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Thursday, April 3, 1969
Chaitra 13, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, April 3, 1969
Chaitra 13, 1891 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Sushila Nayar—absent. Shri Amin - absent.

Even Mr. George Fernandes is absent. Shri Samar Guha—absent. Shri Madhukar—absent. Shri Naidu—He is present.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
Question No. 875.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 875.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : For the first four questions, the members were absent. Now the Minister is absent.

Press Publicity Bureau

*875. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to strengthen the Press Publicity Bureau which is under the consideration of Government ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposal and when it will be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING, AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals under the Fourth Five Year Plan include strengthening of the Indian Language Publicity Units in the Regional Offices of the Press Information Bureau ; opening of additional Offices at major newspaper centres ; and the expansion of the PIB's Feature and Ebonoid Service. These proposals will be finalised after the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan has been approved by Government. Non-plan proposals for improving the Press Information Bureau's services include the strengthening of the Hindi Publicity Unit for preparing more publicity material in Hindi. These non-Plan proposals are under consideration of Government.

SHRI CHENGALRYA NAIDU : The hon. minister just now said that he has got a proposal in the fourth plan to strengthen the Hindi Publicity Unit. All the people in the country do not know Hindi ; only a few people know Hindi. If the Government is going to do like this, it will affect the south Indians and large sections of people will be cut off from the use of this bureau. Will Government take into consideration the feelings of south Indians and try to have it in English instead of Hindi ? If they want to have it in Hindi, let them include the other South Indian languages also, so that South Indians may benefit. May I also know whether this Press Publicity Bureau is going to be directly under the charge of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting or whether they are going to appoint some people to look after this and if so, whether they are going to select any people or people who are already in the field ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : I am in great

sympathy with whatever my hon. friend has said. The role of the Press Information Bureau is not to concentrate on any particular language, but to help small newspapers in whichever language they are published. In 1967-68, for instance, the total releases were 55,000 and odd, out of which 25,770 were in English, Hindi and Urdu combined and 29,000 and odd in ten regional languages.

The basic method of deciding as to the language in which the hand-out should be given is on the basis of the demand from the newspapers. We have opened twenty regional offices up till now and we are opening seven more in the Fourth Plan. The idea is, as the Diwakar Committee recommended, that smaller newspapers should have more and more material available in the language in which they desire.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Just now the other Minister, who replied to the main question, said that they are going to give preference to Hindi information. Now the Minister says that the figures show something else. May I know whether in the Fourth Plan they are going to continue the same policy and give preference to other languages also? The hon. Minister said that they are going to open some more regional offices. May I know whether when they select people to man these centres they will take direct recruits or they will select the people who are already in the field?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : It is difficult for me to say now how we will get the persons. Whatever is available in the staff will be utilised first and then only we will go in for direct recruits.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, I proceed from three premises. Firstly, that no press release by Government will have less information and more propaganda; secondly, that there should be no duplication in news agencies because this country cannot afford it—we have already a large number of private agencies like the UNI, the PTI etc., which can handle all this news and also in

different languages - and, thirdly, that the Press has recently come to the conclusion that the more Press releases from Government the less is their use for their own agencies have become a wall between information and themselves. In the circumstances, since the expenditure on news services has increased almost threefold after the Pakistan conflict, would the Government reconsider their proposals to spend more?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as duplication in the question of services is concerned - information services - I might say that there is no effort whatsoever to replace or substitute the work of the news services. The main idea is that something should be made available particularly to the smaller newspapers. When the Diwakar Committee was sitting on this issue the Committee observed that the foreign missions in this country are more conscious of the existence of smaller newspapers and make that medium more useful for their own purpose. Therefore, the Committee said that the Government of India should also pay attention to that. We have paid attention to that. The second issue is that not only material should be available from the point of view of Government's general social policy but also from the point of view of giving the background material. At the time of the conflict with Pakistan it became obvious to us that unless we expand fast sufficiently to cover smaller and medium newspapers rumours get away by anything and the general public do not get educated. My idea is to try, assist and help the smaller and medium newspapers who do not have resources sufficient to subscribe to the normal methods of information.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : The hon. Minister said that this dissemination of news by publishing hand-outs is to help the smaller newspapers to have the necessary material for their information as they will not be in a position to get news from the agencies. May I know whether in this process Government will take sufficient care to see that emphasis is given more to some of these social and economic programmes that have been undertaken by the Government so that these can be directly made available to a large number of population

who speak different languages in the country? To that extent, may I know what departure this Government is making from the beaten track of the dissemination of news from the agencies like PTI, UNI and others. Secondly, Shri Sher Singh while replying to the main question said that in the Fourth Plan certain non-plan schemes are being undertaken to strengthen dissemination of news in Hindi. How could he reconcile this statement with the other statement that his colleague made that the different languages will be given importance?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : I will take the last question first. The reconciliation lies in the fact that with the increase in news services the number of newspapers in Hindi is increasing; also the demand from the correspondents who need news in Hindi language is increasing. Hindi is not a contradiction of regional languages. Hindi and regional languages grow side by side. Our basic approach is that wherever service in Hindi is needed, news in Hindi is provided; wherever news in regional languages is needed, it is provided. For the benefit of the hon. Member I will again read the relevant portion of the answer :

“Non-plan proposals for improving the Press Information Bureau's services include the strengthening of the Hindi Publicity Unit for preparing more publicity material in Hindi. These non-Plan proposals are under consideration of Government.”

So, I do not think there is any contradiction between what I and my colleague have stated.

The second point which my hon. friend has raised was what steps we take to see that we are not doing the same thing. Apart from the beaten track, our new approach is this. We are a government with a social commitment. Our publicity seeks to project that angle more and more.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उन का उद्देश्य छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे

के समाचार पत्रों को सामग्री प्रस्तुत करना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के समाचार-पत्र जहाँ से निकलते हैं, अगर वहाँ तुरन्त सामग्री नहीं मिलेगी तो वह सामग्री पुरानी पड़ जायेगी। समाचार-पत्र इच्छा रखते हुए भी उस का उपयोग नहीं कर सकेंगे। मंत्रालय इस कठिनाई को किस प्रकार दूर करने का विचार कर रहा है ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : इस के लिए यह उपाय किया गया है कि बीस जगहों पर रीजनल आफिस खोल दिये गये हैं, और सात और जगहों पर खोलने का प्लान है। इन 27 जगहों से हमारे सेंट्रल आफिस का सीधा लिंक है टेलि-प्रिंटर के द्वारा समाचार पत्र इस सुविधा को उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : पांच-सात बड़े पत्रों को छोड़ कर ज्यादातर छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के समाचार-पत्र हैं और वह सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में निकलते हैं, जैसे तामिल है, गुजराती है, बंगला है, उड़िया, पंजाबी मराठी, दूसरी भाषायें हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बार-बार इस प्रकार की घोषणा करने के बाद भी कि छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के समाचार-पत्रों को मदद करना चाहते हैं, उन्होंने जो पोस्टल रेट बढ़ा दिये हैं उनके कारण समाचार-पत्र उनकी प्रचार सामग्री का उपयोग कैसे कर सकते हैं ? 2 पैसे के वजाय 5 पैसे दे कर कैसे वह प्रचार सामग्री का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं ? आज 150 परसेंट टैक्स और कहीं पर नहीं लगाया गया है। मैं छोटे और मध्यम दर्जे के समाचार-पत्रों का प्रवक्ता होने की हैसियत से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप भारतीय भाषाओं के छोटे और मध्यम समाचार-पत्रों की मदद करना चाहते हैं, जैसा कि आप बार-बार कह रहे हैं, तो कम से कम इस पोस्टल रेट को

तो घटाइये ताकि जो भारत सरकार के विकास कार्य हैं, जो योजनायें हैं, उन को भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्र अच्छी तरह से प्रसारित कर सकें।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह) : इस प्रश्न का प्रस्तुत प्रश्न से कोई खास सम्बन्ध नहीं है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने यह सवाल उठा दिया। उनके अलावा और भी कई सदस्य इस बात को हमारे सामने लाये हैं। हम लोग इस पर बहुत अच्छी तरह से सोच विचार कर रहे हैं। अभी हमारे लिए कुछ और कहना ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन हम लोगों की सहानुभूति इस मामले में है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। कुछ किया जाना चाहिए। आप रेट कम कीजिए।

श्री सत्यानायण सिंह : मैं कहता हूँ कि जब तक कोई फंसला नहीं हो जाता है आप थोड़ा धैर्य रखें। समय सब कुछ बतला देगा। हम अभी से क्या बतलायें कि क्या होगा ?

श्री रवि राय : फ़िलहाल दस भारतीय भाषाओं में खबर प्रसारित करने का इन्तज़ाम है क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि संविधान की 8 वीं सूची में जो पन्द्रह भाषायें हैं उन में पी. आई. बी. के जरिए प्रचार करने और संवाद प्रसारित करने का सरकार कब तक इन्तज़ाम करेगी ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : जहाँ तक पहली बात का ताल्लुक है, हम जितनी भारतीय भाषाओं में सामग्री दे रहे, हैं उन के अलावा अब हमारी कोशिश यह है कि हम सिन्धी में भी दें क्योंकि सिन्धी में काफी समाचार पत्र छपते हैं। इसी तरह से ज्यों ज्यों हिन्द की जबानों में अखबार छपते जायेंगे, हम उन जबानों को सामग्री देने की कोशिश करेंगे। जिन दूसरी बातों की तरफ़

ध्यान दिलाया गया है, उनके मुतल्लिक मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारी कोशिश यह है कि इस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान चूँकि नये वातावरण से गुजर रहा है, एक नये समाज का निर्माण हो रहा है, इसलिए हम पब्लिक ओपीनियन के मुताबिक चलें।

श्री जयपाल सिंह : मैं नौजवान मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ, बूढ़े मंत्री से नहीं। आज अलग अलग इलाकों की भाषाओं में प्रसारण होते हैं। वह हमें बतलायें कि जो आदिवासी इलाके हैं, जहाँ आदिवासी भाषायें चलती हैं, उनमें आदिवासी भाषाओं में समाचार छपें इसकी क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : मैं माननीय मेम्बर का आभारी हूँ...

श्री जयपाल सिंह : मेम्बर नहीं सदस्य।

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : मुझे बड़ी खुशी है कि श्री जयपाल सिंह मेम्बर से सदस्य बन गये हैं। उम्मीद है कि आज से उनके कपड़े भी उसी के अनुसार होंगे।

मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि आदिवासी जबानों में जो अखबार छपते हैं, हम कोशिश करते हैं कि उन तक अपनी बात पहुँचा सकें। जो सेंटर इस का प्रबन्ध करता है वह इस बात का ध्यान रखता है। अगर मेरे सामने कोई चीज लाई जायेगी कि किस अखबार को कितनी जरूरत है सामग्री की या इस्तहार की या न्यूज़प्रिन्ट की या इस किस्म की दूसरी सामग्री की खास तौर से ऐसे भाषाओं के पत्रों को जो आदिवासी लोगों के लिए छपते हैं, तो उन को हम मदद देना चाहते हैं।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH : Sir, my question has not been answered. The Adivasi languages are the prescriptive languages ; Hindi and other things come afterwards. I wanted to know what they have done in regard to supply of news to the most ancient languages' newspapers of this country.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I do not want to be second to Shri Jaipal Singh in my respect for these most ancient languages of India and I respect them as much as Shri Jaipal Singh does. I am very keen that they must flourish and that their newspapers should be helped.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Shri Gowd.....Absent. Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Sir, question No. 889 may also be answered along with this.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, question No. 889 also may be answered along with this.

उर्वरकों की आवश्यकता

*877. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 28 नवम्बर 1968 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2489 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969-71 में उर्वरकों की कितने प्रतिशत आवश्यकता देशी उर्वरकों द्वारा और कितने प्रतिशत आवश्यकता आयात द्वारा पूरी की जायेगी; और

(ख) उर्वरकों की आयात पर 1968-69 में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई और आगामी वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A Statement is placed on the Table of Sabha.

Statement

	1969-70		1970-71	
	Imports	Indigenous Production	Imports	Indigenous production
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
Nlteogen	55	45	41	59
P ₂ O ₅	37	63	57	43
K ₂ O	100	...	100	...

(b) The amount of foreign exchange spent on import of fertilisers in 1968-69 is Rs. 205.11 crores (approx.) The amount of foreign exchange budgeted to be spent in 1969-70 is Rs. 195.89 crores.

Requirements of Fertilizers

*889. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether any assessment has been made by Government regarding the requirements of Fertilizers during the next 5 years in the country ;

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

(c) the funds allocated for the same including the foreign exchange components to meet the demand of Fertilisers in the country during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—601/69.]

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या योजना आयोग ने उर्वरकों की उत्पादन क्षमता और उन के लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की सफलता पर गहरी चिन्ता प्रकट की है क्योंकि तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में उर्वरकों के उत्पादन का जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया था वह सन् 1968-69 तक भी पूरा नहीं हो पाया ? उदाहरण के तौर पर जो नाइट्रोजनस फाटिलाइजर था उस के लिए आप ने 8 लाख टन का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया था, लेकिन 1968-69 तक आय 5 लाख टन ही कर पाये । इस स्थिति में सुधार के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

यह भी बताइये कि चौथी पंच-वार्षिक योजना में आप ने उत्पादन के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए हैं, और उन की पूर्ति किन किन स्रोतों से और किस प्रकार की जायेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is true that there was shortfall in production as compared to the targets but as a result of this we did not allow the availability of fertilisers to suffer because the shortfall was made up by imports. It is heartening to note during the last two years the availability to fertiliser in this country is easy and comfortable. As far as the

requirements for the Five Year Plan are concerned, they have been worked out, that is, nitrogenous fertilisers—37 lakh tonnes ; PTO₅—17 lakhs tonnes ; K₂O—11 lakh tonnes.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या सरकार को पता है कि उर्वरकों की वितरण की व्यवस्था देश में बहुत ही दोषपूर्ण है और किसानों को उर्वरक या तो मिलावटी दिया जाता है और या जो चोरबाजारी के दाम हैं, उन पर दिया जाता है ? उदाहरण के लिए आंध्र प्रदेश की एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने वितरण व्यवस्था की बड़ी कटु आलोचना की है । इसी तरह मैसूर की जो वितरण सहकारी समितियां हैं उनके पास साढ़े तीन लाख टन बचा हुआ यह पड़ा है लेकिन किसानों को इस की भारी आवश्यकता है । इस प्रकार जो वितरण प्रणाली में दोष हैं और किसानों के साथ जो भ्रष्टाचार होता है और मिलावट होती है, इन दोषों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार कौन से कारण उपाय कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : So far as the Government of India is concerned, we do not come in the picture as far as distribution is concerned. We make bulk allotments the State Governments and the detailed distribution arrangements are expected to be made by the State Governments. But we are aware of some of the shortcomings. We have drawn the attention of the State Government to streamline the procedure for distribution.

Moreover, we have ourselves taken some positive steps in this direction by encouraging the producers, the manufacturers, themselves to have extensive distribution arrangements including extension services.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : India is primarily an agricultural country. 80 per cent of the people depend on agriculture. This policy pursued by the Government of India has resulted in failure because the farmers cannot cultivate

their lands if they do not get fertiliser. According to the statistics available, the import requirements of nitrogenous fertiliser for 1968-69 is 1.05 million tonnes, of phosphatic fertiliser 0.14 million tonnes and also of potash fertiliser 0.213 million tonnes. The reason for this is that public sector fertiliser factories in this country are not working to capacity and there are malpractices, corrupt practices and wasteful expenditure which have been pointed out and still no inquiry has been made so far as this aspect is concerned. Still we are not self-sufficient so far as fertilisers are concerned. May I know what steps the Government of India is going to take to remedy all the evils that have crept in so far as agriculture and sufficiency of fertiliser in our country is concerned?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member's question deals entirely with the production aspect. This is dealt with by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Broadly, I would say that by the end of the Fourth Plan, that is, by 1973-74, we expect that most of our requirements of nitrogenous fertilisers would be met from indigenous production. The same would apply to P_2O_5 , that is, phosphatic fertiliser. But, unfortunately, as far as potash fertiliser is concerned, we do produce it in the country because raw material is not available and we will have to continue to depend on imports and necessary arrangements have been contemplated by the Government.

श्री नाथुराम अहिरवार : क्या सरकार को पता है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने जो अभी तक कोओपरेटिव्स के ग्रू फटिलाइजर बांटती थीं न बांट कर प्राइवेट एंजिसियों के माध्यम से इसको बांटवाना शुरू कर दिया है और इसके कारण किसानों को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? अभी तक तो ये सोसाइटियां उनको कर्ज के रूप में ख़ाद दे देती थीं लेकिन अब जो प्राइवेट एंजिसियां हैं वे उन से नकद पैसे लेकर उनको फटिलाइजर देती हैं। किसानों के पास नकद पैसा देने के लिए नहीं होता है और इस वास्ते उनको परेशानी का सामना करना पड़

रहा है। उनको इस परेशानी से बचाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय करने जा रही है, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Very substantial distribution arrangements have been made by the State Governments and the cooperatives. Even some of the State Governments are also helped by way of short-term credits from the Centre so that adequate supplies are made available at various points. As I have submitted, so far as the distribution arrangements are concerned, they have to be looked into by the State Governments. But all the problems are engaging our attention. We have been drawing the attention of the State Governments to this matter.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The offtake of chemical fertiliser in this country is not encouraging, with the result that even public sector undertakings like Trombay as well as the FACT, Alwaye and Niveli, are competing with one another under cutting the price because they are unable to push through what they have produced. I do not agree with what Mr. Lakkappa has said that there is insufficiency in production. The position is that even what they have produced, they are unable to sell in the market. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India has taken into consideration the demand of this country? Will the Government reduce the import of fertilisers from foreign countries so that we can save much foreign exchange and also encourage the local production?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Broadly we do not propose to curtail the imports at the moment because we went to ensure easy availability of fertilisers. The hon. Member's point that Trombay fertilisers are not being sold is not correct. That was the situation a year earlier; he is referring to a much earlier situation. The indigenous manufacturers, those who have good marketing arrangements, are in a position to sell their products and we also want to ensure that, every season, carry-over stock is there. There should not be any difficulty as far as availability is concerned.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : He has not answered my point. About offtake

of fertilizer, I will cite one example. The Madras Government purchased materials for Rs. 20 crores and they have been unable to push them through for more than eight months. We are losing Rs. 50 lakhs by way of interest. The offtake is not encouraging. Why should he impose ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Vishwa Nath Pandey.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : प्रश्न 877 और 889 के सम्बन्ध जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे गये हैं उन से पता चलता है कि आयात के द्वारा और स्वदेशी उत्पादन के द्वारा इस देश में उर्वरकों की जो मांग है उसकी पूर्ति की जाती है। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। लेकिन यहां पर उनकी जो उर्वरकों की आवश्यकतायें हैं, वे आयात करने पर भी पूरी नहीं होती हैं और उर्वरकों की कमी अनुभव होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोओप्रेटिव सेंटर में या पब्लिक सेंटर में कोई उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का विचार सरकार कर रही है और अगर कर रही है तो किस स्थान पर और कब तक ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : A number of units in the private sector are coming up. There are also proposals under the cooperative sector. As I have already replied, by the year 1973-74, as far as nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers are concerned, we expect to meet our requirements from indigenous production.

SHRI K. M. Koushik : From the statement laid on the Table of the House, it appears that an amount of Rs. 195 crores has been budgeted as foreign exchange in 1969-70 for the import of fertilisers. As against this, I have seen a news item in some of the papers that there is export of fertilisers from our country. If that is so, how can these two things be reconciled—import on the one hand and export on the other ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The news item, if it has appeared, about export is not correct.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : दो विवरण जो दिये गये हैं उनसे ऐसा नहीं जान पड़ता है कि प्रदेशों को जो वितरण किया जाता है, उनका जो कोटा बना हुआ है वह उनकी आबादी के लिहाज से बनाया गया है या क्षेत्रफल के लिहाज से बनाया गया है या खेती के लिहाज से बनाया गया है ? अगर उन की मांग को देखते हुए यह बनाया गया है तो जिन की क्रय शक्ति कम है वे ज्यादा भ्राप से मांग भी नहीं पाते हैं। जिन प्रदेशों को कम दिया है अगर ऐसी परिस्थिति है कि उन की क्रय शक्ति कम है, तो उन की उस क्रय शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ताकि जो गरीब किसान वहां हैं वे भी उन को ले सकें ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में भ्राप कौन सी नई सुविधायें दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We worked out the allotment in consultation with the State Governments. They are based on the acreage to be taken under high-yielding varieties programmes, each crops and other intensive programme. There is no complaint from any State Government that supplies are inadequate.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। चूँकि उन की क्रय शक्ति बहुत कम है, इसलिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स भी आपसे ज्यादा नहीं मांग पाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्रय शक्ति को बढ़ाने के लिए आप कौन सी सुविधायें दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is true that as far as the poor farmers are concerned, they are obviously in difficulties. But we are making credit available to the farmers through crop loans, etc. and the hon. Member would be happy to know that the rate of consumption of fertilisers in our country during the last 3 years is very satisfactory.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्ता : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में एक एकड़ में जो पैदावार होती

है, वह बहुत कम है, हालांकि फर्टिलाइजर काफी पौपुलर है और कई प्रांतों में तो ब्लॉक में बिक रहा है। इस का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है—कि इन्टेन्सिव कल्टीवेशन का लाभ 11 परसेंट जो बड़े बड़े लैंड-लार्ड्स हैं, वे ही उठाते हैं। चाहे खाद हो, क्रेडिट फेसिलिटी हो, या जो कुछ भी आप खेती के लिये खर्च कर रहे हैं, वे 11 परसेंट लोग, जिनकी खेती टोटल कल्टीवेटेड लैंड की करीब 80 प्रतिशत है, सारा लाभ उठा लेते हैं और 63 परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके पास पांच एकड़ या उससे कम जमीनें हैं, जिनको आपकी इन सुविधाओं का कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचता है। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो 63 परसेंट लोग हैं, इन के लिये सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है, क्या इन के लिये कोई अलग से कोटा तय किया है कि इन लोगों को इतना जरूर मिलना चाहिये, या इतनी क्रेडिट फेसिलिटी जरूर मिलनी चाहिये। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं, हमने यह किया है, वह किया है, मैं इस सम्बन्ध में उन का स्पेसिफिक उत्तर चाहता हूँ ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I submit that there is no blackmarketing anywhere in the country as far as fertilisers are concerned. We have not received any complaint from the State Governments. (Interruptions)

श्री रवि राय : आप असत्य बोल रहे हैं। यह क्या सरकार है, इनको ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिये।

SHRI UMANATH : The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Morarji Desai, said that there is black-marketing in fertilisers. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order now. There may be some difficulty about that. Still let him answer. (Interruptions)

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am sorry for the misunderstanding. In fact I was submitting that there have been no complaints recently from any State Government about black-marketing. If the hon. Member draws my attention to any such information...(Interruptions).

SHRI UMANATH : You ask the Finance Minister. He said the other day on the floor of this House that there is black-marketing.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन के अन्दर कोई एक सूत्रीकरण नहीं है कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है, एक मंत्री की बात को दूसरा मंत्री काटता है, दूसरे की बात को तीसरा काटता है.....

MR. SPEAKER : You want everybody to resign immediately. How is it possible ? I have already given 20-25 minutes for this.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : किसान ब्लॉक मार्केट नहीं करता है, ये लोग झूठ बोल रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Order please. Still another 10 people want to ask question. That means only one question per day. I do not know where it will lead us.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What specific steps have been taken for the small farmers ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the small farmers are concerned, obviously I have already said that there are difficulties for the small farmers because of various other factors but the crop loan system has been introduced so that credit is made available to small farmers on the basis of the crops. They are expected to get fertilisers on the basis of crop loans and I think a number of States have taken up steps to see that through co-operatives or through manufacturers fertilisers are made available to the small farmers. If there are any difficulties, the State Governments are expected to look into that.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question No. 878. The hon. Minister may take up Question No. 879 also...

AN HON. MEMBER : Shri Bedabrata Barua is not here.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, don't worry.

Film Censorship Committee

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*878. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI YOGENCRA SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SARI P.C. ADICHAN :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Film Censorship Committee set up to examine *de-novo* the question of film censorship and its rationalisation has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be submitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship was set up only on the 16th April, 1968. It expects to submit its report by the 30th of June, 1969.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Sir, there is a saying that if you want to kill an idea, appoint a Committee. That is what seems to be happening in this Government. They appoint such Committees. They never report within the time. Even if they report, the reports come after such a long time to consider all these things, that by the time the reports come, the

reasons for which they were appointed are getting obviated. In the modern world, ideas and social values change very fast. In these days their composition of Governments also changes very fast. We don't know what purpose they will be serving. May I know from the Minister as to what were the reasons for which they have double or triple standards for censoring ? What allowed in foreign films are scissored for the Indian films and now what is scissored in Indian films are sought to be brought forward by the producers in the form of documentaries. Therefore, may I know, what your guidelines are as to what should be exhibited ? Why should there be any difference in the standards of censorship in respect of foreign and Indian films ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : For the information of the hon. Member, I would like to submit that this Committee has been set up on the recommendation and the explicit Resolution of the Rajya Sabha. Therefore, this Committee has not been set up by the Government of its own accord ; but it has been set up because the Parliament directed us to do so. Now, under Parliament's directive this Committee was set up on 28th March, 1968 ; that was done last year. The report is expected within about the months or so. No undue time is being taken on this thing. So far as the general approach to censorship is concerned, to a great extent, I am in sympathy with what my hon. friend says. It is very important that our approach to the film as a medium, positive and negative, must be in conformity with our social objectives, and our social growth. Therefore, this Committee has very wide terms of reference and, judging from the interest which people have shown in this committee, we are hoping that when its report comes in due time, we will be in a position to modify our entire approach and evolve a proper film policy.

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फिल्म सेन्सरशिप कमेटी का काम बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, यह कमेटी घटिया फिल्मों को दिखाने से रोकती है। क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सलाहकार समिति है जिसके माध्यम से भ्रष्ट आदर्श वाली फिल्मों को जनता में

प्रोत्साहन दिया जा सके ? यदि है तो क्या फिल्म डिवीजन के माध्यम से महात्मा जी के जीवन पर जो नई फिल्म बनाई गई है, उस फिल्म को गांधी शताब्दी वर्ष में हर स्कूल में निःशुल्क तथा अनिर्वाय रूप से दिखाये जाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया जायेगा ?

श्री ई० कु० गुजराल : गांधी जी के मुतालिक जो फिल्म "महात्मा" बनी है, वह फिल्म डिवीजन और गांधी सेन्टनरी कमेटी ने मिल कर बनाई है। उस की मिलकियत गांधी सेन्टनरी कमेटी के पास है। हम उन से दरखास्त कर रहे हैं कि उस के बहुत से प्रिन्टस निकाले जाएं ताकि बहुत ज्यादा जगहों पर दिखाई जा सके

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपायी : बहुत ज्यादा लम्बी है।

श्री ई० कु० गुजराल : वाजपेयी जी ने जो कहा है, वह ठीक है, वह पांच घंटे लम्बी फिल्म है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि उस का छोटा बर्शन तैयार किया जाय ताकि उस को स्कूलों और दूसरी संस्थाओं में भी दिखाया जा सके।

जहां तक जैनरल एडवाइजरी बाड़ी का ताल्लुक है, हमारा रवैया है कि जब इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आ जायगी, जोकि एक महीने में आ जाने की उम्मीद है, इस की टर्मज आफ रेफेन्स बहुत वाइड हैं, जो लोग इस में काम करने वाले हैं—पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बरज और दूसरे लोग—वे काफ़ी समझदार लोग हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि रिपोर्ट आने के बाद हमारे लिये एक नई पालिसी बनाना आसान होगा।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण और चाहती हूं। यह ठीक है कि महात्मा फिल्म बहुत

लम्बी है, लेकिन क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि एक दिन स्कूल के शिक्षा कार्य को स्थगित कर के उस फिल्म को दिखाने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

श्री ई० कु० गुजराल : जब उस के प्रिन्टस निकल आयेंगे और गांधी सेन्टनरी कमेटी यह फैसला कर देगी कि उसके कितने प्रिन्टस निकाले जाय, तब हम इसके बारे में बिचार कर लेंगे। यह तजवीज अच्छी है, प्रिन्टस के आ जाने के बाद इस पर गौर किया जा सकता है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : There was a film organised by the West Bengal United Front Government called MANUSHYA JOI JATRA the great victory march of the people, but that has been stopped by the Film Censor Board. Is the Minister aware of that fact and, if so, will he tell us why it has been stopped from screening ?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : The information at the disposal of my friend is not totally correct. The film was not made by the West Bengal Government. Our information is that it was made by some private producer and the West Bengal Government is thinking of buying it. According to the rules, it has to be submitted to the Central Film Censor Board and the Film Advisory Board in Bombay. We have not rejected it or accepted it. It is being examined by the appropriate authorities according to the normal rules.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी बताया कि पांच घण्टे की फिल्म लम्बी है इसलिए उसको कांट छांट कर छोटी बनायेंगे। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से आपके द्वारा पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा करने से क्या उस फिल्म का महत्व कम नहीं हो जायेगा ? उस फिल्म के द्वारा महात्मा गांधी के चरित्र पर जो प्रकाश डाला गया है, उस फिल्म को छोटा कर देने से फिर क्या सभी लोग उसको समझ पायेंगे ?

श्री ई० कु० गुजराल : मैं अर्ज कर दूँ कि यह गलतफहमी नहीं होनी चाहिए कि हमारा कोई प्रोग्राम ऐसा है कि उस फिल्म को काटा जाये, वह वंसी की वंसी ही रहेगी। लेकिन यह नया सुभाव अच्छा है कि कुछ और भी छोटी छोटी फिल्में बनाई जायें ताकि उनको आसानी से दिखाया जा सके।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to ask a supplementary in pursuance of of the point made by my friend Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. Why is it that we have this information and the Minister must have read it too in the paper that this documentary film was exhibited at a private showing in Calcutta a few days ago where the Regional Film Censor was present and the Minister for Information was also present and both of them approved of this film and it was reported that the certificate was going to be issued the same day or the next day. Since this report which going to set up new norms and principles has not yet been submitted, pending that is it not extraordinary procedure that, when the Regional Film Censor has approved this documentary and was about to give a certificate, it was sent to the Bombay Central Film Censor Board? I want to know who is responsible for this and what is the procedure involved? Why should such an extraordinary thing be done with this documentary film?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : I do not think that the information that the Regional Officer was going to give a certificate is correct. The Regional Officer has as referred it to Bombay for the approval of the Central Board at Bombay. It is not for us to decide politically whether a film is objectionable or not. There are certain rules and norms laid down and I think we should all subject ourselves to them till they are changed.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्यतम्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय सेंसरशिप के बाद भी फिल्म में जो आन्सीन दृश्य और दूसरी बातें रहती हैं वह रूल्स के खिलाफ हैं। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि उस को रोकने के लिये सरकार की क्या योजना है?

श्री इ. कु. गुजराल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई भी व्यक्ति आन्सीनिटी के लिये हां नहीं कह सकता है। लेकिन आन्सीनिटी क्या है, क्या नहीं है, इसके मुताल्लिक मुस्लिफ रायें हो सकती हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस के लिए एक कमेटी बनाइये।

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : इसके ऊपर एक कमेटी विचार कर रही है कि आन्सीनिटी क्या है, क्या नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विदेशों से जो फिल्में हमारे देश में आती हैं उन में बड़े भद्दे और अभद्र चित्र दिखाये जाते हैं जो कि हमारे देश में ठीक नहीं समझे जाते और न हमारी कल्चर के अनुकूल ही होते हैं। जैसे कि चुम्मा लेना। यह बड़ा अनुचित है। ... (व्यवधान) ... तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों से जो इस प्रकार की फिल्में आती हैं क्या उन को ठीक प्रकार से सेन्सर किया जायेगा?

