached.

Statement

The allocation of duties between the Ministers in the Ministry of Food, Agri-

culture, Community Development and Cooperation, as approved by the Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, is as follows :—
Minister (F. and A) :

In overall charge of the entire Ministry of Food Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. All important matters relating to the policy and administration in the Ministry.

Minister of State (Food) :

All matters of policy and administration relating to both the Departments of Food and Agriculture, including Parliament Questions.

Minister of State (C. D. and Coop) :

All matters of policy and administration relating to the Department of Community Development and Cooperation including Parliament Questions.

Deputy Minister :

All cases relating to the Ministry assigned specifically by the Ministers of State.

(c) No, Sir.

Apeejay Shipping Lines

10206, SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3228 on the 7th March, 1968 and state :

(a) whether disposing of the case of attempt to cheat by the Apeejay Shipping Lines include asking for an explanation from Shipping Lines or exploring the possibilities of prosecuting the firm criminally and instituting black-listing proceedings ;

(b) if not, what did it include ; and

(c) whether it is customary for officers of the level of Directors not to "record as to why file is not being marked by him to the next higher authority" even in cases of suspected fraud or attempts to cheat as the case of the Apeejay Shipping Lines' Circular was ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI

ANNASAHIB SHINDE) ; (a) and (b). The Food Attache's letter of the 12th April, 1962, enclosing a copy of the alleged Apeejay circular dated the 7th March, 1962 was received in the Food Department on the 18th April, 1962. The Food Attache sent a telegram from Rangoon on the 21st April, 1962, to the Food Department official at Cochin to see that empty gunnies were not discharged by the ship APJ RITA along with cargo or offered against shortages. He had repeated to telegram to the Food Department. On the 24th April, 1962, a letters was addressed by the Food Department to the Regional Director (Food) at Madras asking him to take necessary action about the proper scrutiny of empty gunnies etc. On the 3rd May, 1962, the Regional Director (Food) at Madras was further asked to depute one of his Deputy Directors to Cochin to conduct an urgent enquiry in the matter and send a detailed report of the investigation to the Food Department. On the 5th May, 1962, the Regional Directors at Bombay and Calcutta were also cautioned against other ships of the Apeejay Lines attempting to misuse empty gunnies with a view to obviating claim of the Government for shortages.

The Food Attache in the Indian Embassy at Rangoon had asked the local agents of the Apeejay Shipping Lines in Rangoon to explain the presence of empty gunnies on board the ship APJ RITA. The Shipping Lines denied knowledge of how the bags had found their way on the vessel.

No action was taken in 1962 to prosecute the firm criminally or to institute black-listing proceedings against it or to ask for their explanation about the circular letter.

(c) When officers dispose of a file at their own level, it not customary for them to say why they are doing so and not marking the file to the next higher officer. The presumption would be that they do not consider it necessary to mark the file to the next higher officer.

नेहें में मिलावट

10207. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) क्या 3 अप्रैल, 1968 के दैनिक

समाचार पत्र 'भाज' में प्रकाशित हुआ यह समाचार सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर जिले में गोला नगर क्षेत्र में उचित मूल्य वाली दुकानों को माचं, 1968 में जो गेहूँ सप्लाई किया गया था जिसमें 60 प्रतिशत कोयला मिला हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हां, उसमें कितने दुकानदार प्रभावित हुए थे; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट मांगी गई है और रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होते ही अपेक्षित सूचना सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

स्वर्गीय श्रीमती अहिल्याबाई होल्कर की स्मृति में डाक टिकट

10208. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यह मांग की गई है कि स्वर्गीय अहिल्याबाई होल्कर की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी किया जाय; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) यह प्रस्ताव डाक टिकट सलाहकार समिति के समक्ष 17 फरवरी, 1968 को उसकी बैठक में रखा गया था, किन्तु नासिक सिन्धु-रिटी प्रेस की सीमित क्षमता के कारण इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका।

खाद्य, कृषि तथा सिंचाई विभागों में समन्वय

10209. श्री श्री० प्र० त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अनुभव करती है कि

खाद्य, कृषि और सिंचाई, विभागों के बीच प्रभावी समन्वय स्थापित किये बिना खाद्य समस्या को हल करना कठिन है, क्योंकि ये विभाग एक दूसरे पर आश्रित हैं;

(ख) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इन विभागों के बीच अधिक अच्छा और प्रभावी समन्वय स्थापित किया जाये, सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता विभागों को एकीकृत करके खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री के अधीन एक मन्त्रालय के रूप में रखा गया है। अधिक कृषि उत्पादन की दृष्टि से खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री कृषि तथा सिंचाई विषयक मामलों में सिंचाई और शक्ति मन्त्रालय के कार्यों का भी पर्यवेक्षण करते हैं ?

(ख) और (ग) . प्रदन ही नहीं होते।

बिहार में पूसम में अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला

10210. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में दरभंगा जिले में पूसम में एक अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला में, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रणाधीन काम कर रही है, गेहूँ की किस्मों का विकास करने का कार्य किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां पर अनुसंधान कार्य में हुई प्रगति का व्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या उक्त प्रयोगशाला घाटे में चल रही है अथवा मुनाफा कमा रही है तथा क्या सरकार ने उक्त प्रयोगशाला के लाभ अथवा घाटे के कारणों की कभी समीक्षा की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां, दूसरी फसलों के अतिरिक्त गेहूँ की किस्मों के आनुवांशिक सुधार के कार्य को भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् के अधीनस्थ भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान पूसा बिहार के एक उप-केन्द्र पर किया जाता है।

(ख) सब-स्टेशन पर किये गये पीघों के प्रजनन, कार्य के परिणाम स्वरूप गेहूँ और चावल की कुछ उन्नत किस्मों को विशेषकर देश के पूर्वी भागों में कृषि के लिये उत्पन्न और निर्मुक्त किया गया है। गेहूँ की जो किस्में निर्मुक्त हुई हैं उनमें से एन० पी० 852 और एन० पी० 884 विशेष उल्लेखनीय हैं। बिहार में राज्य सरकार के कृषि विभाग ने भी इन किस्मों को अपने राज्य में सरकारी तौर पर निर्मुक्त कर दिया है और इसके बीज की वृद्धि की व्यवस्था कर दी थी। इन दोनों किस्मों के बीजों से पूर्वी उत्तर-प्रदेश और पश्चिमी बंगाल में बड़े अच्छे परिणाम निकले हैं; उनके बीजों की भी वृद्धि की गई और इन दोनों में उनका वितरण भी किया गया।

गेहूँ की एन० पी० 852 किस्म बिहार की परिस्थितियों के लिये विशेष उपयुक्त है क्योंकि यह बाढ़ के पानी के निकल जाने के बाद या धान की फसल कट जाने के बाद की परिस्थितियों में बोने के उपयुक्त है। गत हाल ही के वर्षों में गेहूँ का सघन संकरण कार्यक्रम उपकेन्द्र पर आरम्भ किया गया है जिसमें सर्वोत्तम भारतीय किस्म के गेहूँ का मैक्सिकन किस्म के उर्वरक प्रतिक्रियात्मक बीनी किस्म के संकरण किया गया है। इन संकरणों के द्वारा काफी किस्में प्रजनन की अग्रिम और परीक्षण की अन्तिम अवस्थाओं में हैं। धान के विषय में एन० पी० 49 और एन० पी० 114 चावल की दो किस्में विकसित और बिहार राज्य में निर्मुक्त की गयी हैं।

(ग) और (घ). पूसा अनुसंधान केन्द्र बीजों

के उत्पादन और विक्रय के लिए एक उत्पादन या व्यापारिक फार्म नहीं है। इस केन्द्र के लाभों का निर्णय केवल इसके द्वारा किये गये अनुसंधान के परिणामों पर हो सकता है। जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है कि कुछ नयी किस्मों को निर्मुक्त किया गया है जो कि इस क्षेत्र के किसानों के लिए बहुत ही क्रियात्मक लाभ की वस्तु है। इस केन्द्र ने देहली और अन्य स्थानों पर विकसित किस्मों पर परीक्षण करने में भी बड़ा लाभदायक कार्य किया है। अतः पूसा उप-केन्द्र पर गजनस कजन (अरहर) के अच्छे संग्रह का परीक्षण और मूल्यांकन हो रहा है।

दुर्गापुर में सरकारी प्रक्षेत्र में बढ़िया किस्म का गेहूँ

10211. श्री क० सि० मधुकर : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दुर्गापुर के सरकारी प्रक्षेत्र में बढ़िया किस्म का एक नया गेहूँ पैदा किया गया है जिसे 'लाल बहादुर' का नाम दिया गया है और जो अब तक पैदा किये गये बढ़िया किस्म के गेहूँ में सर्वोत्तम है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अधिक अन्न उपजाओ आन्दोलन में इस किस्म के गेहूँ का उपयोग करने के लिए सरकार का कौन सी योजना आरम्भ करने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में, विशेषतः बिहार में इस गेहूँ को सफलतापूर्वक बोया जा सकता है; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे प्रयोग बिहार में भी किये जा रहे हैं; और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। यहाँ पर प्राप्त रिपोर्टों

के अनुसार, गेहूँ की एक नई किस्म राजस्थान में विकसित की गई है जिसे 'लाल बहादुर' का नाम दिया गया है। क्योंकि यह किस्म अखिल भारतीय समन्वित परीक्षाओं के अन्तर्गत अभी तक परखी नहीं गई है, इस कारण अन्य किस्मों की तुलना में इसकी उच्चता के बारे में, कोई सूचना अभी नहीं दी जा सकती है।

(ख) इस किस्म को खेती के लिए अभी तक निर्मुक्त नहीं किया गया है, और इसलिए 'अधिक अन्न उपजाओ' आन्दोलन के अन्तर्गत इसके उपयोग करने का प्रश्न नहीं होता।

(ग) इस किस्म को राजस्थान में तथा कानपुर, पन्तनगर, दिल्ली एवं लुधियाना में बोये जाने की रिपोर्टें मिली हैं। दिल्ली में, इसमें काला और भरा रतुआ बड़ी अधिकता से लगता है और तदानुसार यह विचार किया गया है कि यह अच्छे सींचे हुए क्षेत्रों में खेती के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। अन्य केन्द्रों से सूचना आनी बाकी है।

(घ) जी नहीं। इस किस्म के बीज की पर्याप्त मात्रा बिहार को सप्लाई करने के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं थी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में कोटोजम घी का मूल्य

10212. श्री राम चरण : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटोजम घी के एक पीपे (16.500 किलोग्राम) का निर्धारित मूल्य 58.90 रुपये है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बुलन्दशहर जिले में यह 72 रुपये में किस कारण बेचा जा रहा है ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) मूल्य विनियमन की अनौपचारिक प्रणाली के अधीन उत्तरी क्षेत्र में 16.5 किलो के एक वनस्पति टिन का, बिक्री कर तथा अन्य स्थानीय करों को छोड़कर, चालू अधिकतम खुदरा मूल्य 61.22 रुपये है।

बुलन्दशहर में इन करों सहित यह मूल्य 66.33 रुपये बैठेगा।

(ख) बुलन्दशहर के कलक्टर ने यह सूचित किया है कि बुलन्दशहर में 72 रुपये में कोटोजम का एक टिन बिकने के संबंध में कोई भी रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है।

Complaint against Cooperative Societies of Bulandshahr

10213. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of complaints lodged and disposed of against the cooperative societies in District Bulandshahr during the last two years upto the 31st March, 1968 ;

(b) the total number of complaints lodged for misappropriation of money in these societies ; and

(c) the action taken by Government against each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) Out of 882 complaints received during the last two years (upto 31st March, 1968) 589 complaints were disposed of. The remaining complaints are under enquiry.

(b) 275.

(c) Out of 375 complaints relating to misappropriation of money, 260 were taken up for arbitration in which 225 cases have been finalized. The remaining 15 cases were given to the police for enquiry. As a result of the initial enquiry action has been taken against some officials of the Cooperative Department as shown below :—

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1. Cooperative Inspectors reverted | — 3 |
| 2. Cooperative Inspectors suspended | — 1 |
| 3. Cooperative Supervisors suspended | — 12 |
| 4. Cooperative supervisors against whom the proceedings for suspension are going on | — 1 |

Release of Forest Land in Bulandshahr District

10214. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the date and month in which the notification for the release of the forest land of Surajpur District Bulandshahr was published notified and in which newspapers ;

(b) the total number of applicants with names who applied for the said land ;

(c) whether the bid was open or limited and the date and place of offering bid and the name of the authority ;

(d) whether it is a fact that none except one Shri J. C. Baghai was present at the time of bid ; and

(e) if so, how it happened that Shri Baghai was present and whether the Government propose to conduct an open enquiry through C. B. I. in this affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (e). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Cooperative Societies in Bulandshahr

10215. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Cooperative Societies in Bulandshahr District which have not so far held elections for their office-bearers during the last 5 years, year-wise ;

(b) whether Government have taken any action against them ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) There is no such society in Bulandshahr District where the election for office bearers was not held for the last 5 years.

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

Annual Accounts of Cooperative Societies in Bulandshahr

10216. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of each type of Cooperative Societies functioning in each Tehsil in Bulandshahr District ;

(b) the number of the cooperative societies which have not submitted their annual balance sheets so far during the last three years ; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action against them and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1258/68]

(b) 30 societies.

(c) Notices have been issued to all these societies and legal proceedings are in progress.

Shifting of Telephone in Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi

10217. SHRI SAYYAD ALI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the telephones of the subscribers who have shifted to Sector 8 of Ramakrishna Puram from other localities in Delhi have not been shifted so far even though they have requested for their shifting five months back ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) when the telephones are likely to be shifted to their new residences ;

(d) whether such persons are liable for payment of rental of the telephones for the period during which the telephones remained closed under shifting for such a long time ; and

(e) if so, under what rules ?

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

(b) Shortage of cable pairs in the area.

(c) Action is being taken to sanction work for laying of new cables. Shifts will be carried out as soon as the work is completed.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Displaced Persons in Andaman

10218. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

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

(a) whether prior planning with regard to the vocation and settlement of East Pakistan refugees proposed to be settled in Andaman Islands have been done so that this batch of the migrants do not have to come back; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made for these displaced persons and whether enough opportunities have been created for their proper settlement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) In recent years, *i.e.* during 1964 onward; when a massive exodus of migrants from East Pakistan took place, about 460 migrant families have been sent to the Andaman Group of Islands for settlement. This was done after proper planning with due regard to their vocational aptitudes and experience and the requirements of the schemes of settlement. These migrants have not returned to the mainland.

(b) Before sending any batch of migrants for settlement, arrangements are made to provide them with accommodation, facilities for supply of foodgrains etc., medical care and for the education of their children. As the programmes are mainly designed for agriculturists and plantation workers, areas are selected with care and, while working on such lands, the settlers

are paid wage adequate for the maintenance of their families. Later, they are also given such assistance, financial or other, as may be required for the implementation of a particular programme.

Property left behind by Indians in Pakistan

10219. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in "National Herald" of the 28th March, 1968 that in clear violation of the instructions issued by the Central Government, more than 2,000 cases have come to light where the property of Pak citizens in the District Nadia have been transferred;

(b) if so, whether in all these cases, the transfers have been effected for the property of Pak. citizens in India against the property of Indian nationals in Pakistan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Election Petitions

10220. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inordinate delay in the disposal of Election Petitions affects the very spirit of functioning of democracy; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken ensure that not only the pending cases are cleared without any undue delay but in future a time-limit is prescribed for final disposal of such cases?

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

(b) Keeping this in view the relevant provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 have been amended for the trial of the Election Petitions by the High Courts. By and large good progress

has been made in the disposal of election petitions by the High Courts. In the course of one year, the High Courts have disposed of more than 63 per cent of the petitions filed before them. The Chief Election Commissioner is constantly in touch with the Chief Justice of India who is taking steps for expeditious disposal of the petitions.

हड़तालों आदि के कारण श्रम दिनों की हानि

10221. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1962 से आज तक वर्षवार, हड़तालों, तालाबन्दियों, घेरावों, औद्योगिक गड़बड़ी और श्रमिकों के आन्दोलनों के परिणामस्वरूप कितने जन-दिनों की हानि हुई ; और

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों में कितने-कितने जन-दिनों की हानि हुई।

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) और (ख) : एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1259/68]

टिड्डियों का खतरा

10222. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष भारत में टिड्डियों के आने की आशंका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संकट से फसल की रक्षा करने के लिए क्या ऐहतिवाही कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब चिन्डे) : (क) दक्षिण अरब प्रायद्वीप तथा कुछ अन्य देशों में टिड्डियों की अधिक गतिविधियों के बारे में रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई हैं। टिड्डियों के

दल एक देश से दूसरे में जाते रहते हैं और आगामी महीनों में टिड्डियों के हमले की सम्भावना हो सकती है।

(ख) भारत सरकार के अधीन एक ऐसा स्थायी टिड्डी विरोधी संगठन है जो कीटनाशक औषधियों व नवीनता साज-सामान से सुसज्जित है। इस संगठन के पास ऐसे प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारी हैं जिन्हें ऐसे अनुसूचित मरु क्षेत्रों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त हुआ है जो टिड्डियों की गतिविधियों के केन्द्र हैं। संगठन को टिड्डी दल के आक्रमण की संभावना का ज्ञान है और वह स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार हैं। कीटनाशक औषधियाँ एवं उपस्कर पर्याप्त मात्रा में रखे जा रहे हैं। भारत सरकार की सात हवाई जहाजों वाली हवाई एकक को भी यदि आवश्यकता पड़ी तो टिड्डियों के नियन्त्रण के कार्य में लगाया जा सकता है। टिड्डी स्थिति पर सघन सर्वेक्षण के द्वारा और इन पड़ोसी देशों के साथ, जिनमें टिड्डियों का आक्रमण हो सकता है, टिड्डियों की अवस्थाओं की समन्वित जानकारी के द्वारा सतर्क निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

दिल्ली में वनस्पति के भाव में वृद्धि

10223. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली में हाल ही में वनस्पति के भावों में 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन ने ऐसे व्यक्तियों को लाइसेंस दिये हैं जिन्हें इस व्यापार का अनुभव नहीं था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-

साहिब शिन्वे) : (क) दिल्ली में हाल में वन-स्पति के मूल्य 20 प्रतिशत तक नहीं चढ़े हैं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के लिए दुग्ध चूर्ण का आयात

10224. श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूध का वितरण करने हेतु टोंड दूध बनाने के लिए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दुग्ध चूर्ण का आयात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस उद्देश्य के लिये विदेशों से प्रतिवर्ष कितने दुग्ध चूर्ण का आयात किया जाता है ;

(ग) उस पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की जा रही है ; और

(घ) दुग्ध चूर्ण से कितने प्रतिशत ऐसा दूध तैयार किया जाता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्वे) : (क) जी हां। ताजे दूध की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए विशेषकर गर्मियों के दिनों में मानकित, टोंड या डबल टोंड दूध बनाने के लिए आयातित स्कीम दुग्ध चूर्ण प्रयोग में लाया जाता है।

(ख) स्किम दुग्ध चूर्ण की मात्रा, जो पिछले पांच वर्ष में आयात की गई है, निम्न प्रकार है : -

1963-64	660.209	मोटरी टन
1964-65	890.123	„ „
1965-66	1706.757	„ „
1966-67	850.837	„ „
1967-68	1245.875	„ „

(ग) इस विषय में विदेशी मुद्रा पर खर्च की गई राशि निम्नलिखित थी : -

1963-64	7.46	लाख रुपये
1964-65	13.50	„ „
1965-66	21.00	„ „
1966-67	16.13	„ „
1967-68	31.35	„ „

(घ) अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल रख दी जायेगी।

Settlement of Migrants in Islands other than Andamans

10225. SHRI DEIVEEKAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state.

(b) whether Government proposed to send migrants other than East Pakistani displaced persons especially those who have come from Kenya and Ceylon to other than Andamans Islands in the country;

(b) the kind of assistance which will be provided to them in these Islands; 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). Some repatriates from Burma and Ceylon are proposed to be resettled in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 37 families of Burma repatriates have already been employed in the Rubber Research Station in South Andaman Islands. About 1200 families of repatriates will be provided employment in the rubber plantation in Katchal.

Allotment of Election Symbols to Defectors

10226. SHRI DEIVEEKAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Election Commission is considering a proposal to give a recognitions to defectors, who formed separate groups;

(b) if so, whether separate election symbols will be given to such groups; and

(c) if so, when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) to (c). The matter was discussed *inter alia* in the Conference of representatives of Political Parties convened by the Election Commission on the 4th May, 1968. The decision of the Commission is awaited.

Production of Hybrid Maize

10227. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the survey of the Birla Institute of Scientific Research Punjab has revealed that 50 to 100 per cent yield of hybrid maize can be achieved if improved practices in regard to the use of fertilizers and proper cultural operations, pest control measures and correct water managements are employed ;

(b) if so, whether these measures were being undertaken in the Punjab State and have yielded results ;

(c) if so, whether Government have examined this survey report ; and

(d) the steps being taken to implement them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) So far as we know, the Birla Institute of Scientific Research is primarily a seed producing farm. It has, however, been reported that that Institute conducted a number of demonstrations in the cultivators' fields in Ropar District of Punjab during Kharif 1967, with the hybrid maize varieties Ganga 101 and Ganga 3. The results of these demonstrations, according to the brochure issued by that Institute, has revealed that a 50-100 per cent gain in the yield of maize can be achieved with complete and balanced manuring alongwith proper cultural operations, pest control measures and correct water management.

(b) to (d). Increase of yield with the adoption of a package of improved practices for hybrid maizes have been conclusively proved all over the maize growing regions in the country in the National Demonstrations conducted during 1965-66 and 1966-67. It may be mentioned, that this package of practices which was evolved alongwith the release of these hybrids for general cultivation, is already being adopted in all the States under High Yielding Varieties Programme.

Prices Control on Vanaspati

10228. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vanaspati Industry has urged Government to relax price control on Vanaspati in view of the fact that the supply of the commodity is sufficient to meet the demand ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that with the fluctuating oil market there is no stability in the Vanaspati prices even under the price control, rendering all the efforts and administrative costs involved in the imposition of control futile and fruitless ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The industry urged the Government to discontinue the system of informal regulation of vanaspati prices on account of improvement in the availability of the commodity. The Government did not accede to the request due to the unwillingness of the industry to give an assurance that the existing pattern of processing and other costs would be followed and the increases or decreases in vanaspati prices would be solely with reference to the fluctuations in oil prices.

(c) In view of fluctuations in oil prices, there could not be stability in the prices of vanaspati. The informal regulation of vanaspati prices, however, aims at ensuring that the prices do not increase beyond the level warranted by the increase in the price of oil.

Processed Food Industry

10229. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on account of shortage of sugar supplied the processed food industry in the eastern zone has been facing crisis resulting in curtailment of production and earnings from exports ;

(b) if so, what is the magnitude of the problem indicating the requirement of actual supplies of sugar to these industries during the first 3 months of 1968 ;

(c) how the actual production of these industries during these months compares with that during the corresponding period last year and year before last ; and

(d) the steps being taken to help the industry out of the present crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). According to the present policy the bulk consumers like Food processing industry have to purchase their requirements of sugar from open market. Government have no information regarding the actual purchases made by the industry after the partial decontrol of sugar. As sugar is made available to the industry at controlled rates to meet their export demand, export earnings should not be affected on that account.

(c) Comparative figures are not available.

(d) It is expected that the industry will meet their requirements of sugar from open market.

Population of Rhinoceros

10230. SHRI HIMATSIKKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has lately been made to assess the existence of the rare rhinoceros ;

(b) if so, the estimated population of the rare species in Kaziranga and other places in India ;

(c) the steps being taken to protect and promote this rare specie ; and

(d) the extent of foreign exchange earned and the total amount of exports of the rhino horns during 1966-67 and 1967-68 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the States concerned and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Hindi Teleprinters

10231. SHRI HIMATSIKKA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the scheme for installation of Hindi teleprinters network over the country ; and

(b) how long it will take to complete the scheme of laying the Hindi teleprinter network :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI J. K. GUJRAL) : (a) It has been decided to instal Hindi Teleprinter Machines in telegraph Offices, provided there is adequate traffic to justify introduction of Teleprinter working.

(b) During the second half of 1968.

Food Production Target for 1968-69

10232. SHRI HIMATSIKKA : SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

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

(a) the food production target fixed for the year 1968-69 and how much of it will consist of (i) wheat and (ii) rice ; and

(b) the production target in respect of the various commercial crops for this year ?

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

is to achieve an additional foodgrains production of 7 million tonnes in 1968-69 over the production level in 1967-68 which is estimated to exceed 95 million tonnes. Annual targets are not fixed separately for rice and wheat.

(b) The targets of production of important commercial crops for 1968-69 are as under :

Oilseeds.	10 million tonnes.
Sugarcane (gur)	12.5 million tonnes.
Cotton.	6.7 million bales.
Jute.	6.9 million bales.

मध्य प्रदेश में जवार का समाहार

10233. श्री गं० च० बीकिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1966-67 और 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी मात्रा में जवार का समाहार किया गया और इसमें से कितनी जवार मध्य प्रदेश से बाहर भेजी गई ;

(ख) फसली मौसम 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश में जवार के समाहार के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या समाहार नीति में कोई परिवर्तन किया गया है ; और

(घ) 1966-67 और 1967-68 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भारतीय खाद्य निगम को जवार के समाहार के लिये कितनी धनराशि दी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) 1966-67 और 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश में अधिप्राप्त जवार की मात्राएं इस प्रकार हैं:—

वर्ष	मात्रा (हजार मीटरी टन में)
1966-67	95.8
1967-68	47.5
(29-4-68 तक)	

जहां तक मध्य प्रदेश से बाहर भेजी

मात्रा का सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्र के पास उसकी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) फसल वर्ष 1968-69 के लिए इतना शीघ्र लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने अब तक किसी भी परिवर्तन की सूचना नहीं दी है ।

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में जवार की अधिप्राप्ति के विशेष प्रयोजन के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम को को ईधन-राशि सुलभ नहीं की है ।

पश्चिम बंगाल में औद्योगिक श्रमिकों में बेरोजगारी

10234. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष हुई हड़-तालियों तथा तालाबन्दियों के कारण पश्चिम बंगाल में 32000 से अधिक औद्योगिक श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अन्य राज्यों में भी बेरोजगार औद्योगिक श्रमिकों की संख्या बढ़ रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बेरोजगारी की इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). हड़तालों तथा तालाबन्दियों के परिणामस्वरूप प्रस्थायी रूप से बेकार हुए मजदूरों की संख्या प्रत्येक राज्य में समय समय भिन्न भिन्न होती है, जो कि प्रत्येक कामबन्दी की वास्तविक समायावधि पर निर्भर करती है । इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार पश्चिमी बंगाल में 31-12-67 को काम बन्दी के परिणामस्वरूप बेकार हुए श्रमिकों की संख्या 23653 थी ।

(ग) औद्योगिक विवादों के कारण हुई

काम बन्दियों के परिणामस्वरूप अस्थायी बेकारी की समस्या का हल औद्योगिक अशांति और भगड़ों के मुख्य कारणों को दूर करने से हो सकता है। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारें यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि श्रमिकों की वैध देय राशि का भुगतान शीघ्र हो जाए, उनकी मजूरीदरों और उपलब्धियों में सुधार करने तथा उनकी नौकरी की सुरक्षा एवं मनमाने ढंग की अनुचित बरखास्तगी या पदच्युति से संरक्षण तथा सामान्यतः औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध बेहतर बनाने के लिए लगातार उपाय ढूँढ रही हैं। जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो, वहाँ औद्योगिक विवादों को निपटाने सम्बन्धि समझौता और न्यायधिकरण मशीनरी को सुदृढ़ बनाया जा रहा है।

ग्वालियर जिले के गांवों में डाकघर

10235. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के ग्वालियर जिले में कितने गांवों में गत चार वर्षों में नये डाकघर खोले गये थे ;

(ख) नये डाकघर खोलने के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र अभी विचाराधीन हैं ; और

(ग) अब तक कितने गांवों में डाकघर नहीं हैं जब कि वहाँ की जनसंख्या 3000 अथवा उससे अधिक है ?

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

(क) 19

(ख) कोई नहीं।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

Purchase and Sale of Jowar and Paddy in Maharashtra

10236. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the monopoly purchase-cum-procurement price of jowar and paddy per

quintal fixed for the current season in Maharashtra State ;

(b) the retail price fixed for sale at fair price shops in the District of procurement and in the State, other than in the District of procurement ; and

(c) the reasons for heavy margins between the purchase price and sale price of jowar and rice procured by Government under the Monopoly Purchase Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Monopoly purchase-cum-procurement prices of common jowar and paddy in Maharashtra during the current season have been fixed at Rs. 43.00 and Rs. 56.00 per quintal respectively.

(b) The retail issue price of common jowar and paddy in the non-rationed areas of the State have been fixed at Rs. 53.50 and Rs. 67.00 in the procurement districts and at Rs. 57.00 and Rs. 70.50 in the consuming districts respectively. In the rationed areas, the retail issue prices are higher by Rs. 3.00 per quintal over the issue prices in the non-rationed areas.

The margins between the procurement prices and the sale prices of these grains are necessary to cover the reasonable incidentals of the Apex Marketing Federation in Maharashtra for procurement of these foodgrains and that of the Government to meet their incidentals in distribution thereof.

Official Languages (Legislative) Commission

10237. SHRI M. N. NAGHOOR : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) when the Official Languages (Legislative) Commission was appointed by the Central Government for translating English Statutes ;

(b) how many Acts have been translated each year and which are they ;

(c) the total number of pages translated each year ;

(d) the total expenses incurred by the Commission during each year ; and

(e) how many more pages of Statutes remain to be translated, the estimated time likely to be taken for that work and the estimated expenses to be incurred thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) The Official Language (Legislative) Commission was constituted on the 8th June, 1961, in pursuance of the order of the President dated the 27th

April, 1960, issued under clause (6) of article 344 of the Constitution.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the total number of Acts and pages thereof, translated each year by the Commission, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1260/68].

(d) The total annual expenses incurred on the Commission each year are as follows :—

Year	Amount
1961-62	Rs. 1,85,535
1962-63	Rs. 5,33,003
1963-64	Rs. 6,66,559
1964-65	Rs. 9,22,924
1965-66	Rs. 9,37,509
1966-67	Rs. 8,78,500
1967-68	Rs. 16,78,500
1968-69	Rs. 13,04,000 (Provision included in the Budget Grants of the Commission).

(e) About 11,500 pages of the Central Acts remain to be translated. This work is likely to take about 5 years. The estimated expenditure will be about Rs. 70,00,000, including the expenditure to be incurred on the Commission as a whole.

Tea Gardens in Assam and West Bengal

10238. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the complete list of the tea gardens of Assam and West Bengal ;

(b) the total number of labourers in each tea garden ;

(c) the total number of labourers from the members of Scheduled Tribes in each tea garden ; and

(d) the total number of Graduates from amongst the members of Scheduled Tribes in each tea garden ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) A list of the tea estates (above 20 acres) in Assam and West Bengal is given on pages 1—162 of the publication "Tea Direc-

tory 1966" published by the Tea Board, Calcutta, which is a priced publication.

(b) to (d). The information is not readily available.

Printing of P & T Forms Trilingually

10239. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 4 on the 7th March, 1968 and state what would be the additional expenditure involved in printing the P & T forms trilingually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Some forms, e.g. the money order form, are already being printed bilingually, i.e. in Hindi/English. The details of the scheme of trilingual printing of the various P & T forms are being worked out. After the various types of forms to be printed trilingually, bilingually, or in separate languages, have been sorted out, the actual arrangements for their printing in the various languages will be made either through the Printing and Stationery Department, or through other agencies. It is too early yet to

assess the additional expenditure involved in such printing.

बूचड़-खाने

10240. श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी :
श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) देश में ऐसे कितने पंजीकृत बूचड़-खाने हैं, जहां गोवंश के पशुओं का बध होता है ;

(ख) भ्रवैष बूचड़-खानों की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) भ्रवैष बूचड़-खानों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

वन्य पशु-पक्षियों के जीवन की रक्षा समिति

10241. श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वन्य पशु-पक्षियों के जीवन की रक्षा समिति का गठन किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके सदस्य कौन कौन हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

F. C. I. Branches in Kerala

10242. SHRI MANGALTHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Branches of the Food Corporation of India working in Kerala;

(b) whether the farmers in Kerala have been expressing the difficulty in contacting the Food Corporation of India officials at Trivandrum; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to give more facilities to the agriculturists and farmers in their day-to-day contacts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Food Corporation of India has a Regional Office at Trivandrum and District Offices at Trivandrum, Cochin, Calicut and Palghat.

(b) and (c). In Kerala. Food Corporation of India is not doing any procurement work at present. The Food Corporation of India is undertaking only distribution work on behalf of the State Government. The question of contact of farmers or agriculturists with Food Corporation of India officials at Trivandrum does not arise.

Labour unrest in Kerala

10243. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received so far by the Labour Commission regarding the present labour unrest in Kerala;

(b) the number of labour incentive schemes and proposals suggested by the Kerala Government; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The Government is not aware of the complaints and suggestions made to the National Commission on Labour.

(c) Does not arise.

Indo-Ceylon Agreement

10244. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) since the signing of the agreement with Ceylon Government regarding repatriation of Indians, how many Indians have returned to this country and what schemes have been drawn to settle them;

(b) the outlines of the schemes drawn for the resettlement of Indian displaced persons from other countries in Africa and Asia; and

(c) the expenditure incurred during the last three years on each of these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) 4751 Indians have returned to India from Ceylon upto 31-1-1968 under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement.

A statement showing the schemes drawn up for their resettlement is given in Annexure I. Which is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Lib ary. See No. LT — 1261/68].

(b) The pattern of the assistance given for the resettlement of Indian repatriates from Burma, Mozambique, Aden and East African countries is given in statement as Annexure II. Which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See No. LT—1261/68].

There are no schemes so far as other countries are concerned.

(c) Total expenditure incurred on the schemes of resettlement of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon in the last three years is as follows:—

	Burma repatriates. Amount (Rupees in lakhs)	Ceylon repatriates. Amount (Rupees in lakhs)
Loan.	316.10	18.72
Grant-in-aid	76.26	4.00
	392.36	22.72

Information regarding the expenditure incurred in respect of repatriates from other countries is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

आगरा बम्बई सड़क पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

10245. श्री शशि भूषण बाजपेयी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि परिवहन की सुविधा के लिये आगरा-बम्बई सड़क के 15 से 25 मील की प्रत्येक टुकड़े पर एक एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गोवध

10246. श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश में गो-बध के कितने मामलों का पता चला ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने मामलों में दंड दिया गया ; और

(ग) शेष मामलों में किन कारणों से दंड नहीं दिया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Foreigners working in Undertakings.

10247. SHRI HIMAT SINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreigners working in the different public and private

sector undertaking and how it compares with the corresponding figures at the beginning and the end of the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how many of them are on technical assignments envisaged under the different collaboration agreements and how many are otherwise employed;

(c) whether there is any scheme to Indianise these jobs under the 1968-69 annual plan and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) number of foreigners during the period referred to above on such jobs as can be carried out by the Indians and how many of these were technical and others separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) to (d). Information is not available. In view of the wide scope of the question, the time and cost involved in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results.

West Bengal Hospital Workers' Union

10248. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in the Hindustan Standard (Calcutta Edition of the 12th April, 1968) that the Nilaratan Sarkar Medical College Hospital Mazdur Pachayat and West Bengal Medical College Hospital Worker's Union submitted a memorandum to the State Governor on the 11th April, demanding immediate temporary arrangements for accommodation of displaced workers either by providing tents or requisitioning buildings; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken in the matter and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes. The State Government are aware of the Memorandum.

(b) Arrangements have been made for the accommodation, free of rent, of evicted

workers in the tenements constructed under the Slum Clearance Scheme of the West Bengal Government.

Triple Variety of Wheat

10249. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the triple variety has been evolved in Ootacamund by crossing indigenous and Mexican varieties of wheat and has been sent to the Pusa Institute for field trials ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that experts claiming that the yield from the latest "triple dwarf" will be at least 20 per cent more than those of the other Dwarf varieties and three times more than the indigenous variety ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No triple dwarf variety has been evolved in Ootacamund. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute (Pusa Institute) has a Wheat breeding sub-station at Wellington in the Nilgiris. The import breeding material harvested in Delhi in the month of April is sent to Wellington for being grown there during May to September and the seeds are again brought back to Delhi for being sown during the *rabi* season. This is done to accelerate the pace of progress in wheat breeding. Several triple dwarf varieties selected in crosses between Indian and Mexican varieties of wheat have been developed in this way.