इसके अतिरिक्त जो सिनेमा के पोस्टर्स दीवारों पर चिपकाये जाते हैं उन में बहुत से अशुचित चित्र रहते हैं जिनको लोग पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। इस प्रकार के चित्र न लगाये जायें, क्या इसको रोकने की व्यवस्था सरकार करेगी?

श्री रवि राय : कोणार्क और खजुराहो देखना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Many Members are getting inspired now. I think I may better go to the next question.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : I do not know what the hon. Member was objecting to. Was he objecting kissing as such or was he objecting screened? These are

two different things. The main point that I am trying to make is that there are certain rules and norms laid down.

So far as posters are concerned, they are the responsibility of the local authorities and not of the Central Government.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What are the rules for kissing? That was what the hon. Member was asking.

MR. SPEAKER : There are many methods.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है लेकिन हँसी-मजाक में इसके महत्व को खोया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिये हैं उन में स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं बताया है। मैं कुछ छोटे छोटे सबाल करना चाहूँगा।

1—जो कमेटी बनी है उसके टर्म्स ऐन्ड रेफ़रेन्सेज क्या हैं, वह मुस्तसिर तौर पर बतलाने की मेहरबानी करें।

2. इस कमेटी के मेम्बर कौन कौन हैं और उनकी नामजदगी का माप-दंड क्या है?

3. पिछले साल-सन 1968-69 में सेंसर बोर्ड के पास कितनी शिकायतें आईं और उनके ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : So far as the terms of reference are concerned, it is a long list of about seven terms of reference.

MR. SPEAKER : He may place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : I shall place it on the Table of the House.

So far as the number of members are concerned, out of 16 members, eight are Members of Parliament and eight are other

experts from various walks of life. If you so wish, I can place that also on the Table of the House.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : मन्त्री महोदय ने एक उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैंने पूछा था कि पिछले साल सेंसर बोर्ड की कितनी शिकायतें मिलीं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : So as the number of complaints received is concerned, I would require notice. But when an organisation like the Film Censor Board deletes some portions from the films, naturally one will get certain reports against it, and that is quite understandable.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Recently, a nice documentary was produced by Shri K. Abbas, one of our very famous producers, and it is named 'The Table of Four Cities'. This documentary portrays the different aspects of life, the pleasures and sufferings of our cities and palaces and hovels and among other things the affluent society the cities and also the stark poverty on the other side. This film has also been censored by the Censor Board and it has not been given the A certificate. I think against this an appeal was preferred to Government, and Government have not decided yet on this matter and are sitting tight over it. May I know why Government is sitting tight over it and not coming to a decision?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : Since an appeal has been preferred, we are looking into it. The Censor Board has not rejected it, but it has given it an A certificate. The appeal is on the question whether it should be given a U certificate which will make it permissible for children also to see it.

We are examining it from that angle.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Bedabrata Barua.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I understand that my main question was called along with this question. Shall I put my main question now or shall I ask a supplementary question on this question?

MR. SPEAKER : When I called the hon. Member earlier, he has absent. Now,

he may go ahead with his supplementary question on this.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The usual tendency in production of films today is the composing of a number of songs and then discovering a plot to combine those songs together, and all the plots are hackneyed plots where there is lost identity and then at the end the whole family meets. The production of such type of films cannot be prevented by the scissors of the censors. Do Government have any proposal to encourage the production of films based on grant books as they do in many countries in the East or West? Is it possible for Government to adopt any measures whereby films based on great books could be produced?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : We consider films to be the medium of public instruction and public information. Therefore, our aim and approach is that like all media, it should have maximum freedom subject to the fact that they will be in conformity with our social set up. We would like very much that our films should be made as well as they are made in other countries and their standards should improve. But we should also not ignore the fact that almost everywhere in the world wherever our films have been shown, many of our films have received recognition. I would like to mention in this connection particularly the documentary film entitled 'Ananta' which has been sold in England for £ 1100 and 50 per cent of the earnings, which is one of the highest ever earned by a foreign documentary in England.

The main point is that our approach to the problem is positive. Through the Film Finance Corporation, through the Film awards, and through training in the film institute, we are trying to influence the thinking and the methodology in this regard rather than do negative acts.

Survey of Underground Water Sources in Gujarat

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

(a) whether the Central Government have made any survey of underground water sources in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the estimated acreage likely to be irrigated in Gujarat with its underground water resources ; and

(e) the ratio of underground water in Gujarat to that in other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the Second and Third Plan periods, the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation, a subordinate Office under the Department of Agriculture, had taken up exploratory drilling in Gujarat State on 89 sites, out of which 22 proved successful and the rest were abandoned either due to poor quality of water or sub-standard discharge. The district-wise break-up of the 89 bore holes is given below :

District	Number of bores drilled	Successful	Abandoned
1	2	3	4
Kutch	22	8	14
Banaskantha	12	6	6
Mehsana	14	5	9
Jamnagar	12	...	12
Junagarh	7	...	7
Bhavnagar	4	...	4
Ahmedabad	4	1	3

1	2	3	4
Zalawad Central Saurashtra	13 1	2	11 1
Total	89	22	67

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Only a rough assessment has been made of the long-term groundwater potential for minor irrigation in the State and ultimately an area of about 3 million acres is tentatively expected to be brought under minor irrigation from groundwater resources.

(e) It is estimated that the underground water potential in Gujarat State may account for 5 per cent (round) of the total groundwater potential of the country.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : I find from the statement that :

"During the Second and Third Plan periods, the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation, a subordinate Office under the Department of Agriculture, had taken up exploratory drilling in Gujarat State on 89 sites, out of which 22 proved successful."

May I know the target for this in the Fourth Plan ?

Further, I find from the statement :

"Only a rough assessment has been made of the long-term groundwater potential for minor irrigation in the State and ultimately an area of about 3 million acres is tentatively expected to be brought under minor irrigation from groundwater resources".

May I know how long it will take to complete or fulfil the 3 million acres mark ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is very difficult to indicate the time by which

we shall be able to cover that area. During the Fourth Plan, a very large acreage out of it is expected to come under minor irrigation.

As far as the Exploratory, Tubewells Organisation's programme is concerned, financial allocations have been made and the details will be worked out in the Fourth Plan in the near future.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : I understand that a groundwater cell has been established in Gujarat. May I know what progress this cell has made and what results it has achieved ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Ground Water cell is operated by the State Government. As far as the Centre is concerned, we provide 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred by the State Government. The actual work of the cell is to explore the possibilities of underground water, to assist farmers in locating wells and suggest the distance between the different wells etc. As far as the Gujarat State is concerned, it is working very satisfactorily.

श्री महाराज सिंह मारती : चूँकि गुजरात में बड़े फ़ार्म्स की बात कोई चल नहीं रही है, नर्मदा वाला भूगड़ा तय नहीं हुआ है, तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि जो सिंचाई के लिए उनके यहाँ अन्डर ग्राउन्ड वाटर है, क्योंकि उनके यहाँ कोई बड़े बांध की स्कीम नहीं चल रही है, तो क्या सरकार जितना बड़े बांध में पैसा लगाती है उस हिसाब से अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगाकर, जब तक नर्मदा का पूरा किस्सा हल होता है, तब तक अन्डर ग्राउन्ड वाटर की पूरी तरह से निकाल सकें इस कार्य को नम्बर एक प्राथमिकता देगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Yes, we are giving first priority as far as minor irrigation works in Gujarat and elsewhere are concerned.

श्री बसवन्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो गुजरात के भूमिगत जल का सर्वेक्षण किया है,

वैसे कुछ और राज्यों का भी किया होगा, तो उसका क्या विवरण है ? और जहाँ नहर से पानी नहीं दिया जाता है वहाँ कुछ ऐसे भूमिगत जल के कूप खोदने का कोई विचार है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The main question relates to Gujarat only. As far as the other States are concerned, similar programmes are there.

श्री राम चरण : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि जहाँ पर बोरिंग करते हैं अगर वहाँ पर पानी का साधन मिल जाता है तो किसी आर्गेनाइजेशन के जरिये से कूप बनवाने का कोई प्रोबीजन है कि नहीं ? या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करेगी इस काम को ?

SHRI SHINDE : It is for the State Government actually to implement the programme.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्पीकर साहब बिल्कुल सही बात है कि गुजरात में जमीन के नीचे जो पानी है वह ट्यूब वेल के जरिये और कूपों के जरिये नीचे से ऊपर नहीं लाया जा सका। गुजरात के अलावा सारे इंडो गैजेटिक प्लेन में ग्रन्डर ग्राउन्ड वाटर है। प्रधान मंत्री जो पीछे हरियाणा में गयीं थी, वहाँ 16 हजार मुरब्बा मील इलाके में से साढ़े तेरह हजार मुरब्बा मील इलाका ऐसा है जिसमें नीचे पानी बहुत नजदीक, 14, 15 फीट पर बहुत मीठा पानी है। अगर उस पानी ट्यूब वेल के जरिये ऊपर ले आया जाय तो अकेला दिल्ली के पास पास का इलाका और हरियाणा सारे हिन्दुस्तान को खिला सकता है। तो क्या मंत्री जी के पास कोई स्कीम है जिससे उस बेहतरीन पानी के जखीरे को नीचे से ऊपर लायें, नहरों की जरूरत ही न पड़े, दरिया चलते रहें और हिन्दुस्तान में गन्ने की कमी न रहे ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The main question is confined only to Gujarat, and as far as that State is concerned, my statement fully explains the position.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में कृषि तथा लघु सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में प्रगति

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*881. **श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :**
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

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

(क) पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के चार पूर्वी जिलों में जिलावार कृषि और लघु सिंचाई के क्षेत्र में कितना कार्य किया गया है तथा इस आयोग की सिफारिशों के अनुसार इस प्रयोजन के लिये नियत राशि में से कितनी राशि इस कार्य पर व्यय की गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पटेल आयोग के प्रतिवेदन में की गई सिफारिशों को पूर्णतः क्रियान्वित करने का है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). Yes, the recommendations of the Patel Commission for the four districts viz., Azamgarh, Deoria, Jaunpur and Ghazipur were implemented. Detailed information

has not yet been received from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : एक विशेष बात है जिसकी ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़ेपन की दौड़ लग रही है। सारी दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान पिछड़ा हुआ है और पिछले 20 साल के मिस रूल के कारण हिन्दुस्तान की दौड़ में उत्तर प्रदेश पिछड़ गया है, और उत्तर प्रदेश में पूर्वी जिले पिछड़े हुए हैं और उसमें भी एक बड़ी सैड स्टोरी है, उसमें एक जिला है बस्ती जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ। पिछले पांच साल के अन्दर खास तौर पर बस्ती जिला और भी पिछड़ गया है। पटेल आयोग नियुक्त किया गया था और उसने कुछ सिफारिशों की थी चार जिलों के बारे में। मंत्री जी ने उन सिफारिशों के बारे में कहा है कि उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है और पूरी तरह इम्प्लीमेंट होंगी। लेकिन बस्ती जिले के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं किया गया। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि अगर आपने कुछ अभी तक नहीं किया है तो आगे करने की कोशिश करेंगे? पिछले चीफ़ मिनिस्टर श्रीमती सुचेता कृपलानी और के०डी०मालवीया, जो अपने को बहुत साम्यवादी और समाजवादी वतलाते थे, वहीं से संसद सदस्य थे; फिर भी कुछ नहीं हुआ है। तो क्या बस्ती जिले की कृषि योजनाओं के बारे में कुछ करने की आप कोशिश करेंगे? वहाँ पर कम से कम तीन चौथाई ट्यूब वॉल बेकार पड़े हैं, कोई किसी वजह से, कोई किसी वजह से, इस बारे में मैं आपका ध्यान विशेष तौर से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have suggested that both Basti and Balia districts should be included so that the recommendations of the Patel Commission are made applicable to them. We have requested the State Government to work out a special plan for this.

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : यह कब तक वर्क आउट हो जायेगी कृपया यह बतायें।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This is being implemented for the last two years. This year of course they will form part of the Fourth Plan formulation.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि पटेल कमीशन ने खास तौर से कुछ चीजों के ऊपर जोर दिया था। उत्तर प्रदेश के जो पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं ये हर साल सूखा से या बाढ़ से परेशान होते हैं। सिंचाई की व्यवस्था का यहाँ नितान्त अभाव है। सड़कें और यातायात की कमी है, हर तरह से पिछड़े हुए जिले हैं। एक बार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने श्री अशोक मेहता कमेटी बिठायी, कि कैसे इन इलाकों के उत्थान और विकास के लिए क्या सिफारिशें लागू की जा सकती हैं।

उस कमेटी की सिफारिशें भी नहीं लागू की गई हैं। पटेल आयोग की स्थापना केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हुई थी। राज्य सरकार को यह शिकायत है कि जो धन केन्द्रीय सरकार को देना चाहिए उन सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिये वह केन्द्रीय सरकार नहीं दे पा रही है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया था लेकिन पाकिस्तान के हमले के बाद रुपये की कमी के कारण चूँकि हमारी सुरक्षा का खर्चा बढ़ गया था इसलिए सरकार ने इस पर अमल स्थगित कर दिया था। अब मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना बन रही है तो क्या सरकार इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि सारे देश में क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन की समस्या को लेकर एक परेशानी हो रही है, असन्तोष बढ़ रहा है तो पूर्व के यह जिले जिनमें करीब पौने तीन करोड़ आबादी आती है और जो हर तरीके से पिछड़े हुए हैं क्या इन सिफारिशों को सरकार लागू करेगी और अगर नहीं लागू करेगी तो मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ

कि उत्तर प्रदेश के उन पूर्वी जिलों में भयंकर आन्दोलन इतने वेग के साथ शुरू होगा कि उस में काम करना सरकार को मुश्किल हो जायेगा तो क्या सरकार पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के लिए तत्काल कोई कदम राज्य सरकार से मिलकर उठाने की कोशिश करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We appreciate the concern of the hon. Member for the eastern UP districts, and that is why the Patel Commission was appointed, and as I have said, some special allocation of Rs. 8.5 crores was made by the Planning Commission during the last two years to implement the recommendations of the Patel Commission. Now, it has been suggested to the State Government that they should prepare a special plan of development etc., in the light of the recommendations of the Patel Commission for the eastern U. P. districts.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : It has been suggested to the State Government to implement those recommendations. I asked you specifically. The State Government has been complaining that the Central Government has not given the assistance which is enjoined upon the Central Government. I have asked whether the Central Government is prepared to discharge that part of the responsibility which is laid down for the Central Government : whether the Central Government is prepared, to advance money to the State Government.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The State has already formulated a tentative plan or proposal for the fourth Five Year Plan, and the Planning Commission is expected to take care of it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Disappearance of Wheat Bags from F. C. I. Godowns near Ahmedabad

*871. **DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 2,300 bags

of wheat valued at nearly 2 lakhs of rupees disappeared from the godowns of the Food Corporation of India near Ahmedabad during the month of October, 1968 ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted into the matter ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and the nature of action taken against the persons concerned in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is being investigated by the State Police and Central Bureau of Investigation and their investigations have not yet been completed. The owner of the godown, the Regional Manager incharge were arrested by the State Police. Four officials including the Regional Manager Incharge have also been placed under suspension.

Exhaustion of Underground Water in Mensana District, Gujarat

*872. **SHRI R. K. AMIN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the underground water in Mehsana District of Gujarat State has gone deeper and due to shortage of rains there has been rapid exhaustion of underground water ;

(b) if so, whether the Gujarat Government have prepared any plans for the use of water resources of Gujarat State and sent it to the Central Government for approval ;

(c) whether the Gujarat Government have also asked for early implementation of

Narmada and Mahi irrigation projects to save the situation ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

(b) Five.

(c) Rs. 14.97 lakhs for 1967-68.

(d) Four.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A depression has been observed in the regional water table in Parts of Mehsana due to limited recharge to the aquifer.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Mahi project is already under implementation. Efforts are being made to resolve the Narmada dispute early by negotiation, failing which recourse to adjudication has to be taken.

Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.

*873. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised capital of the Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd .,

(b) the number of bakeries run by the Company ;

(c) the total turn-over of the Company during the last financial year ; and

(d) the number of bakeries under construction by the Modern Bakeries (India) Limited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Rs. 1 crore.

Anti-Indian Propaganda By Peking Radio

1874. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Peking Radio has a special daily broadcast programme for the Indian people and whether such programme includes regular features of vitriolic attack on India's democracy ;

(b) if so, the basic theme and object of such anti-Indian propaganda by China ; and

(c) whether the All India Radio broadcasts any programme for the Chinese people inside China and therein includes features to counter anti-Indian propaganda by the Peking Radio ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Propaganda by China attacks India's economic, political and social programmes and minimises India's democratic achievements in different fields.

(c) Yes, Sir. AIR's external services include daily service in Cantonese and Kuoyu of one hour's duration.

Digging of Irrigation Wells

*876. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any machinery to assist the peasants to locate the availability of ground water to dig irrigation wells ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) . A Statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

With a view to carrying out surveys to delineate groundwater worthy areas which may not contain enough groundwater potential to justify investigation through the Central Exploratory Tubewells Organization, but may yet offer for groundwater extraction through dug-wells, dug-cum-bore wells and shallow tubewells, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for groundwater survey and investigations was initiated in the year 1966-67. The main objectives of the schemes were as follows :

- (i) Providing technical guidance to the cultivators in such matters as (i) type, safe spacing of dug-wells/tubewells ; (ii) scope, type and manner of boring and deepening of the dug-wells for augmenting their discharges ; (iii) selection of suitable water lifting appliances for installation of wells ; and
- (ii) regulating construction of wells/tubewells so that there is no undue risk of over-draft and failure of the wells.

This programme envisaged setting up of groundwater cells in the States to collect and collate groundwater data from various sources and serve the immediate needs of the groundwater development programme in the States by providing various important guidelines regarding silting, drilling, and spacing of wells/tubewells etc. Several States like Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maha-

rashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan have already set up their groundwater cells and the other States are in the process of doing so.

Quality of Indian Films

*879. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian films, in their theme and presentative compare favourably with films produced in the West and U.S.S.R.

(b) if not, the steps which have been taken to improve the quality of Indian films ; and

(c) the results achieved so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Every film whether produced in India or abroad has naturally its own theme and manner and quality of presentation. Therefore, a generalised comparison between Indian films and films produced in different countries in the West and in USSR will not be appropriate. The best Indian films compare favourably with and the best film produced in the West and the USSR and those have received international recognition at several Film Festivals.

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

Unemployed Agricultural Labour

*882. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to take any measures to provide

employment to the partly unemployed labour working in agricultural fields ; and

(b) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out the number of wholly and partly unemployed agricultural labour in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Partly unemployed labour working in agricultural fields would benefit from various programmes of agricultural development proposed to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) Data relating to the number of days of employment and unemployment of members of Agricultural labour households during a year were collected in the course of two Agricultural Labour Enquiries (1950-51 and 1956-57) and the Rural Labour Enquiry (1964-65)

Agricultural Loans to Farmers

*883. SHRIMATI ILA PAL CHOUHURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for providing long-term agricultural loans to farmers throughout the country has been recently finalised :

(b) if so, details of the proposal with particular reference to (i) the conditions on which the loans will be granted : (ii) the total amount to be given to each farmer, (iii) rate of interest on the loans and (iv) repayment procedure ; and

(c) when it is likely to be executed ?

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

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

भैंसों औ नस्ल सुधारने की योजनायें

*884. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या स्लाख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व क्री कुल भैंसों में से 50 प्रतिशत भारत में हैं और विदेशों में भूरी भैंसों की बहुत मांग है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन की नस्ल के सुधार के लिये क्या योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ग) क्या तामिनाडु अथवा आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भैंसों की नस्ल सुधारने के केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका श्रौरा क्या है?

स्लाख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) फूड एण्ड एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन इयर बुक, 1957 के अनुसार विश्व में भैंसों की कुल संख्या का 43.73 प्रतिशत भारत में है। किसी भी देश ने विशिष्ट रूप से भूरी भैंसों की मांग नहीं की है। फिर भी गत वर्ष 20 मुररा भैंसे इंडोनेशिया और 175 ऐसी भैंसें नेपाल को निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी गई।

(ख) निम्न पशु विकास योजना में जिन में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ भैंसों की नस्ल सुधार भी सम्मिलित है चतुर्थ योजना में यथा-वत जारी रहेंगी :—

- (1) आदर्श ग्राम योजना ।
- (2) सघन पशु विकास योजना ।
- (3) नगरीय और उप-नगरीय क्षेत्रों में कृत्रिम और गर्भाधान केन्द्रों की स्थापना ।
- (4) भैंस प्रजनन और सांड पालन फार्म
- (5) बछड़ा पालन योजना ।
- (6) सन्तति परीक्षण योजना ।
- (7) आहार और चारा विकास योजनाएँ
- (8) राज्य पशुधन फार्मों का विस्तार व उन्हें सशक्त बनाना ।
- (9) पशु प्रदर्शनियाँ और दुग्ध-उत्पादन प्रतियोगिताएँ ।

उपरोक्त के अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्मों की स्थापना की केन्द्र द्वारा प्रशासित एक योजना के अन्तर्गत सुर्ती नस्ल की भैंसों के वैज्ञानिक प्रजनन के लिये गुजरात राज्य अंकलेश्वर में एक फार्म की स्वीकृती दी गई है मुरारा नस्ल की भैंसों के लिये इसी प्रकार के एक दूसरे फार्म की स्थापना विचाराधीन है। इस के साथ ही, राज्यों में भी अनेक फार्म चलाये जा रहे हैं, जिनमें भैंसों के अनेक बड़े बड़े झुंड रखे जाते हैं।

(ग) और (घ) क्षेत्र निर्वाचन दल के प्रतिवेदन की प्राप्ति के उपरान्त तामिलनाडु या आन्ध्र प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय भैंस प्रजनन फार्म की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किया जायेगा, जिसके शीघ्र ही प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

राजस्थान में स्लाघान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए इजरायल के विशेषज्ञों से परामर्श

*885. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या स्लाघ, तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में स्लाघान्न का

का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये इजरायल के कृषि विशेषज्ञों से कभी परामर्श लिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उस देश ने राजस्थान को उपजाऊ क्षेत्र बनाने के लिये स्वयं पहल करके भारत सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में उस देश के विशेषज्ञों के अनुभव का उमयौग हमारे हित के लिये कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

स्लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) तथा (ख). जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Employees State Insurance Corporation

*886. SHRI D.R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Employees State Insurance Corporation has proper rules of staff recruitment for officers and ministerial posts, for purchase, contracts and sales ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Recruitment to various ministerial and officers' posts in the Employees' State Insurance Corporation is made in accordance with the Employees State Insurance Corporation (Recruitment) Regulations, 1965 published in the Gazette of India dated 3.4.1965. Since the publication of the Recruitment Regulations in the Gazette, some new posts have been sanctioned and the Recruitment Regulations for these posts are under preparation.

As regards rules for purchases, contracts; and sales, the Corporation is following the Government of India rules and procedures.

(c) Does not arise.

भाण्डागारों का निर्माण

*887. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री मोलूह प्रसाद :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 19 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5099 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 25,000 मीटरी टन की क्षमता वाले भाण्डागारों में से, जिनका निर्माण हो चुका है और 9'65 लाख मीटरी टन की क्षमता वाले भाण्डागारों में से, जिनका निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है कितने भाण्डागार उत्पादक क्षेत्र में तथा कितने अनाज उत्पादन करने वाले क्षेत्रों में हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर भारत के किसानों को अपनी उपज को मंडियों में लाने में बहुत कठिनाई होती है और मंडियों में व्यापारियों द्वारा उनका शोषण किया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार नगरों की बजाये गांवों में गोदाम बनाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ? खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) कुल मिला कर 145 केन्द्रों पर निमाण कार्य की स्वीकृति दी गई है। शुरू किया गया है। इनमें से 6'93 लाख मोटरी टन क्षमता के लगभग 105 केन्द्र उत्पादन करने वाले क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं और शेष अन्य क्षेत्रों, शहरों में है जहां खपत बहुत अधिक है।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम का यह अनुभव है कि किसान आमतौर पर अच्छे दाम कमाने की आशा में निकटतम मंडी में अपनी पैदावार ले जाने में तरजीह देते हैं। पिछले वर्ष विशेषतया उत्तर प्रदेश से शिकायतें मिली थीं कि व्यापारी किसानों किसानों का शोषण कर रहे थे। तथापि, भारतीय खाद्य निगम और राज्य सरकार तथा सहकारी संघ जैसी अन्य अधिप्राप्ति एजेंसियों ने अपने खरीद कार्य तेज कर दिए हैं ताकि उत्पादकों को अच्छे दाम दिए जा सकें और व्यापारियों द्वारा उनके शोषण की कोई गुंजाइश न रहे। भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने कुछेक केन्द्रों पर काश्तकारों से सीधे अनाज की खरीदारी करने के भी प्रबन्ध किए हैं।

(ग) और (घ). उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर की दृष्टि में सरकार के लिए गांवों में गोदाम बनवाना आवश्यक नहीं है। अधिप्राप्ति अनाजों को इकट्ठा करने और उनका भण्डारण करने तथा बफर स्टॉक का भण्डारण करने के लिए भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदाम 5000 मीटरी टन भण्डारण स्थान तक के बड़े यूनिट होते हैं। अतः अपेक्षाकृत छोटे यूनिट अलाभकर होंगे। तथापि, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और

मंडी स्तर पर किसानों को अनाज का भण्डारण करने की सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए सहकारी समितियों को गोंदाम बनवाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

**मेहतरों तथा सफाई कर्मचारियों के लिए
श्रमिक अधिकार**

*888 श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री राम चरण :

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

(क) क्या मेहतरों और सफाई कर्मचारियों को फ़ैक्टरी मजदूरों की भांति अधिकार देने के किन्हीं प्रस्तावों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार राज्य सरकारों को यह सलाह देने पर विचार कर रही है कि वे नगरपालिकाओं की गन्दगी और कूड़े की बिक्री से होने वाली आय में से इन कर्मचारियों को बोनस दें; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का राज्य सरकारों को यह सलाह देने का विचार है कि वे इनकी रहन-सहन की हालत में सुधार करने हेतु, उनके लिए क्वार्टर बनाने के लिए नगर पालिकाओं को पर्याप्त अनुदान दें ?

**श्रम और रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मागवत झा आजाद) :**

(क) औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के उपबन्ध नगरपालिकाओं द्वारा नियोजित

मेहतरों और सफाई कर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं होते।

(ख) बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 के उपबन्ध स्थानीय प्राधिकरणों द्वारा नियोजित कर्मचारियों पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

(ग) पिछले वर्गों के कल्याण से सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय कार्य क्रम के अन्तर्गत, राज्य सरकारों को मेहतरों तथा सफाई कर्मचारियों की कार्य करने और रहन सहन की दशाओं में सुधार करने के लिए सहायक अनुदान दिये जाते हैं। यह योजना अन्य बातों के साथ, मेहतरों तथा सफाई कर्मचारियों, चर्मकारों व चमड़ा उतारने वालों को महान बनाने के लिए उपदान देती है और अनुसूचित जातियों के उन सदस्यों के लिए मकानों की जगहों की व्यवस्था करते हैं जो (क) अस्वच्छ कार्य में लगे हों और (ख) जो भूमिहीन श्रमिक हैं। जहाँ तक शहरी क्षेत्रों के उन मेहतरों तथा सफाई कर्मचारियों के मकानों का सम्बन्ध है, जो गन्दी बस्ती हटाओ योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते, सामाजिक कल्याण विभाग द्वारा उन्हें 75 प्रतिशत का उपदान दिया जाता है।

Postal Rates for Newspapers

*890. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the small newspapers publishers are satisfied with the change in postal rates for newspapers which Government have accepted ; and

(b) if not, what are their demands and the difficulties in accepting them ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARYAN SINHA) : (a) No, Sir ; it is not possible to expect that they will welcome any increase in the postage rate.

(b) Their demand is generally for a reduction in the postage rate particularly for newspapers weighing less than 60 grams. This matter however, is under serious consideration of the Government.

आसाम और दार्जिलिंग में आई बाढ़ों में लकड़ी आदि का बह कर पाकिस्तान चले जाना

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर और अक्टूबर, 1968 में आसाम और दार्जिलिंग में आई बाढ़ों में भारत की बहुमूल्य लकड़ी और असेनिक तथा सैनिक ट्रक बह कर पाकिस्तान चले गये थे ।

(ख) बह कर पाकिस्तान चली गई लकड़ी तथा अन्य वस्तुओं का अनुमानित मूल्य कितना था ; और

(ग) उनको वापिस लेने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) पता चला है कि सितम्बर और अक्टूबर 1968 में दार्जिलिंग में आई बाढ़ में कुल लकड़ी और सैना के 10 ट्रक बह गये थे । आसाम में कोई हानि होने होने की सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

(ख) लगभग 5 लाख रुपये ।

(ग) यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि बाढ़ का पानी इस सामान को बहा कर पाकिस्तान ले गया ।

Growing of 'Lathyrus Sativa' Dal

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of cases of paralysis has shown a rapid increase in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, as a result of growing 'Lathyrus Sativa', a kind of dal and if so, by how much.

(b) the total acreage where this crop is grown, State-wise ;

(c) the reason why the farmers are allowed to grow this crop despite the paralysis the dal is known to cause ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute is likely to evolve a non-poisonous variety of 'Lathyrus Sativa', with the help of the U.S. Government ;

(e) if so, when and the share of the U.S. Government towards this research project ; and

(f) in view of the paralysis it has caused to thousands of villagers for years, whether Government will consider an immediate ban on the growth of this crop and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No information is available to indicate that the number of cases of paralysis has shown a rapid increase in

the different States as a result of growing *Lathyrus Sativus*.

(b) Bihar	935,000 hectares.
Madhya Pradesh	694,000 „
West Bengal	200,000 „
Maharashtra	157,000 „
Assam	7,000 „
Gujarat	165,000 „
Andhra Pradesh	Not available

(c) In spite of attempts made in the past to discourage cultivation of *Khesari dal (Lathyrus sativus)* farmers continue to grow it because it is a hardy crop growing even in adverse climatic conditions and it gives good yields of grain and fodder with minimum of cultivation. It does well under drought conditions in low lying areas and even when the clayey padey soils have dried up almost completely.

(d) The Indian Agricultural Research Institute is conducting research for selecting varieties of *Lathyrus sativus* which are either relatively free from or have very low contents of, the neurotoxic chemical responsible for lathyrism. Some lines of *Lathyrus sativus* have already been identified which almost do not possess this neurotoxic chemical. This work is not being carried out with the help of U.S. Government but is being done by the Institute on its own.

(e) The question of U.S. Government sharing the expenditure does not arise. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute is already doing this work on its own and hopes to release the new varieties of *Khesari*, free from the neurotoxic chemical, after the field tests are over.

(1) Since the discovery of the nature of the toxin in these seeds the first obvious suggestion made to the Government was to totally ban the cultivation of this crop. However, several practical

considerations, of which the following are the most important, have weighed in the Government decision to drop this extreme steps.

(1) a total ban on the crop without adequate facilities for growing alternate crops would jeopardise the agriculture and dietary pattern of the region.

(2) the seeds of *Khesari* are fairly good source of protein (28 per cent)

(3) The Nutrition Research Laboratories at Hyderabad have evolved a simple method by which the toxin in the seeds could be removed. The neurotoxic chemical principle is soluble in water. Therefore, if the *dal* is soaked overnight in water and the liquid is thrown away, the *dal* could be cooked and eaten without any harmful effect.

Preservation of Wild Life

*893 DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any statistics have been taken recently to show whether the precautionary steps taken to preserve the wild life have yielded good results ; and

(b) if so, how those statistics compare in the period of last three years showing the upward or downward trend in respect of Gir Lions, Kashmir Stag, Chittals Black Bucks, Chinkara etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Centres for Development of Rural Committee

*894. SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up 40 Centres of growth in different parts of the country in the Fourth Plan to give a fillip to the development of rural communities ;

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

(c) how far these proposed centres of growth will help the rural communities ; and

(d) what is the total expenditure involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) Under a scheme called 'Pilot Projects for Viable Rural Committees' it was originally proposed to start 40 pilot projects in the different States and Union Territories for identifying potential growth centres and promoting their growth ; consistent with the likely resource availability during the coming Plan period, however, only 20 such projects are now proposed to be started. The scheme, which has been redesignated as 'Pilot Projects for Integrated Area Development' by the planning Commission, is awaiting final clearance.