(b) and (c). The triple dwarf variety of wheat is one which has three genetic factors for dwarfing. The plants do not grow more than 50 cms. in height. Therefore, they can be fertilised well and also stand water during the later stages of grain development. They would not fall down even when late rains occur in March. These characteristics will help to introduce greater stability in production. The triple dwarf varieties so far developed are under assessment at various Centres after which it may be possible to determine the percentage of increase in the yield of

these varieties. The question of the release of these varieties will be considered by the Central Varieties Release Committee after the next *Rabi* season.

**Fire in a Cold Storage in Singur,
West Bengal**

10250. SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a big fire broke out in Singur cold storage in Hoogly District in West Bengal in March, 1968 ;

(b) the extent of damage caused by the fire to the deposited commodities ;

(c) the number of peasant depositors affected by the fire ;

(d) whether the depositors have been compensated for loss by the owner of the cold storage, if not, the reason therefor ; and

(e) whether any enquiry has been instituted into the causes of the fire and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Government.

Trustees of Employees Provident Fund

10251. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI BHAGWAN DAS :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1180 on the 11th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees' Provident Fund have since considered the demands of the Employees working under the Commissioner of Provident Fund ;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Yes.

(b) The Central Board of Trustees has decided to treat its employees on a par with corresponding categories of employee in similar administrative offices of the Government of India so far as their scales of pay and other emoluments and concessions are concerned.

(c) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में मध्यावधि चुनाव

10252. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या विधि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मध्यावधि चुनावों के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में विचार विमर्श के लिये मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त ने उस राज्य के चुनाव अधिकारी बुलाये थे ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस राज्य में मध्यावधि चुनाव सम्भवतः कब तक होंगे ; और

(घ) इन मध्यावधि चुनावों के लिये किस तारीख से प्रारम्भिक तैयारियाँ आरम्भ कर दी जायेंगी ।

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मोहम्मद मुनुस सलीम) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ ।

(ग) निश्चित समय का अभी तक विनिश्चय नहीं किया गया है ।

(घ) प्रारम्भिक तैयारी आरम्भ हो चुकी है ।

Prices of Fertilisers

10253. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of fertilizers in India are hundred per cent higher than the prices prevailing in other countries ;

(b) the reasons of this high price ;

(c) whether Government propose to bring down the price level of fertilizers or to subsidise it ; and

(d) if so, to what extent and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). It is true that in some cases the prices of fertilizers in India are by 100% than the prices prevailing in some other countries. The internal production being not adequate to meet the demand of the country it becomes necessary to import a large quantity of fertilisers from abroad incurring additional expenses on ocean freight, loading and unloading etc. before the fertilisers could be supplied to farmers. The landed cost of the imported fertilizers which greatly influence our selling price in India, is, therefore, naturally higher than domestic prices in the exporting countries. Besides, some of the other countries are subsidising sale of fertilisers. However, in spite of existing comparatively higher prices in our country the Indian farmer finds it profitable to use fertilisers in view of the higher output per acre given by the use of exotic and hybrid varieties of seeds introduced in the recent years.

It is not possible to reduce the prices of fertilizers at this stage, nor is it possible to grant any fresh subsidies. The Agricultural Prices Commission had recommended the abolition of the subsidy on Fertilisers. Several large scale fertiliser factories are coming up in different parts of the country, which would increase the availability of fertilisers. As these factories are expected to produce fertilisers at a lower cost, the prices may come down after a number of new factories go into production.

Problem of Defections

10254. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Law Ministry has prepared a note on the Legal and Constitutional aspects of the problem of defection ; and

(b) if so, their main suggestions ?

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

(b) The main suggestions may be seen from the copy of the Note which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1262/68].

Cost of Living Index

10255. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the 100 per cent neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living index for low paid workers ;

(b) whether Dearness Allowance is proposed to be linked with the index ; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (c). Demands are made from time to time for 100 per cent neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living index, not only by low paid workers but also by other workers. It is, however, a matter for consideration by employers and by wage fixing authorities, who take into account the circumstances of each case, whether there should be a separate component of Dearness Allowance and when and how the wage or the Dearness Allowance should be varied with the cost of living. While certain wage fixing authorities have granted periodic revision of D.A. on the basis of 100% neutralisation for workers in receipt of the lowest wages, workers in receipt of higher wages have been granted only partial neutralisation.

All India Newspaper Employees' Federation

10256. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All-India Newspaper Employees' Federation have indicated that any proposal for arbitration on the recommendations of the Non-Journalists Wage Board was totally unacceptable to them ;

(b) whether arbitration would mean *de novo* consideration of all issues settled after four years of hard work ; and

(c) how Government propose to solve the impasse relating to the implementation of Wage Board award?

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

(b) Not necessarily; this would depend on the terms of reference to the arbitration.

(c) There is no impasse at present; the concerned parties have entered into an agreement to settle the disputed issues by negotiations.

Indian Labour Conference

10257. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :
SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR :

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

(a) whether the Tripartite Indian Labour Conference met in New Delhi in April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the conclusion reached on the three main issues of the recognition of Unions, Wage Boards and automation ; and

(c) whether any decision was reached on avoidance of gheraos, strikes and lock-outs and focussing attention on greater production ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes. The 25th Session of the Indian Labour Conference was held on 20th-21st April, 1968.

(b) and (c). A copy of the statement of the Main Conclusions of the Conference is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1263/68]

Refrigerated Storage

10258. SHRI K. LAKAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are spending Crores of rupees every year on refrigerated storage ;

(b) if so, whether there is any Central Organisation to scrutinize the projects and look after rapid development ; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to set up such an Organisation for rapid development of refrigerated storage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. Substantial assistance by way of loans and grants is provided to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well as under the State Plan Schemes for construction of Cold Storages for seed potatoes, fish, animal products etc., in the public, Co-operative and private sectors.

(b) and (c). As the development of Cold Storages is undertaken by the State Governments no separate organisation exists at the Centre to deal with the projects. However, Technical Officers in the Central Ministry assist the State Governments in the formulation and implementation of the projects administered by them.

Crop Intensity in Narmada Basin

10259. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA :
SHRI Y. S. KUSHWAH :
SHRI A. S. SAIGAL :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the unanimous recommendation made in the symposium on 'cropping pattern' held by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research from the 27th to 31st January, 1968 in which it was stated that crop intensity in Narmada basin should be increased upto 200 per cent and in special cases upto 300 per cent ; and

(b) 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) Yes. The proceedings of the Symposium on 'Cropping Patterns'

organised by the ICAR in January, 1968, have been sent to the State Government.

(b) The State Government has not so far intimated the action taken on the recommendations.

Visit of Central Government Officials to Orissa

10260. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased state :

(a) whether a team of officers, from his Ministry recently visited Orissa to study the effect of drought in Orissa and the assistance needed from the Central Government ; and

(b) the result of their study and assessment of the food situation of Orissa ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

River Steam Navigation Co.

10261. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7622 on the 18th April, 1968 and state :

(a) the number of surplus employees of the old River steam Navigation Company provided Employment respectively through (i) Bureau of Public Enterprises ; (ii) Employment Exchanges ; (iii) Calcutta Port Commissioner ; and (iv) Labour Dockyard, Calcutta ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to provide Jobs to the remaining employees ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a)

(i) Nil

(ii) 41

(iii) 73

(iv) 6

(b) Employment Exchanges in Assam and West Bengal have been instructed to

make every possible effort to place them in suitable employment.

Groundnut Oil Expellers

10262. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of places where groundnut oil expellers and hydrogeneration plants are installed in the country ; and

(b) the quantity of vanaspati they are capable of manufacturing per year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Two lists, one showing, State-wise, the names of groundnut oil mills, and the other of vanaspati factories, registered or licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are given in the statement laid in the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1264/68.*]

(b) The manufacturing capacity of each unit is also shown alongside the names of vanaspati factories in the relevant list which laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1264/68.*]

Franking Machines

10263. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Franking machines in use in India are imported ;

(b) if so, the cost of each machine ;

(c) whether any indigenous franking machines are now available ; and

(d) if so, the price thereof ?

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

(b) The cost of a machine ranges from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 9500 depending upon the model and whether it is hand-operated or electrically operated.

(c) Yes.

(d) Rs. 1150 and Rs. 1450 per machine.

Indian Labour Conference

10264. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 25th Session of the Indian Labour Conference passed on without reaching any concrete agreement ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government are reluctant to ratify a number of international labour conventions and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether efforts will continue to be made for reaching an agreement on some of the vital issues through informal discussions with the employers' and employees' representatives and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No. Attention is invited to the Statement of Main Conclusions of the Conference placed on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 10257 for 9th May, 1968.

(b) Attention is invited to Item 2 (ii) of the Statement referred to at (a) above.

(c) Government are always in favour of settling disagreements through formal or informal discussions between the parties concerned

Cycle Rickshaw Pullers in Delhi

10265. SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cycle rickshaws in Delhi at present and the number of such rickshaws whose owners have left India but their rickshaws are still plying ;

(b) the rent charges realised by the owners of the rickshaws from the pullers per day ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to save these rickshaw pullers from the clutches of the owner monopolists ?

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

to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Allotment of Plots to East Bengal Refugees in Kalkaji, New Delhi

10266. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications for the allotment of plots in the East Bengal Displaced Persons' colony at Kalkaji, New Delhi ;

(b) the number of East Bengal refugees in Delhi area with valid refugee certificates ;

(c) the number of displaced persons i.e. people who had residential houses in East Bengal but came earlier and had no refugee certificates ;

(d) the number of applicants found eligible for plots and favoured with allotment of such plots ;

(e) the number of applicants found eligible but to whom no plot has been allotted so far and the number of persons declared not eligible for any plot at all ; and

(f) whether applicants of categories referred to in part (e) above have been informed about the final decision of the department concerned indicating the reasons for the same ; and the basis on which allottees of the plots and sizes thereof have been chosen ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) In response to the Press Note dated 4.1.1966..1750 applications in response to the Press

Note dated 13.8.1967... 748 applications

Total : 2498

(b) and (c). No census of such persons was undertaken.

(d) 1453 applicants were found eligible, out of whom 1372 made the initial deposit; but 7 of them obtained refund of their deposits. Thus, 1365 persons were included in the lottery drawn on 9th and 10th March, 1968.

(e) 88 persons were offered plots but not included in the lottery as they had either not made the required initial deposit or had otherwise surrendered their offer and obtained refund of their deposits. 297 applicants have not been offered any plot at all. In some of these cases no decision could be taken because some information was asked for from the applicants which has not been received; while in some cases the applicants became eligible in view of the relaxed conditions of stay in Delhi and their cases will be decided along with the applications received in response to the press note dated 13.8.67.

(f) In the 88 cases the offer letters issued stated that if the amount of initial payment was not deposited by the given date the offer would stand automatically cancelled. In the 297 cases final decision will be communicated when it is taken.

Allotment of Plots of land to East Bengal Displaced Persons

10267. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference of 3-Member Scrutiny Committee for the purpose of scrutinising each application for the allotment of plots in the East Bengal Displaced Persons Colony at Kalkaji, New Delhi;

(b) the nature and scope of delegation of authority to the said Committee;

(c) how the allotment of different sizes of plots in the above project was made on the basis of income of applicants when there was no application form;

(d) the standard of income fixed by the Department of the Rehabilitation for allotment of plots of sizes of 160, 233 and 320 square yards;

(e) whether this criterion of income was applied to each case before the draw on the 9th and 10th March, 1968; and

(f) whether this income was verified by salary certificates or income-tax returns?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Committee has been appointed to scrutinise the applications for allotment of plots in the East Pakistan

Displaced Persons Colony on the basis of conditions of eligibility laid down in the Press Note issued on 4-1-1966.

(b) The Committee is to examine the eligibility of the applicants for the allotment of plots and to recommend the sizes that should be offered to individual applicants.

(c) The decision about the sizes of plots was taken on the basis of the financial position as could be determined from other particulars furnished in the form or specially obtained from the applicants.

(d) By and large, persons in the pay scales of Class I officers in the Government of India were offered plots of 320 sq. yds, while persons in pay scales of Class II Gazetted posts were offered plots of 233 sq. yds. and the others were offered plots of 160 sq. yds. In the case of applicants who are not Government servants, exact demarcation was not easy in all cases and the Committee exercised judicious discretion *inter alia* on the basis of the facts about income supplied by the applicants.

(e) By and large, the above criterion has been applied to each case before the lottery on the 9th and 10th March, 1968, was drawn.

(f) The financial position was verified from various available sources including salary certificates and income tax returns which are either already available from application forms or were specially asked for from the applicants.

नलकूपों के लिए दिने गए धन का गबन

10268. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मथुरा जिले में प्रतिरिक्त जिलाधीश (योजना) द्वारा नलकूपों के लिए सहायता के रूप में दी गई धन राशि में से बड़ी राशि का गबन किया गया है, जिसके बारे में वहां के लोगों के उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के सचिवालय को बहुत सी शिकायतें भेजी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ज्वीरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस मामले की जांच कराने का है अथवा उसने कोई जांच कराई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) और (घ). इस समय प्रश्न ही नहीं होते।

Purchase of Rice by Food Corporation of India

10270. SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the officers of the Food Corporation of India in Raipur (M. P.) are purchasing Safri rice, known as M1, being grown in Chhattisgarh at the same rate as Dubraj rice (C. F. 3);

(b) if so, whether the officials of the Corporation and local traders are making undue profit as a result thereof and causing loss to both Central and State Governments to whom this rice is supplied in place of fine rice?

(c) if so, the complete details thereof and the action taken by Government against the guilty officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is not a fact that Food Corporation of India is purchasing Safri rice at the same rate as Dubraj rice. Safri rice is classified as medium I whereas Dubraj rice is classified as Fine II. The two varieties have distinctive features in regard to their dimensions, cooking qualities, etc. Moreover, Dubraj variety has a distinctive scent which is not present in other qualities. There is therefore, no

scope for Safri rice being purchased as Dubraj rice even by mistake.

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

Labour Ministers' Conference

10271. SHRI ANBUCHZHIAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of Labour Ministers of States was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Union Labour Minister has urged the transfer of full powers to the Central Government to handle Labour relations; and

(c) the other subjects discussed and decisions taken at the Conference?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Yes. The 19th Session of the Labour Ministers Conference was held at New Delhi on 19th April, 1968.

(b) and (c). A copy of the Statement of the Main Conclusions of the Conference is placed on the Table of the House. [*Plac'd in Library. See No. LT - 1265/68*]

Dr. Sirohi of Indian Agricultural Research Institute

10272. SHRI SURENDAR REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Sirohi of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi is the first Indian National who has been to South Pole, where he carried out scientific experiments of immense importance;

(b) whether it is a fact that the U. S. Board on Geographical Names gave a high recognition to Dr. Sirohi's outstanding scientific work and in his honour named a place near South pole as Sirohi Point;

(c) whether any honour has been conferred upon Dr. Sirohi by Government as a result of recognition of his work; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Dr. Sirohi is the first Indian Scientist to visit the South Pole as a member of a Scientific Team from the University of California at Los Angeles during 1960-61. He was at that time working as a Research Scientist in that University. The object of this expedition was to ascertain whether any factor associated with the earth's rotation regulated the biological clock of plants and animals. The U. S. Board of Geographic Names have named one place in the South Pole as 'Sirohi Point' in recognition of his work as the member of the expedition.

(c) and (d). Dr. G. S. Sirohi was appointed at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in 1963, in the scale of Rs. 700-50-1250. Thereafter, he has been offered the post of senior Plant Physiologist in the pay scale of Rs. 1100-50-1400. While making these selections the Selection Committees had, no doubt, taken into consideration, all his achievements in the field of Agricultural science.

Voters for Presidential Elections

10273. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the points raised in the judgement and order given by the Court of Judicial Commissioner, Manipur in the Election Writ case filed by 15 inhabitants of Manipur and the Judgement announced on the 5th April, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether the Election Commission has to enrol as votes the members of the Legislatures in the Union Territories in the Election of the President of India ; 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 Election Commission considers that the order given by the Judicial Commissioner, Manipur has no bearing with the constitution of electoral college contemplated under article 54 of the Constitution.

Teleprinter service between Delhi-Agartala and Calcutta-Agartala

10274. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) on how many occasions and for how long the Teleprinter service between Delhi-Agartala and Calcutta-Agartala were interrupted or cut during 1967 and in 1968 so far ;

(b) the reasons for such frequent failures of this link ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the Teleprinter service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There is no direct teleprinter circuit between Delhi and Agartala but the telegrams are generally routed *via* Calcutta. The number of occasions and the period of interruption for the telegraph service between Calcutta and Agartala during 1967 and in 1968 till 30.4.68 are as follows :—

Year	No. of occasions of service interrupted.	Period of interruption.
1967	41	194 hrs.
1968 (till 30.4.68)	14	62 „

(b) Interruptions to telegraph service are due to—

- (1) unstable power supply at Agartala ;
- (2) adverse weather conditions affecting wireless working.

(c) As a short-term measure for improving service, stand-by power plants have been ordered to be installed at Agartala. As a long-term measure, microwave links have been planned for connecting Agartala to Calcutta for telecommunication purposes

Plywood Factory in Tripura

10275. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in connection with the proposal to set up a plywood factory in

Tripura, a draft agreement to be executed between the Government of Tripura and M/s. Jay Shree Tea and Industries Ltd., Calcutta had been submitted to the Central Government for their approval ;

(b) if so, when it was submitted and the reasons for the delay in according necessary sanction for the conclusion of the said draft agreement ; and

(c) the broad details thereof ?

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

(b) The draft agreement was received by the Central Government on 18.1.66. The draft agreement was examined and it was found that it required to be re-written. The Tripura Administration was, therefore, requested to prepare a fresh draft for which certain guide-lines were indicated. The revised draft is still awaited from the Tripura Administration.

(c) Briefly stated, the original draft agreement was for a lease of right of removal of 14,150 cubic meters of plylogs of certain selected 16 timber species, above certain minimum girth limits, every year for 31 years from the Government forests of Udaipur, Belonia and Sabroom civil sub-divisions of Tripura Union Territory. Different classes of timber with the proviso that these rates could be revised every 5 years, if the lessor so desired, but to the extent of not more than 15% each time. The proposed lease period of 31 years was also kept renewable at the option of the lessor for a further period, should the lessee apply in this behalf and should he have performed the terms of the original agreement satisfactorily in the opinion of the lessor.

Telephone Trunk Lines between Silchar and Agartala

10276. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telephone trunk lines between Silchar and Agartala have since been strengthened for installing the 8-channel carrier system ;

(b) if so, whether the work has been completed and if not, when it is likely to be completed ; and

(c) the steps taken to provide a direct circuit between Agartala and Shillong and the cost thereof ?

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

(b) The work has been completed.

(c) An 8-Channel carrier system for Agartala-Silchar route has been ordered and allotted on priority. The installation of this system, which has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 95,000/-, will enable the provision of a direct circuit between Agartala and Shillong. The work is likely to be completed during the current financial year.

Agartala Telephone Exchange

10277. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for conversion of the Agartala Telephone Exchange (Tripura) to Automatic Exchange has run into difficulties and has failed to make any progress for over 4 years ;

(b) if so, the nature of the difficulties ; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to resolve the same and how long it is likely to take to complete it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Conversion of Agartala Telephone Exchange (Tripura) to automatic working, involves construction of a new building for which a suitable land in a central locality is required. Efforts to locate a suitable land for this purpose, even with the assistance of the local Govt., have not borne fruit so far.

(c) Efforts are being made to secure a suitable alternative plot. As soon as the land is acquired, action, to construct a suitable building for the proposed Exchange, will be taken. Commissioning of the Main auto exchange may take about 5 to 6 years after the land is acquired.

Microwave System for Tripura

10278. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme for connecting Tripura with Shillong Calcutta and Delhi by Microwave system ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and estimated cost thereof ; and

(c) when it will be taken up for implementation ?

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

(b) Agartala, the capital of Tripura, is proposed to be connected to the microwave network via Silchar and Shillong. This forms part of a project for expansion of the original Calcutta-Assam microwave scheme which already connects Calcutta and Shillong. A microwave system between Calcutta and Asansol and a coaxial cable system between Asansol and Delhi are already in existence. When the project is completed, Agartala will be connected with Shillong, Calcutta and Delhi by microwave coaxial systems. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 252 lakhs.

(c) The scheme for extension of microwave communication from Shillong to Silchar and Agartala has just been taken up for implementation, and is expected to take four years to complete.

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक संस्थान

10279. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या सरकार का ध्यान 20 अप्रैल, 1968 को दैनिक समाचार पत्र 'स्वदेश' में प्रकाशित हुए समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें बताया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश में 330 औद्योगिक संस्थान ऐसे हैं जिनके द्वारा गत वर्ष की समाप्ति पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के लिये अपने अंशदान की बहुत बड़ी राशि दी जानी शेष थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन संस्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ग) इन संस्थानों द्वारा पृथक-पृथक भविष्य निधि के अंशदान की कितनी राशि दी जानी बकाया थी; और

(घ) सरकार का यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि वे अपने अंशदान की राशि दें ?

अम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि

10280. श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में राजनन्दगाँव, बरहानपुर, इन्दौर, रतलाम, मदसौर, उज्जैन, देवास, भोपाल और ग्वालियर में स्थित सूती कपड़ा मिलों तथा विलासपुर और सनावद जिलों में कताई मिलों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में नियोजकों के अंशदान की कितनी राशि दी जानी शेष है; और

(ख) मिल मालिकों से भविष्य निधि के अंशदान की बकाया राशि वसूल करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

मध्य प्रदेश के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई

10281. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या योजनाएं बनाई हैं ;

(ख) इन योजनाओं की कार्यान्वित के लिए कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है; और

(ग) इन योजनाओं को कब कार्यान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहब शिन्डे) : (क) बहुधा अभाव वाले क्षेत्रों में चिरलाभ के लिये उपयुक्त कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने का प्रश्न पिछले कुछ समय से भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है। निधियों की कमी के कारण, लगातार सूखे से पीड़ित 'शुष्कतम' क्षेत्र के इतने क्षेत्र में जोकि एक औसत जिले के क्षेत्र से बड़ा न हो, मार्गदर्शन परियोजना को शुरू करने का निश्चय किया है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, भूमिगत-जल एवं खनिज साधनों, लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं भूमि तथा जल संरक्षण कार्यों, वन-रोपण तथा चरागाहों के विकास की जांच करने के लिए प्रस्ताव किये हैं। विशेषज्ञों की केन्द्रीय टीम के मार्गदर्शन के अन्तर्गत जो प्रत्येक मामले में सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में मौके पर जाकर वहां की आवश्यकताओं का निर्धारण करेगी। राज्य सरकारों को इन मदों पर ठोस योजनायें बनानी हैं। ऐसी योजनाओं को बनाने के लिए मार्गदर्शिय संकेत पहले ही से राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिये गये हैं। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अभी तक शुष्कतम क्षेत्र का निर्धारण नहीं किया है। अतः उस राज्य के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई विशिष्ट योजनायें नहीं बनाई गयी हैं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होते।

Duties of Telegraph Masters and L. S. G. Telegraph Masters

10282. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the duties of Telegraph Masters and L.S.G. Telegraph Masters are alike ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there exists disparity in the pay scales of these two categories ;

(c) the steps which Government have taken to remove the disparity in pay scales in view of identical duties of these two cadres ; and

(d) when a decision is likely to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). The Telegraph Masters appointed on the results of the Departmental Competitive examination held upto 1959 are eligible for the scale of pay of Rs. 210-10-290-15-320-EB-15-380. The limited departmental competitive examination was abolished thereafter and it was decided to appoint L.S.G. Telegraph Masters by promotion from the Telegraphists on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness. The latter category are on the L.S.G. scale of pay of Rs. 210-10-290.15-320-E.B.-15-350. This L.S.G. scale is common to all L.S.G. posts in P&T Operative offices.

Telegraphists in Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi

10283. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Telegraphists working in Central Telegraph office, New Delhi with over twenty-three years service have not been given their first promotion based on seniority to the Cadre of Telegraph Masters ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on Telephone side first promotion on the basis of seniority at Delhi has been given to persons with less than twenty year service in identical cadres ; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government have taken to provide promotional avenues to Telegraph worker of Delhi ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The recruitment to the cadre of L.S.G. Telegraph Masters is entirely through promotion of telegraphists and there is no direct recruitment. All the sanctioned posts according to the standards and requirements stand filled at present. Obviously, additional posts not justified on workload cannot be sanctioned merely to provide promotional avenues to the staff.

The terms of employment e.g. working hours/overtime/incentive money and promotional avenues etc. are quite different for different branches viz. Engg., Telegraph Traffic, R.M.S. etc. Any comparison between the Telephone operators and Telegraphists in this respect is, therefore, not apt.

Telegraph Quarters at Baird Road and Atulgrove, New Delhi

10284. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that category of Telegraph quarters at Baird Road and Atulgrove, New Delhi has been raised upward ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that by upward revision of the category, the above quarters are being gradually taken from non-gazetted staff and allotted to gazetted staff ;

(c) whether it is further a fact that non-gazetted Telegraph staff have represented that above quarters be allotted to them on standard rent ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to allot these quarters to non-gazetted Telegraph staff on standard rent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, in accordance with the austerity standard prescribed by Government.

(b) Quarters are allotted on the basis of pay slabs and no distinction is made between gazetted and non-gazetted staff.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Telegraph Training Centre

10285. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Minister of State in the Department of Communications while inaugurating Delhi Circle Conference of the All India Telegraph Traffic Employees Union on the 5th March, 1968 agreed to open Telegraph Training Centre for Telegraph Masters training at Delhi or Saharanpur in the immediate future :

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction ; and

(c) the date when the training centre for Telegraph Masters' training at Delhi is likely to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No. He had only suggested that the proposal regarding opening of a training class for telegraph masters at Saharanpur would be examined.

(b) and (c). The proposal was examined. The number of trainees to be trained for the whole of India is very small. There are two training centre already at Calcutta and Madras. The proposal has therefore been deferred till a large number of trainees are are required to be trained.

P.W.D. Enquiry Office, Eastern Court, New Delhi

10286. SHRI NAMBIAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after amalgamation of P.W.D. with P & T Civil Wing, the number of complaints of in-attention or delayed attention have increased at P.W.D. Enquiry Office, Eastern Court, New Delhi ;

(b) the total number of such complaints received at Eastern Court Enquiry Office during 1967-68 ;

(c) whether the receipts are obtained from the occupants for token of having attended such complaints ; and

(d) the number of complaints attended

on the date of its registration during 1967-68 ?

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

(b) Total number of complaints received at Eastern Court Enquiry Office during 1967-68 is 2881.

(c) Yes. The acknowledgements are obtained from the occupants in token of their complaints having been attended to.

(d) The number of complaints attended on the date of their registration during 1967-68 is 2305 out of 2881 lodged with the Enquiry Office.

The remaining complaints were attended within 2 to 3 days of their registration as the work involved could not be completed in one day.

सरगुजा के खान श्रमिक

10287. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के जिला सरगुजा के लगभग 10,000 खान श्रमिक अपने बच्चों सहित भोपाल से दिल्ली के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी मांगें पेश करने के हेतु पैदल यात्रा पर चल पड़े हैं ; और

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

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) और (ख). सरगुजा जिले की भूगङ्गाखंड कोयला खानों के लगभग 4,000 श्रमिकों के 15-4-1968 को अपनी मांगें मनवाने के लिए दिल्ली के लिए रवाना होने की रिपोर्ट मिली थी। इसी बीच प्रबन्धकों और श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधियों को 22 अप्रैल, 1968 को दिल्ली में मीटिंग के लिए बुलाया गया। सम्बन्धित विचार-विमर्श के बाद सम्बन्धित पक्षों ने 24 अप्रैल, 1968 को मुख्य श्रमायुक्त के सामने एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर कर दिए। इस समझौते के अनुसार हड़ताल समाप्त कर दी गई।

Section Officers on Deputation in Labour Ministry

10288. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6417 on the 4th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any efforts have since been made to return these loaned Section Officers to their respective cadres ;

(b) whether the continuance of these Section Officers is not, detrimental to the interest of the senior Assistants of the Ministry ; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative, the efforts which are proposed to be made to remove the discontentment amongst the senior Assistants ?

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

In the case of Department of Rehabilitation, a reference has been made to the cadre authority for the reversion of one out of three Section Officers who are still working on temporary loan basis.

In the case of Department of Labour and Employment as and when the services of regular Section Officers are made available by the Ministry of Home Affairs the loaned Section Officers will be returned to their own cadres.

(b) No. The loaned Section Officers are appointed against the long-term posts and the senior Assistants who have not yet been included in the 'Select List' are not eligible for appointment as Section Officers on long-term basis. Senior Assistants are, however, promoted as Section Officers against short-term and leave vacancies.

(c) Does not arise.

Bakeries in Gujarat

10289. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that bakeries in Gujarat are suffering from shortage of wheat ;

(b) if so, the extent of short supply of wheat to the bakeries in Gujarat during

each of the first three months of 1968 ; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure quota supplies to the bakeries of that state ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Bakeries want wheat products and not wheat as such. There has been some shortage in the supply of wheat products to the bakeries. The shortage during the last three months was roughly 50%. Steps have been taken to ensure the supply of quota of wheat allotted to the roller flour mills in Gujarat so that they could step up supplies of wheat products to the bakeries.

उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलन्दशहर में नलकूप लगाने के विभाग द्वारा खरीद सम्बन्धी जाली प्रविष्टियां

10220. श्री टी० पी० शाह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : -

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बुलन्दशहर के नलकूप लगाने के विभाग के अभिलेखों में जो फर्मों दिखाई गई हैं और बाजार से माल खरीदने के लिए जिनसे वस्तु-मूल्य सूचियां मांगी जाती हैं उन फर्मों का बिल्कुल ही अस्तित्व नहीं है और उनके नाम आयकर तथा बिक्रीकर विभागों के अभिलेखों में नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार पिछले पांच वर्षों में की गई इन जाली खरीदों के सम्बन्ध में जांच कराने का है क्योंकि इनमें कोई माल नहीं खरीदा गया बल्कि कागजों में जाली प्रविष्टियां करके विभाग से धन प्राप्त किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा

रही है और मिलते ही सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) और (ग). इस समय प्रश्न ही नहीं होते ।

Food Production

10292. SHRIMATI TARKEHWARI SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest estimated production of food-grains in the country ;

(b) whether it has exceeded the target of 95 million metric tons estimated earlier ; and

(c) whether Government propose to export foodgrains from the country in the near future ;

(d) 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). Firm estimates of production of foodgrains for the current agricultural year (1967-68) are not yet available. However, according to present indications, it is expected that total foodgrains production this year may exceed 95 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to allow the export of the following quantities of foodgrains during 1968-69 :—

(1) Imported wheat to Nepal	... 10,000 tonnes
(2) Basmati rice	... 15,000 tonnes
(3) Pulses	... 10,000 tonnes

Allotment of Land to East Park. Displaced Persons Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi

10293. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that approximately 1500 plots of land of various sizes at the Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi have been allotted to the displaced persons from East Pakistan gainfully employed in Delhi

and that no criterion has been followed for such allotment ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the original application from for the allotment of plots at the Colony, only the option of the applicants was called for the various sizes of the plots ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not considering the applicants' option at all ;

(d) whether some persons who had originally applied for a plot of 500 square yards or so have been given plots measuring only 233 square yards or even less; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to allot plots of land measuring 320 square yards or so to them from the remaining plots yet to be allotted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) 1365 plots have been drawn in the lottery on the 9th and 10th March, 1968. The sizes of the plots have been determined on the recommendation of the Allotment Committee after taking into consideration *inter alia* :

- (1) Residence in Delhi for 8 years or more,
- (2) Gainful employment in Delhi,
- (3) The financial position of the individual,
- (4) Size of the plot asked for etc.

(b) In the application form applicants were required to state the plot they required and whether any other size could be allotted in case the size required by them was not available.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. Plots available are only 320, 233, and 160 sq. yards.

(e) No.

Rehabilitation of East Pakistani Refugees in West Dinajpur, Distt.

10294. P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of East Pakistan displaced persons have been settled for rehabilitation at Islampur in the District of West Dinajpur, West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the number of families and

persons so far settled there with particulars of years of their settlement ;

(c) the number and names of colonies set up in the centre and the land area thereof ;

(d) the details of the pattern of rehabilitation aid and assistance promised to be given to each family ;

(e) whether it is a fact that the actual aid and assistance were no where near that pattern ; and

(f) whether a fresh review of their position is likely to be made in near future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As reported by the State Government, 587 families (2772 persons) were settled in Islampur. Information regarding particulars of years of their settlement is being collected.

(c) Name of colony. Area in Acres

(c) Name of colony.	Area in Acres
1. State farm Colony	588
2. Ajitesh Colony	574
3. Sreekrishnapur Colony	616
4. Abrahamnagore Colony	511
5. Shibnagar Colony	533
6. Thakurnagar Colony	511
7. Rameshpur Colony	231
8. Nirapadnagar Colony	91
9. Gaishal Colony	455
	4,110

(d) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

East Pakistan Displaced Persons

10295 SHRI P. R. THAKUR. : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an overwhelming majority of East Pakistan displaced persons settled for rehabilitation at

Islampur in the District of West Dinajpur, West Bengal are agriculturists ;

(b) if so, their number and percentage to the total settlers at the centre ;

(c) the details of agricultural aid given to them so far ;

(d) whether it is a fact that most of such families were not actually provided with the promised aid, except the initial allotment of mostly high land for cultivation ;

(e) the steps taken so far to prepare and develop the land allotted for making the plots suitable for cultivation ; and

(f) whether the settlers there are still suffering from acute shortage of water for cultivation and even for drinking purposes ?

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

Shop Hours in Delhi

10296. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether closing time of shops in Delhi was reduced from 8 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. at the instance of the Labour Committee ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making this reduction in the closing time of the Fruit Commission Agents of Subzimandi, Delhi ; and

(c) how many times the shop-Inspector visited Indra Market from January, 1968 to April, 1968 and the details of the fines imposed and other action taken against the defaulting shopkeepers ?

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

(b) No similar change in the closing hours of Fruit Commission Agents of Subzimandi was considered necessary in view of the fact that their opening and closing hours are different because of the perishable nature of commodities dealt with by them.

(c) The Shop Inspectorate visited the

market 29 times. During this period six prosecutions were launched. Four cases were disposed of by the courts resulting in total fine of Rs. 230/-.

Violation of Labour Laws in Collieries

10297. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been violation of various Labour Laws and mine rules in the colliery owned by Amalgamated coal-fields Ltd., Bengal Col Co. Ltd and Chanchani and Worah (P) Ltd. Dhanbad ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against them during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Violation of Shops and Establishments Act in Delhi

10298. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : SHRI KASHINATH PANDEY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fruit Commission agents in Indira Market, Delhi with the help of the Shop Inspectors and other officials of labour Department, violate all the provisions of the Shops and Establishments Act ;

(b) if so, whether the shops are open 24 hours and no registers of employees are maintained ;

(c) whether Government are aware that in case of S. C. Sharma v/s. the State, the court observed that "nobody even casual employees and contract labour can stay in the premises after closing hours of the shops" ; and

(d) whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry by the Vigilance Department of Delhi into it ?

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

and (b). Government has no such information.

(c) It is not possible to confirm the observation claimed, in the absence of sufficient particulars to identify the judgment.

(d) Does not arise.

सरकारी हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण कालेज, तिरुवनन्त-पुरम को भेजा गया लिफाफा

10299. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन, प्रयाग द्वारा सरकारी हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण कालेज, तिरुवनन्तपुरम को भेजा गया एक लिफाफा इस टिप्पणी के साथ वापिस लौटा दिया गया था कि पता अंग्रेजी में लिखा होना चाहिए ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस डाकघर में कोई भी हिन्दी जानने वाला कर्मचारी नहीं है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो यह पत्र कैसे इलाहाबाद वापिस पहुँचा ; और

(घ) इस बारे में संचार विभाग की नीति क्या है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरोल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी नहीं। यह सूचना मिली है कि डाकघर का कार्यभारी अधिकारी नायब पोस्ट-मास्टर हिन्दी में प्रवीण है।

(ग) इस मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) यदि किसी डाक-वस्तु पर पता भेजने वाले स्थान के डाकघर में समझी जाने वाली भारतीय भाषा में हो, और उसका वितरण ऐसे स्थान पर किया जाना हो जहाँ वह भाषा

ग्राम तौर पर न समझी जाती हो तो पूरा पता अंग्रेजी में दुबारा लिखा जाता है।

Prices of Foodgrains in Jammu and Kashmir

10300. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat and rice are available to the Kashmiris in the State of Jammu and Kashmir at much cheaper rates than that to the other Indians residing in that State for years together ;

(b) if so, the prices at which these items are supplied to the Kashmiris and non-Kashmiris ; and

(c) the reasons for these discriminatory prices for non-Kashmiris and the steps which are being contemplated to ensure equality to all Indians in that State in the matter of supply of foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and it will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

सोयाबीन का आयात

10302. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अब तक आयात की गई सारी सोयाबीन की खपत हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो स्टॉक में कितनी मात्रा में सोयाबीन बाकी है ;

(ग) आयातित सोयाबीन के मूल्य किस आधार पर निर्धारित किये जाते हैं ;

(घ) क्या मूल्य निर्धारित करते समय यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि किसानों को कोई हानि न होने पाये, क्योंकि मूंगफली के तेल के मूल्य सोयाबीन के तेल के मूल्यों पर निर्भर करते हैं ; और

(ङ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार

द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि मूंगफली के तेल के मूल्य इतने कम न होने पाएँ, जिससे किसानों को कोई हानि हो ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय पन्तनगर ने 1967 की अवधि में अमरीका से केवलमात्र बीज संवर्धन के लिए और न कि खपत के लिए सोयाबीन का 12 मीटरी टन बीज आयात किया था ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

(ङ) सरकार मूल्यों की स्थिति पर नज़र रखे हुए है और वह मूंगफली व मूंगफली के तेल के मूल्यों को ऐसे स्तरों तक नहीं गिरने देगी जो कृषकों के लिए अलाभप्रद सिद्ध हों ।

Apeejay Shipping Co.

10303. SHRI SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1174 on the 11th April, 1968 and state :

(a) what action was taken after the Minister saw the file ;

(b) whether an explanation was sought for from the firm ;

(c) whether the contract or agreement with the firm was terminated ;

(d) whether the firm was black-listed ;

(e) whether the firm was prosecuted on a cheating charge ; and

(f) if not, the reasons for not taking the steps referred to in part (b) to (e) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The action which was already being taken in the Department of Food continued to be taken.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir ; not at that time.

(f) As already explained in the House earlier, any other action against the APJ Lines was apparently not considered in 1962 because action to foil the alleged attempt to cheat the Government had been taken and also because the Food Attache in the Embassy of India at Rangoon had stated in his letter of the 12th April, 1962, that taking such action may lead to trouble for the informant. When a copy of the confidential circular dated the 7th March, 1962 alleged to have been issued by the APJ shipping Lines to all Masters of its vessels was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha by the late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia on 2.9.1966 the latter consideration was no longer valid.

Apeejay Shipping Co.

10304. SHRI SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3969 on the 14th March, 1968 regarding putting up by the Director (Ports and Depots) of the Apeejay File before the Director General of Food and state :

(a) whether the noting by the Director General is regarded by Government as an example of shirking of responsibility by a senior officer in a matter involving attempt to cheat Government by a contractor or by a party to an agreement with Government ;

(b) whether the suggestion to ask RDF Madras to send one of the Deputy Directors to Cochin was carried out ;

(c) whether any Deputy Director visited Cochin ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefore ; and

(e) if he went there and reported, the main points of his report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Deputy Director (Food) visited Cochin on the 15th May, 1962. He reported that the empty gunny bags found at Rangoon by the Food Attache on board the APJ RITA were taken delivery of in Cochin after verifying the marks with those in the list received from the Food Attache at Rangoon. The Deputy Director also reported that there was no documentary or other evidence to show that the APJ RITA had carried these bags from Cochin to Rangoon during her previous voyage.

Apeejay Shipping Company

10305. SHRI SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 631 on the 14th March, 1968 and state :

(a) why no explanation was asked for from the Apeejay Shipping lines when their circular to the ship captains disclosed an intention to cheat Government ;

(b) whether it means that no explanation is normally asked for from a party/contractor even if it tries to cheat Government if the party is strong enough and influential enough as the former Chairman of Public Accounts Committee. Shri Morarka said in the Lok Sabha in August, 1966 that Aminchand Pyarelal were very influential ;

(c) if this is not the normal practice, whether Government propose to suspend or demote the officer whose duty it was to dispose of the file and who failed to take this elementary step ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not taking action in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). It is not a fact that an explanation is not asked for from the party/contractor, whether strong and influential enough or otherwise, if it tries to cheat the Government. In this particular case, however, as already explained in the House earlier, no other action against the Apeejay Lines, including the calling of an explanation about the alleged circular was apparently considered because

action to foil any such attempt had been taken and also because the Food Attache in the Embassy of India at Rangoon had said in his letter of the 12th April, 1962, that taking such action may lead to trouble for the informant. When a copy of the confidential circular dated the 7th March, 1962, alleged to have been issued by the Apeejay Shipping Lines to all Masters of its vessels was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha by the late Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia on 2.9.66, the latter consideration was no longer valid. The Food Attache in the Indian Embassy had, however, asked the local agents of the Apeejay Shipping Lines in Rangoon to explain the presence of empty gunny bags on board the ship APJ RITA.

(c) and (d). In view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) above, these questions do not arise.

Apeejay Shipping Co.

10306. SHRI SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3981 on the 14th March, 1968 and state :

(a) why the Director (Ports and Depots) did not submit any report to the superior officers on the results of the investigation made at Cochin ;

(b) whether Government propose to proceed against this officer for his failure to submit a report ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Although the instructions to the Regional Director (Food), Madras to depute a Deputy Director to investigate the matter at Cochin were issued from the Branch under the Director (Ports and Depots), the reports received were dealt with in the Imports Branch and duly considered by the superior officers of that Branch.

(b) The question does not arise,

(c) Does not arise.

Apeejay Shipping Co.

10307. SHRI SEQUEIRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what were the duties of the Vigilance Officer attached to his Ministry when the Apeejay Shipping Lines cheating circular came to the notice of the Food Department ;

(b) whether the matter was ever brought before the Vigilance Officer by the Deputy Secretary or whoever was handling the matter at his level ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Attention is invited in this connection to the reply given in the Sabha on the 12th December, 1967 to Unstarred Question No. 3834 by Shri Madhu Limaye.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rural Pilot Centres Schemes

10308. SHRI RAJ DEV SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the details of the working of Rural Pilot Centres Schemes have been finalised ;

(b) if so, whether some pilot centres are proposed to be opened in the near future ;

(c) whether Government are aware that farmers are accustomed to obtain credit in an informal way ; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to simplify the procedures for supplying credit to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The scheme of Rural Pilot Centres was prepared by the State Bank of India to :

(i) enable the bank to play a more effective part in the direct as well

as indirect provision of rural credit ; and

(ii) fill in, on a pilot basis, the gap and inadequacies in the working of the existing credit institutions.

In so far as the scheme relating to the provision of agricultural finance is concerned, the details have not been finalised and the scheme is being revised by the State Bank of India in view of the new developments which have since taken place in regard to the role of commercial banks in general and the State Bank of India proposes to make a start with two or three Rural Pilot Centres in every State, so as to have some 40 or 50 centres in the country as a whole.

(c) and (d). Farmers would require adequate and timely credit. To that extent procedures would have to be adopted. Cooperative institutions have streamlined and simplified the procedures by introducing the Crop loan system.

Indo-Norwegian Project Vessels

10309. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the Indo-Norwegian Project vessels have not been adequately and properly manned ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to rectify it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It has been brought to the notice of the Government by the Standing Committee of the Indo-Norwegian Project that the staff structure in some of the smaller vessels requires modification for better efficiency.

(b) Proposals for revision of the staff structure are under examination.

Marketing and Distribution of Fertilizers

10310. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been

able to entrust the functions of marketing and distribution of fertilizers either to a Marketing Corporation as recommended by the Fertilizer Distribution Enquiry Committee in 1960 or to a Fertilizer Promotion Corporation, as recommended by the Committee on Fertilizers in 1965 ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) A marketing Corporation may not be necessary in the context of the freedom for marketing and distribution given to fertiliser producers. The proposal for setting up a Promotion Corporation has not been proceeded with due to paucity of financial resources.

Survey by Fish Spawn Prospecting Teams.

10311. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies conducted by the Fish Spawn Prospecting teams surveying the potentiality of various spawn yielding river stretches have been completed; and

(b) if so, whether the conclusions drawn from the surveys would be utilised for proper exploration of the fisheries resource, in the rivers which have already been surveyed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Studies have been conducted on the availability of fish spawn in most of the major rivers and tributaries. The Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore, has explored some of the areas on the rivers Yamuna, Sone, Kosi, Cauveri, Bhavani, Godavari, Tungabhadra, Vedhavati, Sutlej, Beas, Banas and Chambal. The State Directorate of Fisheries, Orissa has surveyed stretches of Mahanadi, Brahmani and Subarnarekha. The Directorate of Fisheries Bihar, has partly covered the river Sone. The Directorate of Fisheries, Uttar Pradesh, has surveyed spawn resources at

various places on the Ganges. Similarly the Directorate of Fisheries, Madhya Pradesh has studied the spawn resources in the Narmada and Chambal. The Directorate of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh, has surveyed portions of rivers Krishna and Godavari. The Directorate of Fisheries, Madras has studied certain areas in Cauveri and Bhavani. The spawn prospecting work is a continuous process and the riverine stretches are being covered increasingly.

(b) The spawn collected from the river is used for fish culture and the quantity of spawn available does not have a direct bearing on the fishery resources of the rivers. The State Governments exploit the areas surveyed by them for obtaining fish seed, and the results of investigations by the Central Teams have already been made available to the State Governments for establishing spawn collection centres. There has been an all round increase in exploitation of spawn as a result of the various survey activities listed in answer to part (a) of the question.

Procurement Levy Targets

10312. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State Governments which have failed to fulfil the procurement levy targets and to what extent; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Though in some States, the progress of procurement is not according to expectations, keeping in view the fact that procurement from the current kharif crops is to continue till October, 1968 and from the current rabi crops till March, 1969, no State can be said to have failed to fulfill the targets at this stage.

(b) Does not arise

Custodian of Evacuee Property, Bombay

10313. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in or about July, 1952, one

Shri Rainath was appointed as a Manager by the Custodian of Evacuee Property, Bombay to look after and manage the business of the evacuee concern, "Ahmed Abdulkarim Bros. Ltd.," with powers to operate upon the Bank accounts and handle cash of the concern and if so, what was the duration of such employment;

(b) the total cash balances in hand and credit bank balance of the concern on the 30th August, 1952 when the evacuee Mills were given on a lease to Shree Ambernath Mills Corporation, managed and represented by Shri Rajnath:

(c) whether the above-mentioned cash and bank balances were received and taken possession of by the Custodian from his manager Shri Rajnath on the 30th August, 1952; and

(d) when the Custodian actually received the said amounts Shri Rajnath?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) Messers Ambernath Woollen and Silk Mills Limited, represented by Shri Rajnath and three others, were appointed managers by the Custodian with effect from 17-9-1951, to manage the evacuee concern "M/S Ahmed Abdul Karim Brothers". Shri Rajnath was authorised to operate the Bank accounts alone from 17-6-1952. He continued as a manager till 30-8-52, when the lease was granted to Shri Ambernath Mills Corporation.

(b) The credit Balance with the banks was Rs. 69,998, 13 annas 10 pies as on 30-8-52.

(c) and (d). The Custodian actually received the amount from Shri Rajnath on 5-12-53 and 12-12-1953.

Fertilizers Lying in Bombay Docks.

10314. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fertilizers worth several lakhs of rupees are lying in the Bombay Docks and have been rendered useless due to careless handling by the concerned officials; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in the matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Agriculture Research Institute

10315. SHRI SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agricultural scientists are not satisfied with the working conditions in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi at present;

(b) if so, how many scientists have represented to the various agencies of Government about the unfair selections for various posts in the Institute during the last five years;

(c) whether the number of such representations has increased in the recent years, and if so, the reasons therefore; and

(d) the number of superannuated scientists who have been given extensions to serve in the departments specially when young and qualified scientists are waiting in the line.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Complaints have been received from time to time that Agricultural Scientists working in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute are not getting the same scales of pay as their counterparts working in many other scientific Organisations. Requests have also been received for better facilities in the nature of residential accommodation, laboratory space, etc.

(b) and (c). Prior to 1.4.66 all recruitment to Class-I and II posts in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute was being made through the Union Public Service Commission. The Institute became a part of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research on its re-organisation on 1.4.66 and thereafter the selection to various posts was entrusted to the Council and is regulated by the provisions of the Bye-laws of the

Council. Since then, selection to scientific posts is being made by open advertisement on All-India basis by duly constituted Selection Committees with which outside experts are invariably associated. Some stray representations have been received against the selections. All these representations are carefully scrutinised at the appropriate level.

(d) Five Senior Scientists have been granted extensions beyond the age of retirement after 1.4.66 in the interest of public service.

Financial Assistance to Madras State for Minor Irrigation Schemes

10316. SHRI KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Thamizhaga Arasu (Madras Government) has reiterated its request to the Centre for financial assistance of Rs. 425 lakhs for special minor irrigation Schemes;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the total amount which the Central Government have already proposed to allot for the purpose during 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Government of Madras had during 1967-68 requested the Government of India for allotment of additional funds for the minor irrigation programme in the State over and above the State Plan ceilings for that year. The consolidated proposal for additional funds for minor irrigation for all the State Governments, which included an amount of Rs. 425 lakhs for Madras Government was considered but due to difficult resources' position, it was not found possible to allot any additional funds during that year. The Government of Madras was informed accordingly and was simultaneously advised to mobilise additional funds for the minor irrigation programme from non-plan sector agencies like the Land Mortgage Banks, Agro-Industries Corporations, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, etc.

The Annual Plan proposal for 1968-69 of the State Government which included an outlay of Rs. 996.15 lakhs for minor irrigation was discussed in the Central Working Group of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation whose recommendations were considered by the Planning Commission and an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs for 1968-69 for minor irrigation programme of the State was approved by the Planning Commission.

No request for additional funds during the current financial year for any special minor irrigation programme has so far been received from the Government of Madras.

Telephone Exchange in Tamil Nadu (Madras State)

10317. SHRI KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the name of places where Telephone Exchanges are proposed to be provided during 1968-69 in Tamil Nadu (Madras State)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PAALIMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Sir, during 1968-69 new telephone exchanges are proposed to be provided at following places in Madras state:

1. Alwar-thiru-nagari
2. Arni (Chengleput)
3. Arumana
4. Avaloorpet
5. Chekkanurani
6. Cheyyur
7. Emerald
8. Erisinampatti
9. Kalligudi
10. Kallupatti
11. Kamudhi
12. Karimangalam
13. Kattuputhur
14. Koduvai
15. Kundadam
16. Mallur
17. Minjur
18. Muttam
19. Odugattur
20. Palayam-Kottai
21. Pamban
22. Rasasingapuram

23. Sivagiri
24. Sawyerpuram
25. Sholayarnagar
26. Thathaingarpet
27. Thukkanaickenpalayam
28. Thirukkattupalli
29. Thiruvengadu
30. Tittakudi
31. Uthangarai.

Allotment of Fertilisers to Co-operative Societies

10318. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only 20 percent of the fertilizer requirements have been allotted to co-operative Societies in Madras State and 80 per cent to the private dealers instead of 50 per cent allotment in the previous years in the Madras State ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the Thamizaga Arasu (Madras Government) has requested to allot 80 per cent of the fertilizers to the Cooperative Societies ; and

(d) 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) No, Sir. The allotment of fertilisers is made to the State Government who distribute the same either through Cooperative or other agencies for their choice. The Central Government has no information regarding the proportion given to Cooperative by the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Indian Enclaves

10319. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken relief and rehabilitation measures

for the Indians nationals affected by the transfer to Pakistan of Indian enclaves in that country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAWAN) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to give relief and rehabilitation assistance to the affected families in deserving cases on the pattern and scales admissible to new migrants from East Pakistan. The scheme is under formulation.

Nationalisation Of Mine

10320. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the employers have not so far implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board for coal and other mineral industries;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Indian National Mine Workers' Federation has demanded nationalisation of the Mines and if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) A statement showing the position is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1266/68]

(b) Efforts continue to be made to persuade the defaulting managements to implement the recommendations.

(c) Government has not received such a demand.

Government Khas Land In West Bengal

10320-A. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that persons Badal Chandra Guha Roy and Ratikanta Sarkar, along with others are in possession of the Government Khas Land at Kadamtala, in the heart of the town of Cooch-Behar, in West Bengal for nearly 15/16 years;

(b) whether the said persons have applied for temporary settlement of the land along with others, and while some others have been accorded with temporary settlement these persons have been denied;

(c) whether it is a fact that suppressing their prayer for settlement a wrong licence deed was registered in favour of unknown club at Cooch-Bihar which was declared by the Courts ineffective; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The records of district authorities in Cooch Behar do not indicate that Shri Badal Chandra Guha Roy and Rati Kanta Saha are in possession of Government Khas Land at Kadamtala for nearly fifteen or sixteen years; on the other hand one Shri Krishnadas Banik had been in occupation of Government Khas land in Plot No. 924 in Mouza Sahar, Cooch Behar, for a long time and accordingly his name was recorded as unauthorised occupant in the revenue records. Shri Badal Chandra Guha Roy and Shri Rati Kanta Saha carried on their business in a shed situated on the land occupied by the said Shri Krishnadas Banik. Petitions were filed by Shri Rati Kanta Saha and Badal Chandra Guha Roy and Shri Krishna Das Banik for settlement of the land unauthorisedly occupied by them. On a full consideration of these petitions, a portion of the land was settled with Shri Krishnadas Banik with the approval of the Board of Revenue, West Bengal. The claim of Shri Krishnadas Banik received priority in view of his long occupation of the land as reflected in the record of rights.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

हिन्दी में मन्त्रालयों के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

10320. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : क्या संसद्-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों के हिन्दी संस्करण उनके

अंग्रेजी संस्करणों से बहुत समय बाद सभा पटल पर रखे जाते हैं। और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी व्यवस्था करने का है जिससे वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों के हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों संस्करण एक साथ सभा पटल पर रखे जायें ?

संसद्-कार्य तथा संचार मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). मन्त्रालयों/विभागों के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन सभा पटल पर नहीं रखे जाते बल्कि संसद् के दोनों सचिवालयों के माध्यम से संसद् सदस्यों को परिचालित किये जाते हैं। वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों के अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी संस्करण संसद् सदस्यों को, जहां तक व्यवहार्य हो, या तो साथ की साथ अथवा कम से कम समयान्तर से उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं। इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाता है कि मन्त्रालयों/विभागों की अनुदानों की मांगों पर चर्चा से पूर्व ही प्रतिवेदनों की प्रतियां उपलब्ध हो सकें।

Berth Facilities at Cochin Port

10320-C. SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI
NATH) :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 4 ships loaded with rice and wheat are awaiting off Cochin Port for about the last one week for lack of berth facilities;

(b) the causes for the lack of berth facilities; and

(c) the steps taken to provide immediate berth facilities to those ships for unloading ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. Only two vessels carrying rice are waiting at present for berths, one of them since the 3rd May and the other since the 5th May. No wheat ship is waiting for berth.

(b) Out of a total of eight berth at

Cochin Port, three are normally earmarked and available for foodships. These facilities are ordinarily adequate.

(c) In view of the recent congestion, an additional berth has been made available and at present 4 food ships are discharge.

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Use of U.S. electronic base by Pakistan for spying on India

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

The use of the U.S. electronic base in Peshawar by Pakistan for spying purposes in India.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : Sir, we have seen press reports alleging the use of a US electronic base near Peshwar by Pakistan for spying purposes in India. There have been reports of this nature in the past regarding the activities of this American base in Pakistan. But since it is a secret installation, it is difficult to verify such reports. Naturally, neither the United States nor Pakistan would care to share the information regarding the activities of this base with others.

It is well-known, however, that the base which is known as "US Air Force Communication Group Base" has been in existence at Badber near Peshawar since 1959 and also that it was set up under a bilateral agreement between the United States and Pakistan, and not as a part of the CENTO or SEATO. The base is surrounded by barbed wire and has been out of bounds even for Pakistani nationals. The lease of the base ends on July 1, 1969 and a decision to renew it has to be taken by July 1 this year. We understand that negotiations for the renewal of the lease

are at the moment taking place between the United States and Pakistan.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

The hon. Minister has made the statement. But may I remind him of the statement that he made in Rajya Sabha the other day—I have the whole proceedings before me—when he said that when this matter came to be reported in *Washington Post* the Government of India took this matter up with the American *charge d'affaires* here and he completely denied that any such thing has happened? Now the hon. Minister has come with the announcement that the base has been operating from 1959 and it is going to be renewed. Since then so much of scientific development has taken place—every body knows it; it is not a news or information to anybody—that this base has been developed as one of the most superior and technologically advanced bases for electronic operations. In view of this fact and also in view of the fact that both America and Russia are putting so much of pressure on India to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, may I know whether the Government of India would take this matter up at the very highest level not only with America but Russia also that unless and until this base is abolished we cannot even consider that proposition? Because, if America and Russia feel that atomic weapons are not to be used in warfare then this base loses all its relevance? What is the use of this base, which is so developed and sophisticated in the context of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty? Both are completely and diametrically opposed to each other. So, if America and Russia want to insist and they want to provide arguments in favour of the signing by India of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, may I know whether we will make it a condition that unless and until this base is demolished there will be no talks for the signing of the non-proliferation treaty either with America or Russia?

AN HON. MEMBER : Will we sign that treaty on that condition?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Even if they fulfil all other conditions, unless and until this base is demolished this question of the negotiations for the

signing of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty will not be carried out. Secondly, this is the most crucial time these two months which the Government have got between now and July when the agreement will be signed. May I know whether during this period they will intensify their negotiations, because the answer which the hon. Minister has provided indicates that they have left it to the Indian Embassy to negotiate with the American Government about this matter. I would request the hon. Minister to take this matter up at the highest level and intensify all diplomatic activity to see that this base is not continued and that a new agreement for its renewal is not signed.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : If the hon. Member feels that there is any inconsistency in what I said in the Rajya Sabha and here, I can say that there is no inconsistency. This matter was not only taken up as soon as it appeared in the *Washington Post*—the *Times of India* published it—and the U.S Embassy denied it but even last year also when this matter was published, we took it up with them.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : After it was published.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : The question is not of the base but of the use of the base for monitoring signals and collecting intelligence material to the detriment of our security. It is this matter with which we are concerned. The hon. Member is emphasizing about the base itself. The base itself, it is well known, has been there now for ten years and it can not only monitor signals from India but also from China, Central Asia, the Soviet Union and every other place because of the electronic and other instruments of a highly sophisticated nature.

The hon. Member says that we should make it a condition that the non-proliferation treaty can be there only if the base is not there. I think, it is more for the Soviet Union, who and USA have combined for this treaty, because the base is also directed against them. Then, the base is located in Pakistan and it is for Pakistan to decide whether the base should be there or not. They are getting, I am told, a very large sum for this base and it is for them

to decide. It is for the friend of Pakistan, China, to decide whether this base should be there or not or for the Soviet Union which has come together with the USA about the non-proliferation treaty.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I would like to clarify what I said.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Since she linked the question of the non-proliferation treaty with this base, I am bringing these facts to the notice of the hon. Member.

Therefore, the question about the base is not our question. We are only concerned with the possible use of this base against India and against our security. Technologically this base is equipped with highly sophisticated electronic equipment. It can monitor signals from India as well. We have taken up with the US Government at the highest level, with the State Department which is the highest level, and they have denied it. The Embassy here has also said earlier that this is not used against India. We are only concerned with that.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The hon. Minister says that it is a very powerful base used only for intelligence work and that we will make all efforts to check its activities. It is a layman's knowledge that such a powerful monitor system with powerful electronic equipment, we have no capacity to counteract. There is no question of India taking any action to counteract that powerful electronic activity which will be carried through that base. Therefore that question does not arise. The question is very relevant from that point of view that if this base is there it cannot be possible for the Government of India to take any counteractive measures to protect India against intelligence and spying.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : What shall we do to protect ourselves against its misuse ?

MR. SPEAKER : Unfortunately, you cannot ask a question. Shri Hem Barua may ask that,

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldal) : Even if this American base in Peshawar is destroyed, we would request our Government not to sign the non-proliferation treaty. These two things must not be linked up.

Whatever that might be, Pakistan's belligerent attitude towards India has been stabilised by Pakistan getting more arms and ammunitions from our friends and when the Pakistani aggression took place in 1965 President Ayub Khan said that Pakistan was at war with India. President Ayub Khan has not withdrawn that statement up till now. That shows that Pakistan's belligerent attitude towards India continues and it gets more and more intensified with the import of arms and ammunitions from our friends.

About this electronic base, it is a highly sophisticated weapon and it is said that it is established in order to spy on Soviet Russia. That is the ostensible purpose. But whatever that might be, our coded messages to our friends might be or have been monitored and deciphered by this electronic American base at Peshawar since 1959, which is a danger to our security.

In the context of that may I know why our Government have not taken up this matter with Pakistan also? The Minister said that the Government have taken up the matter at the highest level with the American authorities. What that highest level is, God alone knows; whether it is ministerial level or any other level, I could not understand. But what we want is that India should lodge a strong protest both with America and Pakistan that the spying instrument should be removed from that area because it is a danger to the security of India.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : As regards the location of such a base is concerned, it has been our policy that we are opposed to such bases. For that matter, we are also opposed to the induction of armour in such areas to create more tension. Our policy has been very clear.

As for the question of taking up this question with Pakistan that this base should not be there, we know in the present relations how Pakistan will react to it. But certainly if Pakistan decides not to have the base, it will be all right.

However, any agitation here will, I think, harden their attitude—that is my assessment in favour of the base and not against it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I do not agree with what the hon. Minister has said.

MR. SPEAKER : You may not agree.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He says that any agitation here would harden Pakistan's attitude.

MR. SPEAKER : That is his assessment, he says.

SHRI HEM BARUA : He has also said that we know Pakistan's attitude. We know Pakistan's attitude. Pakistan's attitude is belligerent, but that does not mean that by our submission or subservience to Pakistan we will allow Pakistan to get strengthened in her position.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad) : There are two parts to the answer of the hon. Minister of State for External Affairs. First is the denial of the American diplomats. America was denying throughout 1965 and earlier that American weapons would be used against us. This spy base has been there since 1959. That means, in the war against India in 1965, this base was used. What I want the Minister of External Affairs to consider is whether bases in Pakistan shall continue to be used for infiltration against India.

Americans are specialists in the art of espionage. Espionage in the Tonkin Bay or the U-2 plane over the Soviet Union or some espionage in Korea is a special art of theirs. The point which has been made here that they are spying also against China and the Soviet Union is hardly material because China today is in collusion with Pakistan. On the 2nd May there were press reports that China had poured an unknown number of aircraft, transporters and weapons into Pakistan. Then, Pakistan received 100 American tanks through Italy. Therefore I want to ask the Minister of State for External Affairs whether about this base, which is being used against India, against Afghanistan and against Pukhtoons also, Govern-

ment of India will work out a policy with Afghanistan so that we can counter this sinister propaganda of Pakistan

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I do not know what is the sinister propaganda of Pakistan and I do not know what is this question. If he says that our stand on this base is not there, I have said that we are opposed to it.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara) : This base was in operation since 1959 and it was obvious even at that time that this base would be used against India for espionage purposes. I want to know whether at that time the Government protested and asked the U.S. Government that the establishment of this base very near India would be considered as an unfriendly act.

May I know whether the Government of India protested to the U.S. Government, and if they did not protest, the reason why a protest was not lodged with them ?

Only last week, the hon. Minister had said in the Rajya Sabha that Government were going to verify this fact from the Indian Embassy at Washington namely whether this base was being used for espionage purposes. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister has received any information from the Embassy at Washington, and if he has not received any information so far, I would like to know when he expects to get that information.

This base may be terminated next year, that is, in 1969, and for that, Pakistan will have to give one year's notice next July. It is quite likely that the U.S. Government will bring pressure on the Pakistan Government and Pakistan also will bring pressure on the U.S. Government in order to get a number of concessions. And do you know why they will ask for those concessions ? They will ask for those concessions because when the base was first established, Pakistan got many concessions including military and economic aid. Again, Pakistan may bring pressure on the U.S. Government and say that these concessions should be given on a larger scale, particularly military concessions.

In this respect, I would like to read out just a small quotation from *The Times*

of *India*, dated the 25th of last month, wherein Washington correspondent of that paper had written as follows :

“A real danger for India appears to lie in the current pressures which Pakistan is bringing upon the United States. In the past it received liberal military and economic aid from the United States as a consideration for its services.”

What will be the next price now ? I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the price now will be. It may be war against India also. That is why this matter is very important. It is a question of the security of our country. I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister...

MR. SPEAKER : Now, he should resume his seat.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : ...whether she is aware of this danger as pointed out by the Washington correspondent of *The Times of India*, and if she is aware of this danger; what steps she is going to take to avert this danger.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I shall take the last part of the question first. We are aware of the policy of Pakistan in the matter of procuring arms and military help from all quarters. It is true that Pakistan has followed a policy of expediency and opportunism so as to get arms from China, from America and from every other source. It is quite possible that in the negotiations they may use this base for further concessions. That danger is there. We have made our views in this matter and in the matter of the whole question of arms aid to Pakistan known to the United States Government.

As for the second part of the question...

SHRI NATH PAI : He did not answer the first part of the question.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am starting from the last part.

SHRI NATH PAI : But the first part was the most important part.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I am coming to that.

SHRI NATH PAI : He has begun the other way around. So, he has started from the tail end.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : In the middle of his question, he had asked—I think I should take it from the end—whether we had got a reply. I have said that the Embassy here have replied to us categorically denying the use of this base for spying against India...

SHRI NAMBIAR : No country will agree that they are spying. It is so obvious.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : Then, in the first part of his question he had asked this; this base has been there since 1959; he had asked what we had done to ask the U.S. Government to safeguard against the possibility of this base being used against us. I think that that was the first part of his question.

SHRI NATH PAI : More or less.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : It is known; and it is true that this base is there for about ten years now, and the U.S. Government have been maintaining that it is a part of the chain of their worldwide communications system, and they say that they are fully in control of this; the Pakistanis are not in control; they are not even allowed to go near it, is a US enclave in the territory of Pakistan. Whether Pakistan should allow this or not is for Pakistan to say. But they have been maintaining that they are in full control of this base and they are not using it against India and they will never use it against India; that is what they have been saying.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is his information ?

SHRI NATH PAI : When was this raised ?

Sir, I have no right to ask a question on this. So, I am not asking any question. But the question asked by Shri

Dinkar Desai has not been answered. I think the first part of his question was...

MR. SPEAKER : That way it would be impossible to carry on...

SHRI NATH PAI : Once a question has been put, I think anybody can take it up and point out that it has not been answered...

MR. SPEAKER : That would mean that anybody can put a question also.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am not asking a question...

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : He has not answered the first part of my question.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Dinkar Desai is taking it up himself. So, let me give preference to him.

SHRI DINKAR DESAI : The first part of my question was this. When the base was first established, why did the Government of India not protest and inform the U.S. Government that it would be considered as an unfriendly act against India ?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT : I have said that our postures in this regard are well known, and we have said that these things will add to the tensions of the world, and particularly in this region we are opposed to such things. This base is established in another country and they are deriving some benefit out of it because it is known that the Pakistanis are getting very large and liberal sums for this base, and if this base is set up in another country it is not for us to protest against it and say that it should not be established... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NATH PAI : When did we first protest ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : When did we protest ? That is the question which we have been asking. He has tried to water down the whole thing; he has tried to water down the gravity of the situation.

MR. SPEAKER ; I cannot help if he has watered it down. The hon. Member

had put a question and the hon. Minister had answered it ; I cannot ask the hon. Minister to answer to his satisfaction

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I submit that you are the custodian of the rights and privileges of this House ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is true. But the Speaker has no right to change the views of Government.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : When did the Government of India protest first ? You may please direct him to answer at least that much.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : Did they ever protest at all ?

12.30 hrs.

RULING RE QUESTION OF DISCREPANCY BETWEEN GOVERNMENT STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE AND AFFIDAVIT FILED IN COURT ON KUTCH AWARD

MR. SPEAKER : On the 6th May, 1968, during the discussion on the West Bengal Budget, Shri Madhu Limay raised a question that discrepancies in the statements made in the House and the affidavit relating to the implementation of the Kutch Award filed in the High Court of Delhi by an official on behalf of the Government should be discussed by adjourning the business of the House. He was supported by Shri Bal Raj madhok and Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. Shri Hem Barua, who was in the Chair, observed that he would ask the Prime Minister to make a statement. Later in the day, when the Prime Minister came to the House and expressed her inability to make a statement, I observed that the matter would be discussed on the 7th May along with the discussion on the discrepancies in the communications regarding the restraint and removal of certain Members in connection with the agitation in Kutch. There was, however, a demand by certain Members that copies of the affidavit, in question, should be circulated.

2. On the 7th May, there was again a

request in the House that copies of the affidavit should be circulated. I said that I would ask the Minister. Subsequently the Law Minister made a statement objecting to the circulation of the copies of the affidavit on the following grounds :

- (i) it was a document in the record of the High Court :
- (ii) Points fit to be commented upon in the affidavit had been placed before the High Court by parties and the High Court had reserved Judgment. Hence the matter was *sub judice*.

3. At 6 o'clock on the same day, when Shri Madhu Limay was called upon by me to move his motion standing in the list of business, a point of order was raised by Shri Narayan Rao that the motion related to a matter which was *sub judice*. He submitted that the moving of the motion would be contempt of court as the High Court had not given its judgment. He further contended that the freedom of speech in Parliament was governed by Article 19(2) of the Constitution. I straightaway rule out this point of order because freedom of speech in the House is subject only to the rules of procedure of the House and such articles of the Constitution as regulate the procedure in the House. Article 19(2) does not come in the way of speeches in Parliament.

4. The Law Minister, however, raised a more substantial point of order. He contended that as the court had reserved judgment, discussion on the affidavit would mean discussing a matter which was *sub judice* and was hit by rule 186 (viii) which prohibited discussion on a matter which was under adjudication by a court of law.

5. Shri Nath Pai speaking on the point of order stated that the question whether a particular matter was *sub judice* or not should be decided by the Speaker on the merit of each case and such matter could be discussed unless it appeared to the Chair that there was real and substantial danger or prejudice to the trial of the case. He further stated that the House could give instructions to Government as to how the proceedings should be conducted before the court and mere filing of a writ could not immobilise Parliament. He

[Mr. Speaker]

also said that the affidavit was a public document and anybody could obtain it and make a legitimate use of it. Shri Madhu Limaye, also speaking on the point of order, stated that discussion on the discrepancies in the statements made in the House and the affidavit did not touch matters which were before the court of law as the merits of the case would not come under discussion. He further said that the affidavit was a public document. He also said that in fact he had got a copy of the affidavit. He sought to lay it on the Table.

6. On my enquiry from the Law Minister whether the affidavit was a privileged or secret document, the Law Minister stated as follows :—

“I did not say that it is a privileged document ;

I said that it is a document which is now being considered by the court and it is not open to a party in litigation in court to publish that document. This is similar to a plaint and a written statement in a regular case. It is not usual for a party to a case to publish this It is so stated, for example, in the Commentary on the Evidence Act, that the class of documents which consists of plaints, written statements, affidavits and petitions filed in court cannot be said to form such acts or records of acts as are mentioned in this Section and are, therefore, not public documents. This is an affidavit which has been produced by one of the Under Secretaries to Government on behalf of Government. It has been produced in court and it is not correct to say that anybody will get a copy. A copy will be given only to the party and, after the case is decided, it may be available for others.”

He further went on to say :

“The point is that, assuming but not conceding that the affidavit filed by the Under Secretary is in variance with the statement which the Home Minister may have made here, that is something which tells upon the strength and efficiency of that affidavit. And that is a matter which will be discussed in the court and which, as a matter of fact,

was discussed in the court. As a matter of fact, now I can submit, on behalf of Government, that the question was raised in the court that this affidavit by the Under Secretary is slightly at variance with what the Home Minister has stated..... That is a matter which, probably, the judges are considering and, therefore, I cannot conceive of a matter which will be more directly and clearly in violation of the *sub judice* rule which I pointed out.”