(b) The scheme seeks to give a planned direction to the emergence of growth centres, with clusters of villages around them in selected areas, and study the growth factors that enable rural communities to pick up viability. It envisages field investigation and experimental research for perfecting the methodology to identify emerging

growth centres and delineate associate villages around them in terms of an area with an economic base and a population sufficiently large to support a range of economic and social services. Based on the field investigation, an attempt will be made to provide the needed social and economic infra-structure in these areas through community support and action on the one hand, and coordinated convergence of plan and non-plan resources on the other ; any crucial gaps still left in the infra-structure would be met, to the extent possible, with the help of funds earmarked under the scheme for the purpose.

(c) The objective of the scheme is to study the factors and processes involved in co-ordinated area development around growth centres with support of viable rural communities.

(d) Besides the other relevant resources that may become available, an expenditure of Rs. 145 lakhs is anticipated under the scheme over the Fourth Plan period.

Asian Labour Ministers' Conference

*895. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI MANGALATHU-
MADAM :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of Asian Labour Ministers was held on the 28th January, 1969 ;

(b) if so, how many countries participated therein ;

(c) the subjects discussed and Indian contribution thereto and the decisions arrived at ; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, the Conference was held at New Delhi from 28th to 31st January, 1969.

(b) Fourteen countries including India. The International Labour Organisation was also represented at the Conference.

(c) The subjects discussed were :

(i) Laws and Practices relating to Trade Unions, Industrial Relations and Wage Determination ;

(ii) Technical Cooperation within the Asian Region with special reference to Labour and Technical Training ; and

(iii) Obligations of ILO Membership and ILO's Role in Asia.

The Conference adopted four Declarations concerning :—

(i) Trade Unions and Industrial Relations ;

(ii) Technical Cooperation within the Asian Region ;

(iii) Asian Manpower Plan ; and

(iv) The International Labour Organisation.

The Government of India undertook Secretariat work for the Conference and also extended hospitality to the delegations.

(d) The declarations will be taken note of, in framing Government's policy in respect of matters covered by them.

Sugar Production

*896. SHRI VISHWA NATH

PANDEY :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICUL-

TURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total sugar production in 1967-68 State-wise and the latest recovery of various sugar factories, State-wise ;

(b) whether there has been any shortfall as indicated by latest recovery of sugar as compared to 1967-68 and if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) how much sugar Government require for internal consumption and for export purposes ; and

(d) the future programme drawn up so far for increasing sugar production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*placed in Library See No. LT—602/69*]

(b) No, Sir. The production of sugar in 1968-69 so far has exceeded the total production of sugar in 1967-68.

(c) A precise figure of requirement for internal consumption cannot be given. However, a quantity of 25 lakh tonnes is likely to be released for internal consumption during 1968-69. A quantity of about 1.00 lakh tonnes of sugar is likely to be required for export purposes.

(d) The policy of partial decontrol has been adopted to increase sugar production. It is proposed to provide for reasonably attractive price for sugarcane, extension services to improve productivity in the fields of the factories and adequate capacity for crushing the expending production of sugarcane.

Delay in putting through Trunk Calls in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay

*897. SHRI R. V. NAIK :
SHRI S. P. RAMA -
MOORTHY :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the Times of India, dated the 16th January, 1969 to the effect that maternity leave to Telephone Operators is a major factor of delays in putting through trunk calls at the Exchanges in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the delays in putting the trunk calls cost the Telephone Department a huge sum of money each day; and

(c) what action Government are taking in this respect to set things right ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes; but the grant of maternity leave to lady Telephone Operators is not a major factor causing delays in putting through trunk calls at Exchanges in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. The percentage of absenteeism due to maternity leave is of the order of 2½ and 5% only.

(b) The delay in putting through trunk calls due to shortage of operators resulting from maternity leave necessitating cancellation of Trunk Calls does involve some amount of loss which cannot be separately computed.

(c) No action can be taken as the grant of maternity leave cannot be refused

as it is one of the established types of leave admissible to female employees.

Commercial Broadcast From A. I. R. Delhi

*898. SHRI MANIBHAI
J. PATEL :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether applications have been invited from the commercial firms for commercial broadcasts from the Delhi Station of All India Radio ; and

(b) the rates fixed or proposed to be fixed in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Rate Card for Commercial Broadcasting Service from Delhi is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-603/69*].

Training of Fishery Personnel in Peru

*899. SHRI B. K. DASCAOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has received any offer from Peru for the training of fishery personnel in Peruvian fish-meal plants and for providing other assistance in this regard ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No specific offer from Peru for the training of personnel in Peruvian fishmeal plants has been received from the Food and Agriculture Organisation indicates that Peru would be willing to offer its experience and know-how in fish-meal production to countries bordering the Indian Ocean.

(b) Detailed information will be obtained and the matter examined.

बेगूसराय (मुंगेर, बिहार) में टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ताओं की कठिनाइयाँ

* 900. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टेलीफोन प्रयोक्ता संघ, बेगूसराय (मुंगेर, बिहार) ने 9 सितम्बर, 1968 को पास किये गये अपने एक प्रस्ताव के द्वारा बिहार सर्किल के डाक तथा तार अधिकारियों से अपनी कुछ कठिनाइयाँ दूर करने के लिए अनुरोध किया था :

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रस्ताव में उल्लिखित कठिनाइयों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह): (क) जी हाँ, महानि-

देशक डाक-तार को प्रस्ताव की एक प्रति 21-9-1968 को भेजी गई थी।

(ख) उक्त प्रस्ताव में ये मांगे रखी गई थी।

(1) बेगूसराय एक्सचेंज से पटना तक स्वचल डायलिंग ट्रंक परिचय की व्यवस्था करना। (2) बेगूसराय एक्सचेंज से कलकत्ता, मुजफ्फरपुर और मुंगेर तक सीधे टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था करना। (3) बेगूसराय और बरौनी टाउनशिप के बीच एक टेलीफोन लाइन की व्यवस्था करना।

प्रस्ताव में (1) दोषपूर्ण टेलीफोन की डोरियों (2) नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के देने में देरी और (3) बेगूसराय से ट्रंक कालें प्राप्त होने में विलम्ब संबन्धी कठिनाइयों का उल्लेख है।

(ग) जो उपाय बरते गये हैं और जो किए जा रहे हैं, वे निम्नलिखित प्रकार के हैं।

(घ) चूंकि बेगूसराय पटना से भलीभांति जुड़ा हुआ है अतएव यहां डायलिंग परिपथ की व्यवस्था करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। बेगूसराय से कलकत्ता, मुजफ्फरपुर और मुंगेर के लिए ट्रंक परियात बहुत कम होने के कारण इन जगहों के लिए सीधे कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। बेगूसराय को आयल रिफाइनरी के बरौनी टाउनशिप पी० बी० एक्स० से जोड़ने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है। जहां कहीं भी दोषपूर्ण टेलीफोन डोरियों का पता चला है उनको बदल दिया गया है। बेगूसराय एक्सचेंज में तकनीकी रखरखाव पर और ज्यादा निगरानी रखने के लिए कहा गया है। बेगूसराय पर 7 नये कनेक्शन दिए हैं और 20 और कनेक्शन देने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है। जब

अतिरिक्त भूमिगत केबिल डाल दिये जाएंगे तो और अधिक कनेक्शन दे दिये जायेंगे। करचल एक्सचेंज को स्वचल एक्सचेंज में बदलने की भी योजना है। ट्रंक कालोंमें होने वाला विलम्ब सामान्य है।

Foodgrains Godowns in Madhya Pradesh

5153. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of foodgrains godowns in Madhya Pradesh, their locations and total capacity of storage;

(b) whether any improvements have been made or designed in foodgrain storage godowns and if so, the salient features of such improvements ;

(c) the number of improved storage structures proposed to be constructed in Madhya Pradesh in the near future with their capacity and locations ;

(d) whether any demonstrations of modern technology of storage have been given in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(e) if so, when, how many and where and if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(a) All the foodgrain godowns belonging to the Food Department have since been transferred to the Food Corporation of India. The Food Corporation of India have at present owned godowns at Raipur, Dhamtari, Bilaspur and Bhopal of a total storage capacity of 45,900 tonnes. Besides this, the Food Corporation of India have also hired godowns at 123 centres in Madhya Pradesh of a total storage capacity of 2,14,740 tonnes.

(b) Improvements have been made in the owned godowns. These comprise

making the godowns rat, damp and white-ant proof. Further, aeration arrangements in these godowns are controllable, thereby enabling fumigation of the entire godown and also maintaining the stocks in proper condition.

(c) Improved storage structures are proposed to be constructed in Madhya Pradesh in the near future at 14 centres, viz., Dhamtari, Raigarh, Satna, Ratlam, Vidisha, Tikamgarh, Ashoknagar, Bagnahra, Indore, Durg, Gwalior, Raipur, Bilaspur, Jabalpur of a total storage capacity of one lakh tonnes.

(d) and (e). A project has been undertaken for construction of silos at 4 important centres and small metal bins at about 100 centres. In addition, training programme and programme of setting up larger number of metal bins for the use of the farmers are under consideration. As regards location of these demonstration units, a decision will be taken by the Apex Marketing Society in consultation with the State Government shortly.

Accidents On Live High Voltage Transmitters

5154. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents caused to All India Radio mechanics during the last two years while working on live high voltage transmitters to keep the programmes going on with the names of persons who died or were injured, the date when and the station where these accidents occurred and the amount of compensation paid in each case ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that safety equipment and tools provided are

in rotten condition and lend no protection at all of the nature of work done by them ;

(c) the salient features of the memorandum submitted by the Federation of A.I.R. employees and the reaction of Government ;

(d) the practical steps taken by Government to safeguard the lives of workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT—604 /69*] No Mechanic in All India Radio is asked to work on high electric voltages ; where it becomes necessary to work on equipment, the relevant provisions of the Indian Electricity Rules are observed and guidance of Senior Supervisory Staff is given.

(b) No, Sir.

(c). A statement containing the points raised by the AIR Technical Employees Association in their letter dated 27.3.68 and views of the Government as explained to the members of the Association is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library Sec. No. LT—604/69*].

(d). Adequate safety equipment and measures for the protection of AIR personnel are always provided.

Collection of Entertainment Tax

5155. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of entertainment Tax collected annually from the Indian Film Industry during the last three years ;

(b) the amount of excise duty collected annually on raw films and photo goods required by the Indian Film Industry during the last three years ;

(c) the help given by Government to the Indian Film Industry by way of finance or relief on excise duty during the last three years ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS : (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Resettlement of Refugees in Indian Islands

5156. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for rehabilitating and settlement of refugees from East Pakistan and from other countries in about 1,300, islands in India's territorial waters ;

(b) if so, the details of the islands which are big enough to be used for the purpose ; and other details of the said rehabilitation scheme ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A programme of accelerated development of the Union Territory of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been approved by Government. The number of known islands comprising this Union Territory is 348.

(b) The programme of development covers the following islands to begin with ; the area of these islands is indicated against each :—

Name of the Island Area in sq. miles

Middle Andaman	592.9
South Andaman	520.4
Neil Island	7.0
Little Andaman	282.4
Katchal	67.3
Great Nicobar	403.3

A team of experts drawn from various Departments/Ministries of the Government of India was constituted in 1965 to advise the Government on the lines on which these islands can be developed under the accelerated development programme subsequently approved by Government. This Report, copies of which are available in the Library of the Parliament, gives details of, and lays down the guidelines for, the programme of development. Based on the recommendations of the team of experts, schemes have already been approved for clearing an area of 2050 acres of forest land at Betapur in Middle Andaman island and another area of 2,000 acres in Neil island and 339 and 86 families of East Pakistan migrants respectively have already been settled on those lands. A batch of 84 more families of East Pakistan migrants is proposed to be settled in Neil island in the current agricultural season.

In South Andaman island, a Research-cum-Development Rubber Plantation over an area of 500 acres of former forest land, which have been cleared, has been established. 37 families of Burma repatriates are earning wages in this project. 150 acres of land have been cleared in Katchal island and have been planted with rubber seedlings. According to the present programme, another 265 acres will be planted in the current planting season. Eventually, this rubber plantation will cover an area of 6,000 acres and will give employment to 1,200 families of repatriates from Ceylon.

Part of a tractor unit of the Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation has been shifted to the Little Andaman island where

it has commenced the work of clearing being drawn up for this island.

The Andaman and Nicobar islands have good prospects for fisheries development. A scheme for establishing fisheries has been formulated and will shortly be launched.

With a view to improving facilities of communication between the islands and the mainland and also between the islands themselves, which a prerequisite to the development of these islands, the number of ships carrying freight as well as passengers from the mainland to the islands and between the islands has been augmented. Jetties and other embarkation and disembarkation facilities are also being built and are in various stages of completion.

To make use of the rich timber wealth of these islands, it is contemplated to set up a number of saw mills and plywood factories of medium sizes. In addition, cottage industries, which will make use of forest products including timber, are also in view. These will also give employment to migrants and repatriates.

(c) Does not arise.

Scheduled Caste/Tribe Officers in Delhi Milk Scheme

5157. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many gazetted officers from Scheduled Castes/Tribes have been taken in Delhi Milk Scheme so far ; and

(b) their percentage to the total Gazetted vacancies ; and

(c) the steps being taken in future so as to give them full representation in Delhi Milk Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 2 (Two)

(b) Out of a total of 64 sanctioned posts of gazetted officers in Delhi Milk Scheme, 36 posts are required to be filled by transfer/deputation and promotion and 28 posts are required to be filled by direct recruitment through the Union Public Service Commission, to which reservation orders in respect of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are normally applicable. Out of these 28 posts six posts are lying vacant. The percentage of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates appointed in D.M.S. to the posts filled up by direct recruitment works out to 9.1.

(c) In all requisitions sent to the Union Public Service Commission through whom direct requirement to gazetted posts the D.M.S. is made, an indication whether a post is reserved for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates is always given. Efforts are thus already being made to give representation to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Rice Supply to Madhya Pradesh

5158. SHRI G.C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice allocated to Madhya Pradesh during the period from January 1965 to December, 1968 ;

(b) the total supply of rice during the same period ; and

(c) the reason for the shortfall in supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c) . Madhya Pradesh is surplus in rice. No rice was allotted to Madhya Pradesh from outside the State during the period January, 1965 to December 1968. Of the rice procured in the State locally, such quantities as were required for local distribution were utilized within the State and only the balance was exported to other States.

Test Boring Exploration in Surguja District M.P.

5159. SHRI G.C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government have requested the Central Government to accord sanction for test bore exploration in the Surguja District at an estimated cost of Rs. 21000 in order to find out sub-terranean water in view of the fact that water yield in the existing wells has been found scanty and an underground water survey also did not share any possibility of well irrigation in that area ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon uptill now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Rehabilitation sanctioned in May 1967 a scheme for re-settlement of 100 families of new migrant refugees from East Pakistan in Surguja District under the Garden Colony Scheme for displaced persons. The Government of Madhya Pradesh requested the Ministry of Rehabilitation in July, 1968 to accord sanction for test bore exploration in that district at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,000 in view of the fact that the yield from open wells was scanty and in-sufficient for irrigation purposes. The State Government was requested by the Ministry of Rehabilitation to indicate the progress made in the implementation of the scheme of resettlement already sanctioned by it. The Government of Madhya Pradesh reported that the refugees families were not willing to settle down under the above mentioned scheme. The proposal of the State Government for construction of a tubewell at a cost of Rs. 21,000 was not, therefore, pursued further.

Accident in Industries and Mines

5160. SHRI CHANDKA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR

AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of accidents that took place in the manufacturing industries and in the mines (separately in Public Sectors and Private Sector) during the period 1966-68, year-wise ;

(b) the number among them that proved fatal, that resulted in permanent disablement, and that resulted in temporary disablement, year-wise and industry-wise, separately for public and private sectors respectively ;

(c) the number of cases in which the disablement was due to occupational diseases, year-wise in each industry and the number of such cases, disease-wise ; and

(d) the number of cases in which disablement compensation was paid, year-wise and industry-wise, together with amount in rupees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d) . The subject matter of the Question relates mostly to the State sphere. However, a Statement giving the available information on cases of employment injuries is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-605/69]. Figures are not available separately in respect of the Public Sector and Private Sector.

Model Promotion Procedure

5161. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Model Promotion Procedure has been evolved by this Ministry to be followed by the managements of all public sector undertakings for their guidance ; and

(b) whether a copy of it would be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A sub-Committee set up at a meeting of the Head of Public Sector Undertakings has evolved a set of Model Principles to be followed when ordering promotion of industrial workers in Public Sector Undertakings. These Model Principles have been communicated to all public sector undertakings and for their guidance.

(b) A copy is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-606/69].

Mines Fatigue Committee

5162. SHRI CHANDRA SHAKAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the details of working and progress of the Mines Fatigue Committee since its inception ;

(b) whether such a Committee is also being contemplated for the manufacturing industries in private and public sectors with a view to study problems of fatigue among the workers ; and

(c) when such a committee is likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) On the recommendation of the Conference on Safety in Mines (1958-59), a Committee of Experts was set up in October, 1959, to carry out systematic investigations into the fatigue factor in mines. The Committee was composed of Chief Medical Officers drawn from the mining industry with the Chief Inspector of Mines as its Chairman. It drew up a plan of work and completed all preliminaries connected therewith, but progress was held up by the inability to recruit a Pathologist-cum-physiologist. Ultimately, the services

of an I. L. O. Expert were secured for nine months in June, 1965. This Expert carried out investigations in one coal mine and in one gold mine. He also trained the staff of the Industrial Hygiene Section of the Directorate General of Mines Safety to carry out future investigations. From 1965, to date, investigations in 7 coal mines have been completed. Investigations at the 8th Colliery is continuing. Altogether, 21 coal mines and 10 non-coal mines have been selected for investigation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Irrigation Facilities to the Agriculturists
Affected by the Extension of
Bag-Dogara Airport**

5163. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Irrigation facilities to the lands of a number of agriculturists of Darjeeling have been affected by the extension of Bagdogra Airport ;

(b) whether the agriculturists have asked for alternative irrigation facilities ;

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the Government of West Bengal : and

(d) whether alternative irrigation facilities have been provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (b). About 200 acres of land in Darjeeling district were reported to have been affected by the extension of Bagdogra Airport. The matter was taken up with the Government of West Bengal with a view to providing alternative irrigation facilities. The State Government pleaded its inability to investigate the matter as the land stated to

have been affected were accessible only through the security area. The Ministry of Defence has, therefore, been requested to furnish a report in the matter and the same is awaited.

ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए रेडियो सेट

5164. श्री जं० व० सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में ग्राम पंचायतों को सस्ते मूल्यों पर रेडियो सेट उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था की हुई है;

(ख) यदि हों, तो अलमोड़ा जिले में ऐसे कितने सेट दिए गये हैं और उनका मूल्य क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) स (ग). - आवश्यक जानकारी राज्य सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकियों और हुरकारों
के लिए बर्दियां**

5165. श्री जं० व० सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में विभागातिरिक्त डाकियों और हलकारों को वर्दी, छाते आदि नहीं दिये जाते;

(ख) यदि हां, तो डाक को वर्षा आदि से खराब होने से बचाने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है;

(ग) क्या सरकार उन्हें वर्दी और छाते आदि देगी जिस से वह डाक को सुरक्षित रख सकें और लोग उन्हें डाकिये समझने लगें; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार विभागातिरिक्त डाकघरों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतन मानों में वृद्धि करने का है ताकि उन्हें काम करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिले ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) विभागातिरिक्त वितरण एजेंटों को वितरण थैले दिये जाते हैं । जहां भारी वर्षा होती है उन मार्गों पर डाक जलसह (वाटर प्रूफ) थैलों में बन्द की जाती है ।

(ग) इस समय उनको वर्दियां तथा छाते आदि देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । फिर भी काम करने के समय पहचान के उद्देश्य से उन को बिल्ले पहनने के लिए दिए जा रहे हैं ।

(घ) विभागातिरिक्त एजेंट नियमित कर्मचारी नहीं होते, अतएव उनके लिए कोई वेतनमान नहीं बनाये गये हैं । उनको अपने कार्य की किस्म के आधार पर कुछ निर्धारित निम्नतम और उच्चम मानकों के अन्तर्गत एक समेकित भत्ता दिया जाता है । जब भी कभी उनकी ड्यूटी में परिवर्तन होता है तो इन भत्तों का पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है ।

अलमोड़ा जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में डाकघर

5166. श्री जं० ब० सिंह विष्ट : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के अलमोड़ा जिला में कुल कितने मुख्य डाकघर और शाखा डाकघर हैं ;

(ख) 15 अगस्त, 1947 को उन की संख्या कितनी थी और प्रत्येक पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में कितने-कितने नये डाकघर खोले गए;

(ग) उस जिले में कितने तारघर और डाकघर दिन रात काम करते हैं;

(घ) इस वर्ष कितने नये तारघर और डाकघर खोलने का विचार है; और

(ङ) उक्त जिले की प्रत्येक तहसील में इस समय कितने-कितने डाकघर हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) प्रधान डाकघर	—	1
उप डाकघर	—	37
विभागातिरिक्त उप-डाकघर	—	1
विभागातिरिक्त शाखा डाकघर	—	265

(ख)

	प्रधान डाकघर	उप-डाकघर	विभागातिरिक्त उप-डाकघर	विभागातिरिक्त शाखा-डाकघर
15 अगस्त, 1947 को मौजूद योजना काल के दौरान खोले गए—	1	17	—	82
पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना	—	6	8	22
दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना	—	1	—	51
तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना	—	4	—	66

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

(घ) विभागीय मानक पूरे होने और धनराशि उपलब्ध होने पर 2 तारघर और 10 डाकघर स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

(ङ)

तहसील का नाम	इस समय मौजूद डाकघरों की कुल संख्या
अलमोड़ा	165
रानीखेत	112
चम्पावत	27
	304

Plays of song and Drama Division

5167. SHRI SUBRAVELU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Song and Drama Division of A.I.R. has produced plays and held performance in languages other than Hindi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a). Yes Sir. The Song and Drama Division of this Ministry (the Division is not part of AIR) has produced plays or held performances in languages other than Hindi.

(b). Language-wise details of the performances given are as follows :

(i) *Performances given through the Regional Officers of the Directorate of Field Publicity.*

1. Assamese and tribal dialects	134
2. Bengali	274
3. Gujarati	789
4. Kannada	499
5. Kashmiri, Urdu and Dogri	241
6. Malayalam	312
7. Marathi	137
8. Oriya	367
9. Tamil	209
10. Telugu	352
11. Punjabi	237

(ii) *Performances given directly by the Song and Drama Division.*

1. Urdu and Kashmiri	397
2. Assamese, Bengali and Nepali	357
3. Manipuri	234
4. Gujarati and Marathi	42
5. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanada	291

T.V. Sets for Ministers

5168. SHRI SUBRAVELU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Union Ministers have been supplied with free Television sets by his Ministry ; and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b). Four sets have been supplied to
(i) Prime Minister

(ii) Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications

(iii) Ministers of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Communications.

Supply of these sets has been approved by Government so that these Ministers who are connected with the development of television India may have the facility of viewing the programmes at their residences.

Song and Drama Division shows in Southern States

5169. SHRI SUBRAVELU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Song and Drama Division has staged any shows in Southern State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The Song and Drama Division staged performances through its own troupes and through private troupes and artists in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore during 1968 as follows :—

Andhra Pradesh	486
Kerala	360
Madras	300
Mysore	667

The above figures do not include 291 performances arranged by the Family Planning Publicity Centre of Division in the above mentioned four States during 1968.

**Commemorative Stamp in Honour of
Barathidasan**

5170. SHRI SUBRAVELU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 493 on the 20th February, 1969 and state the reasons for which the suggestion to issue the stamp in honour of poet Barathidasan could not be accommodated ?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : As stated earlier the proposal was not recommended by the Philatelic Advisory Committee. Further, owing to the limited printing capacity at the Security Press only a small number of special postage stamps can be brought out in a year. Moreover, Commemorative Stamps on personalities are generally brought out on the occasion of their birth or death centenaries or on the occasion of 1st or 10th anniversaries. The proposal to issue the stamp in honour of poet Barathidasan on the occasion of his 78th birth anniversary could not therefore be accommodated during 1969.

**Disciplinary Action for non-attendance of
Hindi Classes in P. and T. Department**

5171. SHRI SUBRAVELU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department have been threatened with disciplinary action for non-attendance of Hindi classes ; and

(b) if so, the provisions and Particulars of the Act under which such action is proposed to be taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The statement is placed on the Table

of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library See No. LT—607/69*]

**Intensive Agricultural Development
Programme in Tamil Nadu**

5172. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the performance in the Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu is the best of all the other districts in other States in the Intensive Agricultural Development Programme ;

(b) if so, whether Central Government propose to allocate more amount for Thanjavur District under I.A.D.P. Schemes ; and

(c) the total amount allocated for each district under I.A.D.P. Schemes during the last three years and also for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No LT—608/69.*]

**Aid to Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nahan
for Supply of Milk to School
Children**

5173. SHRI SHANKAR RAO MAME : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4954 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding aid to Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nahan for supply of milk to school children has since been collected ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) how much time is likely to be taken by Government to collect the information asked for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (c) . The information has already been collected and furnished to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for laying on the Table of the House.

A copy of the information is, however, laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See. No. LT-609/69*].

**Aid to Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nahan
for Supply of Medicines to
Villagers**

5174. SHRI SHANKARRAO MAME : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4955 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding financial aid to Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nahan for supply of medicines to villagers, has since been collected ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) how much time is likely to be taken by Government to collect the information asked for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (c) . The information has already been collected and furnished to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for laying on the Table of the House.

A copy of the information is, however, laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See. No. LT-610/169*].

**Non-Payment of Salaries to Teachers by
Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nahan**

5175. SHRI SHANKARRAO MAME : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 4857 on the 22nd August, 1968 and State :

(a) whether the information regarding Non-payment of salaries to teachers by Bharat Sewak Samaj, Nahan, has since been collected ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) how much time is likely to be taken by Government to collect the information asked for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (c) . The Himachal Pradesh Administration, from whom information is awaited, have been reminded to furnish it at an early date.

Charge for Local Calls at Bhuj

5176. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a strong dissatisfaction against taking charges for local calls in Bhuj by *Vyapari Mandal* of Bhuj ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There was a complaint from the Bhuj Chamber of Commerce expressing dissatisfaction against introduction of metering at Bhuj Exchange.

(b) It is the policy of the Government to introduce metering in Exchanges having a capacity of 300 lines or more. The position had been explained to the party. This requires each subscriber to pay for the service to the extent he uses it and also tends to limit the traffic and hence reduces the wear and tear of the equipment and thus results in better operating and maintenance efficiency.

**Aeroplanes for Gujarat State for Taking
Census of wild Asses**

5177. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat have asked for aeroplanes to take the census of wild asses on the border of Banaskantha and Kutch in Gujarat State ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to this request ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

A.I.R. Station, Bhavnagar

5178. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING and COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a proposal to establish a Radio Station at Bhavnagar in Gujarat State has been received by Government ; and

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

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). No proposal from the State Government or any representative organisation has been received. A suggestion from an individual from Bhavnagar town was received, and reply was given to him that since Bhavnagar was well served by existing service of A.I.R., the suggestion could not be accepted.

आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से वार्ता

5179. श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री मोलहु प्रसाद :
श्री रामचरण :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1969 में आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से विभिन्न मीटरों पर कुल कितनी वार्ता तथा लेख प्रसारित किये गये,

(ख) उनमें से हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में पृथक-पृथक कितने थे ।

(ग) हिन्दी में प्रसारित की गई कितनी वार्ताओं तथा लेखों का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद किया गया था तथा कितनी वार्ता तथा पाठ मूल रूप से हिन्दी में तैयार की गई थी,

(घ) क्या हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले लोगों के अनुपात तथा इन भाषाओं की संवैधानिक तथा सरकारी स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार इनमें से 10 प्रतिशत वार्ता तथा लेख अंग्रेजी में तथा 00 प्रतिशत हिन्दी में प्रसारित करने का है, और

(ङ) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ई० कु० गुजराल) (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Establishment of more Cinema Theatres
in India**

5180. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposals to help the establishment of more cinema theatres in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision on the representations received from the New Cinema Movement of Bombay for assistance to build cinema theatres for exhibition of quality films ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Cinema is a State Subject. Need for more cinema houses in the country has been stressed upon the State Governments time and again. A Statement showing the steps taken by the States of West Bengal and Madras and the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh & Tripura is laid on Table of the house. (*Placed in library.* See. No. LT-611 /69). Other States have not taken any specific steps so far. The Central Government is also exploring the possibility of securing loans to the Film Finance Corporation for this purpose.

(c) and (d) . The request of the New Cinema Movement has been under consideration of Government but it has not yet been found possible to accede to it.

Strike by Wagon Loading Workers in Visakhapatnam Port

5181. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 1850 wagon loading workers in Visakhapatnam port went on strike from the 26th December, 1968 demanding increase in Pongal advances to bring it at par with workers of the Dock Labour Board and the Port ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the intervention of Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Vishakhapatnam the governing body of the Vishaka-

patnam Minerals Association resolved to grant the advance as demanded by the Union, viz. Rs. 75/- to Maistries and Rs. 65/- to Mazdoors. The advance was paid to the workers on 30.12.1968.

A.I.R. Programme in Bengali for East Pakistan

5182. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bengali people in East Pakistan are eager to listen the radio programme of A.I.R. Calcutta Station ;

(b) if so, whether a special programme meant for the Bengali people of East Bengal will be included in the regular programme of Calcutta Station ; and

(c) whether, in view of vital developments in East Pakistan which in many ways affect the people of Eastern Region of India particularly Government propose to give more importance to news related to East Pakistan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to our assessment, there is considerable listening in East Pakistan to AIR programmes.

(b) A special service in Bengali of the total duration of 7 hrs. 45 minutes is broadcast daily from the Calcutta Station since May 15, 1966. It is heard both in East and West Bengal.

(c) This is already being done.

मेरठ में डाक तार कर्मचारियों के लिए स्वार्टरों का निर्माण

5183. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेरठ जिले में सैनिक कृषि फार्म के निकट डाक व तार कर्मचारियों के स्वार्टरों के निर्माण-कार्य के लिए कितनी भूमि खरीदी

गई थी, उनकी लागत कितनी थी तथा वह किस तारीख को खरीदी गई।

(ख) वहां कर्मचारियों के लिए किस तारीख तक क्वार्टर बनाये जायेंगे; और

(ग) क्वार्टर बनाने का काम आरम्भ नहीं करने का क्या कारण है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसार मंत्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) :

(क) 24,049 वर्गगज का एक भूखण्ड 99,082 रुपये की लागत पर 10 नवम्बर, 1967 को खरीदा गया था।

(ख) और (ग). इस बस्ती के लिए मुख्य योजना विभाग के वास्तु भाग द्वारा तैयार की जा रही है। चौथी योजना के दौरान घन राशि उपलब्ध होने पर इस भूखण्ड पर कुछ क्वार्टर बनाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Growth of Sweet Potato in Gujarat

5184. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the big programme of development of sweet potato proposed to be undertaken during the Fourth Plan of Gujarat, Government have developed any variety of sweet potato ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) . The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabhe as soon as it is received.

Land Conservation in Gujarat

5185. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Gujarat for land conservation during 1967-68 ; and

(b) the amount spent on the said work during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) For schemes of soil conservation under the State Plan, a total outlay of Rs. 156.00 lakhs was approved for 1967-68. In addition, under the Centrally sponsored schemes of soil conservation in the catchments of River Valley Project, Dhantiwada, and Pilot Project for reclamation of saline, alkaline land, a sum of sum of Rs. 7.55 lakhs was allotted to Gujarat.