7. After hearing the members and the Law Minister I reserved my ruling. There are three questions before me on which I have to give my decisions :

- (i) whether a paper or a document including a plaint, written statement, affidavit or petition filed in a court by the Government can be laid on the Table of the House ;
- (ii) whether the copy of an affidavit which is stated to have been filed by an Under Secretary on behalf of the Government of India in the High Court of Delhi and which is sought to be laid by Shri Madhu Limaye on the Table of the House should be allowed to be laid ; and
- (iii) whether the following motion, notice of which has been given by Shri Madhu Limaye, and which appeared in the list of business on the 7th May, should be admitted and allowed to be discussed in the House .

Motion

“That this House disapproves of the statements made by Shri Ranganathan, Under Secretary Ministry of External Affairs, on behalf of the Government of India in his affidavit in opposition on the 21st April, 1968, before the Delhi High Court which are contrary to the statements made by the Minister of Home Affairs in the House on the 28th February, 1968 in regard to implementation of Kutch Award”.

8. As regards the first question, a document or a paper is laid on the Table

of the House for the information of Members and also to assist them in debates and discussions in the House. The document or paper laid on the Table becomes public after it is laid on the Table. Government have unlimited right in the matter of laying documents/papers on the Table of the House. They can do so of their own accord or in response to requests from the Members. The only restriction in the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha on this right is that a Minister may not lay a paper or document on the Table of the House if he states that it is of such a nature that its production would be inconsistent with public interest. So far as documents or papers including complaints, written statements, affidavits and petitions, which are filed in a Court of Law by or on behalf of the Government, are concerned, they are nonetheless Government documents. So far as I have been able to make out, the classification of documents as private documents under the Evidence Act does not debar Government from producing them before the House. The classification of documents as public or private under the Evidence Act is primarily for the purpose of proving them before a Court of Law. The relationship between Government and Parliament is on a Constitutional footing and in my opinion, there is nothing in the Constitution or in the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha or in the Evidence Act which the Law Minister has quoted, to prohibit the Government from producing such a paper before the House, to which the Government is responsible. Rather the Government should not keep back from the House a document which they have filed in a Court. I therefore, consider that ordinarily a paper or document including a complaint, written statement, affidavit or petition, submitted before a Court of Law, can be placed on the Table of the House. It is, however, open to a Minister to decline to lay a paper or document on the Table of the House if he states that it is of such a nature that its production would be inconsistent with public interest. The Chair cannot compel the Minister to lay such a paper or document on the Table of the House but the House has adequate remedies available to it.

8. As regards the second question, in the light of my above decision, I permit

Shri Madhu Limaye to lay on the Table of the House a copy of the affidavit, in question, provided he complies with other requirements under the rules for laying of documents by Private Members on the Table of the House.

9. As regards the third question, the rule whether a motion which relates to a matter which is under adjudication by a court of law should be admitted or discussed in the House has to be interpreted strictly. While on the one hand the Chair has to ensure that no discussion in the House should prejudice the course of justice the Chair has also to see that the House is not debarred from discussing an urgent matter of public importance on the ground that a similar, allied or linked matter is before a court of law. The test of *subjudice* in my opinion should be that the matter sought to be raised in the House is substantially identical with the one on which a Court of law has to adjudicate. Further in case the Chair holds that a matter is *sub judice* the effect of this ruling is that the discussion on the matter is postponed till judgment of the court is delivered. The bar of *subjudice* will not apply thereafter, unless the matter becomes *subjudice* again on an appeal to a higher Court. Applying these two tests to the present notice of motion by Shri Madhu Limaye, I consider that in view of the statement by the Law Minister, that "the question that the affidavit filed by the Under Secretary is slightly at variance with what the Home Minister has stated has been raised in the Court and is under adjudication by the Court", the very matter which is sought to be raised by the Member is awaiting adjudication by the Court of Law. Hence I consider that discussion on the notice of motion should be postponed until the court has delivered its judgment. I am, however, clear that the matter is of public importance which should be discussed in the House and its importance will not be lost if the House waits until the court has adjudicated in the matter.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय...

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing to discuss now,

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात आपकी हलिंग पर, निर्णय पर नहीं है। मैं दूसरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। कानून मंत्री के द्वारा जो आरोप उठाया गया था, आपने उसके आधार पर निर्णय दिया है ?

MR. SPEAKER : That is over now.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मैं उस पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, लेकिन आपके पास मेरा दूसरा नोटिस भी पड़ा हुआ है, जो प्रिवलेज को लेकर है। जब प्रिवलेज का मामला आता है, तब सबजूडिस का मायला नहीं आ सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER : You can give it. The papers to be laid.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : कितने दिनों से यह आपके पास पड़ा हुआ है।

MR. SPEAKER : I will see that.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : कल आप सभा स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं—इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा, अध्यक्ष महोदय। संविधान के तहत यह पार्लियामेंट के अपने अधिकार हैं। आप कृपा कर मुझे पांच मिनट सुन लीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Not now. The papers to be laid. Shri Gujral.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी आप से विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि आप प्रिवलेज के बारे में मेरी बात सुनिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी नहीं।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : फिर कब ? यही तो नियमों के अनुसार समय है।

12:37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of the Hindustan
Teleprinters Limited, Madras

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : I beg to lay on
the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras for the year 1966-67 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1237/68.*]

Statements showing the action taken
by Government on various Assu-
rances, promises etc.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table :—

Following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha shown against each :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Supplementary Statements Nos. I and II. | Fourth Session, 1968
(Fourth Lok Sabha) |
| (ii) Supplementary Statement No. V. | Third Session, 1967
(Fourth Lok Sabha) |
| (iii) Supplementary Statement No. XIII. | Second Session 1967
(Fourth Lok Sabha) |
| (iv) Supplementary Statement No. XIII. | Sixteenth Session, 1966
(Third Lok Sabha) |
| (v) Supplementary Statement No. XIV. | Fifteenth Session, 1966
(Third Lok Sabha) |
| (vi) Supplementary Statement No. XV. | Thirteenth Session, 1965
(Third Lok Sabha) |

Notifications under Essential commodities Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : On behalf Shri M.S. Gurusadaswamy, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section(6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

- (i) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Third Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 781 in Gazette of India dated the 25th April 1968.
- (ii) G. S. R. 829, published in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1968, rescinding the Madhya Pradesh Teora Flour Besan (Export Control) Order, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1239/68].

Notifications under Central Excises and Salt Act etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 etc. ;
 - (i) The Central Excise (First Amendment) Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 742 in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1968.
 - (ii) The Central Excise (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 763 in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1240/68].
- (2) (i) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1968 (President's Act No. 11 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of

Powers) Act, 1968 (Hindi and English versions).

- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Act mentioned above (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1241/68].

Notification under Industrial Disputes Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of Notification No. 1300-I.R./IR/IA-1(A)/64-Pt. dated the 2nd March, 1968 published in the Calcutta Gazette adding certain industries 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 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal.
- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1242/68].
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1471 published in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1968 adding 'Service in the Uranium Industry' to the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the said Act. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1243/68].
- (3) (i) A copy of Notification No. 3089-I.R./IR/IR/4/65 published in the Calcutta Gazette dated the 21st September, 1957, making certain amendments to the West Bengal Industrial Disputes Rules, 1958, under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 20th February, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of West Bengal.

[Shri S. C. Jamir]

- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1244/68].

Notification under Government Savings Certificates Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : On behalf of Shri Jagannath Pahadia, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (Third Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 821 in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1245/68.]

12.40 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : May we have an assurance that you will be good enough to decide this matter whether you are going to allow privilege motion to be taken up or not, sometime tomorrow? You were pleased to say that you would like the session to be over tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot give a guarantee on the floor of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आप किस आघार पर ठुकरा रहे हैं, यह बिशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न है।

SHRI RANGA : It is a very important point. If the House is adjourning tomorrow, surely the House has a right to learn from you whether you will be good enough to consider this matter some time today or some time tomorrow and give your decision tomorrow before the House adjourns; otherwise, it would become infructuous.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : You have yourself admitted that it is a matter of urgent public importance. You have postponed the discussion of the motion to some later date. But surely the

Privilege Motion can be taken up before the House adjourns.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me see. Leave it to me. (Interruptions)

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : The ruling stands; whatever is the ruling it stands. (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। तीन दिन हो गये हैं, अब मैं और इन्तजार नहीं करना चाहता। आप मेरी बात को सुन लें। यह बुनियादी अधिकारों का सवाल है। आप मुझे माफ कीजिये और बात सुन लीजिये, उसके बाद कोई निर्णय दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I may not admit it, I cannot guarantee that I will admit it. As Mr. Ranga suggested, I will give my ruling tomorrow.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपकी रूनिंग को चुनौती नहीं करता हूँ। इसमें सब-जुडिस का कोई सवाल नहीं है। मैं नियम 224 का हवाला देना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am not prepared to argue.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप किस बिना पर इसको ठुकरा सकते हैं। इसमें फन्डीशन्स दी हुई हैं। इसमें सब-जुडिस की कोई बात ही नहीं है। आप मेरी बात को सुन लीजिये। इसमें देश के सम्मान का सवाल है। मैं सारे भारतवर्ष की ओर से बोल रहा हूँ। इसमें किसी दल का सवाल नहीं है। मैं नियम 224 पढ़ना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : I will see whether I can admit it or not. I will give my ruling tomorrow.

Now, the secretary.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : How do you brush this aside? This is a privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said that, as Mr. Ranga suggested, I will give my ruling tomorrow, and not now. I cannot give my ruling here and now.

श्री मधु लिमये : तीन दिन सोचने का मौका मिला है। मैंने तीन चिट्ठियाँ लिखी हैं, दो मर्तबा आपसे मिल चुका हूँ। अगर कहें कि कल स्वीकार कर रहे हैं तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot guarantee that I will admit anything. This will be unfair. Whether I admit it or not, I will give my ruling tomorrow.

Now, the Secretary.

12.43 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary to Rajya Sabha :

- (i) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 29th April, 1968, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings :—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha to agree to nominate five members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1968 and ending on the 30th April, 1969 and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, five members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that at the sitting of the Rajya Sabha held on Wednesday, the 8th May, 1968, the Chairman declared the following Members of the Rajya Sabha to be duly elected to the said Committee :—

1. Shri N. K. Bhatt
2. Miss M. L. Mary Naidu
3. Shri Gaure Murahari
4. Shri Rajendra Pratap Sinha
5. Shri D. Thengari

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return here with the Finance Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 1st May, 1968, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Sixth Report

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): I present the Sixth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

Third Report

SHRI RANA (Buldana) : I present the Third Report of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुँगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तीन दिन इन्तजार किया, अब मैं बैठने वाला नहीं हूँ। क्या आप इस बात को काट सकते हैं? आप मेरी बात को सुन लें। यह के देश आत्म सम्मान का सवाल है।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : यह राष्ट्र के सम्मान का सवाल है। शुभला साहब बैठ जायें।

श्री मधु लिमये : हम आपका निर्णय चाहते हैं। मैं इस तरह से सदन को चलने नहीं दूँगा।

12.44 hrs.

LOKPAL AND LOKAYUKTAS
BILL*

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 for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for the investigation of administrative action taken by or on behalf of the Government or certain public authorities in certain cases and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for the investigation of administrative action taken by or on behalf of the Government or certain public authorities in certain cases and for matters connected there with."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I introduce the Bill.

12.44½ hrs.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय प्राप मेरी बात को सुन लें। मैंने तीन दिन इन्तजार किया है। अब मैं बैठने वाला नहीं हूँ। मैं इस तरह से चलने नहीं दूंगा।

नियम 224 इस प्रकार से है :

"The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting ;
- (ii) the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence ;
- (iii) the matter requires the intervention of the House."

12.44½ hrs.

BORDER SECURITY FORCE BILL*

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 for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Force of the Union for ensuring the security of the Borders of India and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of an Armed Force of the Union for ensuring the security of the borders of India and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till 2 P.M.

12.45 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen hours of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

RE-QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we take up Insecticides Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इंसिक्टिसाइड्स का सवाल नहीं है। मैं हमजस के लंच के लिए उठने से पहले 224 के अन्दर बात कर रहा था...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : May I point out, Mr. Limaye, that so far as ...

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी बात को सुन लीजिये ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us argue about it. The Speaker has said that he is seized of the matter regarding the privilege issue and he will give his decision tomorrow. Is it not so? Now under what Rule or Section can you raise the matter which has been already disposed of by the Speaker? That is the question. If it had been kept open and if you had raised it now, perhaps, I would have given some thought to it, but I cannot consider it because the Speaker has already disposed of it of .. (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He has not disposed it of.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will hear, but let there be no shouting.

AN HON MEMBER : We are all for arguments.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप जानते हैं कि अध्यक्ष महोदय ने अपना निर्णय दोनों हिस्सों में दिया। एक हिस्से में उन्होंने कहा कि मैंने जो दस्तावेज सदन के सामने रक्खी है उसमें आधिकार करके रख सकता हूँ जो कि मैंने कर दिया है। अब यह सार्वजनिक दस्तावेज हो गया है और कोई भी उसको छाप सकता है। उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

दूसरे जो मैंने 184 के तहत प्रस्ताव दिया है उसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि यह कानून मंत्री के द्वारा जो आक्षेप उठाया गया था 186 में यह मामला न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है तो उसके बारे में भी उन्होंने मेरे ब्याल से अंतिम तौर पर कुछ नहीं कहा है। उन्होंने कहा है कि अध्यक्ष को यह तय करना पड़ेगा। मैं मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ कि लोकसभा को सार्वजनिक महत्व के मामले की चर्चा लेने का अधिकार नहीं है...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do not challenge the ruling even by implication,

Let us abide by the ruling of the Speaker. We cannot challenge.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं स्पीकर की रूलिंग को चैलेंज नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं उसका कड़ा विरोध कर रहा हूँ? मैं उसे बिलकुल चैलेंज नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैंने केवल इतना ही कहा है कि उन्होंने दो बातें कही हैं कि जो न्यायालय के विचाराधीन मामला है... (व्यवधान) यह भारतमाता का सवाल है गुस्सा मत कीजिये।

मैं यह अर्च कर रहा था कि स्पीकर साहब ने यह नहीं कहा है कि इस प्रस्ताव को मैं अस्वीकार कर रहा हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि इस का फैसला हमेशा अध्यक्ष महोदय को करना है कि फर्ना-फर्ना प्रस्ताव का विषय न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है या नहीं। साथ-साथ उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि उनकी राय में लोकसभा को सार्वजनिक महत्व के सभी मामलों पर विचार करने का अधिकार है लेकिन उन्होंने उसके बारे में निर्णय यह दिया है कि उसको मुलतवी रखना चाहते हैं... (व्यवधान)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : This means that he is challenging the ruling of the Chair. He is disobeying the Chair.

माननीय सदस्य चेयर को डिस्ओबे कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us conduct the proceeding quietly and in a dignified way. You should help me.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कहा है कि इसे मैं मुलतवी कर रहा हूँ। उन्होंने डिबार नहीं कहा है। आप अपने मन से मत जोड़िये। उन्होंने यह कहा है कि प्रस्ताव पर बहस बह मुलतवी रखना चाहते हैं...

श्री न० कु० साल्हे (बतूल) : आप उसे इंटरप्रीट कर रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने जो रूलिंग दी है उसको आप इंटरप्रीट कर रहे हैं। उसकी क्या जरूरत है?

श्री मधु लिमये : - मैं रूलिंग के बाहर जाकर दूसरे विषय पर बोल रहा हूँ। मैं स्पीकर की रूलिंग को चैलेंज नहीं कर रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान)

श्री क० ना० तिवारी (बेतिता) : अब अध्यक्ष महोदय ने जो रूलिंग दी है उसको अगर आप चैलेंज नहीं कर रहे हैं तो क्या कर रहे हैं ? लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि वह रूलिंग को चैलेंज नहीं कर रहे हैं तो दूसरी क्या है वह उनसे सुन कर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप अपना निर्णय दे दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You don't forget one thing. So long as the decision of the high court is not out, we are debarred from challenging that. Till the decision is out we are debarred.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : We disagree with your ruling. But we bow down to it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is your private decision.

SHRI NATH PAI : I bag to disagree, but I submit.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Once ruling is given by the Chair it is binding on all of us. Whatever you might feel privately about it publicly it must be followed.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इसकी असहमति की बात नहीं करता हूँ जोकि हम उससे सहमत नहीं हैं। उसमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता। उन्होंने यह निर्णय दिया है कि जब तक अदालत का फैसला नहीं आता है इस पर मैं चर्चा स्थगित रखना चाहता हूँ। ठीक है मुझे इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं है। अब मेरा सवाल यह है कि उन्होंने नियम 186 के मातहत मेरे प्रस्ताव के बारे में जो निर्णय दिया है वह रूल 186 इस तरह है :

'It shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a

court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India.'

'In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions.'

नियम 186 में जो शब्द हैं उस पर उन्होंने फैसला दिया। मेरा दूसरा प्रस्ताव भी पड़ा हुआ है और वह 224 के तहत है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I know that. On that he has reserved his decision. So, we cannot take it up here now. I can not even touch that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : He will take it up tomorrow.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी बात तो सुनिये। 186 की तहत जो शर्तें हैं और 224 की तहत जो शर्तें हैं उनमें जमीन आसमान का फर्क है। 224 में तीन शर्तें हैं :

"The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions namely :—

(i) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting ;

(ii) the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence ;

(iii) the matter requires the intervention of the House."

इसमें सबजुडिस का कोई सवाल नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि इस सदन में कई दफे यह फैसला हो चुका है कि जब हम विशेषाधिकार के बारे में विचार करते हैं तब यह सदन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की शकल में विचार करता है। इसलिए इस मामले में हमारे ऊपर न हाई कोर्ट का अधिकार चल सकता है और न सुप्रीम कोर्ट का चल सकता है। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि मैंने विशेषाधिकार भंग को लेकर जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा है उस पर अध्यक्ष की रूलिंग लागू नहीं होती इससे तो कम से कम आप सहमत होंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not agree with him. I totally disagree with him. But I am prepared to listen to him.

श्री मधु लिमये : 184 की तहत रूलिंग है, इन्ना तो आप मानते हैं। क्या आप यह भी नहीं मानते कि स्पीकर की रूलिंग 184 की तहत दी गई है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने 184 की तहत रूलिंग दी है, लेकिन He has kept the privilege motion for his decision tomorrow.

SHRI NATH PAI : It is delightful Hindi.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आज इस पर इसलिये बहस होनी चाहिये कि अब ग्रफिडेविट सदन की टेबल पर आ गया है उस ग्रफिडेविट में कहा गया है कि जो इलाका ट्राइब्यूनल ने पाकिस्तान को देने का निर्णय किया है वह अभी गुजरात का हिस्सा था ही नहीं।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : On a point of order.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I was prepared to argue with him for one reason namely that continuous shouting and disturbing the proceedings of the House is no good. I am prepared to argue and convince or be convinced. I have an open mind.

After the ruling, I am not considering the privilege issue. This is my view. By implication, the issue which is sought to be raised in this House, if it is likely to affect the decision of the court.....

श्री मधु लिमये : आप शांति से चाहते हैं, इसलिये मैं अपनी बात को पांच मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I may tell him that I have read.....

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रिविलेज में कोर्ट का

कोई सवाल नहीं है। यह सभा ही हायैस्ट कोर्ट है, उच्चतम न्यायालय है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : So for as the privilege issue is concerned, that notice is with the Speaker, and I am not dealing with it.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी पर बोल रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Personally, I would say that he is bypassing the ruling.....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं प्रिविलेज पर बोल रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member have a little patience. Bypassing the ruling, he is trying to raise an issue in a manner which is likely to affect the judicial decision. So, I would plead with him. This is my view. I am not saying anything. There are certain eminent lawyers supporting the hon. Member; for instance, there is Shri Nath Pai...

श्री मधु लिमये : अशोक सेन भी हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, there is Shri A. K. Sen also; but I think he is not there just now. There are also several others.

श्री मधु लिमये : अशोक सेन को भी सुनिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let us take the ruling as it is and abide by it, and once we decide to abide by it, then what follows is this. No matter in whatever form it is sought to be raised, because a document is supposed to be placed on the Table of the House, assuming that...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : ऐस्पूमिंग का फर्ज करने का क्या सवाल है It has been placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : It has been placed on the Table of the House and it has been authenticated also,

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): It has been agreed to by the Speaker also.

श्री कानू ललमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would like Shri H. N. Mukerjee also to hear me....

श्री कानू ललमये : मेरी बात सुनने के बाद आप श्री मुकर्जी को भी सुनिये ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Will it not by implication affect the judicial decision? That is the main question. I can give permission provided it would not affect it even by implication. My interpretation of the ruling is such that if even by implication whatever matter is raised relating to the affidavit is likely to affect the decision of the court one way or the other, it is debarred. This is my ruling on this particular issue.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : I make a distinction between the ruling which the Speaker was good enough to give this morning—with which we are in entire agreement—and the privilege matter which is being sought to be raised. I can understand it, and I am ready to wait till tomorrow if the Speaker does take up this matter of privilege and have it thrashed out as it has some very important points at stake. If this position is cleared, I am ready, personally, to wait till tomorrow morning.

But when you go a little out of your way—I hope you do not mind my saying it ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no. I am prepared to argue with him.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I find you are going a little out of your way to make a statement which implies that the privilege matter also cannot be brought up, because indirectly, by a kind of remote connection, it brings in whatever point the Speaker had discussed in his ruling. But I disagree entirely there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not referred to the privilege motion as such. I have only given the implications of the ruling for the benefit of the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of that kind of statement from you, certain misgivings arise in our mind. I personally would be satisfied if we hear from you a reiteration of what the Speaker told us this morning that this matter would positively be taken up tomorrow morning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot say. It is for the Speaker to decide.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : That makes it difficult for us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is seized of the matter. If it had been raised before me now, I would have decided it. But I cannot decide since it is in his hands. The hon. Member can do whatever he likes about it. My point is that disturbing the proceedings is not the way...

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : We are not disturbing. Are we ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He could persuade the Speaker to his view. I do not share the hon. Member's reading at all of the ruling. I say that the ruling has far wider implications. I do not want to say anything beyond this. I do not share the narrow, very limited, legalistic interpretation that the hon. Member is putting on the ruling. It has, as I have said, wider implications. But as I said, he is free to persuade the Speaker, to argue with him. But why argue and waste the time of the House now ?

श्री कानू ललमये : वक्त खराब करने का क्या सवाल है ?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : After 16 years in this House, I have to be clear about certain matters of procedure. Here is a matter of privilege which is being sought to be raised. If the Speaker were to rule it out altogether, that is a different proposition altogether.

The Speaker did tell us, as far as we could understand it in the pandemonium

which prevailed this morning, that he would take it up tomorrow morning. You also were pleased to say that the privilege matter would be taken up tomorrow morning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he decides.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : When you are there in the Chair, you represent the powers of the Speaker in their entirety.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us be clear. If the Speaker is seized of a particular matter on which he is applying his mind and coming to a decision, excluding that issue, I am prepared to decide everything.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Because of the pandemonium this morning, Shri Madhu Limaye wanted to ascertain from you that tomorrow this privilege matter which cannot brook any delay whatever would be taken up. This was the idea we got of what the Speaker said in the morning, but on account of the pandemonium we wanted to ascertain it from you.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You cannot take it up. You cannot take the ideas of Prof. Hiren Mukerjee. He is an old professor. He is giving you sermons. He cannot give you sermons. We are totally opposed to this.

SHRI NATH PAI : I am a little embarrassed and inhibited by the reference you made to me of being an eminent lawyer. I have no pretensions to any kind of eminence as a lawyer. But may I make a submission? Let us delineate the issue. So far as the substantive motion raised by Shri Limaye is concerned, it has been decided by the Speaker. In all humility and with due respect to the Chair, I do not agree with that decision, but I bow down to it. That matter as Shri Limaye and Shri H. N. Mukerjee have now reiterated, is closed.

But the issue on which we are seeking your guidance, and a little indulgence, is different.

The particular motion now before you has been pending for the Speaker's decision

for more than three days, since Monday. We are not at all now touching the question of the subject of yesterday's motion and the Speaker's ruling thereon. But so far as privilege is concerned, whatever may be happening in any court, this is the sovereign body and the right of this House to discuss the motion of privilege cannot in any way be curtailed or abridged or side-tracked or ignored at any time. There may be any writ petition in a High Court; there may be a number of writ petitions in the Supreme Court. But Parliament shall not be debarred from discussing the motion of privilege. It has the supreme authority. As you have rightly said, under rule...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To that extent, I agree; not beyond that.

SHRI NATH PAI : There is a privilege motion before you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not before me; you must make a distinction.

SHRI NATH PAI : You are only a continuation of the Speaker; when you are in the Chair you are for us for all practical purposes the Speaker; you are the Presiding Officer. I like your humility very much but I have to remind you that all the authority of the House is vested in you when you occupy the Chair. So, you are in possession of the motion since it has already been submitted to the Chair. If you can assure all of us that this matter of privilege which normally brooks no delay would be taken up today, if will be good. It has already been pending for four days. Is it wrong for any one of us to plead that it should be given priority today? I do not understand why it has not been given priority. We have a very quick witted, energetic and brilliant Speaker and I wonder why this matter has not received the importance it should have. Yesterday, when the privilege motion of Mr. Patodia came up, our Speaker took a decision just like that, in a second. That involved greater privilege than the privilege involved in this motion....(Interruptions). So far as we are concerned, even Mr. Sheo Narain would agree, nothing is greater than the privilege here....(Interruptions). So far as India's integrity is concerned, he is not behind us; that is all I want to say. I am sorry we

[Shri Nath Pai]

may appear to you to be in a way inhibiting the proceedings of the House. Nothing is farther from our minds. I want to co-operate with you; there are only two days; the business must be completed. It is, therefore, absolutely your inherent right to give us an assurance that this matter shall be taken up today. I am prepared to take an assurance from you that it will be taken up tomorrow, but today would be better.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It would be disposed of tomorrow. Whether it is to be taken up on the floor of the House or not, I cannot say.

SHRI NATH PAI : It must be taken up, here. We should be given an opportunity to plead for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already committed yourself and said that you were ready to co-operate with the Chair.

SHRI NATH PAI : That is a standing commitment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You were prepared to wait till today. Have a little more patience because it is a very difficult decision to take. The Speaker has kept it for the time being for his consideration because its implications are to be studied. He will give a decision tomorrow. Let us wait till tomorrow.

SHRI NATH PAI : Will it be disposed of without hearing us ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : How can I say ?

SHRI NATH PAI : Shri Ranga, Shri Mukerjee, Shri Madhu Limaye and I—all of us want to put forward our views. Let him consider them. He is the ultimate authority to decide any matter pending before him. We must be given an opportunity to persuade him to our point of view. That assurance you can give.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To my mind, if I have understood the subtle impli-

cations of that ruling, I do not know if anything pertaining to this issue could be raised on the floor of the House now. To my mind, it cannot be. That is my view. But it is for the Speaker to decide.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे आप अपनी बात को पूरी तो कर लेने दें। हो सकता है कि मुझे सुनने के बाद आप का दिमाग बदले और कोई सर्वसम्मत रास्ता निकले।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका भी तो बदल सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह भी हो सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, we will keep it for tomorrow. I am prepared to give you a hearing. We will take up the Insecticides Bill now.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Just one minute. The limited question is this. After allowing Mr. Madhu Limaye to put that affidavit on the Table of the House, the Speaker said that he would take up this matter tomorrow. Now, after he has said that, I do not know how hon. Members can plead with you to allow them to raise the matter now, before tomorrow. This is the limited question : whether you can allow them to raise this matter after the Speaker has already said it, having known that the affidavit is on the Table of the House. Whether you can allow them to raise this matter before tomorrow or not—this is the limited question. You have to decide it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already said that on any matter pertaining to the issue of privilege that has been taken up with the Speaker, I am not competent, once he is seized of it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : After the observation of the hon. Speaker, I do not know how it can be raised here. I do not understand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I entirely agree with you.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : After the observation of the hon. Speaker, I feel that it is out of order to raise this issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is one thing. The ruling is one part of it. He has said, "I will consider it later on, and dispose of it tomorrow." I use that word : "dispose of it tomorrow." Because, I do not want to use any other word. They are not questioning that decision particularly Shri Nath Pai who is prepared to wait till tomorrow exercising a little patience.

SHRI NATH PAI : We shall be heard tomorrow. I said we shall be heard tomorrow, not that we shall not. We must be heard tomorrow. (*Interruption*). I said we should be heard tomorrow.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Can you give a ruling today, Sir ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I raise a point of order.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : I rise to a point of order.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : I raised a point of order earlier.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मधु लिमये जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा था उसके बारे में स्पीकर साहब ने रूलिंग दे दिया है। उन्होंने कह दिया है कि जब तक मामला अदालत में है और वहां फैसला नहीं हो जाता है तब तक के लिए उसको पोस्टपोन किया जाए। अब उसके बारे में मधु लिमये जी का कहना नहीं है। स्पीकर साहब ने उसके बारे में जो कुछ कहा है उसको हम चैलेंज नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

लेकिन एक दूसरा मामला जो प्रिविलेज का मामला है उसका नोटिस लिमये जी ने तीन चार दिन पहले दिया था और लिमये जी चाहते हैं कि उस मामले में उनकी बात कम से कम सुन ली जाए और सुनने के बाद स्पीकर साहब अपना फैसला दें कि आया वह मामला प्रिविलेज

कमेटी के सामने जाना चाहिये या नहीं जाना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपको मालूम ही है कि यह मामला बहुत अहम है और सारे देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल इसके अन्दर आ जाता है। इसलिए इसकी अहमियत को ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारा कहना यह है कि जैसे स्पीकर साहब ने कहा है कि कल वह इसको तय कर देंगे, उसके बारे में आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि आपके पास सारी पावर्ज हैं। मैं रूल 227 पढ़ कर सुना देना चाहता हूँ :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report."

रूल कुछ भी हो, स्पीकर साहब को तमाम पावर्ज हैं कि वह नई प्रिविलेज मोशन किसी भी समय ले सकते हैं और सीधे डिसकशन उस पर करा सकते हैं। उन्होंने जो कुछ भी कहा हो, उसके बाद भी नई प्रिविलेज मोशन भी आप ले सकते हैं और फैसला भी उस पर आप दे सकते हैं। हमारे सामने दो रास्ते हैं। अभी आप इसको एक नई प्रिविलेज मोशन के तौर पर ले सकते हैं। इस स्थिति में आप श्री मधु लिमये को बोलने की अनुमति दीजिए। या आप कल के प्रिविलेज मोशन के बारे में कुछ भी फैसला करें; उसमें हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन उनकी बात तो सुनी जाये, क्योंकि यह एक अहम मसला है, जिसका देश की सुरक्षा से सम्बन्ध है। स्वयं मिनिस्टर साहब ने माना है कि जो कुछ उन्होंने यहां कहा है और जो उन्होंने बाहर कहा है, उन दोनों में फर्क है। जब फर्क है, तो प्रिविलेज की बात आती है। इस लिए आप माननीय सदस्य को सुनिये। चेम्बर में डिसपोज आफ करने की बात पर हमें जरूर एतराज है। जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, आप इस को एक नई प्रिविलेज मोशन के रूप में ले

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

लोजिए। स्पीकर किसी भी समय नई प्रिविलेज मोशन को ले सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am ready to listen to him.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You can take it as a new privilege. You have the powers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am conscious of my powers. For the last three days, the matter was argued before the Speaker. You are a lawyer. If a case partly argued is to be transferred, it takes a little time. Because the matter was argued before the Speaker and no decision could be got, to say "You take a decision" is not permissible.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप दुनिया भर की बातें सुन रहे हैं। मैं क्या कहना चाहता हूँ, उस को भी तो आप सुनिये। आप मेरी बात को पूरा होने दीजिए।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : We have spent half an hour over this delicate point whether Mr. Limaye is to be allowed to tell the House what he has to tell about his privilege motion. I do not know; it is Greek and Latin to me. Just for giving him the privilege of taking 3 minutes to say what he wants, we have had the privilege of wasting 30 minutes!

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री मधु लिमये, विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाना चाहते हैं। वह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न आज के रूलिंग से सम्बन्धित है या नहीं, मैं इस प्रश्न में नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन आज तक परम्परा यह रही है कि जब भी कोई सदस्य विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न उठाता है, तो पहले स्पीकर महोदय अपने चैम्बर में यह तय करते हैं कि क्या प्राइमर फेसी वह प्रिविलेज का प्रश्न है या नहीं। उसके बाद वह उस प्रश्न को सदन में उठाने की आज्ञा देते हैं।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : यह जरूरी नहीं है।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस बारे में स्पीकर महोदय को समझाएँ। अगर वह राजी हो जायें कि प्राइमर फेसी प्रिविलेज का प्रश्न बनता है, तो इस प्रश्न को सदन में उठाया जा सकता है। लेकिन जब तक वह इस प्रश्न को यहां पर उठाने की आज्ञा न दें, तब तक आप इसको उठाने की आज्ञा न दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two alternatives. He has said, "I will not allow you to continue the proceedings unless I get some hearing." Therefore, I said, "I will be prepared to hear him" and after that, the proceedings can go on quietly.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Are you allowing him to raise the issue of privilege?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already ruled that I have not permitted him to raise it.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : जब आपने रूलिंग दे दी है, तब यह काहे की बहस है? अब आप सदन के कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाइये।

SHRI M. N. REDDY : On a point of order, Sir. Already 35 minutes are over and the proceedings are held up on a very elementary point. With great respect to you, I submit that it is not proper that the Chair should argue with members. The Chair should only rule, not argue.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। क्या माननीय सदस्य को आपको यह बताने का अधिकार है कि आप को क्या करना चाहिए?

SHRI M. N. REDDY : After the ruling of the hon. Speaker, any matter relating to the affidavit, any discussion on it,

is postponed. If under the guise of a privilege motion, the hon. member wants to raise anything mentioned in the affidavit, that amounts to not accepting the ruling. Discussion on the affidavit is postponed.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : No ; discussion on the motion is postponed. This is nonsense.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Can he argue on the privilege motion without reference to the affidavit ? He cannot.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रिविलेज मोशन पर कोई डिस्कशन नहीं होता है। चर्चा का विषय केवल इसकी अविलम्बनीयता है, अजंन्सी है।

SHRI M. N. REDDY : If under the guise of a privilege motion or any other motion the hon. Member again wants to raise the matter that is mentioned in the affidavit, I would submit that it is barred, not by any High Court or the Supreme Court Cases, but by the ruling given by the Speaker this morning. I entirely agree with Shri Nath Pai that we are not debarred from discussing it by the pendency of any proceedings in any High Court or the Supreme Court, but only by the ruling of our own Speaker given this morning. Therefore, he cannot raise the matter relating to the affidavit because any discussion by way of a motion or otherwise has been postponed by the ruling of the Speaker given this morning. It is a very simple matter and it is high time that we consider the matter as closed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to point out that when the hon. Member started speaking on it immediately I stated the position as you have summarised now. It is on record. I said that anything touching by implication the ruling of the Speaker should not be raised on the floor of the House. There are two arguments. I am not competent even now to give an assurance on behalf of the Speaker that tomorrow it will be brought before the House because the Speaker has to take a decision and he is seized of the matter. The hon. Member now says that I should give him a hearing. You said that we have already spent 35 minutes on

this. This morning we lost about 15 minutes. I do not want to allow even one more minute on this but he stated that then it would be difficult to continue. I have called him, I will hear him and then proceed.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Hear on what ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not heard him.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : आप किस विषय पर उन्हें सुनेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रिविलेज मोशन पर।

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : प्रिविलेज मोशन पर नहीं बोल सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसका निर्णय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय करेंगे। यह कौन होते हैं मुझे दबाने वाले ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, you have ruled just now that you are allowing him to make a submission, I hope you are not going to give any ruling on that.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सदस्य यहाँ पर पायंट आफ़ आर्डर उठा कर या पायंट आफ़ आर्डर के नाम पर, बोलें या जो शोर मचायें, क्या आप केवल उन्हीं को सुनना पसन्द करेंगे ? हम लोगों के लिए आप की क्या व्यवस्था है, जो विधि और नियमों के अनुसार और आपके माध्यम से ही सदन में अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं ? कई बार हम खड़े होते हैं, लेकिन हमें बोलने का अवसर नहीं दिया जाता है। क्या आप की अनुमति प्राप्त करने के लिए हमें पायंट आफ़ आर्डर का ही आश्रय लेना पड़ेगा ? कब और कैसे हम अपनी बात कहें, उसका कुछ ढंग और प्रकार तो होना चाहिए। आप हमें भी उसी रास्ते पर चलने के लिए क्यों विवश करते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know the hon. Member does not shout like some others. But even then he gets a patient hearing in this House. Let us hear the Law Minister.

श्री. प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सम्भव है कि कोई इस प्रकार का बीच का मार्ग निकल आये, जिस से सरकार भी सहमत हो और श्री मधु लिमये भी सहमत हों। आप सुनिये तो सही कि हम क्या कहना चाहते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Sir, regarding the question whether anything could be submitted on the affidavit or not, that is a larger question and I do not want to refer to it. Regarding the privilege motion the rule itself says that a member may raise in the House a question of privilege with the consent of the Speaker. The term "Speaker" includes "Deputy-Speaker" also; I do not deny that.

SHRI NATH PAI : Therefore, he agrees with me.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I agree with him very often. So, with the consent of the Speaker, a privilege motion can be raised, and he did raise a motion of privilege. The Speaker said in the morning that he will consider the admissibility of the motion.

There are three stages for motion of privilege. First of all, the Speaker should consider the admissibility of the motion. If the Speaker thinks that the motion is admissible, then comes the stage of consent by the House. It is for that purpose that the Speaker finds out whether there are at least 25 members in support of the motion. If 25 members or more support such a motion, then the question is whether it should go to the Committee of Privileges or the House itself should discuss it and dispose of it. These stages come later on. Any discussion or explanation comes only after the first stage is over, that is to say, when the Speaker gives consent for the Member to move the motion and to speak on the motion.

In the morning you have said, through the other Speaker, that this is being consi-

dered. We need not confuse between the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker here. Both are Speakers. What was said by the hon. Speaker in the morning between 12 and 1 is what you, Sir, said because you continue that personality. What you said was—I mean the Speaker—that this matter will be considered. Therefore, he may consider whether it is admissible or not. If he considers that it is admissible, then it will be for the House to see whether it should be admitted by seeing whether there are at least 25 members in favour of it. It is only to persuade the House so that 25 or more members may stand in their seats in support of the motion that the mover of the motion is given permission to make a short statement to get the leave of the House.

So, the statement of Shri Madhu Limaye, the author of the motion, will come in only if the Speaker says that this may be put to the House. Since the hon. Speaker said in the morning that this matter is being considered by him—it is being considered by you, not now but later; you said it is being considered; that is, your *alter ego*, the Speaker, the Chair, said it is being considered—therefore, I very humbly submit that this is not the time when Shri Madhu Limaye should be allowed to say anything about this matter.

Now, there was the other question raised by Shri Reddy, about which also you said something. I do not want to travel on that ground. The affidavit was allowed to be placed on the Table of the House. - Why was it allowed?

AN HON. MEMBER : Because you did not produce it.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I did not want to produce it; but that is a different matter. Because I did not produce it, Shri Limaye was allowed to produce the affidavit. For what purpose? Because, his motion has not been disallowed. The motion which he has moved under rule 184 has not been disallowed. The Speaker has said that it will be discussed. In order to discuss that, the affidavit is necessary. Therefore, the Speaker said that it may be placed on the Table of the House. I believe the hon. Member has gone through the formality of attesting it and all that. So, it will be there to enable

the House to discuss his motion under rule 184, as and when the Speaker thinks that a discussion thereon will not violate the *sub judice* rule. That is where the matter stands.

Shri Limaye has said that the privilege motion is not affected by the rule of *sub judice*. I do not think he is correct. But it is not the time to speak about it. Only when the Speaker says that it is admitted can he speak about it. Even then I just submit before the House for his nostrum that if he thinks that the rule of *sub judice* can be got over by a colourable method of bringing in a motion of privilege, instead of a motion under rule 184, he is sadly mistaken. That is all when I would like to say.

SHRI UMANATH (Padukkottai) : After hearing the Law Minister, I would accept the point submitted by the Law Minister that when the Speaker says that he is considering it, it equally means that you are considering it.

That is the premise on which he is proceeding. I accept that point. When the Speaker says that he is considering, which means that you are considering—you put it that the Chair is considering—Shri Madhu Limaye's request is that you hear him when you consider it for the purpose of arriving at a decision of its admissibility.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The rule does not allow it.

SHRI UMANATH : Please hear him on the question of admissibility and then take a decision on its admissibility. He has no objection to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Umanath has made one mistake. Before the Chair gives consent, he could get an opportunity to persuade, plead or argue with the Speaker.... (*Interruption*)

SHRI UMANATH : I am proceeding on the basis of the Law Minister's premise. So, I do not distinguish between the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker. You are the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At the

present moment I am the Speaker. I admit it. Even then, I have given the decision that I am considering its admissibility, whether it should be brought before the House or not and I will announce my decision tomorrow.

SHRI UMANATH : Before that please hear him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is my decision. The logic is clear. If you accept his argument, this is my decision. There is no go out of it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन की इस चर्चा में मैं एक मध्य का मार्ग आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और यदि सरकार उससे सहमत हो जाय, तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि श्री मधु लिमये को भी उससे सहमत होने में किसी प्रकार की कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी। वह मध्य का मार्ग यह है कि जिस बात को लेकर सदस्यों में, सदन में या देश में आक्रोश है, वह प्रश्न मूलभूत है जिस हलफनामे की चर्चा की जा रही है, उसमें विदेश मंत्रालय के उस दृष्टिकोण की चर्चा है कि कल तक सरकार जिस भाग को अपना कहती थी, अब उसके कुछ भाग को अपना कहने से इन्कार कर रही है। उदाहरण के तौर पर एक बात में विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ मेरे हाथ में यह भारत सरकार की छपी हुई पुस्तक है - जिसका नाम है "कच्छ पर पाकिस्तान का मनमाना आक्रमण", इसके प्रकाशक हैं—प्रकाशन विभाग, सूचना तथा प्रसार मन्त्रालय, भारत सरकार। इसमें लिखा ही नहीं, बल्कि एक मान-चित्र भी दिया हुआ है, जो भारत सरकार की ओर से छापा हुआ मान-चित्र है। यह बात मैं विशेष रूप से आपको कहना चाहता हूँ। अगला यह होगा कि आप कल या आज जब भी विशेषाधिकार के प्रस्ताव पर अपना निर्णय दें, श्री मधु लिमये को सुनने के पश्चात्, उससे पहले विदेश मन्त्री या प्रधान मन्त्री को इस विषय पर सुना जाय और सदन के सामने उनका बक्तव्य आने

[श्री प्रकाशबीर शस्त्री]

के बाद और श्री मधु लिमये को सुनने के बाद आप निर्णय दें। क्योंकि वह इतना कम महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न नहीं है, जिसको साधारण मानकर टाल दिया जाय। कल लोक सभा का अधिवेशन समाप्त होने जा रहा है, देश में इससे तरह-तरह की भ्रान्तियां फैलेंगी। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि मामूली बातें समझ कर इसे न टालें। इस वर विदेश मन्त्रालय का वक्तव्य दिलायें और उसके बाद अपना निर्णय दीजिये—यही मध्य का मार्ग आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कानून मन्त्री जी ने जो बात यहां पर कही, उनकी आखिर की बात मुझे अच्छी नहीं लगी। उन्होंने कहा कि यह जो प्रिवलेज का सवाल उठाया गया है, यह उस हलफनामे की चर्चा करने के लिए एक कलरेबिल मैसेज है। यह ठीक बात नहीं है। प्रिवलेज मामला उठाने का इस सदन का अधिकार है। उच्च न्यायाधीश ने भी इसके बारे में क्लिग दिया है कि यह सदन और सुप्रीम कोर्ट एक स्तर के हैं। जब यहां पर प्रिवलेज का सवाल उठता है तो यह कहना है कि यह सबजूडिस है या पीछे के दरवाजे से वही चीज दोबारा लाना चाहते हैं—इसका मतलब है कि यह कलरेबिल मोटिव है, जिससे कि यह चर्चा हमारे देश के लिए बड़े महत्व की हो जायेगी।

यहां पर जिस तरह से एडवर्स पजेशन वाली डाक्ट्रिन लागू की उससे शंका पैदा है अगर आज सदन में इसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं होता है तो फिर कल अक्सार्ड चीन के बारे में भी एडवर्स पजेशन वाली डाक्ट्रिन आ जायेगी। तो यह अधिकार इस सदन का है, इस नेशन का है। इस सदन को उस पर फैसला लेने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। यह तो कलरेबिल मैसेज आफ डिस्कन है। हम चाहते हैं इस देश का जो अधिकार है, इस सदन का जो अधिकार

है वह स्थापित हो इसलिये मैं नहीं समझता कि चर्चा करने में क्या दिक्कत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as the Law Minister's argument is concerned—it is not a question of merit—'colourable' we apart, he is worried about one point if, by implication, impinges on the ruling given.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, शनिवार के दिन मैंने यह मंत्री के विरुद्ध एक विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन के प्रश्न की सूचना दी थी और दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट में सरकार द्वारा दाखिल किये गये हलफनामे का अंश मैंने उद्धृत किया था और मैंने कहा था कि यह मंत्री ने सदन को सूचना देकर सदन के विशेषाधिकारों का उल्लंघन किया है क्योंकि यह मंत्री सदन में यह कहते रहे कि जो जमीन चली गई है उस जमीन के जाने का हमको दुख है। अब अगर जमीन के जाने का दुख है तो फिर उस पर पाकिस्तान का एडवर्स पजेशन नहीं हो सकता है। प्रधान मंत्री ने, उप-प्रधान मंत्री ने इस सदन में अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव पर भाषण देते हुये इसी ध्वनि में बात कही थी कि निर्णय हो गया है, हम मानने के लिये बंधे हुये हैं लेकिन हमारी भूमि जा रही है इस बात से सारा राज्य चिन्तित है। अब प्रधान मंत्री और यह मन्त्री के वक्तव्य और दिल्ली की हाई कोर्ट में दिया गया हलफनामा परस्पर विरोधी हैं। अगर आप हलफनामे पर बहस करने की इजाजत नहीं देते तो फिर मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध विशेषाधिकार के उल्लंघन के प्रस्ताव को मान्य करना चाहिये क्योंकि उन्होंने जानबूझ कर सदन को गुमराह किया है। यह प्रश्न देश की अखंडता का है इसलिये इस प्रश्न की गम्भीरता को टाला नहीं जा सकता है। आप मधु लिमये जी के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करें लेकिन यह भी बतायें कि इससे पहले जो मेरा प्रस्ताव था उस पर क्या हुआ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Speaker said this morning that it is under consideration. It means all motions of privilege are consideration.

SHRI NATH PAI : Shri Vajpayee's motion has been pending before you since Saturday.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : श्री मधु लिमये जी ने जो एफिडेविट इस सदन की बैठक पर रखा है, उसको देखने का भी अभी तक हम लोगों को मौका नहीं मिला है। इस देश की सुरक्षा और हदबन्दी के सम्बन्ध में जितनी चिन्ता उनको है उतनी ही चिन्ता हम लोगों को भी है। जैसा कि अभी आपने कहा कि स्पीकर साहब ने इस पर विचार के लिये कल का समय निश्चित किया है तो हम मधु लिमये जी से अपील करना चाहते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

हम अपील करना चाहते हैं कि हम लोगों को भी मौका मिल जाये, हम भी उसको पढ़ लें और समझ लें। उसको पहले सकुलेंट कर दिया जाये ताकि हम भी देख सकें कि जो वह कहेंगे उसमें कितनी सच्चाई है। इसमें किसी पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यह देश का सवाल है। अगर इसमें सरकार की तरफ से कोई बात हुई है तो उस पर हमको विचार करना पड़ेगा कि कहां तक सरकार का समर्थन करना चाहिये और कहां तक समर्थन नहीं करना चाहिये। इसलिये मेरी अपील है कि जब तक कल स्पीकर साहब इस पर निर्णय न दे दें तब तक के लिये इसको स्थागित रखा जाये।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर मुझे कोई टोकेला नहीं तो 6 मिनट से ज्यादा मुझे नहीं चाहिये।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : On a point of order, Sir. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat. After six minutes, we shall take up the other business. I have given everyone an opportunity.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : You

have already given the ruling that you will consider it. After that, why do you give him an opportunity to speak on the privilege motion? You know the procedure. Just now you have given your ruling that you will consider it and that you will give your decision tomorrow. Once you have come to that conclusion, what else is there for Shri Madhu Limaye to speak on the privilege motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I reiterate, I am not in a position to make a decision on this matter just now.. (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : अब मेरी पेशेन्स खत्म हो रही है। मैं केवल 6 मिनट चाहता हूँ, ज्यादा नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those who are not satisfied with the decision can always plead with the Chair, 'take an early decision'...(Interruptions). I have told him that I would allow only five minutes.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Have you allowed him to speak on the merits?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No; not on merits.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं 6 मिनट में सभी बर बोलूंगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि हाउस को एडजर्न कर दिया जाये। हम यहां पर स्पीकर की रूलिंग की मनहानि बर्दास्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर आप रूलिंग नहीं दे सकते हैं तो हाउस को एडजर्न कर दीजिये, यह मेरा प्रस्ताव है।

This is not the way. Adjourn the House. We are not going to disobey the Speaker. We must honour the ruling of the Speaker.. (Interruptions) The Deputy-Speaker cannot overrule the ruling of the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not overruled anything.

SHRI SHEO NARAIAN : You are doing that.

मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि हाउस को एडजर्न कर दिया जाये ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : शिव नारायण जी को बता दो कि यह कायदे कानून का मामला है, फिर वे नहीं बोलेंगे ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं अभी आपको पढ़ा सकता हूँ ।

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only five minutes.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : He is going to discuss the affidavit. (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज तक मैंने बहुत सारे प्रस्ताव दिये हैं लेकिन मेरी राय में इतना महत्वपूर्ण प्रस्ताव, देश और मुल्क की दृष्टि से, कोई भी नहीं था । आज मैं अपने दल की ओर से नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, दल से इसका कोई मतलब नहीं है । मैं समूचे मुल्क की ओर से बोल रहा हूँ । मैंने जो हल्फ-नामा सदन की मेज पर रखा है, वह अब सार्वजनिक दस्तावेज बन गया है । मैं उसके दो वाक्य ही उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : आप उसको कोट नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कर सकता हूँ । आफिशल डाकूमेंट को, जो टेबल पर रखा है, मैं हमेशा कोट कर सकता हूँ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should not speak on merits... (Interruptions) One thing. Once it has been placed on the Table, it becomes a House property; he can quote.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is for that motion.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He cannot discuss it. He is quoting from it. If he contravenes the ruling even by implication...

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : What is this ? He is going to discuss the affidavit. How can you permit it ? A discussion on it has been over-ruled for the time being... (Interruptions)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : 'It is also denied that the territory... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I would suggest is...

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, I rise on a point of order under Rule 352.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Though you have been allowed to place it on the Table of the House, when the motion has been kept in abeyance or the decision postponed, now at this stage...

श्री मधु लिमये : दस्तावेज टेबल पर रखा गया है और वह डुली अथॉटीकेटेड है और मैं उस में से कोट कर सकता हूँ ।

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh) : What ruling have you given Sir ? He is going to discuss the affidavit. (Interruptions) The hon. Member is going to quote from the affidavit. How can it be allowed ? He has not given permission for that. (Interruptions)

श्री मधु लिमये : वह अथॉटीकेटेड डाक्यूमेंट हैं और टेबल पर रक्खा हुआ है इसलिए मैं उस में से कोट कर सकता हूँ ।

SHRI BHOLA NATH rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us apply the Rule.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : You say that it will be taken up tomorrow. Why should we adjourn now ? We may go on to the next item.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All papers and documents laid on the Table of the House shall be considered public, but the point is that in view of the Ruling of the Chair.. (*Interruptions* even by implication. ...(*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये: रूल वगैरह कुछ जानते तो हैं नहीं व्यर्थ में शोर मचा रहे हैं। मैं 369 के मातहत अपनी बात रख रहा हूँ...(*व्यवधान*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The only point on which I am prepared to listen to every hon. Member is for persuading the Chair to see (*Interruptions*), to reach a decision tomorrow morning, and that you would do in the Chamber now.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Now, Sir, you call the hon. Minister to speak... (*Interruptions*) What are you saying? Please keep quiet.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I said now, I only permit hon. Members to urge or plead with the Chair, whatever it is, to bring the decision tomorrow... (*Interruption*)

श्री मधु लिमये: यह इतना डर क्यों रहे हैं...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has been postponed till tomorrow.

श्री मधु लिमये: इस के बारे में कोई रूलिंग नहीं है।

श्री शिव नारायण : चेअर को हम ओबे नहीं कर रहे हैं।

Sir, he is disobeying ruling of the Chair. What are you saying for that?

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं रूल 369 के अनुसार चल रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Without referring to... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Sir, how can you restrict my right under Rule 369? .. (*Interruptions*)

मैं उस में से कोट करके अपने तर्क देना चाहता हूँ लेकिन चूँकि यह लोग सुनना नहीं चाहते तो हाउस को आप ऐडजॉर्न कर दौजिये।

श्री शिव नारायण : हाउस ऐडजॉर्न नहीं होगा हाउस का बिजनैस चलेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे 6 मिनट सुनने का वचन दिया है ...(*व्यवधान*) मुझे आप को सुनना पड़ेगा ...(*व्यवधान*) यह क्या मजाक है? यह गुंडागिरी नहीं चलेगी...(*व्यवधान*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मधु लिमये ने उस हलफनामे की प्रति अथटिकेट करके हाउस की टेबुल पर रख दी है। वह प्रैस में छप सकती है और जब सारी दुनिया उसे जान सकती है तो क्या फिर इस सदन में उस से उद्धृत नहीं किया जा सकता है? यह क्या वाहियात बात है।...(*व्यवधान*)

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं आप के सामने बातें रख रहा हूँ आप को इस पर फंसला करना है। रूल 369 के मुताबिक सदन में सदस्यों को कोट करने का अधिकार है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot argue on that.

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं आगुमेंट नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं चार बातें सुना रहा हूँ।

श्री जंगलराया नायडू (चित्तूर) : हम एक सदस्य के लिए इस तरह से सदन का समय बर्बाद नहीं कर सकते हैं...

श्री मधु लिमये: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप ने वचन दिया है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No argument. Go ahead. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Why should he go ahead? Already one hour has passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For Shri Madhu Limaye I have promised five or six minutes. (*Interruption* :)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : We have no objection. You have allowed him to speak.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : We cannot waste our time for Shri Madhu Limaye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That I have stated. What I stated is according to the ruling. Let us go by the ruling. (*Interruption*) We cannot argue on that basis. We should abide by the ruling.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह संसद कार्य मंत्री क्या कह रहे हैं ? अगर उधर के लोग इस बात पर तुले हुए हैं कि वह श्री मधु लिमये को अपनी बात पूरी नहीं करने देंगे तो फिर आप हाउस को ऐडजौन कर दीजिये... (व्यवधान)

श्री अमृत बाहाटा : मैं श्री मधु लिमये से कहूंगा कि वह सदन का समय इस तरह से खराब मत करें और जो कुछ उन्हें कहना हो वह स्पीकर से उन की चैम्बर में जाकर कहें।

श्री शिव नारायण : हम स्पीकर की रूलिंग के खिलाफ इस हाउस में काम नहीं चलने देंगे।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you resume your seat ? Just listen.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU *rose*—

SHRI PILOO MODY (*Godhra*) : Please make it quite clear to him that if you allow him to speak he will then have to listen to Mr. Madhu Limaye. (*Interruption*)

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : You have already decided that the decision on the privilege issue will be taken by the hon. Speaker tomorrow. He is seized of the matter. So, I would request everybody to go on to the next item.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (*Pali*) : Instead of requesting us, he should ask the Members of his party to behave.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : You should listen to me also...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I entirely agree with the hon. Minister. But let him help me in one regard. I had told the hon. Member that he should not say anything that would contravene or conflict with the ruling of the Speaker. I have said that already. But he has asked whether Members have no right to plead with the Chair in regard to the urgency of the matter without referring to the ruling. To that extent I said that I would listen to him for five to six minutes. That was all. Everybody has said that also. Beyond that, I have said nothing else.

SHRI RANGA : In view of the fact that the Government Chief whip is not able to control his own section and we are also not able to exercise the rights that you have conceded to us, why not you adjourn the House for the day and leave the Chair to come to its own conclusion tomorrow ? Can my hon. friend opposite put his hand on his heart and say that his own partymen are co-operating with you as much as we are trying to co-operate with you ? Let him say that. When he finds that it is not possible for him to control his own partymen to co-operate with you, the only reasonable thing that you can do in order to maintain the dignity of the House is to adjourn the House for the day.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The leader of the Swatantra Party wants that I alone should be held responsible for this controversy in the House. It is not the Members on my side of the House who are raising the controversy. It is the Opposition people who have raised it. So, if they expect that our people should keep mum and they should be given the fullest freedom to say what they want, then that is not going to happen. We are not going to give this full freedom only to the Opposition people... (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण : यह न्यूनता है।

श्री राम सुभग सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जो कहेंगे उसको सब स्वीकार करेंगे। लेकिन अगर प्रो० रंगा चाहते हैं कि केवल कांग्रेस के सदस्य चुप रहें और दूसरों को बोलने की पूरी छूट हो, तो इसमें मैं विश्वास नहीं करता।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : This is nothing short of madness.

SHRI RANGA : So far as our section is concerned, have we not been keeping quite? But what is the co-operation that we get from hon. friend opposite?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : May I ask whether it is a fact that you have allowed Shri Madhu Limaye to speak for five minutes?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes, but with this condition

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : No condition cannot be against rule 369.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But with this condition that it should not conflict with the ruling of the Chair.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने कोई कंडिशन लगाई नहीं है। लेकिन मैं स्पीकर की रूलिंग के खिलाफ बोल ही नहीं रहा हूँ।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Whatever the condition be, if he exceeds the time given or if he violates that condition, it is for you to pull him up, and it is not for the other people to pull him up. Let him speak then.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I fully agree with him.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : We accept it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : At least hear me...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, let him please listen. As Shri J. B. Kripalani has said just now, I did observe that without in any way even by implication contravening the ruling of the Chair, if

he wanted to plead the urgency of taking a decision regarding the privilege issue, then to that extent he could speak for five minutes.

SHRI K NARAYANA RAO : Under what rule can he speak?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member sit down. Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : My point is this...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have observed that I will allow him 5-6 minutes provided in his pleading, he does not...

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu) : Why are you so angry only with Congress Members?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :...say anything contravening the ruling of the Speaker.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे ज्यादा बोलने की जरूरत ही नहीं है।

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purua) : On a point of information. That paper from which he is quoting has not been circulated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will see that he does not say anything in conflict with or in contravention of the ruling.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न को तत्काल क्यों लिया जाना चाहिये, इसके लिये मैं केवल कोट कर रहा हूँ। मैं कोई स्पीकर की रूलिंग के खिलाफ नहीं बोल रहा हूँ :

"It is also denied that the territory which the tribunal has held to lie on the Pakistan side of the alignment of the boundary belonged to Kutch district of Gujarat State under the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960."

SHRI SHASHI RANJAN (Pupri) : What is he quoting from? We do not know what it is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is a public document.

श्री न० कु० साल्वे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने उनके भाषण का दायरा सीमित रक्खा है। यदि वह उस दायरे में रहें तब तो कोई बात नहीं है। लेकिन वह हल्फनामे के अंशों को पढ़ नहीं सकते। आप ने अभी रुलिंग दी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am watching. If he contravenes the ruling, I will stop him. It is a public document.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : We do not have any copies of it. He is referring to something about which we do not know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will be serious with him. What is all this ?

I would again make this plea. I am watching. If he contravenes the ruling I will stop him. But so long as he is within the ruling, I will not say anything.

SHRI NATH PAI : I understand their apprehension. May I read rule 369 ? Shri Madhu Limaye can quote from the document.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said it is a public document.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : You are laughing at him. But you are putting up a bad face against us. What is this ?

श्री मधु लिमये : "It is also denied that the territory which the tribunal has held to lie on the Pakistan side of the alignment of the boundary belonged to Kutch District of Gujarat State under the Bombay Reorganisation Act, 1960, or that it was recognised as Indian territory by the Constitution of India. A mistaken claim to a territory which was in the adverse possession of India does not have the effect of converting such territory into a territory of India and the demarcation of the real boundary does not amount to cession of the territory".

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में शास्त्री जी ने 11 मई, 1965 को कहा था कि :

"Regarding Kanjerkot, Biar Bet and Chad Bet, our stand is quite clear and positive, that they form part and parcel of Kutch, and we are not prepared to deviate from this stand." (Lok Sabha debates col. 14421, 11 May, 1965).

अब देखिये इस किताब में क्या है :

Pakistan's Wanton Attack on Kutch

"The Government of India has not recognised any dispute about this border. Pakistan's Foreign Minister himself has admitted that the area claimed by Pakistan has been under India's possession. This possession came about naturally since the Kutch State had always possessed this area".

28 अप्रैल 1965 को शास्त्री जी भाषण करते हैं :

"Pakistan's claims also ignore the historical fact that even though the Kutch-Sind Border is undemarcated, it is well-defined on maps and well-recognised in fact. Prior to the partition of India, the Kutch-Sind border separated the then British Indian Province of Sind and the Indian State of Kutch. Not being an international boundary then, it did not need to be demarcated. The boundary itself was, however, well-defined in all official maps dating from 1872 to 1943 and even later, and was well-known and well-established. The boundary has been described in detail in Official documents over the last three-quarters of a century prior to the partition of India. The boundary shown in the official maps of undivided India prior to August 15, 1947, cannot be questioned."

इस तरह के पचासों भाषण किये गए हैं इस सदन में, पचासों दस्तावेजों में से मैं यह निकाल सकता हूँ। आज भारत सरकार की ओर से श्री रंगनाथन साहब हल्फनामा अग्र पर देते हैं और अन्त में कहते हैं कि भारत के आफिशल

दस्तावेजों के आघार पर मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यह कच्छ का इलाका था ही नहीं, यह हमारा इलाका था ही नहीं। इस सब से हमारे राष्ट्रीय सम्मान पर बड़ा असर पड़ने वाला है। दुनिया की निगाह में हम अपने को सैल्फ कनफैस्ट एग्रेसर कह रहे हैं, कह रहे हैं कि हमारा कोई अधिकार नहीं था, हम ने इसको छीन लिया था पाकिस्तान से। मेरे मित्र मुझको समझे। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप स्पीकर साहब से कहिये और कल जो कि आखरी दिन है इस पर बहस करवाइये। इसके लिए इतना हल्ला करने की जरूरत नहीं थी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall convey to the Speaker the sentiments expressed. Next business.

15.22 hrs.

INSECTICIDES BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Insecticides Bill.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY (Hoshangabad) : I am moving my amendments—No. 11 to 15.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 11 to clause 2 to the vote of the House.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : How can you do like this ? How can you take all his amendments together ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am taking up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. I asked him if he was moving his amendment. He said, yes.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : How can you put it to vote without a discussion ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he wanted to speak, I would have given him an opportunity for a minute or two. He does not want to speak. What can I do ?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : The procedure in regard to Bills is that we take up one clause after another. He can move amendments only to clause 2. I may have another amendment to clause 2 ; I should be allowed. It is like that. He has moved all his amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are on clause 2. There is only one amendment.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : But he has moved all his amendments.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : My amendment No. 11 is not for clause 2. It is for clause 3.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your amendment No. 11 relates to page 21, line 5. It relates to clause 2, is it not ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : There is some confusion.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Sir, the procedure followed by the Secretariat so long has been that the clause number was also given. Now, only the page number is given. When the amendments are moved by the Government or when an amending Bill is brought, they also do not give the original Act. I am in the dark ; you are at sea ; the House is at sea and everything is dark. This amendment is for clause 3, but because only the page number is given, it is taken as an amendment to clause 2.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are confusing the issue. To clause 3 there are several amendments.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : What I am submitting is this. The Secretariat has changed the long-standing practice of giving the clause also along with the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You want the clause to be printed along with the amendment ?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is a suggestion for future consideration.

I will keep it in mind.

I find that amendment No. 11 relates to clause 3.

So there is no amendment to clause 2. The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Definitions)

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY (Hoshangabad) : I move :

Page 2,—

after line 5, insert—

'(a) "active ingredient" means any substance or mixture of substance in a product which is responsible for insecticidal effects'. (11)

Page 3, line 36,—

for "a toxicity" substitute—

"insecticidal constituent or active ingredient", (12)

Page 4,—

after line 18, insert—

'(qq) "use" means use of an insecticide as per directions of the manufacturer.' (13)

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : I beg to move :

Page 3,—

after line 12, insert—

'(jj) "toxicity" means the quantum of the effective poisonous substance in an insecticide.' (3)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

for lines 23 to 29, substitute—

"(iv) if any word, statement, design, picture representation or other information required by or under this Act to appear on the label is not displayed thereon in such manner as may be prescribed ; or" (31)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Sanghi—absent.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : The issue on which all of us have these amendments to this clause, I submit, is the same. It is a question of toxicity. We spoke yesterday without knowing the toxic content, without knowing the poisonous content in an insecticide. There are two dangers in using an insecticide if we do not know the toxicity of the insecticide. One is the fatal danger, the obvious danger, that the insect will not be killed ; the other is a more serious danger, that a human being who uses it may be killed. Therefore, the question of poisonous content in an insecticide or pesticide has got to be determined to its proper level. But as has been pointed out yesterday by my hon. friend, for a proper, effective toxicity test, a sum of 4½ million dollars is required according to the American standards. In our poor country, even if it is converted into ordinary rupees, we cannot afford to have even Rs. 4½ million for a proper toxicity test. Therefore, the question of ascertaining the poisonous content at least has got to be dealt with. If you do not ascertain the toxicity content, it will be harmful to our agriculture as well as to the people who handle these things. Therefore, we have to determine it. If we do not determine it, no higher authority can do it.

Yesterday, the hon. Deputy Minister was waxing eloquent on the fact that 45 Members in both the Houses jointly have considered this question. If 45 Members can decide this issue, why bring it to the House and take it to the other House ? Naturally, all these aspects of the problem which escape the mind of the Joint Committee are to be highlighted here and be corrected. I admit it is a laborious process, if the hon. Minister has to take it once again to the Rajya Sabha if there is to be an amendment and then to implement it. But it is a very important matter on which some strain has got to be taken by the Government. Otherwise, the attempt will be futile ; it will not help the agriculturists either to destroy the insecticide or the pesticide. On the other hand, it might rebound on the peasants and the labourers who use it. Therefore, the

question of defining what is toxicity may be taken up, and to this end, any of our amendments to this effect may be accepted.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Sir, this Bill is modelled on and is based upon the Agricultural Poisons Substances Act and the Pesticides Acts.

The Thacker Committee also considered this matter for 2 years. None of them used the word 'toxicity'. Everyone used the word 'active ingredient'. Active ingredients can be determined easily, but not toxicity. Therefore, I request the hon. Deputy Minister to accept our amendments to delete the word 'toxicity' and substitute the words 'active ingredient'. I also request him to accept the definition of 'active ingredient' as suggested by anyone of us, because that will solve the entire problem. Otherwise, it will lead to so many difficulties. Everybody will say, we have no means to determine toxicity and we have no laboratories in India to determine it. Even for tea testing, we have to depend on foreign countries. They will have to go to foreign countries and spend Rs. 30 to 40 lakhs each time to determine 'toxicity'. So, I request the minister to accept the amendments.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Under clause 3 (k) (iv) misbranding is an offence. What is misbranding? According to the present provision in the Bill, if the brand or letters are not displayed in the same conspicuous manner as other descriptions it will be called misbranding. Who is to determine what will be the requisite for making some representation or letter conspicuous? If one trader displays some other things for advertisement in a conspicuous manner in big letters, this sub-clause requires that the other things required by the rules must be displayed in the same conspicuous manner. I may think of representing my advertisement in small letters. What will be the same conspicuous manner? Instead of leaving it in a vacuum for somebody else to decide, I am suggesting that the rule-making authority will make rules prescribing that the letters should be of this size, the picture will be of this size and so on and that has to be obeyed by the trader or manufacturer. It should not be left to the discretion of some inspector to say, this is not as

conspicuous as that. I hope the minister will accept these amendments because they are reasonable and they will help to avoid confusion in future.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : I have dealt with this matter at length yesterday. As I said, the registration committee will take care of toxicity and other things that are necessary. Therefore I regret to say that I cannot accept the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put all these amendments to the House.

Amendments Nos. 3, 11 to 13 and 31 were put and negatived.

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 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Registration Committees)

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : I beg to move :

Page 6,—

after line 27, insert—

"Explanation.—The formulae mentioned in this sub-section shall be deemed to be true and a sufficient compliance of clause (i) of this section, if, without disclosing full and detailed recipe of the ingredients, it indicates correctly all the active ingredients contained therein together with an approximate statement of the composition of the insecticide". (14)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 22,—

for "formulae" substitute "ingredients".
(32)

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : I have suggested by my amendment the addition of an Explanation, which occurs in the Indian Drugs Act and in similar enactments. Without this explanation, there is a likelihood of the words being misrepresented. Therefore, I would request the minister to accept my amendment.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : In the Select Committee on Patents Bill and also in the report of the Retired Supreme Court Judge who enquired into it, it has been said that it is not good for the inventors in this country that their formula should be known at the time of registration.

Simply the ingredients should be given. This Bill requires that the formula of the manufacturer should be placed before the inspector for registration. I think here again it should be only the ingredients and not the formula. Therefore, by the amendment I have sought to substitute the word "ingredients" for "formula".

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I am sorry I do not accept the amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put amendments Nos. 14 and 32 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 14 & 32 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill,

Clauses 6 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(Appeal against non-registration or Cancellation)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are some amendments to clause 10.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 8, line 21,—

after "to" insert—

"the Board subject to review by".
(15)

Page 8, line 23,—

for "Central Government" substitute—
"Board" (16)

By these amendments I have only suggested subject to the control of the Government.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I am not accepting it.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Sir, he is treating all our amendments like insects.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I have given the explanation yesterday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put amendments Nos. 15 and 16 to vote.

Amendments Nos. 15 and 16 were put and negatived.

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.

Clauses 11 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Prohibition of sale, etc., of certain insecticides)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are some amendments to clause 18.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 11, line 17,—

after "transport" insert—

"for distribution or sale" (33)

Page 11,—

after line 19, insert—

"(aa) any misbranded insecticide";
(34)

15.38 hrs.

[Shri Thirumala Rao in the Chair]

Sir, the Deputy Minister piloting this Bill, as the word goes, perhaps intends killing all the insects including such insects

as human beings and vertebrate animals because in this 'animal' has been defined "including man".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : That is scientifically accurate.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : But if the hon. Minister knows, by saying "animal includes man" they presume that man is not included in animals, as if in science man is not included in animals and now this is being included.

SHRI UMANATH : According to this definition the Minister will be called an animal.

SHRI K. C. PANT : All of us ; unless you are not men.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : We are all animals but some of us are honourable animals some of us are not.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That I accept.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Here you will see that in clause 18 it is said :

"No person shall, himself or by any person on his behalf, sell, stock or exhibit for sale, distribute, transport or cause to be used by any worker"...

Will simple 'transport' make it an offence ? Then the Railway Minister, the railway guards and others will all be hauled up for this offence. Therefore, it must be transport for distribution or sale. If the hon. Minister still stands by some prestige and he does not want to change this word let him have it, but what he means is transport for distribution or sale and what he means must be expressed through words. I would therefore request him to accept my amendment seeking to add the words "for distribution or sale".

Again, after (a) I suggest that another sub-clause (aa) be added to say "any misbranded insecticide". It is very strange that at the time of drafting this Bill this was omitted. We are also to take part of the blame for this because this has passed through a Select Committee.

What offence is being sought to be prevented by this Act ? Nothing, except the

use of misbranded articles, as the experts have said. Yet, the use of misbranded articles is not prevented here. If the use of misbranded articles is not prevented under clause 18, then what is being done here ? So, I suggest the addition of the words "(aa) any misbranded insecticide ;" Otherwise, the very purpose of the Act is not here.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : My hon. friend found fault with the definition given about "man". Man is also an animal. The only difference is that man is a speaking animal and a superior animal.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Parrot is also a talking animal.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Therefore, he considers himself as a lord of all he surveys. Now, there is no difficulty about the definition. Again, he found fault for not including something here. But that has been taken care of in other sections. Therefore, I am unable to accept either of the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the amendments No. 33 and 34 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 19 and 20 were added to Bill.

Clause 21 —(Powers of Insecticide Inspectors).