(b) According to reports received from the State Government the total utilisation is of the order of Rs. 168.58 lakhs in execution of the State Plan Schemes and Rs. 8.35 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored schemes.

उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में फलों की क्षति

5186. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 14 नवम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 91 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ जिलों में से प्रत्येक में कितने प्रतिशत फसल की क्षति हुई ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा क्या सहायता कार्य किये गये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में प्रस्तुत है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—612/69]

(ख) सहायता सम्बन्धी कार्यों में प्रभावित जनसंख्या को काम सुलभ करने के लिए राहत

कार्य गठित करना, मुफ्त सहायता देने की मंजूरी देना और अधिक से अधिक सिंचाई सुविधायें प्रदान करना, शामिल है।

प्रश्नों तथा नियमावलियों का हिन्दी में प्रकाशन

5187. श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

कुमारी कमला कुमारी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 14 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 628 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को प्रपत्र तथा नियमावलियां अनुवाद हेतु किन-किन तारीखों को भेजी गई थी ; और

(ख) शेष प्रपत्र तथा नियमावलियां उनको कब तक भेजी जायेंगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) . जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और मिलते ही सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम

5188. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत बनाये गये डेरी विकास कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन अधिकरणों को सरकार द्वारा क्या सहायता दी जायेगी जो दूध खरीदते हैं, तैयार करते हैं और जो दूध के उत्पादन का कार्य करते हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-

साहिब शिन्डे) : डेरी विकास के बारे में चौथी योजना के प्रस्तावों को तैयार करते समय कार्यकारी दल ने जिन बातों को ध्यान में रखा, वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) तीसरी योजना की छूटी हुई योजनाओं की सभी दृष्टियों से पूर्ति करना ;

(2) चौथी योजना के अन्त तक अपने उत्पादन की अधिकतम स्थापित क्षमता को बढ़ावा दे कर योजनाओं का एकीकरण करना ;

(3) ग्रामीण डेरी विस्तार कार्यक्रमों और प्राथमिक दुग्ध उत्पादक सहकारिताओं को मजबूत बनाना ;

(4) 50,000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों में दूध की सप्लाई पहुँचाने के लिये ग्रामीण डेरी केन्द्रों की स्थापना ;

(5) दूध का पोडर तैयार करने के लिए कम से कम चार अतिरिक्त एककों का संगठन करना, क्योंकि इस पदार्थ की बड़ी मांग है ; तथा

(6) जहाँ तक संभव हो सके, डेरी संयन्त्रों के सहकारिता के आधार पर चालू किए जाने पर बल ;

दूध को खरीदने, तैयार करने और दूध उत्पादन का कार्य करने वाली एजेन्सियों को सहायता देने के विषय में निर्णय चौथी योजना के साथ किया जायेगा।

दिल्ली की हिन्दी टेलीफोन निदेशिका

5189. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की हिन्दी टेलीफोन निदेशिका के प्रथम संस्कारण की कितनी मांग है;

(ख) क्या इसके दूसरे संस्करणकी अधिक प्रतियां छपवाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारा-धीन है; और

(ग) क्या टेलीफोन निदेशिका विभाग में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) हिन्दी टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी के प्रथम संस्करण की लगभग 13,000 उपभोक्तृताओं न मांग की थी ।

(ख) इसकी मांग होने पर और प्रतियां छापी जाएंगी । छापाई से पहले मांग का पता लगाया जाता है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

Sugar Mills

5190. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) the number of sugar mills actually working and the number of those which did not work during the current year ; and

(b) the reasons for which some of the sugar mills did not work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). 202 sugar mills commenced crushing operations and one mill in Tamil Nadu is scheduled to go into operation in the first week of June, 1969. Of these, 18 sugar mills have reported closure of crushing operations, upto 31st March, 1969 and 184 sugar mills are in actual operation.

Four sugar mills are not likely to work during the season 1968-69 mainly for want of adequate cane.

Development of Co-operative sector in Agriculture

5191. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) whether the proposals for the development of the Cooperative Sector in Agriculture during the Fourth Plan have been finalised ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir. The proposals for development of the cooperative sector in agriculture have been formulated by the General Working Group in consultation with the State Governments and will be finalised when the Fourth Five-Year Plan is finalised shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

Inquiry into the functioning of the Gujarat Postal Circle

5192. SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post Master General and the Director of Postal Services of Gujarat Circle being not prompt in disposal and on not taking quick decisions the development of newly formed Gujarat Postal circle is badly affected ;

(b) whether Government would institute a Committee of Enquiry to examine the functioning of the Gujarat Circle ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

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

(d) The issue of instituting an Enquiry can be examined only if specific instances of administrative laxity on the part of the P.M.G. and D.P.S. of Gujarat Circle are brought to the notice of the Government.

सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों की जीपों का चुनाव में प्रयोग

5193. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 19 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5092 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है कि केन्द्रिय तथा राज्य सरकारों के आदेशों का स्थानीय अधिकारियों तथा विकास खण्ड अधिकारियों द्वारा पालन किया जाये तथा चुनावों में जीपों का प्रयोग न हो ;

(ख) क्या उन जीपों के लिये, एक रजिस्टर रखना अनिवार्य बनाने का प्रस्ताव है, जो चुनाव में वापस ले ली गई थीं और जिन्हें जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों द्वारा प्रयोग किया जायेगा ताकि जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों द्वारा रजिस्टर में जीपों के बहन के बारे में अनिवार्य रूप से प्रविष्टि की जाये ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. एस. गुरुपद्म स्वामी) : (क) से (ग) . राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक तथा तार विभाग में हड़ताल

5194. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम चरण :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल के कार्मिक संघ अन्दोलन तथा 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की आम हड़ताल के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक व तार विभाग के अनेक कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उनको विभिन्न प्रकार के दण्ड दिये गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पदावनत, सेवामुक्त, हस्तान्तरित और बर्खास्त किये गये कर्मचारियों की पृथक पृथक संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त कर्मचारियों को उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही किये जाने से पूर्व स्पष्टीकरण देने का अवसर दिया गया था ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का ध्यान ऐसे मामलों की ओर दिलाया गया है जिनमें अधिकारियों ने अन्य कारणों से इस अवसर से लाभ उठाकर निर्दोष कर्मचारियों को, जिनका इस हड़ताल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था, गैर-कानूनी ढंग से दण्ड दिया है ; और

(ङ) यदी हां, तो अधिकारियों की इस मनमानी कार्यवाही के विरुद्ध क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 113 स्थाई और अर्द्ध-स्थायी कर्मचारी और 31 अस्थायी कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किये गये थे । स्थाई और अर्द्ध-स्थायी कर्मचारियों को मुअतल किया गया था और अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की सेवार्य समाप्त कर दी गई थी । 12 स्थाई या अर्द्ध-स्थायी कर्मचारियों को बहाल कर दिया गया है और 13 अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को 4 फरवरी, 1969 को सरकार द्वारा घोषित रियायतों के आधार पर ड्यूटी पर वापस लेने के आदेश दिये जा चुके हैं । 13 मार्च, 1969 को घोषित की गई रियायतों के अनुसार फिर से बिचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) पदावनत किये गए कर्मचारियों की संख्या ... कोई नहीं
 ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जिनकी सेवाएं गिरफ्तारी के फल-स्वरूप समाप्त की गई ... 31
 स्थानान्तरित किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या ... कोई नहीं
 बर्खास्त किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या ... कोई नहीं

(ग) अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (अस्थायी सेवा) 1965 के नियम 5 के अन्तर्गत समाप्त की गई थी और इन नियमों के अंतर्गत कारण बताने का नोटिस देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

विकास खंडों की जीपों का कथित दुरु-प्रयोग

5195. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद :

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

(क) देश में कितने विकास खंड हैं और उनके पास कितनी जीपें हैं ;

(ख) जीपों का कुल मूल्य कितना है और उनकी मरम्मत पर प्रति वर्ष कितना व्यय होता है ;

(ग) विकास खंड अधिकारियों के कर्त्तव्य क्या हैं और इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि उन अधिकारियों तथा इनके अधीनस्त कर्मचारियों द्वारा सरकारी जीपों का दुरुप्रयोग नहीं किया जाये और इनको अपने परिवारों के सदस्यों को लाने ले जाने के लिये प्रयोग न किया जाये;

(घ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि 26 जनवरी, 1969 को विकास खंडों की कितनी जीपों को दिल्ली लाया गया था और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इन जीपों को वापस लेने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एफ. एस. गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) से (ङ) . राज्य सरकारों से जान कारी मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Production of Pure Ghee

5196. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
 SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5105 on the 19th December, 1968 regarding Production of Pure Ghee and state :

(a) whether the information in regard to production of pure ghee in 1967 has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the production of pure ghee in 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b) : Ghee production is estimated on the quinquennial Livestock Census figures, of the years 1956, 1961 and 1966. The estimated ghee production figures during these years are as below :—

1956	...	10,600 thousand maunds
1961	...	9,304 thousand maunds
1966	...	9,772 thousand maunds

The production of ghee was on the decline between the years 1956 and 1966.

(c) Since the ghee production is estimated on quinquennial Livestock Census figures as stated in (a) and (b) above, the production figure for the year 1968 is not available.

Allotment of Shops to Repatriates from Burma in Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi

5197. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had announced a scheme for the allotment of 50 shops to the repatriates from Burma in the Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi in the year 1967 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the blue prints and plan were approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for the construction of these 50 shops ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for non-implementing the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). A scheme had been formulated for providing shops to the repatriates from Burma in Kalkaji Colony, Delhi, in consultation with the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Under the said scheme, shops were to be constructed by the Corporation and given on rent to the repatriates. The proposal was further reviewed and it was considered that a revised scheme might be formulated which might provide allotment of shops to the repatriates on ownership basis. The details of the proposed revised scheme are being worked out.

Land for Construction of shops for Repatriates from Burma in Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi

5198. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have got earmarked any land by the Delhi Development Authority for the construction and allotment of shops to the repatriates from Burma besides 50 shops in Kalkaji Colony ;

(b) if so, when the land is likely to be released by the Delhi Development Authority ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for with-holding the scheme of allotment of shops to the repatriates from Burma ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Delhi Administration have intimated that the Local Bodies are not in a position to allot shops to the Burma repatriates due to limited number of shops at their disposal. It has also been intimated by them that, under the Scheme of Acquisition, Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi, commercial plots including shop plots are disposed of by public auction and it is not possible to show any preference to the repatriates from Burma in the disposal of these plots.

Food Requirements of Certain States

5199. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual food requirements of the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh to feed its population separately ; and

(b) the yearly production of foodgrains in those States in normal conditions and the extent of deficit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The demand for foodgrains like that for other commodities is elastic and depends on a number of factors such as population, material prosperity of the people and their food habits, the extent of urbanization and availability of other substitute foods. In view of this and in the absence of any rational survey on consumption it is difficult to assess the requirements of foodgrains at any particular point of time even for the country as a whole. It is much more difficult to assess the requirements of each individual State.

(b) The production of foodgrains in the States of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for the last three years is given below :

(In Millions Tonnes)

Year	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
1965-66	5.25	6.22	13.31
1966-67	5.79	7.7	11.87
1967-68	5.93	7.50	16.81

As surplus or deficit of a State depends on its production and its requirements and as it is not possible to make a preciot assessment of the requirements, it is sen possible to indicate the extent of deficit or surplus.

ग्राम सेवकों की पदोन्नति

5200. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन ग्राम सेवकों को जिन्हें 1965-66 में हुई अखिल भारतीय ग्राम सेवा प्रतियोगिता में अपने राज्य में प्रथम घोषित किया गया था, सहायक विकास अधिकारी (कृषि) के पद पर पदोन्नत कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका राज्यवार ब्योरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि जिन ग्राम सेवकों को केन्द्रीय स्तर पर प्रथम घोषित कर दिया गया है उनकी पदोन्नति के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आदेश जारी किये हैं. उन्हें पदोन्नत न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उपयुक्त प्रतियोगिता में प्रथम आये ग्राम सेवकों को पदोन्नति देने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को कोई हिदायतें जारी करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. एस. गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) और (घ). ग्राम सेवकों की पदोन्नति का मामला राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्ध

रखता है । केन्द्रीय सरकार आदेश अथवा निदेश नहीं दे सकती है । राज्य सरकारों को यह सुझाव अवश्य दिया गया है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर की प्रतियोगिता में सर्वश्रेष्ठ पाए गए ग्राम सेवक को उसकी पृष्ठभूमि के उपयुक्त उच्च पद पर पदोन्नत करने पर विचार किया जा सकता है । तथापि, यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है कि वे उन ग्राम सेवकों, जो चाहे राष्ट्रीय अथवा राज्य स्तर पर सर्वश्रेष्ठ समझे गए हों, के बारे में वह कार्यवाही करें जो वे कर सकती हों । राज्य सरकारों को नई सिफारिश भेजने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Difference in Export Figures

5201. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 631 on the 14th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the difference in figures of export shown by the State Government and figures available from other sources has been looked into by now ; and

(b) if so, reason for this difference in two figures ?

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

(b) The difference in figures was due to the fact that about 6,000 tonnes of rice was exported direct by the Orissa Government to Tea Associations in West Bengal. Information about these exports was not available with the other source.

Registration of Unemployed Engineers

5202. SHRJI BEDABRATA BARUA : SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHII :

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
 SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
 SHARMA :
 SHRI VISWA NATH PAN-
 DEY :
 SHRI HUKAM CHAND KA-
 CHWAI :
 SHRI BIBHUTI MISRA :

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

(a) the number of unemployed engineering Graduates and diploma holders registered with the employment exchanges from 1st January, 1965 to date in the country ;

(b) whether this unemployment increased very much during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 ;

(c) the number of persons who have been provided with employment through employment exchanges ; and

(d) the measures proposed to be taken in the Fourth Five-Year Plan period to see that no such unemployment due to slow industrial growth occurs again ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD). (a) to (c). Available information is as under :—

Year	No. of persons registered as engineers Who were on the live Register at the end of the year	No. of engineers placed in employment
1965	17,033	4,588
1966	26,474	3,658
1967	40,538	4,099
1968	55,715	3,557

(d) Various development programmes included in the Fourth Five-Year Plan

are expected to create more and more employment opportunities for the unemployed, including engineering graduates and diploma holders.

Defrauding by Film Producers

5203. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :
 SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2341 on the 27th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since completed the investigations regarding defrauding of several lakhs of rupees by some Indian Film producers and advertisers in league with commercial services of the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation ;

(b) if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) the action which has been taken against the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. Investigations are still in progress.

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

पारसलों से रेल डाक सेवा के एक क्लर्क द्वारा जवाहरातों तथा आनुषंगों का निकाला जाना

5204. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
 श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 28 दिसम्बर, 1968 के 'वीर अर्जुन' में छपे समाचार के अनुसार पश्चिमी जर्मनी से दिल्ली में कुछ

व्यापारियों को बरास्ता मद्रास भेजे गये पासलों से रेल डाक सेवा के एक क्लर्क ने दस हजार रुपये के जवाहरात तथा आभूषण निकाल लिये थे ; और

(ख) उन्हें वसूल करने तथा व्यापारियों को मुद्राविजा देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :
(क) पश्चिमी जर्मनी से जयपुर (नई दिल्ली नहीं) आने वाले बीमाकृत पासल से जवाहरात निकालने का एक अभिकथित मामला दिसम्बर, 1968 में प्रकाश में आया था। उक्त अभिकथित जवाहरात निकालने के मामले में छान-बीन की जा रही है।

(ख) मामला पुलिस को रिपोर्ट कर दिया गया है। नियमों के अनुसार ग्राह्य मुआबजा बीमाकृत पासल के विदेशी प्रेषक को भ्रदा कर दिया जाएगा।

मंत्रालय में कर्मचारियों के संबंध में स्थिति

5205. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 14 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 579 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रेणी 3 और 4 के कर्मचारियों सम्बन्धी पूछी गई जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो यह जानकारी कब तक एकत्र कर ली जायेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :
(क) जी हां।

(ख) लोक सभा अतारंकित प्रश्न क्रमांक 579, दिनांक 14 नवम्बर, 1968 के भाग (क), (ख), (ग) और (घ) में अपेक्षित सूचना प्रदान करने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—613/69]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बरेली में एक व्यक्ति के पास ताम्बे का तार पकड़ा जाना

5206. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्तूबर, 1968 में बरेली में एक व्यक्ति के पास से दूर संचार के प्रयोग में आने वाली 40 किलो ताम्बे की तार पकड़ी गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :
(क) जी हां, अक्तूबर, 1968 में बरेली शहर के दो क्षेत्रों से छः व्यक्तियों से 53 किलो ताम्बे का तार कब्जे में लिया गया था।

(ख) इस संबंध में छः व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा चल रहा है।

इन्दौर में स्वचालित एक्सचेंज का निर्माण

5207. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 5 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3343 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्दौर में पांच हजार लाइनों वाले स्वचालित एक्सचेंज का निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ हुआ था और यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ख) उस पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी घनराशि खर्च की जायेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) एक्सचेंज लगाने का काम 1^o67-68 में शुरू किया गया था। इस कार्य के 1969 के अन्त तक समाप्त होने की संभावना है।

(ख) लगभग 81,90,000 रुपये।

दिल्ली में रोजगार दफ्तर द्वारा बिलया गया रोजगार

5208. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : श्री निहाल सिंह :

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

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में दिल्ली के रोजगार दफ्तरों में कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज किये गये ;

(ख) उपरोक्त वर्षों में रोजगार दफ्तरों के माध्यम से कुल कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्राप्त हुआ ;

(ग) उनमें कितने तकनीकी, गैर-तकनीकी भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं तथा कितनी महिलाएं हैं ;

(घ) उनमें से ऐसे कितने व्यक्ति हैं जो तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के पदों पर नियुक्त हुए ; और

(ङ०) सभी लोगों को रोजगार दिलाने के क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत भा आजाब) : (क) से (घ). उपलब्ध जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है :

(क) और (ख) :

	पंजीयन	नियुक्तियां
1967-68	1,43,641	31,870
1968-69	1,31,781	26,235
(फरवरी 1969 तक)		

(ग) और (घ) :

नीचे लिखी अवधि में जितने व्यक्तियों को नौकरी दिलायी गई।

	1967-68	1968-69 (फरवरी, 1969 तक)
कुल योग में सम्मिलित :		
(एक) तकनीकी उम्मीदवा (इंजीनियरिंग स्तातक और डिप्लोमा- धारी)	238*	316*
(दो) भूतपूर्व सैनिक	550	457
(तीन) महिलाएं	1,145	1,245
(चार) श्रेणी तीन	4,686	4,051
(पांच) श्रेणी चार	25,913	22,032

*यह आंकड़े क्रमशः 1967 एवं 1968 के पूर्ण वर्षों से संबंधित हैं।

नोट : बर्ग (एक) से (पांच) में दिये आंकड़े पूर्ण रूप एक दूसरे से पृथक-पृथक नहीं हैं।

(ड०) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों द्वारा तकनीकी तथा अन्य वर्गों के नौकरी चाहने वाले उम्मीदवारों के लिये अधिक, अधिक रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध होने की आशा है।

Telephone outstanding revenue in U.P.

5209. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total telephone revenue outstanding at present in the State of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) A sum of Rs. 49.03 lakhs was outstanding on 1st November, 1968 in respect of bills issued upto 31st July, 1968.

(b) steps, such as, disconnection of telephones, correspondence or personal contact with defaulting subscribers and finally legal action, where necessary, are taken with a view to recovery.

Free Tibet Radio

5210. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been approached by certain agencies for permission to set up a "Free Tibet Radio" in India ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Exploratory Tube Wells in U.P.

5211. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of exploratory tube wells sunk in the State of Uttar Pradesh as on the 31st January, 1968.

(b) whether there is any proposal to sink more such tube wells in the State during 1968-69 ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Exploratory Tubewell Organisation, a subordinate office under the Department of Agriculture, drilled 48 exploratory bores in the State of Uttar Pradesh upto 31.1.1968. of these, 38 bores proved successful and the rest were abandoned either due to poor-discharge or bad quality of water.

(b) and (c). It was proposed to construct 20 observation wells in the State of Uttar Pradesh during 1968-69. However, subsequently, it was decided to construct production tubewells instead. So far, 11 production tubewells have been drilled during 1968-69 in that State of which 9 have proved successful.

Resettlement of East Pakistan Refugees in Garo Hills Areas (Assam)

5212. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government for rehabilitation of Hazon refugees who have been squeezed out from the Garo Hills area of the Mymensingh District of East Pakistan after the mass killing in 1964 ;

(b) the total number of these tribal refugees and the names of the places where they have been camped prior to their permanent rehabilitation ;

(c) whether these tribal refugees have been subjected to various mal-treatment by the police for removing them from their present camps in Assam, and if so, what difficulty Government are facing regarding their rehabilitation ;

(d) whether Government propose to rehabilitate them in the sparsely populated area of Garo Hills, Assam adjacent to the area of their displacement in East Pakistan ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (e). No statistics about refugees is maintained class, community or area-wise. They are being classified according to their occupation, e.g., agriculturists, fishermen, small-traders, plantation workers, industrial workers and the like.

Assam Government is, however, being requested to collect the required information.

Revenue from Commercial Broadcasting

5213. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated revenue from commercial broadcasting since it was first introduced ;

(b) the total expenditure on the commercial broadcasting system ; and

(c) the net profit earned by Government so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). Estimates of these figures for the period 1.11.67 to 31.3.69 are as follows :

Gross Revenue :	Rs. 97,36,350
Recurring Expenditure :	Rs. 23,24,909
Net profit :	Rs. 74,11,360

Figures of capital expenditure have not been included in the above statement.

Unemployed Persons

5215. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed persons registered with the various employment exchanges in the country during the year 1968 ;

(b) the number of persons provided with jobs ; and

(c) the steps being taken to create job opportunities for the remaining ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) 40,39,516.

(b) 4,24,227.

(c) Various development programmes in the field of Agriculture, Village & Small Industries, Irrigation & Power, Transport & Communication and Social Services included in the Fourth Plan and the Annual Plan of 1969-70 of the Centre and States are expected to create more and more employment opportunities for the unemployed.

Grants to Banpur Lok Karya Khetra of Puri in Orissa

5216. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money which the Banpur Lok Karya Khetra in the District of Puri in Orissa was to receive from the Government for its work during 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 and 1967-68 ;

(b) whether any amount has been paid to them for these years ;

(c) If so, the amount paid ;

(d) the amount which remains unpaid ; and

(e) when their dues are going to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Co-operative Farming in Orissa

5217. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Ministry of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage of land under Co-operative Farming in Orissa as on the 31st March, 1969 ;

(b) whether this is making any progress in Orissa ; and

(c) the progress for extending Co-operative farming in Orissa, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (c). Information as on 31.3.1969 is not available. It is reported that 11,085 acres were covered by cooperative farming societies as on 31.12.1968 and that there is no programme for extension of cooperative farming by organisation of new societies during the Fourth Plan.

Irrigation Projects in South Kanara District

5218. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of irrigation projects surveyed in South Kanara District which cost more than Rupees two lakhs but not sanctioned by Government for want of funds ; and

(b) the names of the projects which were started more than two years back but have not been completed so far and the reasons for the delay ?

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

News Reel Stations

5219. SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chanda Committee had suggested that more news reel stations should be opened in different States ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the work pertaining to the preparation of news-reel of one State is now being done by another State ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have considered the question of creating more such stations during the Fourth Plan Period and if so, the names of the States where new stations will be located ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Chanda Committee has suggested that regional units of the Films Division to produce news reels and documentaries should be set up at Delhi, Calcutta and Madras in addition to the existing organisation at Bombay.

(b) The weekly news reel is compiled and prepared by the Films Division at Bombay from the coverages received from its

15 Newsreel Officers posted at different places in the country.

(c) A proposal is under consideration to set up at least two new Newsreel producing units in the Fourth Plan for a wider coverage of news. The placement of these additional units will be decided after the proposal has been finalised.

Rice Procurement in West Bengal

5220. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total quantity of rice procured by the Food Corporation of India in West Bengal till date ;

(b) the share of rice mills in the total collection ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the big producers are holding on to their stocks ; and

(d) what steps if any, have been taken to procure rice from the big producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) : 3.11 lakh tonnes from 1.11.1968 to 19.3.1969.

(b) 1.41 lakhs tonnes.

(c) It has been reported by the State Government that no such tendency is perceptible.

(d) The State Government has a levy in force during the current year on producers holding more than eight acres of paddy land in irrigated areas and ten acres in non-irrigated areas.

Industries Covered by the Employees State Insurance Scheme in West Bengal

5221. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers in each industry in West Bengal covered till date by the Employees State Insurance Scheme ;

(b) the percentage of workers in each industry covered by the scheme ;

(c) the number of hospitals with number of beds set apart for the workers till date; &

(d) respective contributions in rupees by the workers and the employees in each industry covered by the employees State Insurance Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The industry-wise position of the workers covered under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in West Bengal as reported by the Employees State Insurance Corporation is as under :

Name of Industry	No. of Workers covered
Jute Mills	2,16,164
Cotton Mills	89,358
Silk Mills	1,347
Woollen Mills	996
Rubber	26,259
Engineering and Metal Industries	2,89,724
Printing Presses	12,959
Leather Industries	2,398
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	38,933
Food	16,538
Others	86,139
Total	7,80,815

(b) This information is not available with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

(c) Total number of hospitals : 23 ; and the total number of beds available for workers is 1740.

(d) The record of contributions received from employers and employees is not maintained industry-wise. As such respective contribution in rupees by the workers and the Employers in each industry covered by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is not available with the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. However, the total contributions realised from the employees and the

employers in West Bengal during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 are given below :

	1966-67	1967-68
Amount realised from employers	Rs. 2,94,28,193	Rs. 3,07,45,131
Amount realised from employees	Rs. 2,68,55,955	Rs. 2,75,44,218

आकाशवाणी में कार्यक्रम प्रबन्धकों की पदोन्नति

5222. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी में ऐसे कार्यक्रम प्रबन्धकों की संख्या कितनी है जो उन पदों पर गत बीस वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं,

(ख) उन्हें कोई भी पदोन्नति न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ताकि उन्हें प्रोत्साहन और पदोन्नति के अवसर मिल सकें ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ.कु.गुजराल): (क) 56.

(ख) उच्चतर ग्रेड में रिक्तियों के अभाव के कारण ।

(ग) उनकी पदोन्नति उच्चतर ग्रेड में रिक्त होने वाले स्थानों तथा संवर्ग स्थिति पर निर्भर करती है। पदोन्नति के अवसर को सुधारने के लिए सरकार के सन्मुख कोई योजना या प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

महाराष्ट्र में चीनी के नये सहकारी कारखाने

5223. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री बं.कृ.बासचौधरी

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री नि. रं. लास्कर :

श्री चैगलराया नायडू :

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

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने हाल ही में राज्य में सरकारी क्षेत्र में चीनी के 15 नये कारखाने स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार को उनकी मंजूरी के लिए भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आवश्यक मंजूरी दे दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उपरोक्त प्रस्ताव कब प्राप्त हुआ था और उसे आवश्यक मंजूरी देने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर नये सहकारी चीनी कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए 15 आवेदन पत्रों की सिकरिश की थी और वे सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं :-

क्रम संख्या	औद्योगिक विकास, अन्तर्देशीय व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्रालय में प्राप्त आवेदन पत्रों की तारीख	जिला सहित प्रस्तावित स्थान
1.	6-3-63	डोंगरकड़ा, जिला प्रभानी ।
2.	6-6-63	सिधखेड़ राजा, जिला बुलडाना ।
3.	19-10-63	किलारी, जिला उसमानाबाद ।
4.	22-10-63	शिरोल ताल्लुक, जिला कोल्हापुर ।
5.	29-1-64	वासमयनगर, जिला प्रभानी ।
6.	4-1-67	शिवड़े, जिला सतारा ।
7.	7-2-64	पूसड तहसील, जिला यवतमाल ।
8.	5-3-68	परसोडा, जिला औरंगाबाद ।
9.	3-6-68	कन्नड, जिला औरंगाबाद ।
10.	29-6-68	सिल्लोद, जिला औरंगाबाद ।
11.	28-8-68	होतगी, जिला कोल्हापुर ।
12.	12-9-68	नौसारी, जिला कोल्हापुर ।
13.	18-9-68	शेतफल (इंदापुर), जिला पूना ।
14.	7-1-69	पत्तन ताल्लुक, जिला सतारा ।
15.	22-1-69	अम्बेजोगई ताल्लुक, जिला भीर ।

क्योंकि सहकारी सरकारी चीनी कारखाने अपनी पूंजी संबंधी अधिकांश आवश्यकताओं के लिए औद्योगिक वित्त निगम से रुपये के रूप में ऋण पर निर्भर करते थे और ऐसे पहले से लाइसेंसशुदा एक्कों के लिए कुछ समय के लिए उक्त ऋण का प्रबन्ध करना कठिन हो गया था, इसलिए कारखानों को लाइसेंस नहीं दिये गए थे । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अब प्रस्तावित सहकारी कारखानों के लिए एक ऐसी योजना तैयार की है जिससे वे अपनी वित्त संबंधी आवश्यकताओं की स्वयं पूर्ति कर सकेंगे । अतः निकट भविष्य में महाराष्ट्र राज्य तथा अन्य राज्यों के और कारखानों को लाइसेंस दिए जायेंगे ।

Area sown under-Dry and Wet Farming

5224. SHRI HEM RAJ: Will the MINISTER of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area that was sown under dry farming and that was sown under wet farming in the year 1967 and 1968 respectively in the country ; and

(b) the steps that are being taken to set up the production in the dry farming areas in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Statistics of the area sown under dry farming and wet farming for the years 1967 and 1968 are not available yet. The latest available information is for the year 1965-66 according to which the net irrigated area was 26.44 million hectares and area under rainfed farming 109.39 million hectares.

(b) for such areas, the State Governments have undertaken programmes of minor irrigation works such as renovation and desilting of tank and bandharas for

maximising water storage. Besides, moisture conservation practices have been intensified, with particular reference to the following items :—

- (i) Land levelling and ridging ;
- (ii) Contour bounting ;
- (iii) Deep ploughing.

Subsidy ranging from 25 to 100% is given to small farmers and backward sections of community for contour bunding and other soil conservation works in dry farming area. Development of ground-water and minor irrigation works have also been taken up by cooperative land development banks with the assistance of Agricultural Refinance Corporation. Other supporting measures, including consolidation of fragmented holdings, sinking State-owned and cooperative tube wells and propagation of short-duration varieties to synchronise with the maximum availability of soil moisture, have also been undertaken.

East Pakistan Refugees in Assam and West Bengal

5225. SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons who migrated to Assam and West Bengal from East Pakistan in the year 1968 ;

(b) the arrangements made to rehabilitate them ; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) According to reports received from State Governments, 3,673 persons came to West Bengal and 4,821 to Assam from East Pakistan during 1968.

(b) As a matter of policy, rehabilitation assistance is extended to those persons only who seek admission to camps. Out of those who entered West Bengal in 1968,

no person sought admission to camps. In Assam, 26,40 persons were admitted to camps during that year.

Rehabilitation plans and programmes are not drawn up on the basis of the requirements of a small section of displaced persons who have migrated over a small specific period of time. The new migrants, who sought admission to camps during the year 1968, will be given rehabilitation assistance along with other camp families.

Rehabilitation site have been set up in a number of States for resettlement of displaced persons in agriculture. A large number of migrants from East Pakistan are also being resettled in Dandakaranya Project. Besides, special areas are being developed in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and in Chanda district in Maharashtra. For non-agriculturists, loans are advanced for starting business and for construction of houses/shops etc. Efforts are also made to secure them employment in industry and in other suitable undertakings.

The Government of Assam undertook to rehabilitate 12,000 families of new migrants, i.e. those who came over to Assam from 1.1.1964 onwards. The process is nearly completed. Arrangements have been made for the rehabilitation, outside Assam, of families who are in relief camps opened in Assam and who are in excess of the quota of 12,000. Some of these families are showing reluctance to move outside Assam. Efforts are being made to persuade them to go to sites of rehabilitation prepared for them outside Assam.

(c) Expenditure figures for relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons during a particular year are maintained jointly for all displaced persons from East Pakistan, whether migrated during that year or in earlier years. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish specific figures of expenditure incurred in respect of displaced persons who migrated in 1968.

The expenditure on the relief and rehabilitation of migrants from East

Pakistan in Assam and West Bengal during the year 1968-69 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 4.35 crores.

F.A.O. Projects in Fourth Plan

5227. SHRI MANGATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of programmes and projects to be undertaken with the aid and collaboration of the Food and Agricultural Organisation in the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) the amount of aid received so far from the Food and Agricultural Organisation for the development of agricultural farms in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Assistance from F.A.O. is sought for as and when possibility of a project emerges, and not on the basis of Plan period.

(b) Assistance F.A.O. in the general field of agriculture has been of the following orders :—Under the Technical Assistance Programme so far assistance worth \$4.5 million in shape of experts and consultants have been received. Twelve projects under UNDP/SF costing \$13.23 million have been approved for execution by FAO. Other assistance of various kinds has been channelled through F.A.O.'s Freedom From Hunger Campaign.

Cooperative Processing

5228. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of Mr.

Ogle as given in Express News Services report of the 30th January, 1969 that the cooperative processing has reached the point of no return ;

(b) what is the average return from investment on Co-operative sugar factories and private sugar factories in India and in Maharashtra ; and

(c) what is the proportion in the investment of Government and its financial institutions in Co-operative sugar factories ?

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

(b) Comparable data as between co-operatives and private sugar factories are not available. Moreover, the greater part of the surpluses earned by the cooperative sugar factories is ploughed back to the grower members of the cooperative society towards the sugarcane price. The rate of returns on their investments, therefore, cannot be worked out on the lines of the sugar factories in the private sector.

(c) 20% of the block investments of a cooperative sugar factory or an amount of Rs. 35 lakhs, whichever is less, is contributed by the Government as share capital and about 60 per cent is raised as loans from the Government financing institutions such as Industrial Finance Corporation and Life Insurance Corporation. The remaining 20 per cent is raised by the cooperative sugar factory by way of share capital from the growers and their cooperatives.

New Transmitters

5229. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have commissioned any transmitters which were proposed to be installed in various parts of the country during this year ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where these have been installed ; and

(c) the amount spent on them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. One was commissioned at Dibrugarh on February 15, 1969.

(c) Rs. 36 lakhs approximately.

डाक तथा तार महानिदेशालय की हिन्दी में अधिसूचनाएं

5230. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बालमीकी चौधरी :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छः महीनों में डाक तथा तार निर्देशालय ने भारत के राजपत्र में कितनी अधिसूचनाएं प्रकाशित की ;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी अधिसूचनाएं हिन्दी में प्रकाशित की गई थी ;

(घ) केवल अंग्रेजी में ही प्रकाशित अधिसूचनाओं को हिन्दी में न प्रकाशित करने के क्या कारण हैं और क्या इसके लिए उतर-

दायी प्राधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 192

(ख) 26

(ग) कभी-कभी अधिसूचनाएं नियमों के संशोधन के रूप में थी। चूंकि नियम अभी तक मूल रूप से हिन्दी में नहीं छापे गये हैं, इसलिए संशोधन केवल अंग्रेजी में ही जारी किये गए थे। कुछ मामलों में अधिसूचनाओं के प्रकाशन में जल्दी होने के कारण भी ये हिन्दी में प्रकाशित नहीं की जा सकी।

(घ) भविष्य में राज-भाषा अधिनियम के उपलब्धों पर कड़ाई से अमल कराने के लिए समुचित कदम उठाये गए हैं।

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

5231. SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

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

(a) the estimated target of buffer-stock for the coming year and the prospects of its being achieved according to the present indications of harvesting ; and

(b) the target of buffer-stock of food that will enable India to refrain from any imports and also stabilise the food prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A buffer-stock of 3 million tonnes of foodgrains was planned to be built up with the Centre and State

Governments by the end of October, 1969. The target for the coming year is an additional 1 million tonnes. It is expected that the targets will be achieved.

(b) Once self sufficiency is reached, it is estimated that a buffer stock of 5 million tonnes would be adequate to even out changes in production from year to year provided there are no very bad years similar to 1965-66 or 1966-67.

Postal Services between Delhi and Bikaner

5232. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that often postal mail between Bikaner and Delhi reaches the destination on alternate days when there are two fast and through trains between Delhi and Bikaner ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and remedial action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Only letters posted sufficiently early in the day can be included in the despatches made through the R.M.S. Sections working by the Bikaner Mail enabling delivery at destination the next day. Later postings can be cleared only through the Bikaner Express and delivered at destination on the third day.

Mistake in Commemorative Stamp on Dr. Martin Luther King

5233. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a mistake in the year of Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday on the first day cover is issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department ;

(b) whether in the folder it is printed that "Mrs. King has been depicted on the stamp with formal presentation of the Award....." but the stamp has only the picture of Dr. King ; and

(c) the reasons for such mistakes and how Government propose to rectify such mistakes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The mistake had unfortunately occurred in the Hindi version of the 'write-up'.

(c) Serious notice has been taken of these lapses and action has been taken to ensure that they do not recur.

Promotion of C.I.S. Officers from Grade II to Grade I

5234. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether uniform procedure has not been followed in promoting officers of the Central Information Services from Grade II to Grade I ;

(b) whether it is a fact that officers selected in 1967 were given retrospective promotions from the dates vacancies existed while those selected in 1966 were denied this privilege though vacancies for the posts existed as long as 10 or 12 months ; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove this anomaly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The standard procedure of seniority-cum-fitness adopted for making only *Ad hoc* promotions from Grade II to Grade I had to be

departed from in the public interest only in the case of those promotions posts where proficiency in a particular regional language was found essential. There has been no such deviation in cases of regular promotion.

- (b) No, Sir.
(c) Does not arise.

Master Plan for Development of Fisheries in Kerala

5235. SHRI V. VISHWANATHA
MENON ;
SHRI P. GOPALAN
SHRI A.K GOPALAN ;
SHRI C.K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 672 on the 14th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the huge investment involved in the plan drawn up by the Kerala Government for development of fisheries cannot be met by the State alone ;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government propose to finance the Master Plan ; and

(c) if so, the details in respect thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No separate Master Plan for development of fisheries in Kerala has been received. The Central Government will contribute to the outlay on Fourth Plan State programmes, including fisheries development programmes in the form of block grants and loans, the quantum of such contribution being determined on the basis of the criteria adopted for the purpose. In addition, it is proposed to continue in the Fourth Plan the provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels under a Centrally sponsored scheme with a pattern of assistance of 100% grant.

Outlays under the Fourth Plan have not yet been determined.

Minor Irrigation Schemes in the Fourth Five Year Plan

5236. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) the total outlay earmarked for minor irrigation scheme during the Fourth Five Year plan and the share of Central and each State Government out of it ; and

(b) additional area proposed to be brought under the minor irrigation programme in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (b). A plan outlay of Rs. 600 crores and about Rs. 900 crores from the institutional sector agencies was proposed for the Fourth Five Year Plan for Minor Irrigation with a physical target of about 24 million acres. However, a total Plan outlay of Rs. 467 crores for the State Governments and Union Territories and an outlay of Rs. 650 crores (net) from the institutional sector has tentatively been approved. The proposed Statewise break up of the Plan outlay of Rs. 461.36 crores for Minor Irrigation Programme of the State Government for the Fourth Five Year Plan is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-614/169] The State wise break-up of the institutional outlay and the corresponding physical targets have not yet been formulated. The pattern of financial assistance for the States Minor Irrigation programme for the Fourth Plan has also been decided.

Increase in Entertainment Tax in Delhi

5237. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH .
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association and the Film Federation of India had approached the Lt. Governor of Delhi to request him to exert his weight to effect the abandonment of the proposed increase in the entertainment tax in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, in what circumstances the entertainment tax is proposed to be increased and to what extent; and

(c) the reaction of the Delhi Administration in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Keeping in view the urgent need to collect more revenue for the activities of the Delhi Municipal Corporation and also on account of the fact that the existing rates of entertainment tax in Delhi are below those in the neighbouring States like U.P., Punjab and Haryana, the Delhi Administration have, on the basis of the recommendations of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, ordered that the entertainment tax on all cinematograph exhibitions in the Union Territory be enhanced from 40% to 60% with effect from the 4th April, 1969.

सितम्बर, 1968 में दिल्ली के मुख्य स्टेशन पर रेल डाक सेवा के बंदे नष्ट होना

5238. श्री ५० ला० बाहुपाल : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 14 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या 613 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आग लगने के कारणों का जिससे दिल्ली मुख्य स्टेशन पर रेलवे डाक सेवा के 21 घंटे नष्ट हो गये थे, पता इस बीच लगा लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आग लगने का क्या कारण था ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में पुलिस द्वारा जांच पूरी कर ली गई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). ठीक कारण का पता नहीं चल सका है।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) पुलिस ने यह निष्कर्ष निकाला है कि आग दुर्घटनावश नहीं लगी थी परन्तु यह किसी उपद्रवियों का काम था। फिर भी पता नहीं चल सका है कि दोषी कौन थे।

प्राचीन प्रादेशिक लोक गीत

5239. श्री ५० ला० बाहुपाल : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा प्राचीन प्रादेशिक लोक गीतों को संकलित करने के लिए कोई प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं या कोई योजना तैयार की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कुल कितने ऐसे गीतों का संकलन किया गया है ;

(ग) अब तक प्रत्येक राज्य के सम्बन्ध में ऐसे कितने गीत प्रकाशित किये गये हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कई राज्यों में जन्मजात गायकों और लोक गीत के विशेषज्ञ कलाकारों की बजाये नये अनुभवी व्यक्तियों और अधिकारियों के परिवारों के हृदयों या पहुँच वाले व्यक्तियों को आकाशवाणी से कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने के अवसर दिये जाते हैं; और

(ड) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कलाकारों को रोकने और लोक गीतों के विशेषज्ञ कलाकारों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ०कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सूचना संकलित की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सदन की भेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) कोई नहीं । गीतों का प्रकाशन आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों में नहीं है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं । किसी कलाकार को प्रसारण कार्य देने की कसौटी उसके काम का स्तर और आकाशवाणी की कार्यक्रम आवश्यकताएँ हैं ।

(ङ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Delhi Milk Scheme

5240. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the financial position of the Delhi Milk Scheme has improved after the recent rise in the price of *ghee* and other milk products ;

(b) whether the Scheme is still showing loss ; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The price of *ghee* and butter was raised with effect from 22.1.1969. This will reduce the losses.

(b) The Scheme will show a loss in 1968-69.

(c) Estimated loss in 1968-69 is around Rs. 76 lakhs. The scheme is expected to show a marginal profit in 1969-70.

Ownership of Land under Land Reforms

5241. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after twenty years of land Reforms, tenants in 7 million acres of land have received ownership rights ;

(b) in how many million acres tenants are still to receive similar rights ;

(c) whether the tardy progress has been due to resistance from land owners both in and out of courts ; and

(d) if so, whether any proposal is under consideration to allow land owners to retain their ownership rights subject only to the tenants acquiring under proprietary rights with a view to implement land reforms expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Legislation has been enacted for enabling tenants to come in direct contact with the State and acquire ownership rights in the following States :--

1. Gujarat.
2. Haryana.
3. Kerala.
4. Madhya Pradesh.
5. Maharashtra.
6. Mysore.
7. Orissa.
8. Punjab.
9. Rajasthan.
10. Uttar Pradesh.
11. West Bengal (tenants other than Bargadars).
12. Telangana area of Andhra Pradesh.
13. Delhi.
14. Himachal Pradesh.

15. Manipur.
16. Tripura.
17. Mahe region of Pondicherry.

The Legislation in these States provides for optional right of purchase as well as except in Punjab and Haryana compulsory transfer of ownership to tenants. This is in addition to the provisions made in the intermediary abolition laws for bringing tenants into direct relationship with the State.

The statutory provisions relating to compulsory vesting of ownership rights have not so far been enforced in Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, Manipur and Mahe region of Pondicherry.

The tenants have not been given the right of purchase in the following States so far :

1. Andhra area.
2. Assam.
3. Bihar.
4. Jammu & Kashmir.
5. West Bengal (in relation to Bargadars)
6. Tamilnad.
7. Goa, Daman and Diu.
8. Pondicherry.
9. Dadar and Nagar Haveli.

In these States where ceiling on ownership has been imposed, the tenants and share croppers in possession of surplus land come in direct contact with the State and are enabled to acquire ownership.

In the implementation of the provisions for acquisition of ownership by tenants, it is reported that about 3 million tenants and share croppers have acquired ownership of more than 7 million acres. Precise data are not available regarding the extent of land in which tenants have not been conferred the right to acquire ownership or in which tenants, where they have been given an optional right have not exercised such rights.

(c) The State Governments have not reported resistance from land owners both

in and out of courts to the provisions for acquisition of ownership right by tenants.

(d) Does not arise.

पश्चिम निमाड जिले की नगरपालिकों में पत्रों का वितरण

5242. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने पश्चिम निमाड जिला में आठ नगरपालिकाओं के बीच सीधे तौर पर पत्र बांटने के लिए डाक के क्या प्रबन्ध किये हैं और संचार प्रणाली के लिए कौन से मार्ग अपनाये हैं ;

(ख) सनाबद के खेतिया भीकनगांव से महेस्वर तक और महेस्वर से अंजाद के बीच पत्र भेजने के लिए कौन सा मार्ग अपनाया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पश्चिम निमाड जैसे विशाल क्षेत्र में डाक विभाग की गाड़ियां चलाने का निर्णय करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है जिसमें पश्चिम निमाड में नगरपालिका वाले 8 कस्बों के नाम, उपलब्ध डाक-संचार व्यवस्था और बस सेवा से सीने संबद्ध कस्बों में वितरण का समय दिखाया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT—615/697] जिन नगरों के बीच सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है उनमें मार्ग में लगने वाला समय भी दिया गया है।

(ख) सनाबद से खेतिया—सनाबद में डाली गई डाक खंडवा रेल-डाक व्यवस्था को भेजी

जाती है और वहां से डोंडेचा रेलवे स्टेशन तक एल-12 आउट भुसावठ सूरत द्वारा भेजी जाती हैं और डोंडेचा रेलवे स्टेशन पर अगले दिन दोपहर को 12-50 तक पहुंचती है। वहां से ठेके की डाक मोटर सेवा द्वारा 2-30 बजे डाक है खेतिया पहुंचती है और उसका वितरण होता है इस तरह डाक का वितरण डाले जाने के दूसरे दिन होता है।

भीकनगांव से महेश्वर— भीकनगांव से महेश्वर भेजी जाने वाली डाक खंडवा रेल-डाक व्यवस्था को भेजी जाती है, जहां से एम० पी०-7 आउट (खंडवा-रतलाम) द्वारा महेश्वर पहुंचती है और वहां अगले दिन वितरण किया जाता है।

महेश्वर से अंजाद— महेश्वर से अंजाद भेजी जाने वाली डाक म्हो रेल डाक व्यवस्था को भेजी जाती है और वहाँ से एम०एम०सी० इन्दौर-बरवानी डाक बस द्वारा अपराहन 8-30 बजे अंजाद पहुंचती है। अंजाद में प्राप्त बिना रजिस्ट्री डाक का खिड़की पर वितरण कर दिया जाता है और बाकी की डाक अगले दिन वितरण के लिए दी जाती है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) विभागीय सेवा पर खर्च बहुत अधिक होगा।

Soil Conservation Works in Catchment areas of River Valley Projects in Maharashtra

5243. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have recommended the taking up of integrated soil conservation works in the River Valley Projects during the Fourth Five Year Plan on priority basis in the catchments of Ghod, Veldari, Mula, Katepurna, Nalganga, Girna and Manar ;

(b) whether the Maharashtra Government have also urged that the Centrally sponsored scheme should cover the entire project area ; and

(e) if so, the final decision of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A Study Group appointed by the Government of Maharashtra in 1962 recommended taking up of integrated soil conservation works in the catchments of Ghod, Yeldari, Mula, Katepurna, Nalganga, Girna and Manar.

(b) The State Government has indicated its preparedness to take up soil conservation works over 1.86 lakh acres out of a total catchment area of more than 60 lakh acres.

(c) The catchment of Ghod project is already included in the Centrally sponsored scheme of soil conservation and areas of high sedimentation will continue to be treated under that scheme during the Fourth Plan (1969-74). As regards other projects, detailed information has been called from the State Government with a view to selecting major river valley projects the catchments of which are most vulnerable to the hazards of soil erosion. Subject to availability of funds, soil conservation works in the catchments of additional projects will be taken up in order of priority.

हिन्दी निर्देशिकाओं का वितरण

5244. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी टेली-फोन निर्देशिकाओं की समस्त 20,000 प्रतियां बांटी नहीं गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी प्रतियां बांटी जा चुकी हैं और कितनी प्रतियां अभी बांटी जानी शेष हैं ;

(ग) क्या इसका एक कारण यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में कम से कम प्रतियां बांटी गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ? सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और प्रसारण विभाग राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) लगभग 13,000 उपभोक्ताओं ने हिन्दी टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरियों के लिये मांग की थी । अंत में सभी उपभोक्ताओं को अपनी डायरेक्टरियों के चुनाव करने के संबंध में लिखा गया था, परन्तु उनके प्रकाशन बाद केवल 6562 डायरेक्टरियों के लिए स्वीकृति प्राप्त हुई और बाद में लिखने पर कुछेक डायरेक्टरियों के लिये और स्वीकृति मिली ।

(ग) जी नहीं, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों की कोई मांग बकाया नहीं है । भविष्य के मांग की पूर्ति के लिये काफी डायरेक्टरियां स्टॉक में हैं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

समाचार पत्रों के संवाददाताओं के लिये चिःशुल्क टेलीफोन सेवा

5245. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा तार विभाग का विचार एक सेसी योजना तैयार करने का है जिसके अन्तर्गत समाचार पत्रों के संवाददाताओं के लिये निःशुल्क स्थानीय टेलीफोन सेवा की व्यवस्था की जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन समाचार पत्रों के नाम क्या हैं ; जिनके संवाददाताओं को यह सुविधा दी जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या राज्यों में भी ऐसी ही सुविधायें देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

बम्बई में डाक जलाना

5246. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई में 8 फरवरी, 1968 की डाक जला दी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप जनता को अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ग) इस हानि को किस प्रकार पूरा करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां । डाक लेजाते हुए एक डाक वाहन को 9 फरवरी, 1969 को प्रातः आग लगा दी गई थी ।

(ख) अभी कुल नुकसान आंका जा रहा है ।

(ग) संबंधित पार्टियों को नियमों के अनुसार क्षतिपूर्ति दी जायेगी ।

समाचारपत्र उद्भवों के लिए वित्त नियम

5247. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

डा. सुशीला नैयर :

श्री दी. यू. शर्मा :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार

मंत्री 19 फरवरी, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 226 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रैस परिषद् ने समाचार पत्र उद्योग के लिये एक वित्त निगम स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव के बारे में इस बीच अपनी राय दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राय दी गई है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में निर्णय करने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, उनकी राय एक अप्रैल, 1969 को मिली है, और वह विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) सिफारिशों पर बारीकी से विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है और अन्तिम निर्णय लेने में कुछ समय लग जाएगा

Commercial Broadcasts

5248. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, encouraged by the success attained in the commercial broadcasts, Government have considered the desirability of making the commercial broadcasts being heard throughout the country at one and the same time through installation of powerful transmitters ;

(b) if so, the scheme that has been formulated in this connection ; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. Government does not contemplate installation of additional powerful transmitters for commercial service. This service is proposed to be extended, in a phased programme, over the existing Vividh Bharati net-work.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Mid-term Election Broadcasts

5249. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the leaders of various political parties had addressed the mid-term elections in Bihar ;

(b) if so, whether their speeches had been broadcast by the All India Radio as news bulletins ;

(c) if so, the duration fixed for the broadcast of these speeches ;

(d) whether uniformity has been observed in fixing the duration ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Items unconnected with the elections, however, which had intrinsic news value, were included in the news bulletins.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

'Dharna' by Refugee Action Committee at Akhnoor Tehsil Headquarters (J & K)

5250. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI BHAGABAN :

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

(a) The total number of persons displaced from the Chhamb-Jaurian Sector in Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) whether the attention of Government had been drawn to the reported decisions of Refugee Action Committee that they would stage a sit-down strike on the 6th and 7th March, 1969 at Akhnoor Tehsil Headquarters ;

(c) if so, the demands of these displaced persons ;

(d) whether Government propose to consider their demands ; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) About 24,000 families comprising about 1 lakh persons were displaced from the Chhamb-Jaurian Sector in Jammu and Kashmir during the Indo-Pak conflict of August-September, 1955.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The displaced persons, according to a report received from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, had made the following demands :

(i) The recovery of resettlement loans be postponed for five years ;

(ii) interest on the resettlement loans be remitted ;

(iii) the traders be given grant of Rs. 1,000/- ;

(iv) making of effective arrangements for the security of the border areas ; and

(v) the cost of cattle purchased with the help of loans and driven away by the Pakistanis be adjusted towards the repayment of loans advanced to the displaced persons.

(d) and (e). It will be for the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, after examination of these demands, to make a reference to the Centre, if they consider such a course necessary.

Bonus Paid by M/s. Pure Drinks (N.D) Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi

5251. SHRI G. KUCHELAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times bonus has been paid to the workers of M/s. Pure Drinks (N.D.) Pvt. Ltd., Connaught Circus, New Delhi during the three years ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that inflated figures of payment of wages are shown in the records, whereas the actual payments are much less ; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) According to the information received from the Delhi Administration, bonus has been paid to the employees for the financial years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 in accordance with a settlement.

(b) No such complaint has been received by the Administration.

(c) Does not arise.

Agricultural Education

5252. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY . Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps Government hereafter propose to take to strengthen agricultural education inasmuch as agricultural production and

rural economy play a major role in the national life of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): As an essential and integral part of the programme of increasing agricultural production and improving rural economy, the Government propose to strengthen agricultural education through the establishment of at least one Agricultural University in each State. The programme of education at the Agricultural Universities is so organised that it enables complete integration of extension, research and teaching. The University specialists earn new knowledge through production oriented research. This new knowledge is communicated to the College graduates in the class rooms, to the extension workers through inservice training courses, and to farmers through farmers' training programmes and field days with the shortest possible time lag. The educational institutions are also directly involved in extension education programmes and are kept abreast of the problems facing contemporary agriculture. The scientists at these institutions are expected to put up first line of demonstrations on farmers' fields. The scheme of national demonstrations has already made a mark in this direction. It is now to serve as base-line for farmers' education. Thus, the new Agricultural Universities are becoming the real sites for dissemination of new technology directly related with increased agricultural production. The Government propose to help these Universities as well as the good Agricultural/Veterinary Colleges through a revised pattern of assistance to strengthen not only teaching, but research and extension education activities also. The Fourth Plan schemes of agricultural education proposed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are all geared to achieve this end.

Supply Of Newsprint To Newspapers

5253. SHRI P.C. ADICHAN ;
 SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
 JOSHI ;
 SHRI SURAJ BHAN ;
 SHRI RAJIT SINGH ;
 SHRI RAM GOPAL SHAL-
 WALE ;

SHRI ATAL BIHARI
 VAJPAYEE :
 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the name of newspapers which are being supplied newsprint (i) short of their requirements, (ii) equal to their requirements, and (iii) above their actual requirements : and

(b) the reasons for the discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Newsprint is being allocated to newspapers, numbering about 1,600 in accordance with the policy announced by Government in April every year. No discrimination is made in the allocation of newsprint. Information in regard to the actual quantity of newsprint allocated to and consumed by the newspapers is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly. It is, however, difficult to objectively assess "requirements".

Supply of Credit etc. to Agriculturists

5254. SHRI DEORAO PATIL :
 SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
 SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the ordinary programmes of supply of credit, materials or technical knowledge are usually taken advantage of chiefly by big agriculturists ;

(b) if so, the reasons for which the small agriculturists are unable to benefit from them ; and

(c) the adjustments suggested by Government in the existing programmes so that any handicaps from which small agriculturists suffer may be removed ?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Coconut Production in Kerala

5255. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYAR :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal of the Kerala Government to double the coconut production in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to render any financial help to the Kerala Government with regard to the proposed scheme to double the coconut production ?

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

Production and Export of Sea Foods

5256. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to procure or allow import of bigger fishing vessels in view of the scope for expansion of sea-food exports and the results of the Indo-Norwegian sea explorations establishing the existence of extensive off-shore fish-resources to ensure sustained yields ;

(b) if so, the number of such vessels being obtained, their source of supply and the price to be paid for each.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the targets for sea food production and exports fixed for the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(e) the broad outline of the programme and the financial outlay thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A sizeable fleet of bigger fishing vessels is proposed to be introduced for exploration and commercial fishing beyond the coastal belt and to increase the yield so as to meet the internal demand and to augment exports. An order has been placed with the indigenous ship-building firms for construction of forty steel fishing trawlers of 57-ft. length which will be owned and operated by the Central Institutions and some State Governments. The price of these trawlers exshipyard is Rs. 8.75 lakhs each.

In addition, under a scheme which is being implemented, it is expected that thirty large fishing trawlers will be imported from different countries for commercial fishing both in the private and public sectors at varying prices. The scheme envisages further construction of fifteen trawlers in the country for commercial fishing.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The target of sea food production during the Fourth Five Year Plan is expected to be raised by 4.4 lakh tonnes from its present level of 9.6 lakh tonnes. The export of sea food is also expected to increase by about Rs. 23 crores from the present export level of about Rs. 23 crores.

(e) During the Fourth Five Year Plan it is proposed to introduce a total number of 300 medium and large sized fishing vessels for deep sea fishing. In addition 5500 small mechanized boats are proposed to be introduced. The Fourth Five Year Plan is in an advanced stage of preparation and the details of outlay will be available when the Plan is finalised.

Implementation of The Coal Wage Board Award by Collieries

5257. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 852 on the 19th December, 1968 and state :

(a) the number of Collieries that have started implementing the Coal Wage Board Award since Government took decision not to entertain tenders from such of them who have not implemented the award ; and

(b) steps Government propose to take against such collieries as are not still implementing the Coal Wage Board Award ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Fifty.

(b) The recommendations of the Wage Board are not enforceable statutorily. Efforts, however, continue to be made to secure implementation through persuasion and advice.

Closure of Chalbalpur Colliery of M/s. K. L. Selected Coal Concern in Burdwan District

5258. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chalbalpur Colliery of M/s. K.L. Selected Coal Concern, P.O. Jaykaynagar, District Burdwan has stopped working from the 3rd February, 1969 rendering about 400 workers unemployed and without paying any lay-off compensation to them ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said Company has not paid three quarterly Bonus for 1968 Profit Share Bonus for year ending 1967 to the workers ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the management has expressed their willingness to open the colliery if the workers agree to accept wages and emoluments lower than that have been awarded by the Coal Wage Board ; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir, Due to non-availability of permission from the Department of Mines Safety to work in any further underground area of the colliery, 300 workmen were rendered unemployed and laid off with effect from 3rd February, 1969. Permission to work Panel No. 29 A was subsequently accorded and the lay-off was withdrawn with effect from 22nd February 1969. The management agreed to pay lay-off compensation to the workmen from 3rd February, 1969.

(b) Yes, Sir. Subsequently, however, on persuasion, the management paid Bonus for the quarters ending March and June 1968 to 379 and 72 workers respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Legal action is being taken against the management for non-payment of quarterly bonus and profit sharing bonus for the year ending 1967.

C. P. W. D. Employees on deputation in P&T Department

5259. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some C.P.W.D. employees were taken on deputation in P&T Civil Wing in July, 1963 ;

(b) if so, the total number of employees thus absorbed ;

(c) whether the P&T Board in 1964 agreed either to repatriate the C.P.W.D. staff in a phased manner or to give option to the staff to get themselves absorbed in the P&T Department ;

(d) if so, whether this agreement was implemented ;

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(b) Not yet.

(f) whether Government propose to implement the proposal now ?

(c) Options from the C.P.W.D. staff have been received and the case for permanent absorption will be finalised as soon as possible.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(d) No. There has been no case of irregular promotion in the Civil Wing of the P&T.

(b) None have been absorbed so far. The case for absorption of 275 officials is in hand,

(c) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

Housing Accommodation to P&T Employees

(d) Yes, necessary action is in hand.

5261. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Yes.

Gradation List of P&T Civil Wing Staff

5260. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Civil Wing employees of P&T Department have requested Government to allow them to retain quarters allotted to them under General Pool from which they are being evicted by the Estate Office ; and

(a) whether it is a fact that Government assured that the gradation list of the staff of the P&T Civil Wing would be soon finalised ;

(b) if so, the action taken by the P&T Department to ensure housing accommodation to these employees ?

(b) if so, whether such a list has been published ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and when it would be published ;

(d) whether the attention of Government had been drawn to the irregular promotions granted by the authorities for want of such a gradation list ; and

(b) The question of retention of general pool of quarters occupied by the staff of Civil Wing has already been taken up with the appropriate Ministry at the highest level.

(e) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

Broadcast of Programmes from A.I.R Station Imphal

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

5262. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the different media through which the AIR Imphal is making broadcasts and putting up programmes for the different sections of the communities of Manipur ;

(b) the actual length of time devoted to each medium in the programmes and the basis for the aforesaid allotment of time ;

(c) the number of the staff artistes employed to take up the aforesaid programmes medium-wise ;

(d) the number of Programme executives and Producers in the AIR, Imphal ;

(e) whether the appointment Rules are framed in keeping with the local needs of this station in view of the specific requirements out of the language differences of the different communities of Manipur ; and

(f) if not, whether Government consider the need for revising the Appointment (Recruitment) Rules to suit the needs of this Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import and Manufacture of Farm Implements

5264. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantum of farm implements with their value that is being imported every year and those manufactured in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Farm implements both tractor and animal drawn of the value of Rs. 373.60 lakhs and Rs. 197.99 lakhs were imported during the years 1966-67 and 1967-68, respectively. Tractor drawn agricultural im-

plements of the value of Rs. 190.50 lakhs and Rs. 223.00 lakhs were manufactured indigenously in the organised sector during the years 1967 and 1968 respectively. Besides, firms in the organised sector farm implements are also manufactured in the small scale sector. There are more than 1300 units scattered all over the country manufacturing agricultural implements, hand tools and irrigation equipment and farm machinery in the small scale sector. Information in respect of these units and also other units under the control of the State Governments/Union Territories manufacturing farm implements is not available.