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move :

Page 13, line 5,—

after "insecticide" insert—

"or foodstuff contaminated by insecticides" (35)

Page 13, line 10,—

for "the insecticide" substitute—

"such insecticide or foodstuff" (36)

[Shri Shrinibas Misra]

Page 13, line 11,—

after "insecticide" insert—
"or foodstuff" (37)

The hon. Minister has reduced me to an insect and he wants to kill all the amendments by the strength of his ayes, whether they have ayes or not; I think they have only 4 or 5 ayes.

Clause 18 gives certain powers to the Insecticide Inspectors. Now, what have these people done? When Dr. Pradhan was examined he made a categorical statement that this Act will serve no purpose. He is an expert on this line and we have to take the evidence of experts as they are, because we are not experts in the line. He said that this does not serve any purpose because the main purpose of this Act should have been the pesticides and not insecticides. Anyway, they are fond of insecticides. So, it has become the Insecticides Act. It means they want to preserve human lives, or lives of animals, against the hazards of the use of insecticides. How is it being affected? Our lives are affected by use of dangerous insecticides on vegetables and foodstuffs.

Dr. Pradhan has stated that this Bill does not make any provision for controlling the use of such foodstuffs on which these insecticides are used. Insecticides when used above the permissible limits concentrate on foodstuffs, fruits and leafy vegetables and that harms human beings. This Bill does not make any provisions for that.

What I have tried to do—of course, it is my humble attempt—is that by addition of certain things that also will be covered. We can make provision for preserving or making human lives or lives of useful animals against these hazards. By my first amendment, namely, addition of the words "or foodstuff contaminated by insecticides" after the word "insecticide" at line 5, the inspector will stop distribution, sale and use etc. of insecticides or foodstuffs contaminated by insecticides. The other two amendments are to bring it in line with that. I think, the hon. Deputy Minister will come forward to say that they have taken care of this in other provisions. If he points out any such thing, any line or

word as "foodstuffs contaminated by insecticides" which are called to be misbranded or poisonous under this Bill, I will withdraw all my amendments.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : The purpose of this clause is to give power to inspectors to enter the premises and ascertain whether, as per the regulations, things are kept clean or not. Therefore I do not think the amendments proposed by our hon. friend can be accepted by us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I shall put amendments Nos. 35, 36 and 37 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 35 to 37 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 22 to 35 were added to the Bill.

Clause 36—(Power of Central Government to make rules)

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal) : I move :

Page 21, line 24,—
after "worker" insert—
"and cultivators" (26)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I move :

Page 21, line 24,—
after "workers" insert—
"and farmers" (38)
Page 21, line 31,—
for "method of" substitute—
"method, manner, time and frequency of" (39)

श्री देवराव पाटील : सभापति महोदय, येरा जो संशोधन हे वह वर्करस को ट्रेनिंग देने के बारे में है और दूसरे, इस बिल की धारा कुछ लोगों के लिए लागू नहीं की गई है उसके बारे में है। इस बिल का उद्देश्य बिल्कुल सफ़

है कि ह्यूमन बीडिंग और खेती की सुरक्षा, दोनों के लिए ही है। आज कृषि में दिनोदिन कीटनाशक दवाइयों का प्रयोग बढ़ता जा रहा है। पहले लोग इन दवाइयों को नहीं जानते थे लेकिन अब लाखों एकड़ कृषि क्षेत्र में इन दवाइयों को प्रयोग हो रहा है। इसीलिए इसके स्टोरेज पर, मॅन्युफॅक्चरिंग पर, ट्रांसपोर्टिंग पर, ट्रेड्स और इसके यूज पर जो कुछ कानूनी धारा है वह लागू नहीं होगी। इसके लिए एग्जेम्पशन का क्लॉज है। लेकिन इसमें एक डाउट है। इसमें जो वर्डिंग है :

"Nothing in this Act shall apply to the use of any insecticide for any person for his own household purposes or kitchen garden or in respect of any land under his cultivation."

यूज की डेफनीशन नहीं दी गई है, पर्सनली या थ्रू हिज सर्वॅन्ट। ऐसी डेफनीशन नहीं है इससे ऐसा पता लगता है कि अगर खुद काश्तकार या घर का मालिक खुद इसका यूज करे तो उसके लिए यहाँ एग्जेम्पशन है लेकिन अगर थ्रू सर्वॅन्ट करे तो उसके लिए एग्जेम्पशन नहीं दिया गया है। मेरी समझ से अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा तो यह बहुत खतरनाक बात होगी। इसीलिए मैंने यह सर्वॅन्ट को एग्जेम्पशन करने का संशोधन पेश किया है। वर्कर की डेफनीशन यहाँ पर दी हुई है :

"'Worker' means a person employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship."

इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि सिर्फ वर्कर वर्ड यहाँ पर अगर रहा तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कृषि के सम्बन्ध में किसानों को दिक्कत हो जाये। क्योंकि अगर यह कानून बन जायेगा तो फिर उसके मुताबिक किसान अपने काम के लिए सर्वॅन्ट द्वारा यूज नहीं कर सकेगा। क्योंकि सब किसान खुद तो यूज करते नहीं हैं, किसी के पास डेली वेजेज पर नौकर रहते हैं और किसी के पास माहवारी नौकर रहते हैं, उन्हीं के मार्फत यूज होता है। इसलिए यह दिक्कत

किसान के सामने आयेगी, यह मेरा कहना है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि रूल्स बनाने के सम्बन्ध में जो क्लॉज है उसमें वर्कर्स को ट्रेनिंग देने के बारे में तो प्रोवीजन है लेकिन किसान के लिए कुछ नहीं है। मान लीजिये किसी इन्सेक्टीसाइड को किसान यूज करना चाहता है लेकिन किसान को उसका ज्ञान न होने की वजह से कृषि को क्षति पहुँच सकती है। क्योंकि कई जगह पर नौकरों द्वारा ठीक ढंग से यूज न करने से भी बुरा परिणाम हुआ है। इसलिए मैंने वर्कर्स के आगे कल्टिवेटर रखने का संशोधन रखा है।

"The instruction and training to be provided regarding the use of things supplied to the workers and cultivators."

मेरा अमेन्डमेंट और जो मिश्रा जी का अमेन्डमेंट है, दोनों का उद्देश्य एक ही है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इसके ऊपर विचार करेगी।

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, it appears that the hon. Deputy Minister or the Government thinks that this country is peopled only with workers. The real inhabitant of this country, that is, the farmer or the cultivator, has not been taken into account. It appears that the Bill has no propose because the purpose is that the Government is given powers to make rules for instruction that will be imparted to workers. You want to impart instruction to workers. What about the chief agent? You want to instruct the agent, but what about the Chief?

No instructions will be given to the farmers or cultivator, but workers will be instructed as if all the farmer in our country who are using insecticides or who are expected to use insecticides must have labourers, because 'worker' is defined as a person who works under some contract. When the definition is such, myself being the owner of a farm, I am not a worker...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Can't you be your own workers?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I cannot enter into a contract with myself. The word 'worker' is defined on page 4 :

" 'worker' means a person employed under a contract of service or apprenticeship."

Under this definition, I cannot be a worker under myself. Any worker will be given instructions. But why not farmers ? This is a beneficial service that the Government wants to do by making rules for the instruction of workers. What objection can the Minister have to extending it to the farmers ? This lacuna should be removed. He should not stand on false prestige.

Now, coming to the method of application, under (y) of (2) it has been said :

"the equipment for and method of, application of, an insecticide. ..."

Here, only the method of application is included. I want to add, 'method, manner, time and frequency' because, if in my anxiety to get more crop, I use insecticides ten times over, there will be more concentration. So, the frequency must be regulated by rules. The manner of application must also be regulated by rules—what will be the percentage of mixture with other medicines or water or kerosene or with whatever it is mixed. So, 'method, manner, time and frequency' must be added. These must have been provided. Will the Minister say why these cannot be accepted ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : We expect the cultivator to know. This is about training to workers. The ryot is already aware of the hazards of the material that he is using. Suppose all of a sudden he engages a worker and he asks him to handle these hazardous things. Then what will happen to him ? He will not be knowing. Therefore, it is said that the workers must be trained. 'Worker' is used here only for the purpose of getting training as to how he should handle these materials.

Therefore, I cannot accept the amendments.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : The hon. Minister does not seem to be aware of the speeches of Shri Jagjiwan Ram that our farmers do not know the use of insecticides.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot go into all these things.

Shall I put all the amendments together to the vote of the House ?

SHRI DEORAO PATIL : What about his reply ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has already replied.

SHRI DEORAO PATIL : An assurance must be given.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The important portion of his reply is that he is not accepting the amendments.

SHRI UMANATH : He is perhaps the last man with some hopes on the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall put amendments, 26, 38 and 39 to Clause 36 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 26, 38 and 39 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That Clause 36 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 36 was added to the Bill.

Clause 37 was added to the Bill.

16 00 hrs.

Clause 38—(Exemption)

SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Sir, I beg to move :

"Page 22, line 37,

add at the end—

'and by any servant engaged by him on his land for cultivation.'" (27)

"Page 22, line 37,

add at the end—

'or by any person engaged by him.'" (28)

"Page 22—

after line 37, insert—

'(aa) the use of any insecticide by a servant engaged in land cultivation'" (29)

"Page 22, line 35—

after 'person' insert—
'or by his worker'." (30)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I beg to move :

Page 22, line 37—

after 'cultivation' insert—

'in so far as the product of such garden or such cultivation is not exposed or intended for sale or distribution to the public'. (40)

Here, the hon. Minister, of course, is not to blame, somebody who drafted it has passed it to the Deputy Minister— Clause (a) which reads as :

"Nothing in this Act shall apply to—

(a) the use of any insecticide by any person for his own household purposes or for kitchen garden or in respect of any land under his cultivation."

is understandable. He can kill himself but this Minister will allow persons to kill others. This will not apply to the use of any insecticide by any person for his own household purposes or for kitchen garden or in respect of any land under his cultivation. When I am cultivating something, I can kill myself. I can understand that you kill yourself, but you cannot kill others.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you want to kill yourself, even then the law does not permit it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Perhaps, the Minister thinks he may permit it. Any way, if I have some land under my possession, I am raising some vegetables on it and if I expose those vegetables for sale in the market, am I not doing injury to the public ? Cannot the Government think of restraining me from injuring others ? What is the meaning of this Act ? If this patent thing against which voice was raised in this House and by experts and doctors outside in the country, if this is not prevented, what is prevented here ? 'The use of any insecticide by any person for his own household purposes or for kitchen garden or in respect of any land under his cultivation', to this I want to add :

"in so far as the product of such garden or such cultivation is not exposed or intended for sale or distribution to the public."

I am not alone in voicing this opinion. I am supported by such an expert as Dr. Pradhan, who, while being examined before the Joint Select Committee, said :

"For example it is very tempting to spray on vegetables various insecticides to keep them safe and fresh and sell them because there is no law in the country to punish any one who does so. I have analysed various items but the most important item for example is the vegetable because it is very tempting to use insecticides on the vegetable in the field and bring them fresh because they are not going to be tested."

Because the law does not provide that it should be tested or untested because the land is under my personal cultivation, I should take it to the market. What does it mean by personal cultivation ? If the law is intended only to prevent persons who are giving the land to the workers from using the insecticide, mostly the land owners give the land to the farmers who cultivate them. So, is it to be presumed that the Government wants that the whole market here will be flooded with poisonous vegetables and the law will take care of it. So, I think the Minister will again come forward saying that it is not acceptable. At least something he should accept.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Sir, I would very much like to accept some of his amendments, but, unfortunately.

SHRI DEORAO PATIL : I do not want to speak on my amendments. ...

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Sir, I am reminded of a story in our parts that a person after listening to the whole story of Ramayana, asked, 'What is the relationship between Rama and Sita ?' Here this clause is very definite that for the use of any insecticide by any person for his own household purposes or for kitchen garden or in respect of any land under his cultivation, this will not apply. The clause has been particularly inserted in order to avoid trouble from an inspector. Suppose there is some insecticide in

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

the house. The inspector might come and say that he wants to inspect that. Therefore in order to give the relief to the small cultivators this is done. A man may purchase some insecticides for his garden. The inspector follows him and says that he wants to inspect that. The hon. Member who has been very sympathetic to the cultivator should also sympathise with this clause.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I am a cultivator myself.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Same is the case with the Minister. I will now put amendments Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30 and 40 to the vote of the House. He has asked me to put them to vote without a speech.

Amendments Nos. 27 to 30 and 40 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :
"That clause 38 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 38 was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are no amendments to the Schedule. The question is :

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.
The Schedule was added to the Bill.*

Clause 1—(Short Title, extent and Commencement)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are going back to Clause 1. There is a Government Amendment No. 2.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I beg to move:
Page 1, line 3,—
for "1967" substitute "1968" (42)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am reading what is here. There is Amendment No. 42 in the name of the Minister. Will you please move that ?

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I have already moved, it (No. 42).

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will put amendment No. 42 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 1, line 3,—

for "1967" substitute "1968" (42)
The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : 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*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is the Enacting Formula. There is Amendment No. 4.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I move :
Page 1, line 1,—

for "Eighteenth" substitute—
"Nineteenth" (41)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you want to make a speech ? It has been moved.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : On a point of order. Has he taken your permission ? The record does not show. The Bill is not being passed without amendments. It is being passed with amendments. Has he sought your permission to move the same day that the Bill be passed ? That is the rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may raise it when the time comes. There is Amendment No. 41 to the Enacting Formula. I will put this to the vote of the House.

The question is :
Page 1, line 1.—

for "Eighteenth" substitute
"Nineteenth" (41)
The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : 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.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I beg to move :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : The position is this. He has to seek the permission of the Chair to move that the Bill be passed on the same day. He can move it the next day, but to move today that the Bill be passed, he has to seek the permission of the Chair.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I have been called upon by the Chair to move it, and so, I have moved it.

16.11 hrs.

[Mr Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the hon. Member's point ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : All the clauses have been passed, some with amendments. The rule says that if the clauses are adopted with amendments, the motion that the Bill as amended be passed cannot be moved the same day unless the Speaker permits. So, he should ask for permission. But he has not asked for such permission ; he has only moved the motion.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : May I say that this is a very unusual kind of point of order ? The Chair calls upon the Minister concerned and then he moves it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : He has to seek the permission of the Chair. It is only after permission has been granted that he can move.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : When the Chair calls upon the Minister to move the motion, it means that he has permitted him.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : There is no question of assuming it. He must formally ask for permission. It must be on record that permission has been asked

for and has been granted and then only he can move it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There is nothing like that.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Let him seek permission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member must also look to the practice that we follow. I have seen the rules. If there is an amendment made of a serious nature which really goes beyond the general framework of the Bill, then that permission clause has some meaning. As far as I have seen, the amendments which have been made are formal one. So, I do not think that permission need be sought.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : But that is the rule. Anyway, if the Chair wants that the rules should not be enforced, that is another matter...But rule 93 is always there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The practice that we have been following here must also be kept in mind.

The question is :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”.

The motion was adopted.

— — —

16 12 hrs.

CENTRAL LAWS (EXTENSION TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR BILL—Contd.

Schedule—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Central Laws (Extension to Jammu and Kashmir) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Yesterday, when I was moving the official amendment, Shri Srinibas Misra raised certain points of order. According to him, the three Bills or three Acts which were sought to be extended to the territory of Jammu and

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

Kashmir required some financial memorandum.

We had examined this matter in consultation with the Law Ministry and other concerned Ministries before we came before this House. I had submitted for your consideration yesterday that no financial memorandum would be required. I have got the Acts here with me, and I have already shown the Acts to you, and I still maintain that there is no financial memorandum required because there is not going to be any additional financial expenditure involved in the extension of these measures to that territory. I have already given the details to show why no expenditure is involved and, therefore, why no financial memorandum is required.

I would mention briefly that these Bills or Acts are administered by the Home Ministry where not even one assistant is required to do the work ; all these enactments when they are extended will not involve any expenditure.

There is one more thing I would like to mention for your consideration. Whenever hon. Members raise such kinds of points of order here, I would like to request you to see that they should tell the Chair and tell the House how a financial memorandum is required ; it is no use making a light fun of the rules of procedure of this House and mentioning something in a lighthearted manner and trying to block Bills without having regard to the seriousness of the matter by saying that a financial memorandum is required. They must also prove how a financial memorandum is required. If somebody says that a financial memorandum is required and I say that it does not require a financial memorandum, then you cannot settle the question on that basis ; you have to go into the details and see whether such a memorandum is required.

I would, therefore, request that no such irresponsible points of order should be raised here in this House. This has happened twice in this House that latter on the Chair has found that no financial memorandum is required with the result that the time of the House was unnecessarily wasted on such points of order. So, before any such point of order is enter-

tained, I would plead with you that the hon. Member who raises such a point of order should be requested to provide the information to the Speaker and to the House about how a financial memorandum is required, and without his satisfying the Chair or making out a *prima facie* case, no such point of order should be entertained. That is my humble submission.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) :
The hon. Minister perhaps seems to think that the whole wisdom of this world rests on his shoulders.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
All with him.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It appears he thinks like that. Under a right given to me, I raised the point of order which was upheld by the Chair for the time being. Now he says that the onus will be on me to prove how a financial memorandum is necessary. I would request you to ask him to go through the record. It was not raised in connection with the financial memorandum alone. He was required to furnish a certificate concerning the recommendation of the President under art. 117 (3).

Regarding Acts which are sought to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir, he himself has given the details of expenditure in connection with the extension of the Mines Act, the Apprentices Act and the Companies Act. For the other Acts sought to be extended, he should have said that there is no expenditure involved. Who will believe that when the extension of the Companies Act involves expenditure, the extension of the Notaries Act and other Acts will not ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
It will not.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Is he willing to tell the house how much is being spent now and how much will be spent after this Act is extended ? Simply making a statement that it does not involve any expenditure will not do. It is my sad experience after being here for a year that they make some statement and

after some time want to break it. They have done so. There have been instances. If you will ask me, I can cite 100 instances. Then they want to wriggle out of it by any means (*Interruption*). The other day Shri Chavan said something in the Committee and here he went back on it.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : Only one instance.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I will cite tomorrow 100. I undertake to do it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Cite only 10.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : All right.

Let the hon. Minister look through the action taken reports of the various Committees of this House and he will find plenty there, what to speak of other things.

Whenever this point was raised, it was expected that the Minister would come up with a statement that it would not involve any financial expenditure. That would have saved all the trouble. But simply saying, 'All right make three here, make three there' without examining whether it will require any expenditure is not the way to go about this matter. Members of this House are not gullible people so as to believe that the extension of these three or four Acts will not involve any expenditure.

This time on his assurance you may rule that no financial memorandum is necessary, but he should think ten times before taking up such an attitude when points of order are raised. Because I can say that he will come up later with some amendment which will be opposed on this ground alone. But then he will say 'That is past and now, we have to do it.'

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Never, never.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : He is in the habit of doing it.

I will go further. Does it involve any expenditure? The Financial Memorandum says :

"Clause 2 of the Bill read with the Schedule to the Bill seeks to extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir the

Central Acts mentioned in the Schedule. The extension of some of the Acts mentioned in the Schedule, indicated below, will involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. The financial implications of the extension of the said Acts are set out below" :

"The Mines Act, 1952."

"The Chief Inspector of Mines will be responsible for the enforcement of the Act in the State of Jammu and Kashmir also".

It will involve extra expenditure because the Chief Inspector is stationed here already. He is being paid from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Because, his activities will extend to the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and therefore, further expenditure will be involved. It will be the same thing when you extend the Notaries Act, the Auditors' Act and so on which are sought to be extended to Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After you raised that point, he said yesterday that he would get it examined. Now he has got it examined and when the Minister categorically states on the floor of the House, we must take it in ; we must take him at his word.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : He should not have taken too much of wisdom on his head !

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should not use such words -

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Then what does he mean by asking that I should substantiate my point and it should not be lightly raised ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I would like the hon. Member to go through the three or four Acts which are sought to be extended. I do not think that the hon. Member has even seen those Acts and has tried to know what is the implication.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I have seen, read and practised them. Perhaps the hon. Minister has not read them.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As per your direction yesterday, I again went through the entire thing and satisfied myself about the point I made yesterday, that no expenditure is involved is correct. That is why I have told you that this is the position and we stand by that position.

SHRI DINKER DESAI (Kanara) : We are raising points of order in a responsible way. It is very wrong on the part of the Minister to say that we are raising irresponsible points of order. It is for the Chair to decide whether a point of order is responsible or not. And it is not for the Minister to say it.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : The Minister must withdraw that word.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The point was raised by an hon. Member here and you were good enough to agree, and the Minister said he would look into it and today he has come and said that his officer have again informed him that no further expenditure is involved, and therefore, no further financial memorandum is necessary. It would have been sufficient for him to say so far. Some of us are older than he is. And all of a sudden, he says, I would ask Members not to be irresponsible." It is perfectly within his right to say that the Member was wrong, and that "I can give you an assurance that no further expenditure is involved." To that extent, he is perfectly within his right. But he went further and said, "I would ask him not to be irresponsible" and all that. We have been in the legislature for a very long time, and he should not treat us so lightly and use the word "irresponsible" in the way in which he has used it. I shall not use any particular adjective, but only say he should not have used the word "irresponsible" in the way in which he has used it.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : The hon. Member has raised the point about the Acts for which there should be financial memoranda attached. One of the Acts is the Notaries Act. I do not know if the hon. Member is aware as to what the Notaries Act is meant for. I will give an example. I take the Notaries Act. A Notary puts a simple stamp on

a particular paper. He is an independent man who is not in the Government service at all. A person who goes to him and asks that the paper should be stamped has to pay him. The hon. Member who has been saying that there should be a financial memorandum accompanying these Bills should also know what is the purpose and the object of a particular Act. If I go and ask the Notary Public to stamp my paper, I will pay for it. The Government pays nothing. On the contrary, the Notary Public has to pay to the Government and pay the Government for getting a licence. Therefore, it is an income-earning Bill, rather than a Bill which involves any expenditure.

I will cite another example. Take the Companies Act. There are certain companies which exist in Jammu and Kashmir, and there is a Registrar of Companies. The only difference now would be that the Indian Companies Act would apply to Jammu and Kashmir, and those very Officers would be functioning through the extension of this Bill to Jammu and Kashmir and would be carrying on the activities according to the Bill which is now applicable to the rest of India. Therefore, my submission is that even in this Bill there is no expenditure involved. And so the Minister's statement is correct when he says that no financial memorandum is necessary.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : He is contradicting the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has not read it.

SHRI UMANATH (Paddukkottai) : What the Minister has said applies to him? That is the best example. Now, I take strong exception to what the Minister has said on the question of irresponsibility, because, the hon. Member raised the point of order yesterday, and now today, the Minister says it is irresponsible. That means, according to the Minister, it was such a flimsy thing that it deserved to be called irresponsible. I would put it the other way. If the point of order was so flimsy, why did he say yesterday that he will consider this and again come to this House today?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Because the Deputy-Speaker said so.

SHRI UMANATH : You felt the seriousness of the point of order and you ruled that it should be considered. He must have that much of respect for the chair. Then, when you direct him to consider it, if he was so certain that not a single pie of expenditure would be involved, he should have held to his ground and told you that there was no necessity for him to reconsider it. But he did not do so. That shows he had his doubts. Today after consulting his officers, he should have just come and told the House that in response to the Chair's direction, he had it examined and he was convinced that no expenditure would be involved. Going beyond that and saying "irresponsible" is very unfair. It should not be tolerated. You are disciplining us. You must discipline him also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This was a very unhappy expression. Some hon. Members taken little care to scrutinise the legislative measures that come before the House. Even assuring sometimes they raise it without giving sufficient thought, the word "irresponsible" in not a happy expression in that connection. This is the third time. When it was raised the first time, the Law Minister had to come forward with a financial memorandum, though he was saying on the floor of the House that no financial implications are involved.

Next time when it was raised, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Pant was good enough to say that he would come before the House the next day and make his submission.

Regarding certain points, members go by surmise. They have no administrative machinery under their control and the full implications, financial and otherwise, are not likely to be known to them. In such a situation, if it is raised on a flimsy ground, I can understand. But when the question of finance is concerned, this House would be failing in its duty if it were just to bypass the question about which it has to be very vigilant. My impression was yesterday the minister thought it best to satisfy himself again on this point. Therefore he has written to me and I am thoroughly satisfied. He has done his

best and he has found that no financial implications are there. Otherwise on the floor of the House, he would have made a categorical statement.

As I said, this is the third time that these matters about financial memorandum are being raised. Such unhappy expressions should be avoided. When a legislative business is before the House, it is not in the heat of the moment that it is done. It is well considered thing. The hon. Member may sometimes commit a mistake. He might miscalculate and imagine certain certain expenditure sometimes. But so long as he is not frivolous, he must be taken seriously. If anything is raised just to black the discussion on a Bill, then certainly the Chair will have to be more circumspect and vigilant.

Now, the hon. minister has categorically stated after examination that no financial implications are there.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, I am addressing the Chair. When there is a provision in the Rules that a point of order can be raised by any hon. Member when a question of procedure is involved and the Chair, in the second stage, if it thinks that there is a *prima facie* case may allow that point of order to be discussed, are we to understand that a Minister can say that no frivolous point of order should be raised? Yesterday the Chair held that there was a point of order and I was allowed to raise it. After some observations were made the Minister undertook to examine it. Whether it be a responsible Minister or an irresponsible Minister, can he come and challenge the right of hon. Members of this House to raise a point of order and say that points of order should not be raised frivolously? Is he the custodian of the conscience of this House? It is for the Chair to decide whether there is a *prima facie* case or it is a frivolous point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already stated that it is a very unfortunate expression. I presume he never meant it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : He should be responsible enough to withdraw it and should not confirm his irresponsibility by sticking to it.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Those who are convinced will withdraw. Even after your observations he says it was correct.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I said it is not a happy expression to use in relation to hon. Members of this House.

SHRI UMANATH : We should treat his remarks with contempt.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yesterday we were on the Schedule and certain amendments were moved (Nos. 12 to 18). I shall put them to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 4,—

after line 30, insert—

‘The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 (38 of 1949)

Section 1—In sub-section (2), omit “except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.” (12)

Page 5,—

after line 12, insert—

‘The Notaries Act, 1952 (53 of 1952)

Section, 1—In sub-section (2), omit “except the State of Jammu and Kashmir”;

Section 2.—(a) omit clause (a) ;

(b) in the proviso to clause (d)—

(i) for “either under”,

substitute—

“under”

(ii) omit “or by the Master of Faculties in England.” ;

(iii) for “any part of India”,

substitute—

“any part of India ;

Provided further that in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir the said period of two years shall be computed from the date on which this Act comes into force in that State;”

Section 9.—In sub-section (2), insert—

“Provided that in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir the said period of two years shall be computed from the date on which this Act comes into force in that State.” (13)

Page 5, line 25,—

for “1967” substitute “1968” (14)

Page 5, line 32,—

for “1967” substitute “1968” (15)

Page 5, line 40,—

for “1967” substitute “1968” (16)

Page 5,—

after line, 40, insert—

‘The Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 (23 of 1959)

Section 1.—In sub-section (2), omit “except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.” (17)

Page 6, line 15,—

for “1967” substitute “1968” (18)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 1.—(Short title and Commencement).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is one amendment to clause 1.

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 4,—

for “1967” substitute “1968” (11)

(Shri Vidya Charan Shukla)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment to the Enacting Formula also,

Amendment made :

Page 1, line 1,—
for "Eighteenth" substitute "Nineteenth".
(10)
(Shri Vidya Charan Shukla)

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 VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

— — —

16.03 hrs.

ESTATE DUTY (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C.
PANT) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this short Bill has the limited purpose of securing that the amendments made to Estate Duty Act by Parliament during the period of emergency continue to operate in respect of estate duty on agricultural lands situated in the States after the expiry of six months from the date of revocation of the proclamation of emergency. As hon. Members are aware the power to legislate for levy of estate duty in respect of agricultural land vests in the States. Parliament is authorised to legislate for levy of estate duty in respect of agricultural land only after the legislatures of two or more States have passed resolutions for

this purpose under article 252 (1) of the Constitution. The Estate Duty Act of 1953 was enacted after such resolutions were passed by the legislatures of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and some other States.

Thereafter, the Act was adopted by certain other States by Resolutions passed by the respective Legislatures, and the Act at present applies to agricultural land in all the States except the States of West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir.

Any amendment to the Estate Duty Act in relation to agricultural land can likewise be made by Parliament only after following the procedure adopted in respect of the parent Act, that is to say, after resolutions under article 252(1) are passed by two or more State Legislatures, authorising Parliament to make such amendments.

However, while a proclamation of emergency is in operation, Parliament is authorised under article 250 of the Constitution to legislate even in respect of matters which are ordinarily outside its legislative power. Accordingly, several amendments to the Estate Duty Act were made by Parliament by various enactments during the period of the emergency without resolutions under article 252(1) of the Constitution being passed by the Legislatures of States. These amendments, which naturally provide certain exemptions and concessions and increases the rate of estate duty apply, as also the estate duty in respect of agricultural land, in States other than West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir. These amendments will, however, cease to have effect in relation to agricultural land on the expiration of six months after the termination of the emergency, that is to say, on July 9, 1968 and the pre-emergency law will be restored in respect of such land unless these amendments are continued through appropriate legislation by Parliament.

16 38 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare in the Chair]

I have circulated for information of hon. Members a note setting forth the gist of the important amendments made to the Estate Duty Act by Parliament during the period of emergency.

Some time back it was suggested to the

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Governments of the States which have adopted the Estate Duty Act in relation to agricultural land that they might move the State Legislatures to pass resolutions under article 252 (1) of the Constitution, authorising Parliament to legislate for the continued operation of these amendments in relations to estate duty on agricultural land in those States. So far, the State Legislatures of Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have passed the requisite resolutions under article 252(1). The copies of these resolutions have been placed in the library of Parliament. It is now proposed to make a provision in the Estate Duty Act for the continued operation of these amendments in relation to agricultural land situated in the States of Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. It is also propose to provide, as envisaged in article 252 of the Constitution, for the continued operation of these amendments in relation to estate duty on agricultural land in any of the other States, the legislatures of which hereafter pass the requisite resolutions. The names of such States will be notified by the Central Government in the Official Gazette.

Sir, I hope the provisions of this short Bill will receive the unanimous support of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) :

Mr. Chairman, there is no objection to the Bill as such. Still, I have to point out something. Please look at article 269. I am raising this matter and I am sure the Minister in his calmer mood will see the cogency of my contention. Article 269(1) (b) is :

"estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land ;"

So, the Union Government will collect the estate duty in respect of any property except agricultural land and distribute it to the States. So, the States would now like to have one agency so that estate duty in respect of agricultural land could also be distributed to them. Perhaps all the States would now like that, But what does the

Act contemplate ? Clause (a) of section 2 says that it shall apply to the States of Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, because they have already passed resolutions under article 252. Then the next clause says that it will apply to :

"any other States which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf after resolutions have been passed by the Legislatures of those States adopting the said amendments under clause (1) of article 252 of the Constitution."

It means that after the State Legislatures adopt the Resolutions it will not be operative it will be operative only when the Central Government notifies by a Gazette notification.

I think this Bill goes farther than the Constitution. The second part of article 252 says :—

"it shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly, and any Act so passed shall apply"—

please mark the words "shall apply"—

"to such States and to any other State by which it is adopted afterwards by resolution passed".

The Constitution provides that after this Bill is passed, if any State Legislature passes a Resolution adopting it, it shall apply. It is not conditioned by any notification by the Central Government. But this Bill wants to make it conditional upon a notification by the Central Government.

Suppose, a State Legislature a Resolution and the Central Government does not think of notifying then it will not be applicable under the provisions of the Bill. But the Constitution gives that right to all States that as soon as they pass a Resolution, it shall apply. It is not conditional upon any notification by the Central Government.

I think, Minister will see reason and try to change it. He may get it done. There is no opposition to the Bill as such because all States want that they should get this money and it should be collected. But he should see reason and try to get it amended on his own motion.

SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN (Mehsana): Sir, I oppose this Bill on merits. Our country is deficit in agricultural products, mainly foodgrains, and we want to encourage the cultivators and give them every facility that the Government can grant. When the Congress was fighting against the British for independence, by resolution they promised that they would abolish land revenue when they come into power. Even after 20 years the Congress has not done it, but some States like Orissa and Madras have abolished land revenue so as to encourage cultivators to produce more foodgrains for the country so as to be self-sufficient in foodgrains and we may not have to import foodgrains from America and other countries.

Now, here instead of giving any facility or convenience to agriculturists, the Central Government has come forward to apply the Estate Duty Act to Agricultural land which is not applicable now.

SHRI K. C. PANT: May I correct my hon. friend? It is applicable even now. This does not make any difference so far as the applicability to agricultural land in States goes. It is only in respect of those amendments which have been passed during the period of the emergency which will lapse unless this is brought forward to enable the States to adopt them if they so like. That is the scope of this Bill.

SHRI RAMCHANDRA J. AMIN: It was an emergency measure, which allowed the President to declare by a Proclamation. But the Proclamation is not the law. It was only for the emergency period that it came into existence. Now we have got the power to oppose it and say that the Proclamation which had given the power of taxing should not be continued even after six months and it should not be made a law.

If the Gujarat Government has passed a Resolution to apply this Estate duty Bill to Gujarat, it is a pity that Gujarat instead of encouraging the cultivators is going to request the Central Government to have the Bill applied to Gujarat also. I oppose it because perhaps the Gujarat Government may not have considered the resolution of the Congress in the past years. They

might have considered to tax their agricultural land and collect money. But in the case of agriculturists, they should be given as many benefits as we can so that the country may be self-sufficient in foodgrains.

I oppose only on these grounds. If you want to encourage agriculture, if you want to encourage cultivators, it is to abolish land revenue which is the policy of the Congress and which is not put in practice in all the States. Some States have already put it in practice, just as, Orissa and Madras. Gujarat has not followed the example because there is the Congress Government there. They are still violating the Resolution of the Congress which was passed in the past.