Central Aid for Agricultural Projects in Madhya Pradesh

5265. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have asked for special assistance from the Centre for aiding agricultural projects in that State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Central Government's decisions thereon ?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Central Aid for lift Irrigation Scheme in Madhya Pradesh

5266. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether lift irrigation schemes have been submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Government for approval and aid by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Centre's decisions thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No such scheme has been received in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

कृषि क्षेत्र में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन

5267. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन के अध्ययन के अनुसार देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि के क्षेत्र में असंतुलन है ;

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

(ग) कृषि के क्षेत्र में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन दूर करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन द्वारा प्रकाशित अध्ययन शीर्षक "रीजनल बैरीएन्स इन सोशल डिवेलपमेण्ट एण्ड लैवल्स आफ लिवइंग" से पता चलता है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में कृषि के क्षेत्र में अन्तर्क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन है ।

(ख) अध्ययन में अन्तर्क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन के कारणों पर विचार नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी यह अंकित होता है कि भूमि की प्रकृति, जलवायु तथा कृषि-विकास से सम्बन्धित अन्य लक्षण राज्यों में और राज्यों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भी भिन्न-भिन्न होते हैं। हरेक क्षेत्र की कृषि विकास क्षमता भिन्न होने से एक-सा प्रयास करने पर भी, प्रभाव अलग-अलग ही रहता है ।

(ग) विकास कार्यक्रमों का एक उद्देश्य कृषि-उत्पादन में वांछित वृद्धि प्राप्त करने के अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं को दूर करना भी है। केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारें विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के लिए, तथा सूखे क्षेत्रों, मरुस्थल और ऊबड़-खाबड़ भूमि, प्रमुख नदी घाटी प्रायोजनों के घेरे में आने वाले क्षेत्रों, पहाड़ी इलाकों और अगम्य तथा पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अर्धीन, जिसको अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है, विशिष्ट योजनाएं बना रही हैं। दूसरे विकास कार्यक्रमों, जैसे नये क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई का विस्तार, क्षेत्रीय विषमताओं को दूर करने में सहायक होंगे ।

हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले डाक तथा तार विभाग के बिहार सर्किल के कर्मचारी

5263. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल में भाग लेने के कारण डाक तथा तार विभाग के बिहार सर्किल के कितने कर्मचारी बर्खास्त किये गये, कितने मुअत्तिल किये गये और कितने कर्मचारियों की सेवाएं समाप्त की गईं ।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने इन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध की गई उपयुक्त कार्यवाही वापिस लेने का निर्णय किया है ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो बिहार सर्किल के कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध उपयुक्त कार्यवाही वापिस ली गई है ।

(घ) शेष कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध की गई कार्यवाही अभी तक वापिस न लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं : और

(ङ) इन कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध की गई समस्त कार्यवाही कब तक वापिस लेने का सरकार का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) बर्खास्त किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या

—कोई नहीं

मुअत्तिल किये गये कर्मचारियों की संख्या—43 ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या जिन की सेवाएं समाप्त की गई—5 ।

(ख) माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान गृह मन्त्रालय के मन्त्री द्वारा 13 मार्च, 1969 को सदन में दिए गये वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया जाता है ।

(ग) 6 कर्मचारियों की मुअत्तली के आदेश वापिस ले लिए गए हैं ।

(घ) 13 मार्च, 1969 के वक्तव्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुए 5 ऐसे कर्मचारियों के मामलों पर फिर से विचार किया जा रहा है जिन की सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गई थीं । मुअत्तल किये गये कर्मचारियों के मामले घोषित की गई उदारता की नीति के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते ।

(ङ) 13 मार्च, 1969 के वक्तव्य की दृष्टि में रखते हुए इन मामलों को शीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

Receipt of Foreign Assistance by a News Agency of M. P.

5269. SHRI G.C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any news agency of Madhya Pradesh which has received any foreign exchange as the Universal Press Service and Tarun Bharat have received ; and

(b) if so, the amount in foreign exchange and Indian currency received by it from abroad since 1966 so far in the form of grant

or in some other way of data compiled by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) . The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

मध्य प्रदेश में चलचित्र उद्योग का विकास

5270. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या यह सच है कि चलचित्र उद्योग के मामले में मध्य प्रदेश सब से अधिक पिछड़ा राज्य है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश में इस उद्योग का विकास करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना बनाई है ।

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) से (घ) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मंज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Deep Sea Fishing in Tamil Nadu

5271. SHRI C. CHITTY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have submitted a scheme to organise the Deep Sea Fishing Industry in Tamil Nadu ;

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

(c) if no scheme has been sent by Tamil Nadu whether Government are considering

to organise deep sea fishing in Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Tamil Nadu have included a scheme on deep sea fishing in their Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) The scheme was examined in consultation with the State Government and was generally approved. Outlay will be determined when the Fourth Five Year Plan is finalised.

(c) Besides the scheme formulated by the State Government for deep-sea fishing, the Government of India have undertaken programmes for the development of fishing harbours at Madras and Tuticorin for deep sea fishing. The Government of India have also proposals for strengthening their exploratory fishing programmes at Madras and Tuticorin during the Fourth Plan period.

बमनवास (भरतपुर डिवीजन) में डाक घर के लिये इमारत

5272. श्री भीठा लाल भीना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार राजस्थान में भरतपुर के बमनवास टाउन में डाकघर के लिए एक नई इमारत बनाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है क्योंकि वर्तमान इमारत इस प्रयोजन के लिए अपर्याप्त है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह इमारत कब तक बनाई जायेगी।

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(घ, इस कठिनाई को किस प्रकार दूर करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्रो० शेरसिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) डाकघर पहले से ही सरकारी इमारत में स्थित है (भूतपूर्व रियासत इमारत)।

(घ) वर्तमान इमारत में जगह की कमी को उचित परियोजनाओं और परिवर्तन कराकर पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है, जो शीघ्र ही किये जाने हैं।

भरतपुर तथा सवाई माधोपुर में डाक व तार घर को दो शाखाओं में बांटना

5273. श्री भीठा लाल भीना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक व तार विभाग के भरतपुर डिवीजन के काम को दक्षिणापूर्वक करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने इस डिवीजन के सवाई माधोपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट को अलग करके सवाई माधोपुर, राजस्थान में इस डिवीजन का एक नया डिवीजनल मुख्यालय खोलने की योजना मन्ज़ूर की है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह मुख्य कार्यालय अब तक न खोले जाने के क्या कारण है।

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इमारत न होने के कारण सरकार का विचार उपयुक्त डिवीजन के मुख्य कार्यालय को गंगानगर सिटी में खोलने का है।

(घ) सवाई माधोपुर अथवा गंगानगर में इस मुख्य कार्यालय के कब तक खोले जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (ङ). सवाई माधोपुर या गंगानगर में प्रधान डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव इन स्थानों

पर उपयुक्त जगह उपलब्ध न होने के कारण लम्बित पड़ा है। इसे प्राप्त करने के लिए पूरे प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

राजस्थान को सघन कृषि कार्यक्रमों के लिए फोर्ड फाउंडेशन से सहायता

5274 : श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या सहाय तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में फोर्ड फाउंडेशन ने राजस्थान को जिला स्तर पर सघन कृषि कार्य क्रम के लिए कितनी धनराशि दी थी ;

(ख) इन प्रयोगों के लिए किन-किन जिलों का चयन किया गया था और चयन का आधार क्या था ?

(ग) अब तक किये गये प्रयोगों के क्या परिणाम निकले तथा जिला वार उनका व्यौरा क्या है, और

(घ) इन परिणामों के आधार पर निकट भविष्य में राजस्थान को कितनी राशि की सहायता दी जायेगी।

सहाय, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय से राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) (क) पाली जिले में सघन खेती जिला कार्यक्रम के कार्यन्वयन के लिए फोर्ड फाउंडेशन के तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राजस्थान सरकार को 20.986 लाख रुपये की धनराशि प्रदान की।

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य के एक चुनीदे जिले में सघन खेती जिला कार्यक्रम के प्रयोग करने की नीति के विचार से जिलों को चुनने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित कसौटी के आधार पर, कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए

राजस्थान सरकार ने पाली जिले को चुना। कसौटी ये थीं :—(1) बहुत बड़े क्षेत्रों में वर्षा या सिंचाई की सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध का उपयुक्त रूप से सुनिश्चित होना। (2) प्राकृतिक आपत्तियों का जैसे, सूखा, बाढ़, जल निकास तेज भूमि संरक्षा समस्याओं की तुलनात्मक कमी (3) अच्छी तरह से विकसित गांव-संस्थाएँ, जैसे पंचायत और सहकार समितियों की मौजूदगी और (4) अनुपात रूप से समय की एक छोटी अवधि में कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए अधिकाधिक सम्भाव्यताएँ।

(ग) पाली जिले में सघन खेती जिला कार्यक्रम 1961-62 के दौरान प्रारम्भ किया गया था। 1966-67 के अन्त तक की गई प्रगति सब तरह से सन्तोषजनक थी। कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने वाले किसान; कृषि आदान जैसे रासायनिक उर्वरक, सुघरे हुए बीज, पौध रक्षण उपाय आदि जो कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाते हैं को अधिकाधिक प्रयोग में लाने की दिशा में आगे बढ़े। नाइट्रोजीनस उर्वरकों का प्रयोग (एमोनियम सल्फेट के सम्बन्ध में) जो 1960-61 के आई. ए. डी. पी. से पूर्व अवधि में 234 मीटरी टन के निम्न स्तर पर था रहा, 1966-67 में 5,074 मीटरी टन बढ़ गया। उसी तरह फौसफैटिक उर्वरकों की खपत (सुपरफौसफैटिक के सम्बन्ध में) जो 1960-61 के दौरान समस्त जिले में केवल 64 मीटरी टन थी, वह 1966-67 में 2,112 मीटरी टन बढ़ गई। सुघरे हुए बीजों के विषय में, इसका आवरण 1961-62 में 0.18 हेक्टेयर से 1966-67 में 0.35 हेक्टेयर बढ़ गया। पौध रक्षा प्रवर्तनों ने टिड्डी दल के आक्रमण को नियन्त्रित करने के लिए काफी मात्रा में बढ़ाये गये और जिले में बहुत से बड़े क्षेत्र ऐसे उपायों से लाभान्वित हुए। किसानों ने बोने से पहले बीज-जनित रोगों के विरुद्ध बीजों का अधिकाधिक उपचार किया। उपचारित बीजों

के गुण ने 1961-62 में 254 मीटरी टनों के स्तर को 1966-67 में 2,182 मीटरी टन बढ़ा दिया। क्रमबद्ध योजना के अनुसार सहकारी ढांचे को, जाकि प्रारम्भ में जिले में बहुत ही क्षीण था, सुदृढ़ और पुनर्जीवित करने के तरीके अपनाये गये। इन प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप जिले में गावों के 98 प्रतिशत की और कुल कृषि आबादी के 48 प्रतिशत को सहकारी आन्दोलन के अन्तर्गत जून 1965 तक लाना सम्भव हो सका। सहकारी ऋण समितियों की संख्या जो 1961-62 में 421 थी 1966-67 में बढ़ कर 598 हो गई। सहकारी संस्थाओं के द्वारा किसानों को कृषि-अर्थ सहायता देने में भी काफी वृद्धि हुई। इस अवधि के दौरान जिले में उगाई गई महत्वपूर्ण फसलों के उत्पादन ने प्रगति शील प्रवृत्ति दिखाई। मक्का की औसत उपज जो पैंकेज अवधि जो पहले (1958-61) में प्रति हैक्टेयर 7-6 क्विन्टल थी, 1966-67 में 7-9 क्विन्टल प्रति हैक्टेयर में 2.1 क्विन्टल प्रति हैक्टेयर और गेहूं की औसत उपज 8.7 क्विन्टल प्रति हैक्टेयर से 9.2 क्विन्टल प्रति हैक्टेयर बढ़ गई।

(घ) राजस्थान सरकार ने 1967-68 के प्रारम्भ में कार्यक्रम को जिले से हटाने का निश्चय किया जिससे कि इस राज्य के अन्य सघन कृषि जिलों के समकक्ष में लाया जाये फलतः पाली जिले में सघन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम को सघन कृषि क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम से बदल दिया गया जो कुछ थोड़ी सी कम सघन प्रकृति का है जो समानतया कुछ कम पूंजी लगाना चाहता है।

उपरोक्त को ध्यान में रखकर राजस्थान सरकार को आगामी वर्षों में सघन खेती जिला कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता देने का प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Mysore

5275. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any amount for undertaking minor irrigation schemes in Mysore State during 1968-69 ; and

(b) if so, the amount allotted for these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB-SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The State Minor Irrigation Schemes, according to the existing pattern of central financial assistance, are eligible for a loan of 60% and a grant of 15% on the approved outlay subject to the expenditure actually incurred. Against an approved outlay of Rs. 600.00 lakhs for this programme for 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 360.00 lakhs loan and Rs. 90.00 lakhs grant has been released to the State Government.

In addition, central assistance to the extent of Rs. 5.40 lakhs were also provisionally sanctioned during 1968-69 to the State Government as indicated below :—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Scheme of Groundwater Surveys and Investigations | —Rs. 4 lakhs—50% grant by the Govt. of India. |
| (ii) Scheme for Research on Minor Irrigation and Water Use. | —Rs. 1.40 lakhs—100% grant by the Govt. of India. |

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए नये ट्रांसमिटर

5276. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश के विभिन्न आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों में और अधिक ट्रांसमिटर लगाने के लिए कोई निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो आकाशवाणी के उन केन्द्रों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ और ट्रांसमिटर लगाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) इन पर कुल कितनी घनराशि व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ई० कु० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग) : मध्य प्रदेश के वर्तमान रेडियो केन्द्रों में और ट्रांसमिटर लगाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि 1969-70 के दौरान जगदलपुर, छतरपुर और रेवा में नए रेडियो केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कार्य शुरू किया जाएगा। इन प्रायोजनाओं पर कुल लागत का अनुमान 144 लाख रुपये है और इसका एक भाग इस साल खर्च होने की सम्भावना है।

Categorisation of Village Level Workers

5277. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the best Village Level Workers of State level in different States have submitted a Memorandum to him on the 16th March, 1967 in which they have demanded that the system of categorisation as grade 'A' and grade 'B' of such of the village level workers as have done good work during the five years as is done in Maharashtra and Rajasthan should be introduced in other State also ;

(b) whether Government have issued instructions in this regard to the States other than Maharashtra and Rajasthan ;

(c) if so, the date of their issue ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the date by which Government propose to issue such orders ?

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

(b) to (d) : Do not arise,

Advertisements for Kerala Newspapers

5278. SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI C.K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI E.K. NAYANAR :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any political discrimination was shown in giving advertisements to Kerala Newspapers during the last financial year ; and

(b) if not, the amount paid to newspapers in Kerala for advertisements and the space given for each Kerala paper during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) : Information regarding the details of advertisements released to individual newspapers and the amounts paid to them is treated as confidential as between the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the individual papers. It would not be good business ethics to divulge this information unilaterally without the prior consent of the papers concerned.

Import of Tractors from Czechoslovakia :

5279. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Zetor 2011 Tractors imported so far from Czechoslovakia and the number planned to be imported in the ensuing year, completely built-up or in S. K. D. packs ;

(b) the c. i. f. cost, both for completely built-up and in S. K. D. packs ;

(c) the selling price for the farmers and the percentage together with amounts included in the same for State Trading Corporation and Agro Industrial Corporation separately ;

(d) whether it is the policy of Government that Tractors in S. K. D. or C. K. D. packs are allowed for import only if the project for their manufacture is sanctioned; and

(e) if so, the reasons to give preferential sanction for import of Zetor 2011 Tractors in S. K. D. condition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 3000 Zetor-2011 tractors (1000 completely built and 2000 in S. K. D. condition) have been imported so far. 4000 Zetor-2011 tractors in SKD condition to be imported during 1969.

(b) The C.I.F. price of each Zetor-2011 complete tractor and SKD tractor with extra accessories is Rs. 10,397.29 and Rs. 9,884.20 respectively for imports against 1967 contract. The C. i. f. Price of each tractor in SKD packs against 1963 contract is Rs. 10,177/- and Rs. 10,285/- against 1969 contract. The variation in Price is due to certain improvements effected in the tractors by the suppliers.

(c) The selling price of each Zetor-2011 complete tractor and SKD tractor after assembly with extra accessories is Rs. 12,935/- and Rs. 13,071.15 respectively. The price varies from State to State due to freight and other charges. The Agro Industries Corporations are allowed to charge 16½% on C.I.F. value of the goods as their margin including S. T. C.'s margin of 1½%.

(d) The proposal to manufacture Zetor-2011 tractors in Public Sector is under examination of the Government.

(e) Does not arise.

Alleged Mal-Practices in milk powder for Delhi Milk Scheme

5280. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report published in the Citizens Gazette dated the 14th November,

1968 in which it is alleged that certain quantities of milk powder consigned to the Delhi Milk Scheme were not put on record and the same are feared to have been stolen away;

(b) whether it is a fact that an Engineer working in the Delhi Milk Scheme was forced to relinquish the charge on the basis of certain malpractices attributed to him with regard to the storage of milk powder; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up an Enquiry Committee to study the functioning of the Delhi Milk Scheme and to examine the alleged charges of malpractices ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The specific allegation made in the Press Report is being investigated by the Internal Audit Section of Delhi Milk Scheme for examining whether any action is called for by Government.

Supply of Russian Tractors to Farmers.

5281. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of farmers registered and on waiting lists for supply of Russian Tractors separately for 14 HP and 50 HP in each state;

(b) whether 6000, 14 HP and 500, 50 HP tractors decided for import in the ensuing year are being allocated to different States proportionate to the pending demands; and

(c) if the reply to part; (b) be otherwise, wholly or partly, the basis of allocation and justification of such basis ?

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

SHINDE) : (a) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

(b) and (c). The distribution of the tractors was made after taking into consideration the following factors :—

- (i) Relative demands registered by State Agro-Industries Corporations, State Governments, Union Territories etc.
- (ii) Acreage of high yielding varieties in the respective State & Union Territories.
- (iii) Existing population of tractors in the States & Union Territories.
- (iv) Tractors already allotted to the respective States.

Agricultural Tractors in the Country

5282. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of all Agricultural Tractors in the country, make-wise and horse-power-wise in each State; and

(b) the year of such survey carried out and the basis of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information on the number of tractors in the country is collected as part of the All-India Livestock Census taken quinquennially. The last such Census was taken in 1966, according to which the tractors population was of the order of 53,966. A statement showing the state-wise position is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-668/69*]. The information regarding make-wise and horse-power-wise of these tractors is not available.

Recommendation of the second Cotton Textile Wage Board.

5283. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA** : Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting was held between the representatives of the cotton textile industry and the employes in February last to consider the recommendations of the Second Cotton Textile Wage Board ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). A tripartite meeting was convened on the 25th February, 1969 to discuss the recommendations of the Second Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry. The representatives of employers and workers explained their viewpoints in regard to the Board's recommendations. The matter is being examined further.

A. I. R. Station at Darbhanga

5284. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA** :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1239 on the 26th February, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the proposal for the setting up of a Broadcasting Station of the All India Radio at Darbhanga is being included in the annual plan for 1969-70, the first year of the Fourth plan ;

(b) if so, the exact details : and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Because of comparatively high priority according to some other projects, this could not be included in the 1969-70 programme. It is, however, included in the

draft Fourth plan proposals, and will be taken up during the plan period.

Cashew Plantation in Kerala

5285. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent tendency in Kerala to replace Cashew-Plantations with rubber plantations, despite the high position of cashew industries as a foreign exchange earner with great export potentialities, simply because it does not enjoy the exemptions under the Kerala Land Reforms Law, unlike other plantations such as rubber and tea ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from the State Government.

Indo-Norwegian Fishing Projects

5286. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of materials and equipments received so far from Norway for establishment of fishing projects with the assistance of that country ; and

(b) the location of such projects so far established and the annual value of fishing done in these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The total value of materials and equipment received from Norway for establishment of fisheries stations from 1.4.61 upto the end of 31.12.68 amounts to Rs. 2, 17, 64, 286.73 Paise. The equipment supplied consists mainly of workshop machinery, equipment for boat-building yards, ice and cold storage plants, marine diesel engines for small boat and machinery and equipment for slipways. Some vessels have also been supplied to the Ernakulam Station and a fish meal plant to the Mandapam Station.

(b) Fisheries stations have been established at Needakara, Ernakulam and Cannanore in Kerala State, Mandapam in Tamil Nadu and Karwar in Mysore State. Construction work is still in progress at Cannanore Karnar and Mandapam. Each Station is a fisheries complex comprising of a boat-building yard, workshop, slipway and ice and cold storage unit. The Station are used for boat building and boat repair, training and demonstration. The vessels are used primarily for survey and exploration and the fish catches are mostly incidental to survey operations. Some fishing programmes in proved grounds have also been taken up. The figures of fish catches during the last three years are as follows :-

	<u>1965-66</u>	<u>1966-67</u>	<u>1967-68</u>
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Neendakara :	This project was transferred to the Kerala Government with effect from 1.4.63.		
2. Ernakulam :	41,237	1,23,132	3,08,570
3. Cannanore :	13,975	2,162	—
4. Mandapam :	29,226	21,300	—
5. Karwar :	28,064	7,434	1,028

The fishing boats constructed at the Stations are issued to fishermen and their Cooperative and statistics of fish landed by such boats are not maintained.

अंगूरी बाग, गट्टा कालोनी, दिल्ली
में शरणार्थियों को फिर से बसाना

5287. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या अन्न तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री 12 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अवतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 4297 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंगूरी बाग, गट्टा कालोनी, दिल्ली के विस्थापित परिवारों के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के कब तक सभा पटल पर रखे जाने की सम्भावना है ?

अन्न, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री माणवत झा आजाद) :
(क) और (ख). जी, हां । जानकारी प्राप्त हो गई है । एक विवरण, जिस में जानकारी का व्यौरा दिया गया है, सभा पलट पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया देखिय संख्या LT—617/69]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Transport of Milk to Delhi through milk tanker

5238. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of milk tankers is responsible for failure to transport additional quantity of milk from Gujarat to Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that tankers from existing stock can be converted for transportation of milk easily ; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to provide additional milk-tankers on a priority basis to augment milk supplies to Delhi urgently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a). Yes, Sir. Possibilities of transshipment of milk from Gujarat to Delhi have arisen very recently. It takes sometime to manufacture rail tankers for transporting milk.

(b) No, Sir. For transport of Milk Tankers are required to be made of Stainless steel whereas on the existing Tank Wagons available with the Railways, the barrel are made of ordinary steel which is not suitable for carrying milk.

(c) The question of purchase of rail milk tankers is under consideration of the Delhi Milk Scheme.

Short Supply of Postal Stationery in the Hilly Areas of West Bengal

5289. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that postal stationery in Post Offices in the hilly areas of West Bengal mostly remains in short supply ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There was a temporary shortage of only Inland letter cards at Kalimpong in Darjeeling District and the situation was met by obtaining supplies from other offices.

(b) Due to unforeseen sudden demands and delay in timely replenishment of stock.

Public Telephone Booths in West Bengal

5290. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Public Telephone booths at present in West Bengal and the cost of maintaining them ;

(b) the number of booths which are out of order or damaged and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to maintain the public telephone booths in order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a). 755

Maintenance Cost	approximately
	Rs. 34,000
	per annum

(b) The information is being ascertained.

(c) The Public Telephone booths are regularly inspected by maintenance staff and faults removed. Cases of thefts, if any are reported to the Police.

Tube-wells sunk in West Bengal

5291. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube-wells drilled during the last three years upto the 31st December, 1968 in West Bengal ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to keep wells in working order ?

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

is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Scheme for setting up Tube-wells in water scarcity areas of West Bengal

5292. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have formulated a scheme for setting up tube-wells in the water scarcity areas ;

(b) whether the State Government have asked for any aid from the Central Government in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the nature of aid sought for ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The State Government has formulated a scheme for the construction of 40,000 shallow tube-wells within a period of 2 to 3 years in water scarcity areas, with a view to bringing roughly 4 lakh areas of land under irrigation to be financed mainly with funds from the institutional agencies like the Land Development Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation etc. and the financial assistance to be provided to them by the Government of India for their 4th Five Year Plan for minor Irrigation. The Fourth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. However, central assistance is given for the Minor Irrigation programme as a whole and not separately for a particular scheme.

Sholapur Telephone Exchange

5293. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the present capacity of the Sholapur Telephone Exchange ;

(b) the number of applicants who are on the waiting list at present for fresh connections ; and

(c) whether Government is contemplating to convert the Sholapur Telephone Exchange to an automatic exchange and if so, by what date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Sholapur has two manual exchanges, namely, Sholapur—city 1080 lines and Sholapur—Main 700 lines making total equipped capacity of 1780 lines. The number of working connections on 1.1.69 was 1616.

(b) 374 and 73 applicants were on waiting list for new connections on 1.1.69 in Sholapur—City and Sholapur—Main exchanges respectively.

To meet these demands, schemes for expansion of the two exchanges have been sanctioned.

(i) City exchange by 360 lines to raise its capacity to 1440 lines.

(ii) Main exchange by 140 lines to raise its capacity to 840 lines.

(c) The replacement of the manual exchanges by Main Automatic Exchange has been approved in principle. Proceedings for acquiring a suitable piece of land for constructing the building for Main Automatic Exchange are in progress. Subject to the timely acquisition of the land, our present plans envisage an automatic exchange at Sholapur by 1974.

Waste Land Survey Committee

5294. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR ;
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN ;

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

(a) whether any Waste Land Survey Committee has appointed by Government after the First Committee in 1959 to go into the reclamation of the waste lands ;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by that Committee and if so, the details thereof ; 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). The Government did not appoint any Committee as such to go into the question of reclamation of waste lands after the Waste Lands Survey and Reclamation Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. B.N. Uppal which was set up in 1959. The Committee on Natural Resources in the Planning Commission, however, undertook a study on waste lands including waterlogged, saline and alkali lands. The report of this technical group was published by the Planning Commission in 1963. The recommendations of the Study Group were brought to the notice of all the State Governments for appropriate assistance has also been made available for the reclamation of waste lands for resettlement of landless agricultural labour under a Centrally sponsored scheme.

Decontrol of Vanaspati

5295. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR ;
SHRI M. SUDARSANAM ;
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN ;

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to de-control vanaspati in the country ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). At present it is not the intention of the Government to remove the price control on vanaspati.

(b) The control over the price of vanaspati enables the Government to

regulate the prices in the light of the prices of ground nut oil and of the soyabean oil which is issued by the Government.

Supply of Fertilizers by Norway

5296. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether the Government of Norway have made any offer for the supply of fertilizers to this country ;

(b) if so, whether the offer has been accepted by Government ; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the offer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Such a possibility was indicated by the Norwegian Minister of Industries during his visit to India in February, 1969 and the matter is under consideration in consultation with the Norwegian authorities.

Checking of Desert in Rajasthan

5297. SHRI R.K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of work done so far by the Desert Development Board for checking desert in Rajasthan ; and

(b) the details of specific schemes drawn up by the Board in this regard for the current financial year and the proposed allocation therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The question of developing arid and semi-arid areas in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana has been

receiving the attention of the Government of India for some time Past. A Desert Development Board has been set up to keep under review the preparation of schemes, their execution through the agencies of the State Governments to move administrative bottlenecks hindering the progress of the scheme, etc. The Board recommended a programme, costing Rs. 10.00 crores, for pasture development, soil conservation, afforestation, agriculture development etc. in the desert areas of Rajasthan Gujarat and Haryana, for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Due to constraint of resources, the Planning Commission has agreed to provide only to Rs. two crores for this programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The approach in the Plan period is to take up specified items of work, depending on the suitability of the area selected, in compact and well defined areas. Detailed schemes are now being prepared by the State Governments for execution under this Central Sector Project. A budget provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made in the budget of this Department for the year 1969-70 for this programme to be undertaken in the States of Rajasthan, Gujrat and Haryana.

Central Assistance for Minor Irrigation in Rajasthan

5298. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance given by the Central Government to the Government of Rajasthan for minor irrigation during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the extent of increase in the yield as a result of minor irrigation operations for which Central assistance has been given ; and

(c) what are the details of the proposals if any, included in the Fourth Plan for minor irrigation in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The amount of assistance sanctioned by the Central Government to the

Government of Rajasthan for the State Plan Minor Irrigation and Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the last three years is indicated below :—

Year	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Amount released provisionally for State Plan M.I. Scheme	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total
1965-66	239.16	1.90	241.06
1966-67	437.96	3.09	441.05
1967-68	193.05	7.15	200.20

(b) A number of factors, apart from minor irrigation facilities, contribute to the additional production and as such it is difficult to calculate precisely the extent to which production increases by the use of any single factor of production. It is, however, broadly estimated that on an average every additional acre of land benefited by minor irrigation schemes contributes about 1/5 tonne of additional production. As a result of minor irrigation works executed during the last three years, the area brought under irrigation is indicated below :—

Year	Area brought under irrigation (in lakh acres)
1965-66	1.15
1966-67	1.86
1967-68	0.98

(c) The Fourth Plan proposals of the State Government involving an outlay of Rs. 11.26 crores for Minor Irrigation envisaged the following targets for different minor irrigation schemes as indicated below :—

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	(in Number) Fourth Plan Targets
1.	Construction of open wells	18,125
2.	Installation of Persian Wheels	2,000
3.	Installation of Pumpssets	36,000
4.	Boring in wells	2,900
5.	Deepening of wells	87,750
6.	Sinking of Private tubewells	475
7.	Construction of State tubewells	100

However, an outlay of Rs. 8.00 crores only has been tentatively approved for the minor irrigation programme in the State during the Fourth Plan. Consequently, there will be a corresponding reduction in the targets originally proposed by the State Governments. As the Fourth Plan of the State Government has not yet been finalised, the revised targets, consequent on the proposed reduced outlay have not been formulated.

Licenses for New Cinema Houses in West Bengal

5299. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) the total number of licenses for new Cinema Houses issued by the Governor, during the President's Rule from February, 1968 to February, 1969 in West Bengal ;

(b) whether Government propose to lay a list of persons or firms to whom these licenses have been issued ; and

(c) what was the criteria for issuing such licenses.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) & (b). A statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See No. ET—618/69*].

(c) Cinema licenses in West Bengal are granted under the West Bengal Cinemas (Regulation) Act, 1954 by the District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police who are the licensing authorities in the districts and Calcutta, respectively.

Family Budget Survey of Industrial Workers

5300. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN ;
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

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

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendation made last year by the Indian Labour Conference that a new family budget survey of industrial workers be made for a fresh price index ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the recommendation ; and

(c) when the said index is likely to be available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary work, including a Pilot Survey, is in progress. The main survey is scheduled to be conducted from July, 1969 to June, 1970.

(c) In 1972.

Refund of Excess Charges on Wheat Consignments at Calcutta Port

5301. **SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDRA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1400 on the 15th November, 1966 regarding shortage in imported Wheat consignments loaded at Calcutta port and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the excess amount charged from the mills, on the basis of the provisional weight, has not so far been refunded to the mills concerned ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to expedite payment to avoid hardship to the mills due to long delays ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The excess amount charged from the mills in Bihar, U. P. and stations in West Bengal and outside Calcutta on the basis of the provisional weight has been refunded upto December 1966. In the case of Mills in Assam refund has been made upto August 1966.

(b) and (c). The question of making refunds for periods after those mentioned under (a) above is under consideration.

Government Influence on Newspapers

5302. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the criticism about the criticism about Government's undue influence on the newspapers ;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to stop giving Government advertisements to newspapers and utilise the Gazette of India, State Gazettes, etc. for Government advertisements to avoid newspapers dependence upon Government ; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) Government are not aware of any such criticism.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The scope and readership of the Gazettes published by the Central as well as State Governments being limited, it is not possible to cover the desired wider readership without using newspapers for Government advertisements.

अलीगढ़ में रेडियों प्रसारण केन्द्र के लिए भूमि का अर्जन

5303. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संगार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़ जिले के कुछ ग्रामों की भूमि वहाँ पर रेडियों प्रसारण केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए अर्जित की गई है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यद्यपि भूमि के अर्जन को तीन वर्ष हो चुके हैं, तथापि भूमि के मालिकों को अभी तक कोई प्रतिकर नहीं गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं तथा उन्हें प्रतिकर देने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि प्रतिकर देने का निर्णय दिया गया है तो उसका भुगतान कब किया जायेगा।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (घ). आवश्यक जानकारी राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त की जा रही है और यथासमय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Purchase of Rice From U.A.R.

5304. SHRI BALMIKI CHOU-
DHARY ;
SHRI B.K. DASCHOW-
DHURY ;
SHRI J.H. PATEL

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

(a) whether an agreement has recently been signed for purchase of 60,000 tonnes of rice from U.A.R. during the current year ;

(b) if so, details of the agreement ; and

(c) by what time the consignment of rice would reach Indian shores ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, an Agreement for the purchase of 60 thousand metric tons of Egyptian rice was signed on the 18th February, 1969. Shipment of the entire contracted quantity will be effected by the end of August, 1969. Payment will be made in non-convertible Indian rupees to be utilised by U.A.R. for the purchase of goods from India.

(c) The entire contracted quantity is expected to reach Indian shores by September, 1969.