I oppose it on the ground of merits. Instead of encouraging agriculture, we are going to tax cultivators more on agricultural lands by levying this duty. I think it is not desirable in the circumstances in which the country is suffering from the scarcity of foodgrains.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव (वारामती) : चेरमैन साहब, यह जो एस्टेट ड्यूटी अमेन्डमेंट बिल, 1968 हाउस के सामने है, इस बारे में मैं अपने कुछ विचार प्रदर्शित करना चाहता हूँ। इस बिल के पढ़ने से एक बात स्थल में आती है और वह यह कि महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, मद्रास और राजस्थान इन चार प्रान्तों की असम्बलियों ने रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है, उस को चालू करने के लिए यह बिल यहाँ पर लाया गया है। 1953 में लैंड पर एस्टेट ड्यूटी बँटाने के लिए जो एक्ट बना था, उसको बीच में एमरजेन्सो के वक्त कुछ अमेन्डमेंट करके चालू रखा गया, लेकिन अब चूकि एमरजेन्सी का वक्त नहीं है, इसलिए उन कानूनों के मन्जूरी देने के लिए यह बिल यहाँ पर पेश हुआ है।

मेरी दृष्टि में हिन्दुस्तान की आज की अवस्था को देखते हुए जमीन पर एस्टेट ड्यूटी बँटाना कहाँ तक सही है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। मैंने इसके बारे में जहाँ तक मालूमात ली उससे यह मालूम होता है कि 50 हजार की इन्

[श्री तुलशीदास याधव]

के ऊपर यह एस्टेट ड्यूटी है, इसके अलावा यदि इस से कम हो, जैसे 30 हजार या 40 हजार या 45 हजार भी इन्कम हो और पाँच हजार जमीन का उत्पादन हो? तो उसके ऊपर भी एस्टेट ड्यूटी बँटाने का अभी नियम है। इसके मायने यह हुए कि जमीन की एस्टेट दूसरे में मिला कर यह एस्टेट ड्यूटी बँटाई गई है। मेरी दृष्टि से हिन्दुस्तान की जो मेन इण्डस्ट्री है, वह खेती है तथा खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाना हमारा मेन इन्टेशन है, उद्देश्य है। लेकिन आज भी बहुत सी जगहों पर पचास-पचास साठ-साठ एकड़ जमीनें पड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन उन के पास साधन नहीं है, इस वजह से उत्पादन नहीं हो पाता है। जहाँ छोटी जमीनें होती हैं, वहाँ दूसरे साधन न मिलने से जितना उत्पादन होना चाहिये, उतना नहीं होता है। इसीलिये हम एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के बारे में यहाँ से वहाँ तक इन्टेन्सिव प्रोपेगेन्डा करते हैं, लेकिन जब हम उनके ऊपर यह एस्टेट ड्यूटी बँटाते हैं, या बँटाने वाले हैं, तो इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इस वक्त सिर्फ चार प्रान्तों में एस्टेट ड्यूटी एग्रीकल्चर उत्पादन को मिलाकर बँटाई है—यदि देखा जाय तो कुल हिन्दुस्तान में एस्टेट ड्यूटी जो है वह साढ़े छः करोड़ है, उसमें से खाली जमीन का मिला कर आधा करोड़ है। यह ठीक है कि अगर प्रान्त स्टेट ड्यूटी लगाने के लिये तैयार हैं तो उसमें सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्या कर सकती है क्योंकि जहाँ तक स्टेट ड्यूटी लगाने का सवाल है, यह स्टेट्स के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है। लेकिन देश के अन्दर अगर खेती के उत्पादन को बढ़ाना है, गर हम यह चाहते हैं कि काश्तकार खेती में अधिक से अधिक मेहनत करें, उनका जो मुनाफा वह कम न हो, अगर हम चाहते हैं कि उन कृषि के उत्पादन में अधिक से अधिक साहज मिले और वे भी अपना जीवन अच्छी-हसे व्यतीत कर सकें तो फिर मेरी राय में उनके ऊपर 50 लाख की स्टेट ड्यूटी लगाना

किसी प्रकार से भी उचित नहीं होगा। सरकार से मेरा निवेदन है कि वह इस पर विचार करे।

जहाँ तक उद्योग-धन्धों की बात है या जैसे शहरों में मकान होते हैं, उन पर अगर स्टेट ड्यूटी लगाई जाती है तो वह बात तो समझ में आती है। लेकिन जहाँ तक खेती की बात है, इसमें किसान अपने खून से और पसीने से उत्पादन करता है। जो दूसरे पेशे वाले हैं, जैसे वकील हैं या डाक्टर हैं उनके पास तो जो दूसरे श्रम करने वाले, मेहनत करने वाले लोग हैं उनके द्वारा पास पैसा आता है। उसमें हो सकता है कि वे, जो श्रमजीवी हैं या जो गरीब लोग हैं उनको एक्सप्लायट करते हैं। इस प्रकार से जो उनके पास पैसा आता है उसको दूसरे लोग हीनता की दृष्टि से देखते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ तक काश्तकारों की बात है वह खुद अपनी मेहनत से एस्टेट बनाते हैं। जो शहरी इनकम है, जो शहरों की एस्टेट हैं उनके बारे में तो मेरा कोई विरोध नहीं है लेकिन खेती के ऊपर स्टेट ड्यूटी लगाना मेरी राय में किसी प्रकार से भी ठीक नहीं है। इसको नहीं लगाना चाहिये। जो प्रान्त हैं, जैसे महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, मद्रास या राजस्थान जिन्होंने अपने यहाँ स्टेट ड्यूटी लगाई है, सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को उन प्रान्तों से भी कहना चाहिये कि यह ठीक नहीं है, इसको समाप्त करो।

अगर कोई फँकटरी एरिया हो, शुगर फँकटरी का एरिया, जहाँ पर उचित रीति से गन्ने का उत्पादन होने से किसानों की स्थिति बहुत अच्छी हो गई हो और वहाँ स्टेट ड्यूटी लगाई जाये तो कुछ हद तक बात समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन अभी तक किसी स्थान पर ऐसी बात देखने में आई नहीं है। चाहे कोई फँकटरी का एरिया हो, पंजाब के गेहूँ का एरिया हो या दूसरे अनाज पैदा करने वाले काश्तकार हों, वहाँ पर पर-एकड़ उत्पादन भले ही बढ़

गया हो लेकिन जब हम तलाश करते हैं तो पता चलता है कि उनके ऊपर कर्ज का बोझ भी काफी बढ़ गया है। कर्ज के बोझ के नीचे वे दबे हुए हैं। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि वे ऊपर उठे, कृषि का अधिक उत्पादन हो तो फिर स्टेट ड्यूटी लगाकर हम उनको प्रोत्साहित नहीं कर सकेंगे।

यह भी बात साफ है कि पुराने तरीकों से खेती का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। नयी टेक्नालोजी, नयी साइंस, नये-नये औजार, इन सब के बगैर खेती का उत्पादन किसी प्रकार भी नहीं बढ़ सकता है। और इन सारी चीजों को हासिल करने के लिये अधिक से अधिक पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। फँटरी के दूसरों के भ्रम से चलती हैं लेकिन खेती में तो अपना पैसा और अपना सामान लगाना पड़ता है। अगर काश्तकार सरकार से पैसा उधार ले तो उसको व्याज देना पड़ता है। मैंने सुबह सवालों में कहा था कि काश्तकारों पर कर्जा बकाया है और उनमें बहुत से ऐसे हैं जो कि समय पर दे नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। इस दृष्टि से देखा जाये तो हिन्दुस्तान में आज काश्तकार इस हालत में नहीं हैं जिसके पास, जो वह कर्ज लेता है उसको वापिस देकर, अपने लड़के की एजुकेशन, दवा-पानी करके, फिर भी कुछ पैसा बच जाये। मेरी समझ में कम से कम महाराष्ट्र में तो काश्तकारों की ऐसी हालत नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि खेती पर जो ड्यूटी लगाई गई है उसको हटाया जाये। इसके अलावा, जिन प्रान्तों ने ड्यूटी लगा रखी है, उनको भी सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट निर्देश दे कि यह ठीक नहीं है इस ड्यूटी को हटाया जाये। कृषि उत्पादन की दृष्टि से इस ड्यूटी का कोई प्रीचिन्त्य नहीं है।

(1) जब खेती में भी ज्यादा उत्पादन होने लगे और आप उसको दूसरी तमाम सहायितयें देने लग जाय तब अगर ड्यूटी लगायें तो समझ में आने वाली बात होगी। जैसे कोई बच्चा

बीमार हो जाये तो उसकी बीमारी के बाद दो-चार दिन तक उस पर कोई बोझ डालना ठीक नहीं होता है। उसी प्रकार से हमारे देश का काश्तकार भी अभी बीमार है। अब धीरे-धीरे वे अपने मकान बना रहे हैं, अपने लड़कों को पढ़ा रहे हैं। इस समय उनके ऊपर बोझ डाल देने पर वह ऊपर नहीं उठ पायेंगे। यह तो फिर जैसे पहले पयुडल सिस्टम था उसी प्रकार से ही हो जायेगा। हो सकता है कि कुछ एक-दो काश्तकार हों, जिन पर कि यह ड्यूटी लगाई जा सकती हो, लेकिन उनके साथ-साथ अगर आप सभी पर यह ड्यूटी लगा देंगे तो यह वाजिब बात नहीं होगी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि खेती के ऊपर स्टेट ड्यूटी लगाने का जहाँ तक सवाल है, इसको बिल्कुल नामंजूर करना चाहिये।

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : So far as the amendments sought to be made in the present Bill are concerned, they are more or less of an innocent character and consequential to the lifting of the emergency. As such there is not much to be said in favour or against these amendments. But I will take this opportunity of making certain observations about the drawbacks in the administration of the Act itself and the institutions which administer it. By clause 2 of this Bill, a new subsection 2A to Section 5 has been sought to be added which says that the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963 shall apply to this Act. Before 1963 we had only one Central Board of Revenue which used to deal with these four direct taxes as well as excise and customs. After 1963 by the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963, this Central Board of Revenue was bifurcated into two, namely, the Central Board of Direct Taxes and the Central Board of Excise and Customs.

Now, the responsibility of administering these direct taxes falls on the Board of Direct Taxes. As I observed earlier in this House we should have effected economies in our administration as had been also promised by our Finance Minister from time to time. But instead, we have

[Shri Beni Shanker Sharm]

been lavish in our expenditure in appointing more and more persons at higher posts, with a big staff.

Sir, formerly where there was only one Member who used to administer the direct taxes now we have four Members in this Board, who, I do not know, what they do. But at least my feeling is, that these members of the Board are merely a dog in the manger. They really do not make any contribution to the administration of the assessing machinery. The Board's object should be to make policies and issue directions on general lines, but what we see nowadays is that these four different Members do not issue any general directions, but, under the pretext of supervising the work of their subordinates, poke their nose in the day-to-day discharge of their duties, thus taking away from the initiative, dash and capacity to take decision on the spot, which seriously affects the quality, efficiency and progress of the work.

Sir, I must submit that there is no necessity of keeping so many Members on this Board which is practically becoming as burdensome as the Railway Board, which has no responsibilities or duties of its own, to discharge.

Sir, I will now make some submissions about the nomenclature of officers in the Estate Duty Act. Estate duty is one of the four direct taxes, and is inter-connected and inter-linked with income-tax, wealth-tax and gift-tax Acts. It is practically the same set of officials who administer all these Acts and there is no reason why we should have different names and designations for the Estate Duty Officers. But I think we have followed the U.K. model. I feel, we should not have done that after independence and shown our own imagination in the nomenclature of these officers. Instead of having the designations and nomenclatures as Controllers, Assistant Controllers, and Deputy Controllers I think the same designation of officers, Assistant Commissioners, and Commissioners would have equally served the purpose. I find that there is still confusion in the minds of the assesseees and no useful purpose is being served by calling these persons as controllers, assistant controllers and deputy controllers. I would suggest

in the interest of simplification that in as much as it is the same set of officers who administer income-tax wealth-tax and gift-tax Acts and are interchangeable, they should be named as Estate Duty Officers, Estate Duty Assistant Commissioners and Estate Duty Commissioners in the same manner as income-tax and wealth-tax officers, assistant commissioners, and commissioners.

So far as these four direct taxes are concerned there is some difference in the treatment of agricultural income and agricultural property. While agricultural income is exempted under the income-tax Act and agricultural lands do not come under the purview of the Wealth tax Act the do come under the purview of the Gift Tax and Estate Duty Acts which in my opinion, is inconsistent. To be consistent, I will submit that agricultural lands should also be exempted from the purview of the Estate duty and Gift Tax Acts. True, agriculture has started looking up but the bringing in of agricultural lands under the purview of Estate Duty alone will act as a damper on our agricultural production. You know, Sir, that the value of lands have appreciably risen recently but the value of the rupee has also gone down. However, I do not object if any businessman who is on the G. I. R. of the Department and has got agricultural lands besides other assets, is subjected to Estate duty on his death. But if a pure agriculturist who has no income taxable under the Income-tax Act is assessed on the value of the land, left by him that will adversely affect our agricultural production. Nowadays, Sir, the minimum limit dutiable is Rs. 50,000 and in places like U.P. and Maharashtra 10 bighas of land alone will be worth more than Rs. 50,000 and will attract Estate Duty. This will adversely operate against the agriculturists. If Estate Duty is levied on such persons they shall have to sell away a portion of their lands to pay the Estate Duty.

17.00 hrs.

As we have enough pending cases under the Income-tax Act, likewise we have great pendency under the Estate Duty Act also. There are enough pending cases for the

Income-tax cases, we have provided in the recent Finance Bill which we passed the other day, that all the pending assessments after 1968-69 shall have to be completed within two years, and those relating to the earlier years shall be completed within three years. I would request the hon. Minister to incorporate a similar provision in the Estate Duty Act as well so that the pendency of cases may not increase. I know that there are cases pending with the controllers and assistant controllers of estate duty since the last four/five and sometimes even seven or eight years, and there is no end to the suffering of the persons concerned. In certain cases, one man has died, and his successor has also died. But the duty to be assessed on the first man has not been determined. So, I would request that in order to reduce the pendency of cases, the hon. Minister should incorporate the same provisions as are contained in the Income-tax Act in the Estate Duty Act also.

Unfortunately, according to the new provisions in the last finance Bill we have given a different meaning to the word 'concealment' in the Wealth Tax Act. Though that definition has not been extended to the estate duty, I am afraid our estate duty officers who are in charge of administering this Act will take their clue from the amendment of the Wealth tax Act and give a different connotation to the word 'concealment'. As you know, estate duty is concerned only with valuation of assets, and there is always the likelihood of an honest difference of opinion between the assessee and the officers as to the value of these assets. If there is a difference of more than 25 per cent, the accountable person who is to render the accounts of the deceased to the Department, will be held responsible for concealment. As I had remarked at the time of the consideration of the Finance Bill, it is something very curious that we are giving a meaning to a word which naturally it does not connote. Therefore, I would suggest, that though the definition of concealment and the penalties etc. in the other Act have not been extended to the Estate Duty Act, the Finance Minister should categorically declare that the same would not apply to the Estate Duty Act.

Finally, I would say a word about the valuation of goodwill of firms. I find that

in the valuation of the assets of a deceased person, when he is a partner in a firm, the goodwill is also valued. In private firms, as they are not being sold or saleable there is no intrinsic market value of their own. The market value of the goodwill of firms is based on some formula depending on the profit of three, four or five years. They make some valuation and accordingly estate duty is charged on that. I submit that this causes great hardship to the assessee because they have got to pay for something against which they have got no liquid assets.

Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to take this aspect into consideration as well.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : I rise to support the Bill. The amendments sought to be made are very innocent and they should not have evoked any controversy. Some hon. Members have raised the point that no estate duty should have been levied on agricultural land. I would submit that if we did not levy estate duty on agricultural land, we would in fact be discriminating against lands which are urban lands. When urban lands have to pay estate duty there is no reason why agricultural lands also should not be subjected to estate duty.

We have levied estate duty on all urban property. Property below Rs. 50,000 has been exempted. Now, a certain percentage is levied as you go higher. There is no reason why agricultural lands above the value of, say, Rs. 50,000 should not pay estate duty. Estate duty is based on the principle that the rich should not continue growing richer and the poor should not be kept poor in perpetuity. The only way to reduce the gap is to levy estate duty on the rich, so that people who are rich do not by getting inheritance become richer and the capitalist system should not continue perpetually. This is the basic reason for levy of estate duty.

The second reason is that we have to usher in a welfare state where the economy has to be geared up to meet the requirements of such a state and for that financial resources are required. Estate duty has been levied on all urban property. We have seen many instances where urban property people invest in agricultural lands in many States. We have specialised firms running to several

[Shri Vikram ChandM ahajan]

hundred acres and for them the land laws do not apply, there is no ceiling applicable to them. No reason can be assigned as to why these lands above a certain value should be exempted from estate duty on inheritance. Either we should not levy estate duty at all—if that is the contention of members—or we should apply it to agricultural lands also above a certain limit. One cannot follow the argument that a man who owns urban property worth Rs. 50,000 should be subject to estate duty but a person who owns agricultural lands worth the same value should not be subjected to it.

My submission is that agricultural lands should be assessed to estate duty. We can raise the limit to Rs. 75,000 so far as pure agricultural lands are concerned, that is, in the case of those who do not have any urban property. But it cannot be contended that no estate duty should be levied at all on agricultural land.

Another point raised is that the States' concurrence should be after the Bill is enacted. The Constitution has given power to the States to levy estate duty in the manner legislated by the Parliament. An hon. Member has said that the legislation should be passed first and then the States should concur. When power has been given to the States to concur, there is no bar in their exercising it either before the Act or after the Act is passed. There cannot be any constitutional bar to their doing it either before or after, once the Constitution specifically empowers them with the right to concur. Therefore, the constitutional point raised has no meaning.

Another point raised was that goodwill should not be valued for purposes of estate duty. It is common experience that goodwill is sold in the market. In a sale, goodwill fetches a separate price. There is no reason why it should not be assessed, when it passes by inheritance. Either it has value or it has not. If it has, it must pay estate duty. Nobody can contend that goodwill has no marketable value. If today Lever Bros. sell their name only to another firm, it will fetch crores of rupees. So there is no reason why goodwill should not be assessed to estate duty.

There are certain shortcomings in the parent Act to which I want to draw attention of the hon. Minister. The Act lays down a cumbersome procedure for collection of duty.

The procedure should be simplified. One procedure is that the assistant controller makes the assessment and the appeal goes to the higher authorities, that is, the controller. Under the other Acts the appellate authority has the power to stay the recovery of tax when the appeal is filed. The estate duty Act has a procedure by which the appeal goes to higher authorities but the stay is given by the original authority that made the assessment. We have to file two applications, one before the assistant controller to stay the demand and the second before the appellate authority. It does not serve any purpose or help the department. On the contrary it increases their work without helping either the assessee or the department. Both powers can be given to the appellate authority to hear the appeal and also grant the stay. Another point is this. There is the assistant controller, appellate authority, then the tribunal and then the High Court. It would be easier if there is only one authority for appeal—assistant controller and then an appeal to the High Court or the Supreme Court. That is what we have in many other taxation laws. It will save the Government much of the expenditure on staff and help the assessee also in getting quick justice.

Another point is that estate duty was evaded through a system of gifts. If a gift is made five years earlier than the death of a person, then there is no estate duty. Gift tax has a limit. If you make a gift of less than Rs. 10,000 there is no gift tax. Therefore, you can make a gift of Rs. 10,000 this year, Rs. 10,000 next year and so on and evade estate duty. I think the total gift should be taken into consideration and then the estate duty should be levied so that this will avoid evasion.

Finally, I submit that there should not be a time-limit fixed for the final assessment e.g.—a year or two—because that would harm the assessee. A person normally does not know when he would die. Normally, he does not give the entire

picture to the legal representatives. Therefore, they have to get their information from various sources about the value of the assets and so forth. Similarly, the department has to verify. If this thing is rushed through, it will harm both the department and the assessee. With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): May I ask the hon. Minister to say something about the necessity or otherwise of the notification, as Mr. Misra pointed out. From a reading of the article it appears that no notification is necessary at all because it would be against the wording of the article if you want a further notification. If a resolution is passed by the States, this Bill which will be passed today will automatically become applicable. Therefore, Mr. Misra has raised a point whether a notification was necessary. On that point, has the Minister anything to say?

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is for you, Mr. Chairman, to conduct the debate or make it a dialogue. If you want me, I shall answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your point will be replied to at the end of the debate.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: I do not know the manners of this House. We do not normally reserve these small points to the very end. Since the Minister is not saying anything, I shall continue. This notification is unnecessary and is against the provisions of the articles of the Constitution. If the Government says that a notification is necessary it will be going beyond the terms of the Act.

The other point which I want to raise is, why this legislation is necessary at all at this stage. I do not know why the States should want this Government to pass this legislation, because the States have got the power to pass legislation in their own right. They have got the right to pass legislation on estate duty on agricultural land and they need not come here for it. There is one difficulty for the States in the resolution procedure. Today, the Act is passed with reference to four States giving certain rights and this Act, if adopted by

another State, can be adopted but it cannot be amended. Supposing that State does not want the same rate, it will be in a State of difficulty. Therefore, really it does not seem to be very convenient for the States to adopt this Act which is passed here today. The rate or the procedure in respect of this Bill may not exactly suit their own requirements, and therefore, these are the points on which we would like to have a clarification, notwithstanding the hon. Minister's remark that we do not want a dialogue.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Mr. Chairman, Sir, originally, the estate duty otherwise known as death duty was introduced as an instrument to bring about socialism in this country. Now, the Bill proposes to extend this estate duty to agricultural land also. This Bill was opposed for the reason that it will work for the disadvantage of the farmer. There cannot be two opinions in giving incentives to farmers or agriculturists, because they form the backbone of this country. At the same time, when the Central Government accepts that all incentives must be given to the agriculturists, are they coming forward to give all incentives to the farmers? Really in the last 20 years, this independent Government has done very little to the agriculturists.

For example, the then Congress government in Madras were assuring us for the last so many years that they would abolish land-tax. They said in so many words and they said it during the time of the election, but they did not fulfil the promise, and it was left to the DMK government, after the 1967 election, to come forward and abolish land-tax on dry lands. I am proud to say this here. This Government is not only not giving incentives to the farmers but is also not encouraging the government which helps the farmers. For example, we in Madras are now giving many loans to farmers for digging wells and installing pump-sets and other things. But the Central Government is not coming forward. We in Madras are very generous in helping the farmers by giving loans to them not only for pump-sets and other things but also for the supply of water for their irrigation. For this, the Central Government is not

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

coming forward to help us in the minor irrigation schemes. If really this Government is interested in helping the farmers, it must encourage the State Governments which are doing good things by helping the agriculturists.

I support the legal or the constitutional point raised by Shri Srinibas Misra, because the Constitution says that if the State legislature passes a resolution it is not necessary for the Central Government to notify it. Again, the Government themselves, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, have said that this is purely a State subject. They have said :

“Although the power to legislate for estate duty in respect of agricultural land vests in the State Legislatures by virtue of Entry 48, List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, Parliament has power under article 250 of the Constitution to legislate in respect of agricultural land as well, which a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation”.

Only when there is a proclamation of emergency in operation we have powers to legislate on this subject. Now, there is no proclamation ; it has been lifted, and the power automatically goes to the States. I do not know why the Central Government should take this responsibility also, because already there are so many powers with the Centre, and this is a day of decentralisation. We must give more powers to the States because it is also well known that ours is a quasi-federal State and not a fully federal State, where most of the States want to have full federalism in this country.

The Central Government must see that more and more powers are given to the States because they are the people who deal with the situation.

About the duty as such, I have nothing to oppose, because it is not going to effect small land-owners. Only big landlord will be affected. I do not oppose it on that point. But the Central Government must see that the powers of the States are not taken away by the Centre.

SHRI D. C. SHARMA (Gurdaspur) :

1. Chairman, Joint Est. of All. I congratu-

late you on your being raised to the Chair, which you richly deserve.

Much has been said about the Estate Duty Act, the Wealth-tax Act and the Gifts Tax Act. I took very keen interest in these Acts when they were passed. I expected a great deal to happen in this country after they had come into operation. I thought they would equalise the fortunes of the poor and the rich, bridge the gap between the rich and the poor and it would be a very nice thing to see that the rich do not get richer, as the Mahalanobis Report has suggested and the poor do not get poorer. But I must say in all humility and with great sorrow and disappointment that all my expectations about these Acts have not been fulfilled. That Acts were diluted with the result that they had no teeth in them. They were just there to show that we believe in a socialistic pattern of society. But the ground under the socialistic pattern of society was a marshy ground like the ground in Kutch. It was a shaky ground.

As an hon. member said, these Acts must be properly administered. The net should be so firm and of such fine material that nobody who has to pay the duty can escape from it. The difficulty is, there are so many loopholes in the Act that people who must pay do not pay. A gentleman was saying that we should have quick justice. Quick justice is impossible in India. All over India, we believe in tardy, dilatory justice. Even if all those reforms to which the hon. member referred were put into operation, even if the Appellate Assistants were amalgamated with somebody else and the intervening members was disposed of, I think the situation will remain the same. In this country, we have made an art and science of giving justice which is not quick and swift. If they can think of some way of doing so, it will be better. What stands in the way of disposing of appeals quickly and swiftly? You know, Sir, we have got so many rungs in the ladder of bureaucracy.

There is the story of a gentleman who went to a sadhu and said : “I have a monkey and that at monkey is always giving me trouble”. The sadhu said to him : “Have a pole so that the monkey

would all the time the going up and down the pole". Our bureaucracy is going up, coming down, again going up and coming down. It never stays at one place. I would be very happy if it stays at the bottom or at the top. It does not do that. It is always in motion, always in transition.

Therefore, I would submit very respectfully that it is no use having this bill on the statute-book of our country unless we are able to administer the Acts in such a way that we get by means of them a very small and short glimpse at least of the socialist pattern of society. Unfortunately, that is not there.

My friends have been taking about agriculturists. There are agriculturists who own orchards and gardens. They have taken land in the name of orchards and gardens. One day all the agriculturists and landlords of Punjab went to the then Chief Minister, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon of revered memory and told him that by means of the land reform he had taken away their land. He told them: "Tell me on oath whether any one of you has parted with even an inch of your land". The land that was there was given to sons, daughters, and other near relations. There has been no land reform worth the name in this country.

Therefore, this Estate Duty Act should apply to the agriculturists whose income is Rs. 50,000 and more. It will not be Rs. 50,000, it will be much more than that. Of course, there are some who are on the subsistence level, people who own five acres or even half-an-acre of land. We must do something for them and try to give them some relief. You should not talk about agriculturists in general. In India there are so many degrees and so many classes of agriculturists. Landless labourers must be helped. But agriculturists who own orchards and gardens, people who hoard their grains so that they can sell when the market improves and others like them will have to be brought under this. I think in their case the Estate Duty Act will be very very helpful.

I, therefore, welcome this Bill. I know when we were discussing this Bill his revered father who was a great legislator was there. I am glad the hon. Minister is there to pilot this Bill. He is the worthy son of a worthy father. He should

see to it that this Bill does not lead to the proliferation of bureaucracy and the direct tax administration and the indirect tax administration but both are subject to review by the Organisation and Methods Division. Unless that is done I think this Act will prove as useful as the previous Act has done. As I have said, I welcome this Bill because it will lead us in some way or other to the goal of socialist pattern of society.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन इसलिए नहीं कि इस बिल से यह आशा की जा सकती है कि इसके जरिये देश में समाजवाद की स्थापना होगी या आर्थिक समता पैदा होगी या गरीबों और भ्रमियों के बीच का भेद खत्म होगा। जिस सरकार की ओर से यह बिल लाया गया है, वह पूंजीवाद का समर्थन करती है और इसलिए वह भ्रमियों का और इंग्लैंड से गले मिलने के लिए तैयार रहती है। उस सरकार के शासन-काल में मानोपजीव में वृद्धि हुई है और धनी अधिक धनी और गरीब अधिक गरीब हुए हैं। इस व्यवस्था में यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि इस बिल के द्वारा देश में गरीबी मिटने जा रही है। या गरीबों को कुछ राहत मिलने जा रही है। फिर भी अगर इस बिल के द्वारा इस देश के धनी लोगों पर चोट पड़ती है, चाहे वह जिस हद तक और जिस मात्रा में भी हो, चाहे वह एक पैसे की भी हो, तो उसका समर्थन करना हमारा फर्ज हो जाता है।

इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि न केवल यह बिल, बल्कि और भी ऐसे बिल, पास किये जायें, जिनसे उन लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति की दिशा में कुछ प्रगति हो, जिनकी घोषणा यह सरकार करती रहती है। लेकिन सरकार से ऐसी आशा करने का कोई कारण नहीं है। फिर भी वृत्ति, कुछ हद तक ही सही, इस बिल से धनी और सम्पन्न वर्ग पर चोट पड़ने जा रही है, इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों से कहा है कि इस

[श्री क० मि० मधुकर]

बिल को पास करने से खेती में तरक्की नहीं होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि खेती में तरक्की करने का उपाय यह उपाय नहीं है कि घनी लोगों पर टैक्स न लगाया जाये। उसका उपाय दूसरा है जिसको यह सरकार बिल्कुल भुला बैठी है और उसका रवैया और नीतियाँ उसके प्रतिकूल हैं। यह कहना कि खेती की तरक्की के लिए जरूरी है कि बड़े-बड़े काश्तकारों पर टैक्स न लगाये जायें, यह बात हिन्दुस्तान और दुनिया के तजुबों के विरुद्ध है। यह बात अमरीका और इंग्लैंड जैसे उन देशों के लिए ठीक हो सकती है, जहाँ पर पूंजीवाद अनियंत्रित और बेलगाम है। लेकिन इस देश में खेती की तरक्की के लिए यह जरूरी है कि बुनियादी भूमि-सुधार किये जायें और ऐसे अन्य उपाय किये जायें, जिससे खेती की तरक्की हो। इसलिये खेती की तरक्की के नाम पर इस बिल का विरोध करना बिल्कुल गलत और अमान्य है।

यह तर्क भी दिया गया है कि इस बिल के पास करने से लोगों में खेती की तरक्की करने के लिए कोई इनसेन्टिव नहीं रहेगा और यह कि घूँकि हमारे देश में खेती में इतनी तरक्की नहीं हो पाई है, इसलिए यह टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दलील थोथी है। खेती की तरक्की के लिए कुछ और उपाय हो सकते हैं, लेकिन उसका उपाय यह नहीं है कि टैक्स बन्द कर दिये जायें। जो लोग चाहते हैं कि समाज की कोई नियंत्रण या नियामन न हो, वे तो ऐसी बात कह सकते हैं, जो विचार-शील लोग मानते हैं कि समाज एक नियंत्रित ढंग से चलना चाहिए, उनके द्वारा टैक्सों का विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए।

यह देखा गया है कि ऐसे बहुत से कानून पास किये जाते हैं, जिनके जरिये सम्पन्न, घनी और श्रीमन्त लोगों पर टैक्स लगाने और उन को नियंत्रित करने की व्यवस्था होती है, लेकिन अमल में उनमें ऐसे लूपहोल्ज और छिद्र छोड़ दिये जाते हैं कि वे तमाम कानून केवल कागज

तक ही सीमित रह जाते हैं और उन पर ठीक तरह से अमल नहीं होता है। इस बिल के बारे में भी यही आशंका है। इसलिए सरकार की ओर से ऐसी व्यवस्था और इन्तजाम होना चाहिए, जिससे ऐसे कानूनों पर एक प्रभावी और इफेक्टिव ढंग से अमल किया जाये। इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि जिन लोगों पर टैक्स लगाने की व्यवस्था की जाये, वे टैक्स से बच न जायें। आज स्थिति यह है कि हमारे देश में नीकरशाही का एक जाल बिछा हुआ है, जिसके साथ मिलकर पूंजीपति और जमींदार लोग तमाम कानूनों के उद्देश्य को विफल करके अपना उल्लू सीधा करते हैं और इस प्रकार उन कानूनों पर अमल नहीं हो पाता है और वे केवल किताबों और अल्मारियों में रखे रह जाते हैं। इसलिए सरकार को ऐसी खामियों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, घूँकि इस बिल के द्वारा शोधक वर्गों पर किसी हद तक चोट पड़ती है, इसलिए हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is notice of an amendment given by Shri Misra. But it has not come in time; therefore I cannot accept it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: If the Minister agrees, it can be done.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Mr. Chairman, I have listened to this debate which has actually covered a wider ground than is strictly provided for under this Bill. I shall, first of all, attempt once again to indicate the exact scope of this Bill.

There is a feeling in the minds of many hon. Members, including my hon. friend, Shri Misra, that this particular enactment is going to have the effect of extending the imposition of estate duty on agricultural land. That is not a fact. As I sought to explain in my opening statement, in the first place, when the ori-

ginal Act of 1953, the Estate Duty Act, 1953, was adopted by Parliament, before its adoption some State Legislatures passed resolutions and this was adopted. According to the provisions of this original Act estate duty was extended to agricultural land before the proclamation of the emergency that come later.

That is what I indicated in the earlier argument the other day also. Even if this Bill is not adopted, it does not mean that estate duty will not be extended to agricultural land. That is there by virtue of the Act of 1953. But certain amendments were passed during the emergency period by Parliament at a time when Parliament was authorised to legislate on behalf of the States. Earlier it was not authorised to legislate on behalf of the States and it required the passing of Resolutions by the State Legislatures in order to make estate duty applicable to agricultural land in States.

Now, during the period of the emergency certain amendments were passed and these amendments were passed without the States adopting any resolutions to this effect. When the emergency came to an end, the question arose as to what will happen after six months to these amendments. After six months all these amendments lapse. So, the question arose as to whether we should not enable the States if they want to adopt these amendments. Since the amendments involved increase in the rates, it means higher revenues for the States.

I may make it clear that the net income from this estate duty goes to the States. We only take away some expenditure on administration etc. The rest of it goes to the States. Therefore it is for the House to consider whether the States should be enabled, if they want to, to take advantage of the increased rates and other things that took place through the amendments during the emergency period. This is the scope of this Bill. It is not for now extending estate duty to agricultural land. It is not to impose something on the States. It is for the States in their wisdom, if they want to, to make use of it. They can pass resolutions and take advantage of this.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : You make it so easy for them that instead of

passing separate Bills in their own Legislatures they get a resolution passed just by one day's discussion.

SHRI K. C. PANT : A resolution or a separate measure being passed involves almost the same amount of problem in the Legislatures.

SHRI RANGA : There is more detailed consideration than what is given to the resolution.

SHRI K. C. PANT : We are having a fairly detailed consideration here.

SHRI RANGA : For the whole of India.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is where Professor Ranga sits. He does not sit in any of the State Legislatures. We have the benefit of Professor Ranga which is not available to any of the State Legislature.

SHRI RANGA : You have your majority all the time.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend, Shri Viswanathan, seems to suggest that we are extending our powers by virtue of this enactment.

He advised us not to do anything to extend our powers *vis-a-vis* the States. He, perhaps, overlooked the fact that the Madras Legislature has already passed a resolution on the basis of which we have brought forward this Bill here.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Which year ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Recently, they have passed a resolution. It is for him to address the Madras Government. It is for him to advise them, not to advise us on this matter.

After the Emergency ended, this problem arose and we addressed all the State Governments asking them what they wanted to do. Four States have passed these resolutions. So, with all respect to him, I think, he has misunderstood our intentions as he so often does. Our intentions are not as bad as he thinks. It is because States want to make use of it that

[Shri K. C. Pant]

they have adopted these resolutions. We are only enabling them to take a share in what we levy.

The second impression that I want to remove is that this is somehow going to affect agriculturists. Sir, I am now going back to the earlier enactment. In fact, this discussion is outside the scope of the Bill. If you will permit me, in two minutes, I would like to go back to the rationale of the original enactment. The rationale of that enactment is that Estate Duty should apply to all States inclusive of agricultural land. There is no reason why agricultural land alone should be excluded from the purview of the Estate Duty. Now, this is to introduce a measure of uniformity in the application of Estate Duty. The Estate Duty becomes applicable only to estates valued at over Rs. 50,000 and the rates of Estate Duty mount up rather slowly. I shall read out the rates if you so like later.

17.48 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Sir, the intention is to treat wealth as wealth in the matter of Estate Duty. After all, as some hon. friends said, ultimately, the intention is to levy Estate Duty and to see that inheritance of wealth is not encouraged in this country. As the wealth increases, as the size of the wealth increase, more and more of it is taken away so that the next generation people do not depend on the wealth of the previous generation. This kind of attitude we definitely want to encourage. In doing this, we have to keep in mind the fact that land is one form of capital, whether it is urban land or agricultural land. I do not think that the House will be in favour of having laws which distinguish between various kinds of estates, various kinds of lands, and encourage diversion of capital from one form to another merely to escape the rigours of Estate Duty. I do not think that can be the intention of the Members of this House particularly at a time when we have got the ceilings on land holdings in various States and so on. The limit of Rs. 50,000 is a reasonable limit in my view and on the State of Rs. 50,000 over the initial Rs. 50,000 the rate is only 4 per cent and then it slowly rises. Therefore,

the apprehension of my hon. friend, Shri Sharma, that agriculturists will have to sell off land in order to pay Estate Duty, if I may say so, is a little far-fetched. Between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1 lakh, an estate attracts Estate Duty of 4 per cent, that is, Rs. 2,000. Is it suggested that for Rs. 2,000, he is going to sell off a part of his land?

SHRI RANGA : Is there any exemption limit?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Rs. 50,000. That is the base. Below Rs. 50,000, there is no Estate Duty. Therefore, I do not think, in good faith, anybody can object to this.

No, so far as other points go, I would only say that agriculturists may well be helped by this measure to the extent the States which get revenue from Estate Duty utilise for the sake of agriculturists. To that extent, it might very well help him and it might enable the richer agriculturists to contribute to the well-being of the smaller agriculturists which is a means of using a part of their estates for the benefit of the smaller agriculturists in the States.

SHRI RANGA : Is this the purpose?

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is one of the ideas.

SHRI RANGA : It will be merged in your General Revenues.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It will not merge in our General Revenues; it will go to the States; States look after agriculture .. (Interruptions).

SHRI RANGA : In the case of U. P., it has been swallowed by the General Revenues.

SHRI K. C. PANT : In order to avoid a dialogue, I was rude enough to suggest to Shri Viswanathan that I would not engage in a dialogue, but Prof. Ranga is far more persuasive and so, I could not help entering into a dialogue with him.

I do not want to take the other points in detail. These were the points raised earlier.

A Constitutional point was raised by Shri Mishri. I would only like to point out to him that he was under some misunderstanding in respect of the point I made earlier that this Bill, for the first time, is making Estate Duty applicable to agricultural lands and that the provisions of this Bill in respect of the notifications are something new. They are not; they are a part of the original enactment. He was good enough to come to me just now and I have shown him that in 1953 Act itself this is already provided for.