Films Approved By Board of Film Censors

5306. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL ; Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of films approved for exhibition by the Board of Film Censors during the last two years till March, 1969, the names of those films and the names and addresses of the producers of these films ;

(b) whether the Board has not accorded approval in the case of some films and if so, the names of those films ;

(c) the names of films where no cut at all was applied by the Board ;

(d) the reasons separately in the case of films where cuts were applied ; and

(e) the names of those films which have been passed by Board of Film Censors for "Adults only" during the above period and the reasons for their being "Adults only" ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected from the Central Board of Film Censors, Bombay and will be laid on the table of House in due course.

राजस्थान में अभ्रक की खानों के मजदूरों के लिए न्यूनतम मजदूरी

5306, श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में अभ्रक की खानों के मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ मजदूर अभी भी न्यूनतम मजदूरी से कम मजदूरी प्राप्त कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा ऐसी खानों के मालिकों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). राजस्थान की अन्नक खानों में नियुक्त कर्मचारियों के बारे में न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिनियम 1948 के अन्तर्गत न्यूनतम मजूरी दरों के निर्धारण, पुनरीक्षण और संशोधन के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकार राज्य सरकार को सौंपे गए हैं। राजस्थान सरकार की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ० 3 (12)। श्रम 63, तारीख 31 जुलाई, 1965 जिस के द्वारा न्यूनतम मजूरी की दरें संशोधित की गई हैं; सभा पटल पर रखा है। (पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया है। देखिये संख्या LT—619/93)। परन्तु नियोजकी द्वारा इस आधार पर दायर की गई रिट याचिका पर कि सरकारी कर्मचारी जिस ने राज्य न्यूनतम मजूरी सलाहकार बोर्ड में कार्य किया स्वन्त्रत सदस्य नहीं था, राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय ने इस अधिसूचना को अबैध घोषित किया। उस के बाद राजस्थान सरकार ने 28 दिसम्बर, 1968 को न्यूनतम मजूरी (राजस्थान संशोधन तथा मान्यकरण) अध्यादेश 1968 जारी किया। राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार उन्होंने जो मजूरी दरें निर्धारित की हैं वे लागू हैं और न्यूनतम मजूरी अधिकारी के सपक्ष दायर किए गए दावे के प्रार्थना पत्रों का निपटान तदनुसार किया जा रहा है।

राजस्थान में अन्नक खानों के श्रमिकों को बोनस भुगतान

5307. श्री रमेश चंद व्यास : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में ऐसी कितनी अन्नक खानें हैं जिन्होंने अभी तक मजदूरों को बोनस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बोनस का भुगतान नहीं किया है; और

(ख) उन्हें शीघ्रता से बोनस का भुगतान कराने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान में अन्नक की लगभग 124 खानें हैं। सरकार प्रत्येक खान के विषय में हर वर्ष की जाने वाली बोनस की अदायगी की सूचना एकत्र नहीं करती। जब श्रमिकों से शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं तो उनकी छान-बीन की जाती है और औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम या बोनस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध तंत्र द्वारा कार्यवाही की जाती है।

राजस्थान में अन्नक खानों के मजदूरों की कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि

5308. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में अन्नक खानों के मजदूरों की मजूरी से भविष्य निधि की कटौती तो की जाती है परन्तु खान मालिक इस प्रकार एकत्र हुई राशि को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में जमा नहीं कराते ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार को अब तक कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

(ग) ऐसे खान मालिकों के विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है।

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग)। इन खानों में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की भविष्य निधियों के प्रकाशन का ताल्लुक न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड से है जो कि कर्मचारी निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्त संगठन है तथा भारत सरकार से इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह सूचना भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन ने निम्न सूचना भेजी है :—

(i) कुछ अन्नक खानों के मालिकों ने श्रमिकों की मजूरी में से काटे गए भविष्य निधि का अंशदान जमा नहीं किया है।

(ii) इस सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(iii) अभियोजनों और राजस्व वसूली कार्यवाहियों द्वारा बकायादार खान मालिकों के विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्रवाई शुरू की गई है।

राजस्थान में अन्नक खानों के श्रमिकों को मजूरी का भुगतान

5309. श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान की अन्नक खानों के श्रमिकों को मजूरी नियमित रूप से नहीं दी जा रही है और इस कारण उन्हें बहुत कठिनाइयां हो रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें नियमित रूप से मजूरी का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) राजस्थान के कुछ अन्नक खानों के मालिकों द्वारा श्रमिकों को नियमित रूप से मजूरी न दी जाने की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) श्रमिकों को देय मजूरी की वसूली का काम शीघ्र करने के लिए भीलवाड़ा में नियुक्त अम प्रबर्तन अधिकारी को विशेष रूप से अधिकार दिया गया है ताकि वह मजूरी अदायगी अधिनियम, 1936 के अन्तर्गत संबंधित अधिकारी के पास दावे के प्रार्थना पत्र दायर कर सकें।

राजस्थान में अन्नक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि योजना के अन्तर्गत डाक्टरों को तैनात करना

5310. श्री रमेशचन्द्र व्यास : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में अन्नक खान श्रमिक कल्याण निधि योजना के अन्तर्गत किन-किन स्थानों पर डाक्टरों को तैनात किया गया है; और

(ख) शेष स्थानों पर जल्दी ही डाक्टरों को तैनात करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) इस समय राजस्थान के अन्नक खान श्रमिकों की देख-रेख के लिए केन्द्रीय अस्पताल, गंगापुर में 3 डाक्टर और चलती-फिरती चिकित्सा इकाई, भीलवाड़ा, स्थिर औषधालय, बानौर और चलती-फिरती चिकित्सा इकाई राजपुरा में एक एक डाक्टर काम कर रहा है।

(ख) रक्षा मन्त्री द्वारा फौज से छुट्टी पाने वाले डाक्टरों की सेवार्थें प्राप्त करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है। स्वास्थ्य सेवा महा-निदेशक द्वारा एक विशेष तदर्थ भर्ती भी की जा रही है।

Price of Raw Jute

5311. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Jute Development Council, at a recent meeting, recommended that the floor price for raw jute should be fixed and publicised well in advance of the sowing season to provide an incentive to the growers ;

(b) whether the Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association too has suggested that raw jute cultivation should be aided by subsidies ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government on the above recommendations ?

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

(b) The representative of the Indian Jute Mills Association who attended the meeting of the Indian Jute Development Council held on the 1st March, 1969 did not suggest any subsidy for the cultivation of raw jute. He urged that the Government should create favourable conditions for the survival of industry, if necessary, by subsidy. He appears to have meant subsidy for the industry.

(c) The question of floor price of raw jute is under consideration. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Jute, in selected areas, urea for foliar spray is supplied free and the Low Volume Power Sprayers for foliar spray are subsidised by the Government of India, Seeds produced by the National Seeds Corporation are subsidised by the Government by 50 per cent.

Agricultural Graduates

5312. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5102 on the 22nd August, 1968 regarding Agricultural Graduates and state :

(a) whether the remaining information has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Information was collected but certain discrepancies have been observed and they are being reconciled.

Payments for Talks Broadcast from A.I.R. Stations

5313. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of payment in the different AIR Stations to the various kinds of talks given in English and other Indian languages including the rates for the Members of Parliament ;

(b) the prevailing rates of AIR Station Imphal, for the talks broadcast during the year 1968-69 ;

(c) if the rate is not uniform for all the AIR stations for the same category of talks, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL : (a) The scale of fee for talkers for broadcasts from the Stations of AIR in English and Indian languages varies from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 50/-. For National Programmes of talks, debates, discussions, 'Samayiki', 'Spotlight' and such other programmes which are available for relay on an All India basis the fee can go upto Rs. 100.00 per talk, irrespective of the language (Hindi or English). Members of Parliament are paid a uniform fee of Rs. 50.00 when booked for regional broadcasts.

(b) Fees for participations AIR, Imphal, to its talkers during the year 1968-69 varied from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 50/-.

(c) Fees for participation in AIR programmes are determined by various factors such as the nature of the programme, its duration, the merit and standing of the person concerned in the respective field. Therefore, there is no uniformity in the matter of payment of fees to talkers.

Committee for Trade Union Leaders and Representatives

5314. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the said Committee for Trade Union Leaders and Representatives formed for Manipur ;

(b) whether the said Committee has recently held its meeting at Imphal ; and

(c) if so, main decisions taken at the said meeting of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI

BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : (a) and (b).
Yes.

- (c) The main decisions were as follows :
- (i) Disputes arising between employers and labourers and also disputes arising from communal feeling may be avoided.
- (ii) The Committee will assist in avoiding such disputes between labourers and employers and will try to solve the problems amicably and will also create proper atmosphere and educational zeal among employers and workers.

Central Seed Farm Hirakud

5315. **SHRI SARDHAKAR SUPAKAR** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many acres of the Central Seed Farm, Hirakud will be utilised this year for production of improved seeds ; and

(b) how many acres will be let out to local farmers on rent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE**) : (a) The Farm was setup only in 1967 and the land in its possession is being gradually developed and brought under cultivation. It is expected that an area of about 3,000 acres will be used for production of improved seeds during the year 1969-70.

(b) Cultivation operations at the Farm are done with the help of agricultural machinery operated by the employees of the Farm. It is not proposed to lease out any land to local farmers.

Permission to Employees of A.I.R. for Writing Books

5316. **SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2325 on the 4th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the required information regarding permission to employees of A.I.R. for writing books have since been collected ;

(b) if so, whether there are any other such employees and if so, their names and whether they have been allowed to write books for Commercial purposes ; and

(c) if Government have not allowed any one to write books for Commercial purpose, how could some employees go on doing the same regularly and in a systematic manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (**SHRI I.K. GUJRAL**) : (a) to (c). It has not been possible to collect complete information as yet. It is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Non-Payment of Bonus by Bihar Cotton Mill Ltd.

5317. **SHRI K.N. PANDEY** :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3419 on the 5th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information in respect of non-payment of Bonus by Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd., has been collected ;

(b) if so, the detail thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD**) : (a) and (b). The matter falls within the State sphere. According to the information received from the Government of Bihar, the Bihar Cotton Mills Ltd. have not paid bonus since 1964. Prosecution against the management has been launched by the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Sorting Machines in Postal Department

5318. **SHRI K. N. PANDEY** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3391 on the 5th Decembr, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since examined the introduction of sorting machines in Postal Department ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise. But it may be stated that the P & T Department does not propose to go in for general automation of sorting in all offices but to concentrate mainly on gadgets to expedite the handling of mails.

Expansion of Telephone Factory at Bangalore

5319. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 457 on the 20th February, 1969 and state :

(a) the amount of expenditure which can be saved by expanding the existing Telephone Factory at Bangalore rather than opening a new one ;

(b) the advantages for selecting another location for the new factory ; and

(c) the reasons for not expanding the existing factory at Bangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The factory of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited at Bangalore has been continuously expanded and has now become very large. It is, therefore, proposed to set up a new factory for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment at another location

keeping in view factors such as dispersal of industries for economic and strategic reasons, limiting a production unit to an optimum size and saving in distribution and raw material transport costs. There would not be much difference in the capital cost of the project whether it is located at Bangalore or at another place.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की खेती

5320. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या साध तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में 1966-67 तथा 1967-68 में कितनी भूमि में गन्ने की खेती की गई;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कीड़ों के कारण 1967-68 में गन्ने की फसल को बहुत क्षति हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या औपचारिक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की खेती के अन्तर्गत लाई गई भूमि का क्षेत्र निम्न प्रकार है :—

(लाख हेक्टेयरों में)

1966-67	...	11.90
1967-68	...	9.93

(ख) 1967-68 की अवधि में कीटों व रोगों से बड़े स्तर पर हानि पहुँचने के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Record Processing Plant

5321. **DR. SURYAPRAKASH PURI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Record Processing Plant in the Transcription and Programme Exchange Service is being dismantled ; and

(b) if so, the actual cost of the plant and the reasons for dismantling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. The plant has not yet been dismantled but it has been closed down since January, 1968.

(b) The original cost of the plant was Rs. 25 lakhs. The reasons for the closure of the plant are (i) uneconomic operation, (ii) decreasing demands for discs owing to increased use of tape recording and (iii) anticipated large capital expenditure on a building to house the plant necessitated by the fact that the existing temporary barracks is to be demolished.

Report of study team on Reorganisation of Staff in A.I.R.

5322. DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how much of total expenditure was incurred upon writing a report pertaining to the job evaluation, classification and wage fixation of artistes in the All India Radio by the Study Team for Reorganisation of Staff headed by Miss Masani ;

(b) whether any job Evaluation, classification, wage fixation experts were included in the committee or their help was sought at any stage and, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether this report has been examined and decision taken ; and

(d) if so, how the A.I.R. has been benefited by this report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No. Sir. Members of the Committee possessed the necessary competence.

(c) and (d). The report is under examination.

Thefts in Transcription and Programme Exchange Service

5323. DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many times thefts have so far been committed in the Transcription and Programme Exchange Service ;

(b) whether the matter was reported every time to the Police ; and

(c) if not, the action taken against the officers responsible for not reporting the matter to the Police ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) Five times since 1966.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) Does not arise.

Visit of Food Ministry's team to Bihar-Sharif

5324. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri J. C. Mathur, Joint Secretary in his Ministry headed a fifteen-man team which visited Bihar-sharif in Patna District on the 2nd March, 1969 ;

(d) if so, what was the composition and purpose of this team ;

(c) what is the outcome of this teams visit to Bihar-sharif ; and

(d) what is the total expenditure incurred on this visit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). Shri J. C. Mathur, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture did not visit Bihar-sharif on 2nd March, 1969 nor did he head any such Team.

A Seminar on Farmers' Training Programme was held in Patna on March 1, for the officers concerned from the Governments of Bihar, West Bengal, Nagaland and Orissa. Participants in that Seminar were taken to see national demonstrations round Bihar-sharif in Patna district on 2nd March. The visit was part of the programme of the Seminar.

The visit did not involve any extra expenditure other than the provision of Government transport to the participants in the Seminar.

Rehabilitation work in Manipur

5325. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2563 on the 28th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have since granted agricultural and homestead land at Jiriban sub-division, Manipur to the 214 odd refugee families ; and

(b) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The Manipur Government have reported that it has been decided by them to allot agricultural and homestead land to these families and that the Settlement Officer has been asked to find out land for them and send his proposals early. The allotment will be made after the proposals received from the Settlement Officer have been finalised.

उपज बढ़ाने के लिए कृषकों को प्रोत्साहन देना

5326. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छोटे कृषकों को उपज बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार के प्रोत्साहन दिये जा रहे हैं ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिये समस्त कृषकों को उलब्ध सामान्य सुविधाओं के अतिरिक्त छोटे कृषकों को निम्न प्रोत्साहन दिये जाते हैं :

- (i) सहकारी समितियों ने फसल ऋण प्रणाली को अपनाया है, जिसके अन्तर्गत छोटे कृषकों को बिना उन की जोत के आकार का ध्यान किये केवल उनके उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों के आधार पर अल्पकालीन ऋण उपलब्ध होंगे। अधिकांश राज्यों में आपातित ट्रैक्टरों को भाड़ा क्रम आधार पर संभरित करने के लिए कृषि उद्योग निगम में स्थापित की गई है उनका कस्टम सेवा एककों की स्थापना का भी प्रस्ताव है जहां से छोटे कृषकों को अन्य लोगों के साथ साथ ट्रैक्टर आदि जैसे मशीनें भाड़े पर उपलब्ध

हो सकेंगी, इनकी दर समुचित होगी।

- (ii) छोटे कृषकों की सहायता के लिये विशेष कर जो कि सक्षम हैं, मार्गदर्शी प्रकार की एक विशेष योजना समग्र देश के 20 जिलों में कार्यान्वित करने के लिये विचाराधीन है। यह विशेष संगठन आदानों की पूर्ति, विशेषकर अल्पाकालीन व दीर्घकालीन ऋण और उत्पादन के विपणन व कुक्कर पालन, डेरिंग आदि के गौण कार्य द्वारा अतिरिक्त आय प्राप्त करने के लिये सहायता प्रदान करेगा, इसका व्यौरा विचाराधीन है।

- (iii) छोटे कृषकों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के जोखिम का सामना करने के लिये प्राथमिक ऋण समितियों और केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों को विशेष अदेय ऋण आरक्षित निधि के लिये 12 प्रतिशत की विशेष दर से पूर्ण और जनसंख्या के जिस निबल वर्ग की वैयक्तिक ऋण की अधिकतम सीमा 200 रुपये से कम है उन्हें प्रतिवर्ष जारी किये जाने वाले ऋणों के लिये 5 प्रतिशत की दर से पूर्ण अनुदान किया जायेगा।

- (iv) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उर्वरकों के क्रय और वितरण, दूसरे आदानों तकावी के लिये भी राज्य सरकारों को अल्पावधि ऋण दिये जाते हैं। आशा है इसके भाग द्वारा छोटे कृषकों को भी लाभ प्राप्त होगा।

खाद्यान्नों की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धि

5327. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1967 की तुलना

में 1968 में खाद्यान्नों की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धि तीन से छः प्रतिशत कम थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1968 में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन अधिक होते हुये भी ऐसा होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं। मानव खपत के लिये 1967 की तुलना में 1968 में खाद्यान्नों की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धि 15.7 प्रतिशत बढ़ गयी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Slaughtering of Animals

5328. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1652 on the 21st November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether replies from remaining States regarding slaughtering of animals have since been received by Government :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and ;

(c) If not, the reasons for the delay ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Replies from most of the States have been received and the same are tabulated in the form of a statement. Replies from the State of U. P. and U.Ts. of Dadar and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh are still awaited.

(b) Information is indicated in the statement laid down on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-620/69].

(c) Clarifications sought regarding the detailed information are still awaited.

Strikes and Lock-outs in Government Undertakings

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1625 on the 21st November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the information regarding strikes and Lock-outs in Government undertakings has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Information has not been received from all the undertakings. Available information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library.* See No. LT-621/69].

Import of Tractors and Spare Parts

5330. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1650 on the 21st November, 1968 regarding import of tractor spare parts and state ;

(a) whether the information from some States/Union Territories has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A statement giving the information promised in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1650 answered in the Lok

Sabha on the 21st November, 1968, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library.* See No. LT-622/69].

Installation of Computers

5331. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1651 on the 21st November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the replies from some of the Ministeries/Departments regarding Installation of computers have been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes.

(b) The information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Names of Central Government Offices where computers have been installed are as follows :—

1. Diesel Locomotive Works, Varanasi.
2. Directorate General, Ordnance Factories, Calcutta.
3. Ministry of Railways, Northern, Central, Eastern, Western, Southern and South-Eastern Railways.
4. Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona.
5. Integral Coach Factory, Perambur.
6. Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Chittaranjan.
7. Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission.

8. Computer Centre, Department of Statistics, New Delhi.
9. Atomic Energy Commission, Bombay.
10. Indian Meteorological Department.

Except the computer at Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, the others are power computers.

Note : None of these offices opposed the introduction of these machines and their installation has not led to any retrenchment.

Government and Authorised Private Slaughter Houses

5332. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1649 on the 21st November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the required information regarding Government and Authorised Private slaughter houses from the State Governments and the concerned Ministries and Departments of the Central Government has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Replies from States of Assam, Bihar, Kerala, J. & K. and U. O. and Union Territories of Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh are still awaited.

(b) A statement showing the particulars to the extent available and furnished by the State Government is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-623/69*].

Panchayat Act of Himachal Pradesh

5333. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to the state :

(a) whether the Panchayat Act passed by the Himachal Vidhan Sabha in 1968 has been received by the Central Government for assent of the President;

(b) whether any representation has been received by Government against it ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (c). The Himachal Pradesh Panchayati Raj Bill, 1968 (Bill No. 30 of 1968), as passed by the Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly, has been received for obtaining the assent of the President. A copy of the representation made against the Bill by the Kangra Laghu-Zamindar Sabha has also been received. Both are under examination.

Sugarcane Price

5334. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sugarcane Growing Ryots Association of Hospet, Bellary District Mysore State represented in a deputation at Panjim (Goa) and Bangalore during November, 1968 and subsequently for the fixation of sugarcane price for the current season;

(b) whether it is a fact that they were assured that the cane price would be fixed at Rs. 100 per tonne for a recovery of 9.4 per cent;

(c) if so, whether necessary orders have been issued by Government and the rates fixed or proposed to be fixed by Government ; 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) The Mysore State Sugar-

cane Growers Federation had represented for payment of remunerative sugarcane price to the growers by the sugar factories.

(b) to (d) . No, Sir. No such assurance was given. The Government have already fixed a minimum price of sugarcane at Rs. 7.37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 per cent or less. The sugar industry has however, been advised to pay a cane price of Rs. 10/- per quintal and the factories in Mysore are by and large paying Rs. 10/- or more per quintal.

तिब्बती शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

5335. श्री कुशोक बकुला: क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को तिब्बती शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास विशेषकर उनको दस्तकारी में प्रशिक्षण देने तथा सड़कों के निर्माण कार्य में लगाये जाने के बारे में कुछ योजनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं; और

((ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). तिब्बत के शरणार्थियों द्वारा स्वतः सहायता के आधार पर सात दस्तकारी केन्द्र चलाये जा रहे हैं। इन केन्द्रों के पुनर्गठन के बारे में केन्द्रीय राहत समिति (भारत) द्वारा एक योजना प्रस्तुत की गई है, जो बिचाराधीन है। लेह में एक दस्तकारी केन्द्र स्थापित करने की एक योजना भी राज्य सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय राहत समिति (भारत) के परामर्श के साथ विचाराधीन है। योजना के अन्तर्गत यह बातें हैं :—

(i) लेह में करघे से बुनाई करने वाले तिब्बतियों तथा भ्रघंकुशल कारीगरों को रोजगार के अवसर देना;

(ii) अर्घ-कुशल तिब्बती कारिगरों के लिए जो इस समय अच्छे रोजगार के अभाव में विभिन्न सेना तथा सिविल एजेंसियों के साथ कार्य कर रहे हैं, रोजगार के अवसर; तथा

(iii) करघे से बुनाई तथा हाथ से बुनाई के क्षेत्र में यथा संभव तिब्बतियों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाना और इस प्रकार उन्हें आत्म निर्भर व्यक्ति बनाया जाना; इसके साथ-साथ वे तिब्बत की परम्परागत दस्तकारी का संरक्षण तथा प्रसार कर सकेंगे। तिब्बती शरणार्थियों को सड़कों के कार्य में स्थायी रोजगार प्रदान करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। तथापि, अधिकांश तिब्बती शरणार्थी, जिनको अभी स्थायी रूप से बसाया जाना है, हिमाचल प्रदेश में सड़कों के निर्माण कार्य पर लगे रहेंगे जब तक कि वे अन्तिम रूप से पुनर्वास स्थलों को नहीं भेजे जाते।

P. & T. Office building at Chandabali District Balasore

5336. SHRI D. D. JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any grant has been sanctioned for construction of Posts and Telegraphs Office building at Chandabali, District Balasore, Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned and when the construction work is expected to commence and is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No. Preliminary estimates are under preparation.

(b) Does not arise.

तिब्बती शरणार्थियों को बसाने के लिये सहायता

5337. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के विभिन्न स्थानों में तिब्बती शरणार्थियों को बसाने के काम के लिए भारतीय तथा अन्य विदेशी स्वेच्छिक संस्थाओं का भ्रंश:दन दिन.प्रति-दिन कम होता जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन शरणार्थियों को बसाने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने हेतु सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Construction of Houses in Kalkaji Colony, Delhi

5338. SHRI P.R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the lay out plan of the housing colony for the displaced persons from East Pakistan near Kalkaji in Delhi has not yet been approved by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the exact position of the sewage and water-supply connections of the proposed colony ; and

(d) when the allottees who are taking possession of the plot would actually be able to start construction of their houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The lay out plan of the colony has already been approved by both the Delhi Municipal Corporation as well as the Delhi Develop-

ment Authority.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Sewage.

The internal sewage system has been completed since quite sometime, but the Corporation have not yet connected the system with the Municipal main sewer line. They have intimated that tenders for the works have been invited and they hope that the work will be taken in hand immediately after the tenders are approved ; it is expected to be completed within nine months thereafter.

Water Supply

The internal water supply system is complete since long. The Delhi Municipal Corporation have, however, been able to give only 1½" connection which will serve the initial needs of the colony. In order to enable the Delhi Municipal Corporation to release sufficient quantity of water from its means passing in front of the colony to meet the future needs of the colony, the Government will provide to the Corporation another source of supply by boring tube wells at a place near the colony as an interim measure. Boring of a tube well has reached an advanced stage.

(d) The Delhi Municipal Corporation have been requested to allow construction of houses in the colony pending the provision of trunk sewer line and augmentation of water supply so that, by the time the houses are completed and are fit for occupation, these services are also provided. The construction of houses also depends upon the state of finances of the allottees, the time and the attention they can pay to the matter, the speed with which they can obtain the approval of the Municipal Corporation to the building plan and other relevant factors. However, a condition has been imposed by Government that an allottee must build a house on his plot within two years from the date on which possession is given to him.

फिल्मों पर प्रस्तावित कर

5339. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या सूचना

तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फिल्म निर्माताओं ने सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है जिसमें उन्होंने सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि सादी तथा रंगीन फिल्मों पर प्रस्तावित कर न लगाया जाये, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). यह सच है कि फिल्म निर्माताओं के दो ग्रुप मन्त्री महोदय से मिले थे और ज्ञापन दिये थे जिनमें फिल्म उद्योग द्वारा प्रयुक्त सादी और रंगीन फिल्मों पर प्रस्तावित बंधित करों का विरोध किया गया था। निर्माताओं को सलाह दी गई थी कि उन्हें इस मामले पर वित्त मंत्रालय से बातचीत करनी चाहिए क्योंकि वह ही विषय से सम्बन्धित हैं।

P & T Offices in Districts Balasore and Mayurbhanj (Orissa)

5340. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) how many Public Call Offices, Telegraph Offices Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices have been installed in the Districts of Balaore and Mayurbhanj in Orissa during the last three years, that is 1965-66, 1966-67, 1967-68 and names the of places where installed ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to open new Public Call Offices, Post Offices, Sub-Post Offices, Branch Post Offices, and Telegraph Offices in the Districts of Balasore and Mayurbhanj during the next three years including the current financial years with names of places where they are to be located ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-624/169]

P & T Offices etc. in Inaccessible Areas

5341. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any schemes to instal Public Call Offices, Telegraph Offices and Post Offices on a priority measure in the inaccessible areas, such as (i) in the frontiers (ii) Areas, bordering Sea Coast inundated by floods and having negligible road communications ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not the reason thereof and whether Government propose to draw any programme of this nature for future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library See No. LT625/693].

Sugarcane and Sugar Production

5342. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of FOOD, AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the comparative average sugar-cane produced, Statewise, per acre and the recovery of sugar since 1963-64 to date ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the North Indian sugar-cane growing areas yield per acre is much less than that of the South of Vindhyadri ;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to rehabilitate the existing North Indian sugar factories in South and convert the North Indian sugar-cane growing area to grow foodgrain crops ;

(d) whether any study has been made for making the said changes in the

country which will result in producing more foodgrains and at the same time the demand for the establishment of sugar factories in the South would be fulfilled; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No LT—626/69*]

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c). and (d). No, Sir.

(e). Does not arise.

Motor Mail Service between Barauni and Meghhal (Monghyr)

5343. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme to run motor mail service between Barauni and Meghhal in the District of Monghyr has been sanctioned and a tender has been invited for the same ; and

(b) if so, by what the scheme will come into force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Tenders were called for introducing a mail motor service but as the cost of such a service was found to be very high it was dropped.

(b) In view of (a) above the question does not arise. However, the Postmaster General has been directed to consider utilising an existing private bus service flying between Begusarai and Rusera.

भारत म रोजगार

5344. श्री जगेश्वर यादव क्या धम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में ऐसे कितने प्रतिशत लोग हैं जिन्हें रोजगार नहीं मिला हुआ है, जिन्हें अस्थायी रूप से रोजगार मिला हुआ है तथा जिनके पास भूमि नहीं है; और

(ख) भारत के कितने प्रतिशत लोग नौकरी करते हैं तथा कितने प्रतिशत लोग खेती अथवा व्याहार करते हैं ?

धम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) इस विषय में जानकारी का साधन केवल 1961 की जनगणना है जिसके अनुसार कुल जनसंख्या में बेरोजगार लोग जिन्हें नौकरी की तलाश भी 0:32 प्रतिशत थे ।

अस्थायी रूप से नियुक्त तथा भूमिहीन लोगों से सम्बन्धित जानकारियाँ जनगणना द्वारा एकत्र नहीं की गई ।

(ख) मोटेतौर पर जनसंख्या का व्यवसायिक वर्गों के अनुसार वितरण निम्नलिखित था :—

व्यवसायिक वर्ग	प्रतिशत
1. किसान	22.7
2. कृषि कार्य में लगे मजदूर	7.2
3. खनन, खदान, पशुपालन, वनसाधन, भत्स्यपालन, शिकार और बागवानी, फलोद्यान तथा सम्बन्धित कामों में लगे कामगर	1.2
4. घरेलू उद्योग में लगे कामगर	2.7
5. घरेलू उद्योगों के अतिरिक्त उत्पादन उद्योगों में लगे कामगर	1.8
6. निर्माण उद्योग में लगे कामगर	0.5
7. व्यापार और वाणिज्य उद्योगों में लगे कामगर	1.7

8. परिवहन, भण्डार और संचार
उद्योगों में लगे कामगर 0-7
9. अन्य सेवाओं में लगे कामगर 4-5
- कुल कामगर 43-0
- अन्य लोग 57-0

Supply of Rice to Tamil Nadu

5345. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any communication requesting for the supply of one lakh tonnes of rice has been received from the Tamil Nadu Government ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Help to the Tamil Nadu Government to the extent possible within the resources available with the Central Government subject to the necessity to meet the minimal demands of other deficit States has been agreed to. An immediate allotment of 10,000 tonnes rice has been made to Tamil Nadu Government from Central stocks. Tamil Nadu Government have also been assured of sufficient supplies of wheat.

Self-supporting P. & T. Branches

5346. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at any time the Telegraph and the postal branches would become self-supporting ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b) So far as the Telegraph Branch is concerned, a committee called "Telegraph

Operation Economics Committee" has been constituted recently to examine the feasibility of making this service viable by enforcing rigorous economies consistent with efficiency and reduction in costs by improved methods of works and application of technological developments. The Committee has been asked to submit its report within three months.

So far as the Postal Branch is concerned, it was self-supporting during the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1958-59, 1959-60, 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64. It has been incurring losses since 1964-65. The postal tariffs in respect of certain services were enhanced in May 1968. It is hoped that with the economy of the country picking up, the position of the Postal Branch will improve considerably.

Assistance to states for grant of loans to the Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon

5347. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25.85 lakhs to State Government for grant of loans to repatriates from Burma and Ceylon ;

(b) if so, the names of the States to which this loan has been sanctioned and the share of each State ;

(c) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have requested the Central Government to allot more funds for the rehabilitation of the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon ; and

(d) if so, the amount requested and the amount sanctioned as loan or grant for the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 96.86 lakhs has been released to the State Governments during 1968-69,

for the grant of loans to the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, as indicated below :—

Name of State	Amount released for grant of loans to repatriates from Burma and Ceylon.
	(Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	11.05
Gujarat	1.40
Jammu & Kashmir	0.10
Kerala	5.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.31
Orissa	7.85
Punjab	8.30
Rajasthan	1.00
Tamil Nadu	48.85
Uttar Pradesh	2.00
West Bengal	11.00
Total	96.86

(c) The State Government had asked for a loan of Rs. 63.21 lakhs for sanctioning loans to the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon, and for expenditure on other sanctioned schemes for their rehabilitation in the State, during the year 1968-69. This amount has been released to them. No request of the State Government for funds against sanctioned scheme for expenditure during 1968-69 is pending.

(d) The State Government had estimated an expenditure of Rs. 4.73 crores for relief and rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon in their budget proposals forwarded to the Department of Rehabilitation for the year 1969-70.