श्री मीठा लाल मीना (सवाई माधोपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वह बड़े किसानों पर अग्रर सम्पत्ति कर लेंगे तो क्या उसके बदले में छोटे किसानों की लगान माफ कर देंगे ? क्या यह उनको कोई सुविधा देने के लिये तैयार है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At State level it is being considered and not here.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

Let the Lobby be cleared.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the Lobby has been cleared. I shall put the motion to vote ..

SHRI RANGA : We are not pressing for division.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up the clauses.

Clause 2—(Amendment of section 5A)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : On clause 2, the question was raised earlier whether the words 'by notification' could rightly be there. There is a provision to the effect that if the other States pass a resolution they can also have the advantage of this Act, but by notification in the official Gazette afterwards the Central Government may extend this Act to those States. The Constitution says that if they pass a resolution it shall be appli-

When the point was raised by Shri Srinibas Misra in the first instance, the hon. Minister pointed out to him that it was not an innovation but it was there in the 1953 Act itself. But even then it was wrong. The Constitution was passed prior to 1953. The Constitution did not give them the power to take this into their hands and extend it only by their notification. Article 252 says that if the other States pass a resolution, this Act shall be applicable to them automatically. It does not require the assistance of a notification by the Centre.

SHRI RANGA : The present clause is much better. It will act as an additional brake on those people.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : But on the other hand, supposing he and I are there in the State and we want to impose the Estate Duty ourselves, and supposing the Central Government is constituted of a different party, and they object to it, then what would happen ? It is a question of the autonomy of the States. The autonomy of the States is protected under article 252. Supposing the State Government and the Central Government are of different political complexions, then there may be conflicting views held by both; for example, my hon. friend Shri G. Viswanathan's State may want it, but supposing here it is not the Congress Government but some other Government and they are against Estate Duty, then they would not notify. In other words, the power given to the States under the Constitution would be throttled by the Centre.

Therefore, the words 'by notification in the Official Gazette' are not Constitutional, and even if they were there in the 1953 Act, they must go now. We are slightly wiser now than in 1953.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : This is the only crucial point in this. The other things would not evoke much controversy.

SHRI RANGA : I am sorry I am not able to agree with the Constitutional experts that we have on our side for this reason namely that I am not looking at it from the Constitutional point of view

[Shri Ranga]

Already, it is bad enough to give this power to the State Government to impose this additional taxation on the agriculturists there that merely by passing a resolution in the State legislature, instead of having to get a Bill introduced, discussed and passed there, they could impose this tax. If a taxation Bill is introduced there, then it would necessarily attract a lot of press comments and then it would be discussed among the public; there would also be discussion in the legislature. That will be a much grater safeguard for the people concerned than the mere discussion of a resolution which may be discussed for a day or half a day and then passed after which this imposition could be placed on the heads of those people. Therefore, the provision as it stands is bad enough, that the power is given to the State Government to take it upon themselves to have a resolution passed instead of a Bill and then impose this tax upon the people.

If on top of it, this Constitutional facility is also provided for them that they need not attract the attention of the Union Government at all at any stage, it will become much more oppressive. As it is now, it is for the courts later on to dismiss it, if they are so minded. But the whole point raised that it is unconstitutional, that it is derogatory to the State Governments and encroaches on their autonomy and so on is not tenable. So long as this Government has got this much of wisdom of allowing the 1953 precedent to continue, I would rather that that precedent should be accepted by the House, with the Union Government having the power to insist upon the passage of a resolution being notified from their side in a conscious manner. They will also have an opportunity to apply their mind as to the advisability, timeliness and quantum and all the rest of it. Therefore, I am not inclined to support the amendment but oppose it, and would prefer the clause as it is.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Prof. Ranga has come in to support the Government. I have to say that he is not pro-

perly instructed. His party is a partner in a coalition government functioning in Orissa. It is the desire of that Government...

SHRI RANGA : Which Government?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : If he does not recognise that Government, that is another matter.

SHRI RANGA : I am here to protect the taxpayers, particularly the peasants.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : If he is pleading for anything, he is pleading for the protection of the people who are high up, who are rich.

SHRI RANGA : What about those who are below the ceilings you have imposed ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : These people who have property over Rs. 50,000 will pay the duty. That means also the co-parcenaries will pay. There are co-parcenaries owning Rs. 3—4 lakhs property. On them this duty will be levied. That is another matter.

What was happening in 1953 ? This Act was there. If the States passed a resolution, this was made applicable to them. The statement supplied by the Ministry says 'Firstly, by the Finance Act of 1964 this Act was extended to the State of Orissa'. That means, previous to that, it was not extended to that State. In Orissa, agricultural land was not liable to pay Estate Duty. But when emergency came, under their emergency powers the Central Government extended it to Orissa.

Now the Act is being passed at the request of four States. What do we want ? As soon as there is a resolution under the Constitution, it shall apply to that State. The Constitution gives the State legislature the right to pass a resolution, may be after one hour discussion or five days' discussion. As soon as the State legislature by a majority pass a resolution, this will apply. Where does the Union Government come in ? But the Union Government now wants to take power in its hands to

say that even if the State legislature expresses itself by a resolution in favour of this amendment, it will come into force only when we notify; unless we notify, it will not be applicable. This is an encroachment on the right of a State legislature; if Prof. Ranga had understood this, he would not have supported Government on this.

SHRI RANGA : Let us leave it to the Supreme Court.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : In a federation, the Union is a party and the States are parties. How can the Union Government say that unless we notify, this will not be applicable? The Constitution has conferred on the State legislature the power to pass a resolution and once that provision is complied, it should *ipso facto* apply to the State concerned. The Union Government should not come in between. That was my objection.

The hon. Minister would say it is in the 1953 Act. So far as Orissa is concerned, it was not 1953, but 1964. So his explanation in so far as Orissa is concerned is wrong.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : It is not a question of exercise of any power by the Union Government or the desirability of exercising it.

It is a question of legal and Constitutional matter. This provision especially (b) is inconsistent with article 252. There is absolutely no room for ambiguity or doubt. If both the houses of the legislature of a State pass the resolution, it follows *ipso facto* that the Act would be applicable without any further action by the Central or the State Government. We have to implement the provisions of the Constitution. If we retain the provision in the Act in the present form, it would offend article 252, irrespective of whether Mr. Ranga wants it or Mr. Viswanatham does not want it. It is a simple matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The mere provision for the issue of a notification—how will it be an encroachment on the rights of States?

SHRI M. N. REDDY : I will show how. Immediately a State legislature

adopts a resolution, it becomes operative and comes into effect immediately. There is no scope for any notification. The notification may be issued by the Central Government after sometime. The inter-rognum between the adoption of the resolution and the issue of the notification cannot be a vacuum. The Act would be implemented, would come into effect the moment the resolution is passed. The issue of a notification becomes superfluous and we should not have a superfluous clause in the amended Act especially when it has been brought to the notice of the House. It is not only superfluous; it is also an encroachment on the autonomy of the State as enshrined in our Constitution and would be struck down as such by any Court. With open eyes, we cannot pass such a law and so this clause may be dropped without further ado.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : I support the Bill generally. The Minister said that this was according to the Act passed in 1953. But 1953 is not 1968 nor is the same party ruling in all the States. Shri Misra also pointed out that it was an encroachment on the powers of the States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He gave a partial answer to my question—how it will be an encroachment on the autonomy of the States merely to issue a notification from the Centre. Do you emphasise the same point?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : It appears that the resolution passed by the State shall have no effect unless it is notified by the Central Government. As regards the objection of Mr. Ranga if a State does not want to do all these things, it is for that State not to pass that resolution. It can have its own Act if it chose. If they pass a resolution, this Act shall come into effect immediately; it should not wait for a notification. As my friend here has said, there cannot be a vacuum. If the Centre insists on its power to issue a notification, it means encroachment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Even if a resolution is passed, it will have to be ultimately published in the State Gazette. Sometime is taken for this even if it is done at the State level.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : No. It comes into effect as soon as it is signed by the Governor unless the State Act provides for a subsequent date. The objection is not merely technical. The composition of State Governments being different, what happens if the Centre does not issue a notification? The resolution will remain useless.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do you share this view?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Yes I say that it is an encroachment on the powers of the States.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब एस्टेट ड्यूटी बिल आया था, उस समय पंडित जी जीवित थे। उस अवसर पर भी किसानों की जमीन पर एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगाने की बात चली थी। वृत्त में उसका विरोध किया गया, इसलिए किसानों की जमीन को छोड़कर और चीजों पर एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगा दी गई।

आज हर एक स्टेट में सीलिंग एक लागू कर दिया गया है। कहीं पर एक परिवार के लिए बीस एकड़, कहीं पर पच्चीस एकड़ और कहीं पर तीस एकड़ निश्चित किया गया है। सीलिंग एकट के अनुसार एक परिवार के लिए अपना जीवन-पोषण करना मुश्किल हो गया है। इसके अलावा किसान जमीन की मालगुजारी देता है। बिहार स्टेट में एग्रीकल्चरल इनकम टैक्स लागू है। सेस भी बढ़ा दिया गया है। इस स्थिति में मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को, और जिस पार्टी का मैं सदस्य हूँ, उसको यह जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेनी चाहिए। अगर किसी स्टेट की आमदनी कम है, तो वह अपनी इच्छानुसार एग्रीकल्चरल रेन्ट, सेस या एग्रीकल्चरल इनकम टैक्स बढ़ा देती। लेकिन स्टेट ने यह जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर नहीं ली है, बल्कि यह जिम्मेदारी सेंटर पर डाल दी है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सेंटर को बुद्धिमत्ता से काम लेना चाहिए और एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगाकर स्टेट्स को पैसा देने का काम नहीं करना

चाहिए। सेंटर में जो थोड़ी बहुत कांग्रेस दल की पावर रह गई है, इस कानून के पास करने से वह कमजोर हो जायेगी। मैं श्री पन्त को कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बिल का होल्ड अवर करें और इस बारे में फिर से विचार करें। अगर वह इस बिल को पास करते हैं, तो जो भी जमीन जोतने वाला किसान आज कांग्रेस सरकार का साथ देता है, कल वह उसके खिलाफ हो जायेगा।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी (खारमोन) : नहीं। फिर भी साथ देगा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य तो पहली बार यहां आए हैं हम लोग चार-चार चुनाव लड़कर यहां आ चुके हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात कहें, सबकी बात न कहें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगाने के बाद जमीन की कीमत चढ़ जायेगी। हर चीज की कीमत चढ़ गई है। आज जमीन से किसान की परवरिश नहीं होती है। बहुत से किसान दूसरी जगह जाकर नौकरी करते हैं, साइड बिजनेस करते हैं, तब उनका जीवन-पोषण होता है। एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगाने से किसान की हालत खराब हो जायेगी। इस बिल की क्लॉज 2 के अनुसार अगर कोई स्टेट रेजोल्यूशन पास कर देगी, तो वहां पर किसान की जमीन पर एस्टेट ड्यूटी लग जायेगी। यह किसानों के हित के खिलाफ है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारी पार्टी के हित के भी खिलाफ है। इस बिल से किसानों का नुकसान होगा। इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Tulshidas Jadhav. The question is simple and limited to this issue now—whether the power to issue notification should remain with the Centre and if so would it be a sort of an infringement of the provisions of the Constitution and an encroachment? Please be very brief.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (बारामती): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल की क्लॉज 2 में कहा गया है:

"...shall apply, and shall be deemed to have applied, on and from the dates on which the amendments made by each of the Acts aforesaid respectively took effect to estate duty in respect of agricultural lands situated in the territories comprised in :—

(a) the States of Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra and Rajasthan ; and

(b) any other States which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf after resolutions have been passed by the Legislatures of those States adopting the said amendments under clause (1) of article 252 of the Constitution."

कांस्टीट्यूशन के इस आर्टिकल के बारे में सब स्टेट्स को मालूम है। जैसा कि मैंने फर्स्ट रोलिंग के समय कहा था, यह होते हुए भी लैंड पर एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगाना कहां तक ठीक है। यह ठीक है कि गुजरात, मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान ने इस बारे में रेजोल्यूशन पास किये और आर्टिकल 252 के अनुसार सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उनको अपनी सम्मति प्रदान करती है। जिन स्टेट्स ने एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगाई है, उनको मंजूरी देने की बात तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ, लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि उसके बाद यह प्राविजन क्यों जोड़ दिया गया है कि जिन स्टेट्स ने अभी तक काश्तकारों की जमीन पर एस्टेट ड्यूटी नहीं लगाई, अगर वे भी एस्टेट ड्यूटी लगा दें, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उनकी मंजूरी देने के लिए तैयार हैं। इन चार स्टेट्स को यह कहने के बजाय कि वे लैंड पर एस्टेट ड्यूटी न लगायें, क्योंकि काश्तकार पर कर्ज का बोझ ज्यादा है, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूसरी स्टेट्स को भी कहती है कि अगर वे रेजोल्यूशन पास करें, तो वह उन्हें भी मंजूरी देने के लिये तैयार हैं।

मुझे पहले माननीय सदस्य, श्री विभूति मिश्र, ने भी इसका विरोध किया है। हम

काश्तकारों के लिये बोलते तो बहुत कुछ हैं, लेकिन उनके लिये कुछ करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not followed the last clause: it has to be taken up at the State level if they pass a resolution. First of all it is not this Parliament which is going to enact any measure regarding estate duty. Once they adopt a resolution the only question of notification is reserved here, and that only is in dispute. If you want to pass estate duty as such, you will have to canvass support at the State level. This House is not going to pass it.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव: मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर स्टेट्स कोई गलत काम करें, तो उनको गाइड करना सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का काम है।

साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): वहां पर किसानों के प्रतिनिधि भी हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र: अगर स्टेट्स स्वयं कुछ नहीं करती हैं, तो आप इस जिम्मेदारी को क्यों ले रहे हैं? आप अपनी ग्रेव खोद रहे हैं।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव: स्टेट्स में काश्तकारों के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हों, तब भी हमारा फर्ज है कि अगर कोई एसम्बली ऐसा कानून या रेजोल्यूशन पास करे, तो हम उसको गाइड करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have misunderstood it. The contention is, "Who are you to say?" Because this little power of issuing notification is being challenged since this is an encroachment. If tomorrow the Centre were to show some incination, they will consider that it is further encroachment. That is not permissible. I have followed what you have said.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का कहना मैंने मान लिया कि यह एग्जीक्यूटिव के बारे में सारे स्टेट्स के कानून होते हैं लेकिन फिर सेंट्रल

गवर्नमेंट में यह एग्जीक्यूटिव डिपार्टमेंट रखने का क्या तात्पर्य है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

SHRI K. C. PANT : Firstly, I would like to assure Mr. Bibhuti Misra—he is not here now—that this Bill is not to extend the application of the estate duty to agricultural land, but to enable the States to take advantage of the amendments that were passed by Parliament during the period of emergency. I want everybody to understand the scope of the Bill and not to attack the 1953 measure today which is not under discussion.

Prof. Ranga has already expressed certain views which are not quite on all fours with the views expressed by some other hon. members. They have to sort out this thing between themselves. But he made a very relevant remark, viz., it is for the courts to decide the constitutionality of the measure. That is correct.

There is some impression that the centre is encroaching on the powers of the States. May I make it clear that it is for the States to pass a resolution? If the States feel we are encroaching on their powers, they will not pass the resolution. We do not want to force anything on them. It is only at the request of the States that this measure is going to be extended to them.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padrauna) : If the resolution is to be passed by the States why is the centre so much worried about issuing the notification?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is very simple, The public must know that this legislature has passed a resolution. How does the public get to know of it? How do we intimate to the public what we have done? It is through the official gazette. That is the official way. That is the funnel through which the public is informed. That is why a notification is necessary. I thought it was obvious.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : It is a resolution of the State. It will be discussed in every newspaper of the State.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Newspaper does not replace a gazette notification.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Why should there be a central notification?

SHRI K. C. PANT : If the enactment is of the Central Government, how can the State Government issue the notification?

Then, there is a misunderstanding in the mind of Mr. Misra. I sought to dispel it, but he said, I was wrong; I wish he would not use such strong words. He said, the 1953 Act was extended to Orissa only after the proclamation of the emergency. That is not correct, because it was extended before the emergency. This particular amendment certainly came after the emergency was proclaimed.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Kindly look at the page 1.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have seen it. All these amendments—Central Board of Revenue Act, Finance Act, etc.—are all after 1963, after the emergency was proclaimed and Parliament could enact on behalf of the States. It is precisely because we want the States to take advantage of this, if they feel like it, that we are bringing this measure. The 1953 measure which originally extended the application of estate duty to agricultural land was applied to all the States who passed resolutions in that respect. All States passed resolutions except two—Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, it is for States. Even today if one of those States does not want this enactment and prefers to have the old rates it is open to it to do so. There is no compulsion on the States.

Shri Nayanar said that 1953 is not 1968, the pattern has changed and so many Governments have changed. But the Constitution has not changed and it is purely a constitutional point which is being raised here. I do not agree with the interpretation of my hon. friends. It is not at all inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution. As a matter of fact, the Law Minister has specifically looked into this point and come to this particular conclusion.

My hon. friends smuggled in the word 'automatically' into this particular provision of the Constitution.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Sir, this is highly objectionable. In regard to the Constitution we do not use the word "smuggled". I think by force of habit the Finance Minister is using the word.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The word "automatically" is not there in this article 252. Therefore, I have explained this aspect of the matter.

There is another aspect of the matter which has some validity, and that is that there is an interregnum between the passing of the resolution and the notification. I accept the validity of that and I am going to provide for it. In the notification itself we shall provide that it will be from the date of the resolution. This will be done.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Sir, kindly see the Bill. After the (;) in clause (a) there is the article 'and' and (b) reads like this:

"(b) any other States which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf after resolutions have been passed by the legislature of those States adopting the said amendments under clause (1) of article 252 of the Constitution."

Sir, you are a lawyer of repute. Does it make any sense? The whole phraseology is wrong. The entire day appears to be a day of errors and confusion.

SHRI K. C. PANT : May I suggest that in future my hon. friend would read the Bill before hand and table amendments so that we can take advantage of them.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Sir, we must have a better understanding between the Government and Members. After all we are not here trying to make points or win points. All of us are anxious to see that, because we like to have estate duty also on agricultural lands, the Bill is properly worded. There is an objection raised against estate duty itself. He said that it should be raised in the State itself because it is there that they have to pass the resolution. We are only anxious to see whether this wording is all right or not. The first objection he disposed of by saying that the courts will decide. Here

he says "any other States". They cannot issue notification with regard to other States. Assuming they have power to notify they can only notify in respect of those States which have passed the resolution. How can they notify in respect of other States also ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : If the hon. Minister is going to provide for any changes, let him put it down here.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am surprised that this point is raised. I think my hon. friend, Shri Viswanatham, has not read it earlier. Otherwise, he would not have raised it. Because, I have too much of respect for his intelligence. May I read it again ?

"any other States which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf after resolutions have been passed by the Legislatures of those States adopting the said amendments under clause (1) of article 252 of the Constitution"

Where is the ambiguity ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two objections were raised. One was about encroachment because there might be a little time lag between the passing of the resolution and the issue of the notification and it is conceivable that there is difference of opinion between the Centre and the States. That point has been answered by the Minister.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : About my second point about the wording I do not press it. I think his explanation is quite all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then, if you find that lucidity or clarity is lacking in any of the clauses, I also feel like the Minister that this is not the stage to bring that point. It should have been brought forward at an earlier stage by way of amendments. Thirdly, if it is considered that it is beyond the scope of article 252, firstly it was not challenged when it was passed first, and secondly, this House cannot take upon itself that function. It is for the courts to decide. So, let us proceed with it.

[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

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

18.32 hrs.

DETENTION OF MEMBER

(Shri George Fernandes)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following telegram dated the 9th May, 1968 from the Judicial Magistrate, First Class, Khavda, Kutch :

"Shri George Fernandes, Member Lok Sabha, having been produced by police for the offence under sections 143, 145 and 188 of the Indian Penal Code, detained under custody by me under the powers under section 344 Criminal Procedure Code."

18.33 hrs.

MOTION RE. AMENDMENT TO PARADIP PORT TRUST (PROCEDURE AT BOARD MEETINGS) RULES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up the motion to be moved by Shri Srinibas Misra regarding Paradip Port.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : I beg to move :

"This House recommends that the following amendment be made in the

Paradip Port Trust (Procedure at Board Meetings) Rules, 1967, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. GSR 1669, dated the 31st October, 1967 and laid on the Table on the Table on the 22nd November, 1967, namely :

to rule 5, the following proviso be added, namely :

Provided that the decision taken on the items so added shall be subject to confirmation by the next meeting of the Board which shall consider the matter and may confirm, rescind, alter or vary the decisions taken and may also provide for ancillary matters arising therefrom."

This refers to the Paradip Port, which is a called a major port, although it is still a minor port ; and I do not know how long it will continue to remain a minor port. It is a port where the cargo is nil ; there is no road ; an express highway was to be constructed, but it has not been taken up ; there is no connection between the railway line on the east coast of India and the Paradip port, although there is a plan that this railway line will be constructed. Though the State Government spent Rs. 1.8 crores on this port, it is not yet paid back to the State Government.

Now a Board has been constituted under the Major port Trusts Act, 1963. In order to appreciate the scope of the amendment suggested by me, I would briefly describe the powers of this Board, what this Board will do.

The Board consists of a chairman and representatives of various interests in the State. The Board and delegate powers to the Chairman. The Board can, under sections-66 and 75, borrow money on securities of the property of the Port. Then, the Board can make regulations and the Board can also execute works and allow private contractors to construct berths. The Chairman is empowered to direct this and then report to the Board. I will specially refer you to section 94 of the Act, which says :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in section 93 the Chairman may direct the execution of any work the cost of which does not exceed such maximum

limit as may be fixed by the Central Government in this behalf and may enter into contracts for the execution of such works but in every such case the Chairman, shall, as soon as may be possible report to the Board any such directions given or contracts entered into by him."

So, the Act itself provides that the Chairman, whenever he does something, has to report it to the Board.

With such vast and costly powers vested in the Board, the rules provide the procedure to be followed in the meeting of the Board. An agenda paper is to be prepared. This is to be sent to all the members of the Trust Board. Whenever the Chairman feels that a matter is of such importance that it can be put on the agenda, without it being mentioned in the agenda paper in the meeting itself he can place that on the agenda and then the matter will be discussed. That is the provision.

18.37 hrs.

[Shri Thirumala Rao in the Chair]

What happens here? As you know, sometimes when the agenda is not interesting, some of the members do not attend and when the Chairman finds that members who are favourable to his designs are attending he may put anything on the agenda and get it passed. There is no provision that the resolution passed in that meeting will be placed and confirmed by the next meeting of the Board. That is the power given.

I expressed my apprehension on this and gave notice of this amendment. As it were to substantiate my apprehension, in the very first meeting the Chairman introduced a measure which was not on the agenda paper and by the measure one Shri Kumar, who is serving there in one capacity, was paid extra Rs. 150 for doing some extra job. This payment of Rs. 150 is not sanctioned in any other port of like character and like importance. Marmagoa, Cochin, Visakhapatnam are ports of the same character and same type and the payment made to like officers for this extra work is less in these ports. But this Chairman paid Rs. 150 to him extra for this extra work which is against the rules and against

all conventions. My apprehension was borne out by his action.

Then I am objecting to this rule about circulation of agenda papers. It says:

"Papers relating to the agenda of any meeting of the Board, except a special meeting, shall be circulated to the members at least three days before the date of the meeting. In the case of a special meeting, such papers shall be circulated at least one day before the date of the meeting. The Chairman may at his discretion include for discussion at any of the meetings of the Board, including a special meeting, any item not included in the agenda if the same in his opinion is of sufficient importance and urgency and cannot be held over for the consideration of the Board at any subsequent meeting."

Everything in his discretion will become important. Whenever I find that people who will favour me are present, everything that is there will become important and they will be introduced.

What are such important items? As you know from the papers, the workmen there, numbering 2,000 and more, have given a strike notice.

There was some negotiation in conciliation proceedings. There was an agreement with the Government, with the authorities, that their demands will be met. Months have passed but the settlement is not yet implemented. They have given a strike notice. So, the Chairman can very well give a notice, an agenda, saying that regular accounts will be passed, this and that, and two or three persons who will support him will be present in that meeting and he will say that the strike matter is very urgent—although it is receiving consideration of this Ministry and other authorities, he will say it is very important and very urgent—and let us decide that we cannot implement it now.

Of course, I concede, there may be such situations where he will have to take action and the Board meeting may not be feasible. But there must be a provision that whatever he does must be placed before the next meeting of the Board and the Board will have the power to either confirm or rescind or alter or vary the decision in regard to those items which were not in the agenda.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not the general convention that previous resolutions passed by the Board are placed before the next meeting of the Board ?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISHRA : Only, read; they have no power to vary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All Companies provide for that.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISHRA : As you will see here, although it prescribes the procedure to be followed in a meeting, it does not prescribe that it will be read. The first item that it will be read and confirmed is also not there.

This Ministry has prescribed certain rules for other ports also. I may cite one parallel in respect of the Jayanti Shipping Company. The rules have been framed and published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, subsection (1). Rule 12 there is to the effect that the Chairman may take immediate action and submit a report to the Board. That is provided for submitting a report. Here, in these Rules, that provision also is not there. I expect that the hon. Minister will come with a reply that this rule is prevalent in Cochin, Kandla and Vizag. I agree. The same set of rules that are prevalent in Cochin, Kandla and Vizag have been extended to Paradip with some modifications. But does it mean that because you have done something wrong somewhere there has been some lacuna, you will extend it to Paradip also ?

Then, you have constituted a Trustee Board. Why should you not faith in them ? Have faith in them. If the Chairman does something good, they will approve of it and, if it is not something which is good, they will not approve of it and they may modify it. If you give power under the Act to the Trustee Board which consists of some elected representatives, then you must have faith in them. Why take this power by means of a rule and vest it in the Chairman so that he can undo what the Board is willing to do.

Also, this power will be against the spirit of the Act itself because the Act provides that it must be reported. In other matters, as I just how quoted, Section 94

says that it must be reported. He must report. He cannot of his own sweet will put something in the agenda and then say, "It was passed in the last meeting. Gentlemen, you have nothing to decide," So, I think, the hon. Minister will consider the matter. It is a question of Notification again notifying that this proviso will be there. What I have suggested is a proviso, as I have read out, that such a decision in respect of items which were not in the agenda must be placed before the next meeting of the Board and the Board will have the power to confirm or rescind or alter or vary the decision taken. This is very simple

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"This House recommends that the following amendment be made in the Paradip Port Trust (Procedure at Board Meetings) Rules, 1967, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. G. S. R. 1669, dated the 31st October, 1967 and laid on the Table on the 22nd November, 1967, namely :—

to rule 5, the following proviso be added, namely :—

"Provided that the decision taken on the items so added shall be subject to confirmation by the next meeting of the Board which shall consider the matter and may confirm, rescind, alter or vary the decision taken and may also provide for ancillary matters arising therefrom."

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : In the notification of the Ministry of Transport and Shipping, for Ports, here it is written major port trusts ; here it is said :

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 122 of the Major Port Trusts Act 1963, the Central Government hereby make the following rules for Paradeep Port..."

Before speaking on the amendment, I will delve into the background of the development of Paradeep Port. In the First Lok Sabha, *vide* Estimates Committee Report No. 51 for 1956-57, it was felt necessary to construct a deep sea port at Paradeep. Then, in 1958, Paradeep was declared as a minor port. In 1960, the

Intermediate Ports Development Committee, in their report, recommended that any further increases in cargo at Paradeep would necessitate its development into an all-weather port. On the basis of this recommendation, in the Third Five-Year Plan, Rs. 1.5 crores for handling 5 lakh tonnes of iron ore were included. In 1961 the Government of Orissa submitted an integrated scheme for Paradeep Port to the Planning Commission. It had been prepared and drafted by the consultants, M/s. Randel Palmer and Tritton, for an estimated cost of Rs. 38.31 crores with a foreign exchange content of Rs. 9.1 crores. This overall programme of the State Government was ultimately included by the planning Commission in the Third Five-Year Plan after subjecting it to several examinations, reviews and discussions.

Then there was a controversy between the Ministry of Transport and Government of Orissa whether it was a major port or not because, in regard to major ports, as far as my knowledge goes, there are certain requirements like railway lines and all that. There was a controversy whether it was a major port or not. Hence, whenever the discussion on Paradeep Port was brought up here in this House by my colleagues as well as by me even when the cyclone hit Orissa last year, the hon. Finance Minister said that they were not responsible for the Paradeep Port because it did not have the sanction and all that. If I remember right, it has been said in the Estimates Committee's Report No. 70, Third Lok Sabha, regarding Paradeep Port that, according to the definition of a major port, it should have been taken over by the Central Government and that it is not the responsibility of the State Government. In that respect I would not like to waste much of the time of the House, but would just refer to chapter VIII, Paras 30-31 of the Estimates Committee's Report No. 70, Third Lok Sabha, in which the recommendations given by the Estimates Committee are crystal clear, and I would humbly and very strongly submit that those recommendations as regards the Paradeep Port should be implemented by the Government and the amount spent by the Government of Orissa in the development of this Port should be reimbursed, which is also one of the recommendations...

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I ask the hon. Member to confine himself only to that part which is relevant to the amendment...

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Because it is written here major port... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no time. This is all the previous history that he is giving. If he confines himself strictly to the amendment, then the Government will be in a position to reply... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : While taking into consideration the amendment brought forward by my hon. friend, Shri Srinibas Misra, all these factors should be considered because here in the status it gives nearly distatorial and discretionary powers to the Chairman. I am very happy that my hon. friend, Shri Srinibas Misra, wants to curb his powers. Paradeep has a special place in the case of Orissa because if the Paradeep Port is developed properly, it will mean a great deal to the economic upliftment of that area, including the hinterland.

That will connect the industrial belt of Ranchi with Rourkela and this Port will contribute in a big way economically, industrially to the country's trade.

Since you have asked me to conclude, I would ship over my other points and straight way come to the rules. It has been provided in the rules at that board meeting, there could be discussions of items not included in the agenda, and the chairman may at his discretion including a special meeting such items as are not included in the agenda. I would like to point out that it has further been provided in rule 4 (2) that in the case of a special meeting such paper shall be circulated at least one day before the date of the meeting. Since it will be circulated one day before the meeting, there is no reason why this clause should be there 'including a special meeting'. It can easily be deleted because within one day no such development can arise as cannot be put in the ordinary agenda.

I quite agree with my hon. friend Shri Srinibas Misra that such distatorial and arbitrary powers should not be given to the Chairman and such powers should be curbed. He has sought to provide that the

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

decision taken on the items so added shall be subject to confirmation by the next meeting of the board. I would suggest that the hon. Minister should agree to it so that whatever special items are added to the list confirmed at the next meeting.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to rule 3 (c)(7) under which the Central Government have got the right to appoint as members of the committee some persons representing interests which ought to be represented. May I know whether the hon. Minister does not consider the Members of Parliament coming from the area in which the port is situated as fit enough to be represented on the board? May I request him to consider this suggestion that under that clause he can nominate the Members of Parliament to the Port Trust Board?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That request is not covered by the proposed amendment.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: It is a request only. Of course, all that we can do is only to make a request.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): I rather regret that both the Members who have spoken from Orissa, who, I am sure are deeply interested in the development of the Paradip port, in which I am also deeply interested, having gone and seen the port and knowing also how important the port is for the development of Orissa, should have spoken in this strain that the chairman is trying to be a dictator and that he is trying to take all kinds of powers and he will see to it that when his friends are present and when the people opposing him are not present, he will immediately bring up some items and get them passed because it is not going to be changed at the next meeting. I am a little surprised at this suggestion made by them. I have great respect for my hon. friend Shri Srinibas Misra but I am surprised that he has sought to make this kind of point.

I would like to point out to him that the chairman of the port trust has been appointed in consultation with the Orissa

Government and he is an officer of the IAS who has been seconded from the Orissa service.

The Paradip port has got so many problems. I entirely agree that the port is in a very infant stage of development. As a matter of fact, it needs an express highway to be expeditious. There again, I do not want to talk about the State Government, but since my hon. friend has spoken about dictatorial powers, I would like to submit that money was provided to the State Government last year for completing the express highway, but they diverted the money. Again, we have asked them to see that the express highway is completed. The railway line will take three more years, and since we want to keep the iron ore export moving, we want to get this express highway expedited. All these are facts, and they are known to the State Government. We want to keep the iron ore export moving. So, again, we have told them to please go ahead and complete the express highway. The railway line has been sanctioned and the work is progressing on it. All these things would not have happened if the State Government, belonging to a party to which neither of the hon. Members who had spoken before me belong, had not rushed on their own to start a major port there without doing all the other things that are necessary for the creation of a major port. Anyway, a major port has come. I think Paradip is a very good port. It has got extremely good potentialities; it is one of the first class natural ports of India, and I am sure that in the next two or three years, when the railway line comes into existence, and I hope we shall also get a general cargo berth for which I am trying my best...

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): What about the highway?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: The highway is being expedited and practically it is going to be completed; it will be completed by the Orissa Government; the Orissa Government have to do it we cannot do it.

The highway is supposed to be completed by the Orissa Government.

SHRI RANGA : They do not have the money.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : That, I am afraid, is a universal problem in respect of activities in this country.

I hope that none of these things said here will reach the ears of people in Orissa because it will unnecessarily demoralise the people who have got to run the administration of the port.

I should also like to point out to Shri Misra for his benefit that I called for information about the how many times these powers were used. I have not got information about the particular case of Shri Kumar having been given Rs. 150 more than he should have got. But I should have thought that as a socialist, Shri Misra would have been pleased if somebody got Rs. 150 more. Anyway, I have not got information on that point.

My hon. friend will be interested to know that of the four cases I have got before me, three items were brought on the agenda at the instance of a gentleman very well known to Shri Misra, called Shri Khuntia, MLA, who is a very distinguished member of the party of which Shri Misra is such a shining ornament. As a matter of fact, the case brought on the agenda by the Chairman was one where he mentioned that the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Cuttack, had passed an order for payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 237.19 to Shri B. C. Das who had been injured while on duty and hospitalised and requested the Board to approve of the expenditure. The Board approved of the payment of compensation to Shri Das.

I suggest let us not create mountains out of molehills. These rules have been in operation. I myself have been Vice-Chancellor of a University, and I think almost in any organisation the Chairman of the executive body has always a discretionary power to bring items which are of special urgency. Of course, one has to proceed on one assumption...

SHRI RANGA : He has no objection to that.

SHRI V. K. R. V. RAO : I am sorry. It is not a question of merely reporting to the next meeting. If the amendment was

to that effect, I could have understood it. But what Shri Misra wants is that the next meeting of the Board should have the power to confirm, rescind, alter or vary the decision taken, which means that there is no meaning in this power at all, which means that no action can be taken or any resolution passed by the Board till the next meeting of the Board takes place and it is confirmed there.

But one point made did strike me. I do not understand why the power which has been given under this should also be extended to special meetings. I do not think that is correct because a special meeting is called to discuss certain special items. That should not be used to bring in any other items. So I would be prepared to accept it. Otherwise, I suggest let us have some confidence in the Chairman. All this enormous ghost that Shri Misra has conjured up of contracts being given, this and that is not accord with reality.

I would suggest to him in all humility that in the interest of development of Paradip Port, in the interest of the very thing that he wants, it would be better if he does not press this amendment. If in spite of this, he insists on pressing it, I am afraid Government will have to oppose it.

As regards Shri Viswanatham's point. I suggest that he may give special notice of that question and we shall take action.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : rose —

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : It is already 7 P. M. If there is any clarification needed, I shall answer.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I have to reply to the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Briefly.

19.00 hrs.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : After this day's wrangle, at least we could deal with a sober Minister who wants to concede, when he is convinced, that there is something wrong. I accept he will assure the House that he will see that nothing wrong is done by exercise of this power which is vested in the Chairman and everything will

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

go before the Board. He did not somehow give that assurance clearly.

He has taken me and the hon. Member there to task for talking in a certain vein. Had he followed what I said, It was a hypothetical case. There is the possibility of misuse, that there was actual misuse. I do not say that the Chairman has actually misused.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is time now; he must conclude.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : If the hon. Minister says that he shall see that this is not misused, I am willing to withdraw my motion.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I am surprised at my hon. friend. Any Minister

who is responsible has got to try his best to see that the departments for which he is responsible do not function in an irresponsible way. That is the normal principle of Government.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : In view of the assurance given by the Minister, I seek the permission of the House to withdraw my motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his motion?

19 02 hrs.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 10, 1968/Valsakha 20, 1890 (Saka)