No amount has yet been sanctioned for the year 1969-70. Funds will be released to the State Government during 1969-70 on the basis of the progress of expenditure on the sanctioned schemes and requirements of funds for any new schemes that may be sanctioned.

Release of Foreign Exchange to Indian Film Producers

5348. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any fixed rules or criteria for releasing foreign exchange to Indian film producers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) how many films have been thus made since 1st January, 1967 with the release of foreign exchange to Indian films producers ; and

(d) the details of amount of foreign exchange released to each such film and the return in point of earning made by such films in foreign exchange since 1st January, 1967.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-627/69*]

(c) and (d) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the House in due course.

Improvement of Quality and Design of Indian Postage Stamps

5349. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the quality, design and colour of the Indian Postage Stamps ; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) With a view to improving the quality, design and colours of the stamps, the following action has been taken :—

(i) Multi-colour printing equipments are being imported to improve the quality of

our stamps. The machinery are expected to be installed in about a years time.

(ii) A sub-committee has been set up to suggest suitable subjects and montifs on Indian Masks, Flora and Fauna, Indian Dances, Indian Dolls, Indian Costumes etc., to be adopted on our stamps to make them more attractive and colourful.

Protection of Forests

5350. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study is being made to project the fast dwindling forests and woods in the country ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations as a result of this study ; and

(c) the reaction of Government there-to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, in due course.

Permanent LDC/UDC in Delhi Milk Scheme

5351. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state how many Lower Division/Upper Division Clerks have been declared permanent in Delhi Milk Scheme since its inception ?

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

Upper Division Clerks.	21.
Lower Division Clerks.	None

Telephone Connections to Ministers in West Bengal

5352. SHRI B.K. DASCHOW-DHURY :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA ;
SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :
SHRI K. HALDER :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministers of United Front Government in West Bengal have been denied the usual telephone connections and have been asked to have the telephone under "Own Your Telephone" scheme ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No. No telephone connections have been denied to Ministers of United Front Government. In view of the shortage in the capacity for giving telephone connections, certain procedures have been laid down in the P&T Department for distributing the avoidable capacity between the different categories of applicants. The system of Own Your Telephone scheme was introduced to facilitate certain categories who can afford to pay a lump sum towards advance rental and which would enable, incidently, the P&T Department to develop resources for providing more capacity. Under this schems, Government connections & certain other categories could be considered in certain stations declared as OYT stations only under the OYT scheme, and among those who apply under this Scheme, Government connections are given priority. This applies to both the State Govrment & Central Government equally.

(b) Does not arise.

Correction of Answers to (i) Unstarred Question Nos. 6272 dated 3-4-1968 and 523 dated 13-11-1968, and (iii) Unstarred Question 318 dated 19-2-1969

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (i)

In the statements laid on the Table of the House in answer to the unstarred questions, No. 6272 and 523 dated 3.4.68 and 13.11.68 respectively there were some inadvertent mistakes. An up-to-date statement showing names of producers, names of films, varified ffgures of the amount advanced/outstanding as on 30.11.68 is laid on the Table for the information of the House. (*Placed in Library See No. LT. 628/69*). The inconvenience caused to the House is regretted.

(li) In answer to part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 318 answered in the Lok Sabha on 19.2.69, it was stated that loans amounting to Rs. 39, 21,087 were disbursed by the Film Finance Corporation. The figure of Rs. 39,21,087 may please be read as Rs. 1,39,21,087. The inconvenience caused to the House is regretted.

12 hrs.

RE-MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES

(*Queries*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, tomorrow and the day after—two to three days—we have holidays. A number of Adjournment Motions and Calling Attention Notices have been received, about the strike of doctors in the hospital. Shri Gopalan also saw me and I said I myself would mention it here, because we are getting holidays for three days. The doctors and nurses are reported to be on strike because somebody is reported to have attacked some of them. We read them in the papers. If the Minister can give some information—I am not asking for it immediately—say, at 4 or 4.30, that would be all right.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K.K. SHAH) : I am collecting the information, and as soon as I get it, I will give it.

Mr. SPEAKER : 4.0 or 4.30 will be alright ?

SHRI K.K. SHAH ; Yes, I will be here at 4.30.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : हम लोग सवाल भी पूछेंगे ।

Mr. SPEAKER : Then, I will have to admit it. It will then come only on Monday. I thought it was of some urgency and importance. Otherwise, I can admit it easily and on Monday it will come. I thought it was an urgent matter.

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : 4 or 4.30 will be the Private Members' time.

Mr. SPEAKER : It is only a statement.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Questions also.

MR. SPEAKER : No questions. How can you put questions ?

Another thing is about some assurances given by the Home Minister, probably by Mr. Shukla, about the employees. I am total that about 6,000 of them are still on the street and there is some trouble ; it seems that some assurance has to be implemented.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai)
Temporary employees.

MR. SPEAKER : That may also be looked into. A statement perhaps may be made.

12.02h rs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS—(*contd.*)

MR. SPEAKER : We have one hour now for the Demands. The Minister will begin replying at 2.0 p.m. All the parties have almost finished their time. One or two Independents and one or two more from the Congress may yet speak. At 2 O'clock the Minister will begin replying to this debate.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : May I ask some ladies in the Congress to be permitted to speak on this ? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : What is it ? I could not understand.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Shall I be allowed to speak for a few minutes ? (Interruption).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : He wants to speak on the Demands relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs. He wanted some ladies to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : Well, If Acharya Kripalani wants to speak, who is an elder leader both in the House and outside, I cannot say 'No'. But the point is that for Independents also we have allowed some-time and the Speaker will go out of his way to accommodate him though they have exceeded the time. I will call him when we take up the Demands, not now.

12.5 Hrs.

RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE
ON A STATEMENT BY
ANDHRA C.M.

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुं गेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे अपना प्वाएं ट ब्राफ आर्डर उठाना है। मैंने आज सवेरे आपको आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने जो कहा है।.....

MR. SPEAKER : That is under my consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : एक मिनट सुन लीजिए वह प्रोसीजरल है। आप चूँकि कुर्सी पर बैठते हैं, हमारे लिए आंध्र का मामला बड़ा इम्बैरे-सिंग हो रहा है। हमको उसे उठाने में बड़ी आपत्ति हो रही है। हम क्या करें ?

MR. SPEAKER : Then I will go.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप को कल और आज एक विशेषाधिकार का नोटिस दिया था। आंध्र के मुख्यमंत्री ने यह कहा था कि पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा संसदीय समिति की नियुक्ति हमारे आंतरिक मामलों में

हस्तक्षेप है। संविधान की दफा 371 प्रेसीडेंट को यह अख्यार देती है कि प्रेसीडेंट एक आर्डर जारी करके आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में प्रादेशिक समिति का निर्माण करे और प्रादेशिक समिति का काम सुचारु रूप से चले इसके लिए गवर्नर के ऊपर यह आर्डर विशेष दायित्व देता है। गवर्नर के विशेष दायित्व का मतलब है कि उस मामले में मुख्यमंत्री की अर्थात् आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार की सलाह नहीं चलेगी तो गवर्नर तानाशाह तो नहीं हैं। इस मामले में उनको पार्लियामेंट और केन्द्र को सरकार की सलाह से ही चलना चाहिए। जो हमारे क्षेत्र में आता है उसके बारे में मैंने नोटिस दिया। लेकिन मुझे यह इत्तिला मिली है कि आपने उस नोटिस पर निर्णय लेने से पहले इस पर प्रधाभ मन्त्री को अपनी टीका टिप्पणी भेजने के लिए कहा है। मैं बहुत अबब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मन्त्री की हम लोग बहुत इज्जत करते हैं लेकिन यह सदन की अवहेलना का सवाल है और मेरा खयाल है कि इसमें प्रधान मन्त्री का और सरकार का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं आता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे अपना पूरा नोटिस पढ़ने दीजिए। उसके बाद आपको जो निर्णय करना हो उसे हम मानने के लिए तैतार हैं। या उपाध्याय महोदय को यहां कुर्सी पर बैठाइये। हम लोगों के लिये बड़ा हम्बैरेसिंग होता है। आप का लिहाज करते करते हम लोग आंध्र के बारे में बिलकुल दब रहें हैं और हम अपने कर्तव्य को पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : There is no embarrassment at all. I wanted to verify the facts. On this issue, you could not have given notice yesterday. It came in the press only today. He only came last night and he is supposed to have made that statement last night.

This notice came only this morning at 10 o'clock and before I take a decision on it, I will have to gather some papers and information. I have no separate agency for verifying the facts and I can only send

[MR. SPEAKER]

it to the Prime Minister. What other agency has the Speaker got to get information? She is not only the Prime Minister but the Leader of the House also. When I am not completely convinced, it is my primary duty to get information, assistance and cooperation from the leader of the House. In that capacity, I have sent it to her. I have not taken any decision on it. I have kept it pending.

श्री रवि राय : (पुरी) आगामी सोमवार को इस पर बहस करा दीजिए बीच में तीन दिन की छुट्टी है।

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot guarantee that it will be taken up on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday. You cannot dictate like that. I will take a decision after I get all the information.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने भी एक प्रस्ताव की सूचना दी है। उसके अन्तर्गत मैंने यह मांग की है कि यह सदन आन्ध्र भेजने के लिए एक संसदीय समिति का निर्माण करे। जब असम में भाषायी दंगे हुए थे तब पार्लियामेंट ने एक प्रस्ताव पास करके वहां समिति भेजने का निर्णय किया था, और सदन चाहे तो वह इस तरह की समिति भेज सकता है। मैंने प्रस्ताव दिया है कि वहां की स्थिति गम्भीर है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको संकट में नहीं डालना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन आंध्र के मुख्य मन्त्री इस सदन की सर्वोपरिता को चुनौती नहीं दे सकते। अगर संसद चाहें तो असम की तरह से आंध्र में भी समिति भेजने का निर्णय कर सकता है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस मेरे प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा करने का मौका दें।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Sir, my point is a totally different one. It is not to embarrass you but it is to help you out of the very embarrassing situation some people are creating for you. Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday you rightly pleaded before us the difficult situation in which you are

being put. The Government is trying to use this opportunity, we suspect, to embarrass you. That will not be our endeavour at least. Once again I feel, in fairness to you and your august office, that this matter should not be decided by you. Since it concerns Andhra you told us yesterday in every straight and frank words how you feel embarrassed about it. Even the Privilege Motion regarding Andhra should not be decided by you. Sir, I am not casting any aspersion on your objectivity. We do not want you to be put in a position where you are likely to be accused, first by this Government and then by the Andhra Government, of having taken a partial view precisely when you are likely to act objectively because objectivity in this case is bound to go against the present Government and the Andhra Government and they will insinuate that you do not act impartially. I, therefore, suggest that the issue of this privilege motion should be allowed to be discussed in the House. Let us discuss and decide it on the floor of the House.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं इस सुझाव से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि आप हट जायें। यह गलत बात है। अगर आन्ध्र की सरकार या यह सरकार कोई लांछन आप पर लगाये तो वह सारे सदन पर लांछन होगा। वह स्पीकर के खिलाफ लांछन होगा, और उस लांछन को हम बर्दाश्त नहीं करेंगे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I would only say, as far as the formation of the Committee is concerned it is entirely your discretion and we leave it to you. After all, the Government wanted to shirk its responsibility and throw the responsibility on you.

SHRI NATH PAI : They want to pass it on to you.

Mr. SPEAKER : There is nothing like that. The Government will heartily cooperate the moment I decide to have a Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My second point is about this privilege motion. I have gone through the contents. I only request you, since fortunately or unfortunately you come from the same State, to leave it unto us to decide it whether there is a

breach of privilege or not and we will also punish him in the same way as we punish many others.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : Sir, the aspersions cast on the Chair by Shri Nath Pai are totally uncalled for and unfair. This Government has fully and fairly placed before you what they are feeling and they have also bestowed the fullest faith in your wisest judgment. For any hon. Member to say that it is to embarrass your position is, to say the least, most unfair, because this Government has placed before you for your personal consideration their view point and have added that they have the fullest faith in your judgment.

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai) : Has the Government lost its capacity to decide ?

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Since you signify the will of the whole House this Government cannot go against your will. In fact, it is a tribute to your will and your judgment that the Government has faith in you and not in others.

SHRI NATH PAI : Sir, what are all these aspersions that he has cast against me ? It is an insinuation that I have cast aspersions on you.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जिस प्रकार से गृह-मन्त्री श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण ने संसदीय समिति के निर्माण की बात को सरकार की ओर से न मान कर, उसको आपके ऊपर टाला, मैं नहीं कहना चाहता उसकी पृष्ठभूमि में कि उनकी आंध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री से किसी प्रकार की कोई बात चीत हुई है ? लेकिन आज के समाचार-पत्रों को देखने से यह जरूर सिद्ध होता है कि गृह-मन्त्री से आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मन्त्री की निश्चित रूप से बात चीत हुई है और इसी लिए सरकार ने अपने ऊपर दायित्व लेने के बजाय आपके ऊपर वह दायित्व डाला है। पर एक बात मैं निश्चित रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि तेलंगाना की स्थिति इस समय विस्फोटक बनी हुई है। आप के ऊपर भी जब दायित्व डाला गया है तब भी

अगर जल्दी संसदीय समिति का निर्माण नहीं हुआ तो आंध्र प्रदेश में इस प्रकार की विस्फोटक स्थिति बनी रहेगी, और उसका परिणाम बढ़ा भयंकर हो सकता है। इसलिए मेरा निश्चित रूप से आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि जो अधिकार आपको दिया गया है आप उसका उपयोग करें और संसदीय समिति का निर्माण करके इस विस्फोटक स्थिति को भयंकर होने से बचायें।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I am very clear in my mind about this issue. So, the time of the House need not be wasted.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : I am not wasting your time. I am bringing certain facts to the notice of the House. Shri Brahmananda Reddy came to Delhi only last night. The moment he came the first people who saw him were from the press. He did not meet any others, as far as I am aware.....(interruptions) I am giving the facts. I am not against any particular course of action.....(interruptions) I am trying to help the House to get at the facts.....(interruptions) I am as much a member of this House as others.....(interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Now will you all kindly sit down ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Sir, I have received your uotjust a minute back and I have not been able to look at it.

SHRI UMANATH : You have looked at it all right.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I have been able to look at only the first page. As soon as I am able to gather some information I shall certainly let you have it. I would like to assure my hon. friend, Shri Nath Pai, that there was no desire on our part to embarrass you, Sir, in any way. I think the Home Minister has made it very clear that while we hold a particular view, we will give you full co-operation.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Let the House decide it.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you all kindly sit down ? About this privilege motion, naturally I will have to consult the Leader of the House. Where I am very clear in my mind, I will automatically accept it and place it before the House. But where it is a matter where I will have to verify something I will naturally consult the Leader of the House and get information, because I have no other agency to gather information. I can function only through the Leader of the House in this matter.

About the setting up of the committee, the Home Minister has been categorical; though government is not willing for that, the House is the master of the situation. Therefore, now the Speaker need not take a decision at all on this issue. Fortunately for me, on Monday and Tuesday I am going out of India to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Inter-Parliamentary Union at Vienna. On the 7th is the Executive Committee meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. So, I am going out for two days and the Deputy-Speaker will be here. I am sure on important issues, without any embarrassment to the Speaker, he will take the decision.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal Sir, I want a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : No more discussion (dial) : on this issue.

Coming to the Demands for Grants, I made a mistake by saying that all opposition parties have spoken on this Ministry. After verifying the records I find that the Communist Party spokesman has not spoken at all. I would, therefore, appeal to Shri Kripalani to speak after the Communist Party spokesman has spoken for about twenty minutes.

12.19 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DOCK WORKERS (ADVISORY COMMITTEE) FIRST AMENDMENT RULES AND MINIMUM WAGES (CENTRAL) AMENDMENT RULES.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-

MENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to may on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Dock Workers (Advisory Committee) First Amendment Rules, 1969 published in Notification No. S. O. 222 in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1969 (English version) and S. O. 1020 in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1969 (Hindi version), under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-594/69.*]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Minimum Wages (Central) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2201 in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1968, under section 30-A of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-594/69.*]

LETTERS EXCHANGED BETWEEN SHRI MADHU LIMAYE AND THE PRIME MINISTER/DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER REGARDING GOLD SEIZED FROM BOAC AIRCRAFT AT NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table in pursuance of an assurance given by the Deputy Prime Minister in the House on the 21st March, 1969, a copy each of 12 letters exchanged between Shri Madhu Limaye and the Prime Minister/Deputy Prime Minister regarding gold seized from a BOAC aircraft at Palam Airport, New Delhi. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-595/69.*]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, Shri P. C. Sethi has laid on the Table certain correspondence exchanged between Shri Madhu Limaye and the Prime Minister/Deputy Prime Minister. I am told that a letter was also written by Shri Madhu Limaye regarding some reports

of the Director of Revenue Intelligence in which certain facts were brought out about the BOAC gold. I would like to know whether that is also being laid on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER : We will first see whether it is there or not. After verification we shall see about it.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, on behalf of Shri Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 ;—

(i) The Madhya Pradesh Rice Procurement (levy) Second Amendment Order, 1969 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 797 (English version) and G. S. R. 801 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1969.

(ii) The Bihar Roller Mill Wheat Products (Price Control) Order 1969 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 798 in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1969 (Hindi version).

(iii) The Roller Mill Wheat Products (Price Control) Amendment Order, 1969 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 799 in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1969 (Hindi Version). [*Placed in Library See No. LT-596, 69.*]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) G. S. R. 796 (English version) and G. S. R. 800 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1969 making certain amendments to Notification No. G. S. R. 1842 dated the 24th December, 1964,

(ii) G.S.R. 847 (English version) and G. S. R. 848 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1969 making certain amendments to Notification No. G. S. R. 1842 dated the 24th December, 1964. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-597/69.*]

ARMS (AMENDMENT) RULES.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDHYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1969 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 767 in Gazette of India dated the 15th March, 1969, (Hindi version) under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-598/69.*]

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 536 (English version) and G. S. R. 537 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library. See LT-599/69.*]

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table following nine Bills passed by the House of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the Houses on the 28th March, 1969 :—

- (1) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1969.
(2) The Appropriation Bill, 1969.

[Secretary]

- (3) The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1969.
- (4) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill 1969.
- (5) The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1969.
- (6) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill, 1969.
- (7) The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) Amendment Bill, 1969.
- (8) The Limitation (Amendment) Bill, 1969.
- (9) The Delhi Motor Vehicles Taxation (An endment) Bill, 1969.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
SEVENTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I beg to present the Seventy-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Agriculture)—Forestry.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
FIFTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I beg to present the Fifty-eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Audit Report (Civil), 1968 relating to the Department of Agriculture (Central State Farm, Suratgarh).

12.23-1/2 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PRIME MINISTER'S
RECENT VISIT TO BURMA

MR. SPEAKER : The Prime Minister.

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You have written to me saying that you are going to object to the statement, but I have disallowed it.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आप मुन लीजिए, फ़िर नियम के बाहर घोषित कर दें।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैंने आपको लिख कर भी दे दिया है इसके बारे में। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत आसान होता है बोलना और वक्तव्य देना जब आदमी वैली ऑफ़ डैय से बाहर आ जाता है। इम्तहान उस वक्त होता है जब वैली आफ डैय से आवाज निकले। मुसीबत जब होती है तब आवाज निकले, तब इम्तहान होता है।

हिन्दुस्तान और बर्मा के बीच जो समस्याएँ हैं उनका समाधान दोस्ताना तरीके से हो रहा है, इसको हम सब जानते हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में थोड़ी देर के लिए उनका वक्तव्य न भी आता, तब भी कोई बात नहीं थी। कुछ चीजें हैं जिनके बारे में हम ध्यानाकर्षण नोटिस देते हैं और उनको आप मंज़ूर भी करते हैं। हम उन चीजों को सामने रखना चाहते थे जिससे यह सरकार गिर सकती है हमने एंगिवला के बारे में आपको एक ध्यानाकर्षण नोटिस दिया था.....

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I do not allow all this speech. You must sit down now. I am on my legs.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : हमने यहां पर साम्राज्यवाद को दफना दिया है लेकिन इसका भू-एन्विला में अपना सिर उठा रहा है। उसके मुताल्लिक हमने एक नोटिस दिया था...

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Nothing will be noted down.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : *

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down now? The leaders must help me.

श्री मधु लिमये : वे सिर्फ कह रहे हैं कि एन्विला के बारे में की तो वक्तव्य आना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER : It is not proper that after I sit in the Chair some one simply sends me a slip of paper saying that so-and-so cannot make a statement. Do I have to stop the proceedings of the House? If this is your desire, I will do it from tomorrow. I do not want this. I do not know if this is the way of functioning in this House. He says that the Prime Minister cannot make a statement; if the leaders cannot help me, I cannot function.....
(Interruption)

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is aware that at the invitation of His Excellency General Ne Win Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the Government of Burma, I paid an official visit to Burma from March 27 to March 30, 1969.

The relationship between India and Burma is closer than merely that of neighbours. Through the ages it has been sustained by the abiding values which have been cherished and shared by our two peoples. This long tradition of friendship was reinforced during our common struggle for freedom.

My visit was brief but I was glad to have the opportunity of exchanging views with the Chairman and his colleagues on a wide range of subjects of mutual interest to our countries. I venture to think that these exchanges and the visit strengthened the relations between our two countries and helped in promoting understanding and cooperation between our two Governments and peoples.

Chairman Ne Win and I had occasion to review the world scene in the light of political and economic issues of importance to the world today and more especially to us in the developing countries. As the House is aware, Burma and India stand for the promotion of international peace and understanding, based on respect for the sovereignty and independence of all countries. Our two countries attach the highest importance to the principle of non-interference in one another's internal affairs. In our discussions we agreed that the principal task of economic reconstruction which confronts our

respective countries could be expedited by economic cooperation among the developing countries and more specially between neighbouring countries.

During my talks with Chairman Ne Win as also in the discussions which our officials had with Burmese officials, we naturally discussed matters of bilateral interest. These included problems concerning Indian citizens in Burma and those of Indian origin awaiting registration as Burmese citizens. Chairman Ne Win and his Government have agreed to look into their problems sympathetically and expeditiously. We also discussed measures to promote greater economic cooperation between our two countries. I hope that in the light of these discussions, closer bonds of economic cooperation will be established between Burma and India.

I took the opportunity to thank Chairman Ne Win and his Government for their vigilance along the Indo-Burmese border which, as the House is aware, has helped us to take more effective measures against some of the misguided elements on our eastern border. I hope that the House has noted the observations made by Chairman Ne Win at the banquet he was good enough to hold in my honour, that the Government would not countenance the use of Burmese territory by nationals or organisations of another State as a base for hostile activity against their home State or against a third State. Chairman Ne Win went on to say that it was in conformity with this basic stand that Burma had taken necessary measures against those nationals of India who sought to use Burmese territory for hostile activities against India.

I also thanked the Chairman for the cooperation and understanding which has been shown by Burma in the demarcation of our border, the first phase of which has been completed ahead of schedule.

Chairman and Madame Ne Win are always welcome in our country. I extended an invitation to them to visit India any time at their convenience, which they have accepted.

As is customary, a joint communique was issued by the two Governments at the end of my visit. With your permission, Sir

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

I place a copy of it on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-600/69*).

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Umanath.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Sir, why did you disallow the calling-attention notice on this very matter? We are very happy to hear the Prime Minister. You please guide us. On the same matter, you disallowed a calling-attention notice.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot answer now like that. I have called Shri Umanath.

12.30 hrs.

STATEMENT UNDER DIRECTION 115
CHANGE IN TIMINGS OF A.I.R.
NEWS BULLETINS

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottari, : Mr. Speaker Sir, on 19.2.1968, a starred question No. 47 was asked of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting which was as follows :

- (a) "Whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu Government have protested against the change in timings of the All India Radio news bulletin in the morning ;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Minister of that State also met him in this regard ?"

(Lok Sabha proceedings)

Shri Satyanarayan Sinha, Minister of Information and Broadcasting while replying in the affirmative to part (b) and (c) of the question, made the following statement in reply to para (a) of the question :

"No formal protest from the Tamilnadu Government has been received"
(Lok Sabha proceedings).

This statement of the Union Minister has been refuted on point of fact, by the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu government, Thiru M. Karunanidhi on 10.3.1969. Re-

porting Thiru. M. Karunanidhi, the PTI despatch dated 10th March, 1969 states :

"Replying to a calling attention notice, Mr. Karunanidhi said the State Government had protested against the shifting of the morning English bulletin from 8-00 a. m. to 8.15 a. m., giving priority to the Hindi news bulletin.

"The Chief Minister said it was not correct to say that there had been no official protest from the State Government against the change in timings after the correspondence between the late, Chief Minister of Tamilnadu Mr. C.N. Annadurai and the Prime Minister in this regard in December.

He expressed regret at the reported statement of the Union Minister for Information in Parliament recently that there has been no official protest from the State Government".

The *Hindu* report adds :

"Mr. Karunanidhi pointed out that immediately after the change was introduced on December 8th, the State Government had sent a communication to the centre objecting to it and had also received a reply"

In face of these facts, in which the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu cited written communications, I submit that the categorical statement of the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting denying any formal protest having been made by the State Government to the Centre, is misleading. I also submit that it was not fair and just that the Union Minister should keep the House unaware of the communications having direct bearings on the pointed question. I further submit that in fairness to the House, the communications referred to by the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu Government relevant to part (a) of the question, be placed on the Table of the House, at least now, after all that has happened.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : The information given was correct in so

far as the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and Communications was aware of the facts. The answer did suggest that the Tamil Nadu Government had certain objections to the decision and the matter was under discussion by the then Minister of Information & Broadcasting and the late Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

2. On enquiries made subsequently it came to be known that the Late Chief Minister had addressed a letter dated 10th December, 1968, to the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister had replied to him on the 24th December, 1968.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंजर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाटई ग्राफ आर्डर है। मुझे इसी समय इसको उठाना चाहिये...

MR. SPEAKER : Let him finish his statement. Then you can raise it.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA ; A copy each of these two letters is laid on the Table of the House.

3. It is regretted that this correspondence could not be mentioned in the answer given as the same had not been passed on to this Ministry. It is an unstated assumption that the answers given in reply to questions are based on whatever information is available in the Ministry concerned at that time. However, not mentioning this correspondence did not make any material difference in the position. There was no question of suppression of any facts or misleading the House.

[Copies of Letters]

My dear Prime Minister,

SUBJECT : *All India Radio—Morning News Bulletin in English—Change of time from 8.00 a.m. to 8-15 a.m.*

With effect from 8-12-1968, the daily morning English News Bulletin of All India Radio is being broadcast at 8-15 a.m. instead of at 8.00 a.m. In the place of the English News Bulletin, the Hindi Bulletin is being broadcast at 8.00 a.m. This change has been viewed with grave misgivings by the people of this State for reasons

which may apply equally well to people in other States also.

In the first place, the morning English News Bulletin was being broadcast at 8 a.m. ever since news Bulletins are being broadcast in India on the Radio, i.e., for the last few decades. Any such long established practice should be changed only if there are strong, convincing and acceptable reasons to justify the change. So far as one can see, there have been no such reasons to warrant any change in the hour of broadcast of the English News Bulletin in the morning. Secondly, people especially those going to offices early in the morning have got accustomed to listening to the English News Bulletin at 8 a.m. and they are bound to be inconvenienced by the hour of broadcast being changed to 8-15 a.m. Further, the time signal is given at 8 a.m. and the people listening to the English News Bulletin have got accustomed to check up their watches with the time signal. When the News Bulletin is broadcast at 8-15 a.m. there is no such scope for checking up their watches with the time signal. Above all, the deliberate substitution of the Hindi News Bulletin for the English News Bulletin at 8 a.m. necessarily implies that a higher place is given to Hindi in the general scheme of things than to English. The political implications of this development must be obvious to you. Already there have been sharp reactions among sections of the people in this State protesting against the change.

I would request you to deeply ponder over the matter and consider whether the resentment and complications engendered by this unfortunate change of time of the morning English News Bulletin would make it advisable to adhere to the decision. I would earnestly request you to reconsider the whole matter and take steps to ensure that the status quo ante is restored.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- Dr. C.N. Annaduri

Smt. Indira Gandhi,
Prime Minister of India, New Delhi.

[Shri Satya Narain Sinha]

No. 1413-PMO/68

December 24, 1968.

Dear Shri Annadurai

I am sorry I could not write to you earlier in reply to your letter of 10th December about the recent change in the timings of the news bulletin of All India Radio.

I appreciate that any change of this kind may initially create some inconvenience, and involves necessary adjustments. As you are perhaps aware, the matter was raised in Parliament and the Minister of Information and Broadcasting explained the circumstances in which the change was found necessary. The arrangement which has been adopted represents a compromise; whereas the morning news bulletin in English has been re-scheduled from 8 a.m. to 8.15 a.m., the evening bulletin in English, which has an even wider listening, continues to be broadcast at 9 p.m. as before.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- Indira Gandhi

Shri C.N. Annadurai,
Chief Minister of Madras,
Fort St. George,
Madras.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह पचासों बार हुआ है कि प्रधानमंत्री या उप-प्रधान मंत्री या दूसरे मंत्रालयों को पत्र लिखे जाते हैं—इनके विभिन्न विभागों में कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है—हमको इस तरह के गलत या झूठे उत्तर मिलते हैं... (व्यवधान)... मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री को आप यह निर्देश दें कि वह अपने विभागों में कोआर्डिनेशन लायें या कोई मिनिस्ट्री आफ कोआर्डिनेशन बनायें। हम उस तरह के झूठे उत्तर नहीं सुनना चाहते—यह संसदीय कार्य-प्रणाली के लिए बहुत जरूरी है।

MR. SPEAKER : Now we go to the next item. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI UMANATH : I was earlier provided with a statement of the Minister. A certain sentence, which is found in that statement, has now been left out by the Minister. There it was clearly stated :

"Nevertheless, the Minister regrets that an inaccuracy should have crept into the answer."

It was a categorical sentence which had been included in the Minister's statement that was sent to me.....

MR. SPEAKER : Even now the word 'regret' is there.

SHRI UMANATH : There were two sentences...(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYANARAYAN SINHA—*rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : I am to reply. I am satisfied that the word 'regret' is there. That was read out.

SHRI UMANATH : There were two sentences. 'The Minister greatly regrets...' (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI UMANATH : My second point is this.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI UMANATH : When questions are asked of a particular Minister, the reply is on behalf of Government. When the Prime Minister had received a letter from the State Government, it was the responsibility of the Prime Minister to send a copy to the Ministry; otherwise, people take it as a reprieve...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

12.34 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SHRI VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1969, and ending on the 30th April, 1970."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1969 and ending on the 30th April, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1969 and ending on the 30th April, 1970."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309

of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1969 and ending on the 30th April, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1969 and ending on the 30th April, 1970, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1969 and ending on the 30th April, 1970, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

SHRI G. S. DHILLON (Taran Taran) : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, ten members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1969 and ending on the 30th April, 1970."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, ten members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1969 and ending on the 30th April, 1970."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G. S. DHILLON : I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1969 and ending on the 30th April, 1970, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1969, and ending on the 30th April, 1970, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

12.36 hrs,

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : As I said earlier, only the Communist Party has not parti-

cipated in this debate till now. After that I shall give a few minutes to Kripalaniji and one or two Congress Members also. Anyway, the time is short and we have only 20 or 25 minutes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : The total time allotted is six hours.

MR. SPEAKER : We have about an hour and a half but the Minister takes a little more time than the others ; he has to reply to all of you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I hope he is not indisposed again ; he is not to be seen.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Minister is replying...(*Interruption.*) The Minister may come. Shri Indrajit Gupta, Kripalaniji and then on this side Mr. Bhola Nath.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I rise on a point of order. Shri Ahmed may be present or may not be present ; there is the other Minister. But a serious allegation had been made in the House that the Minister had married a second time. I want to know...(*Interruption.*)

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : कामन-सिविल-कोड का क्या मतलब है ? मंत्री दोबारा शादी कैसे कर सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : इस देश में औरत राज्य कर रही है, महिलाओं का अपमान हो रहा है, महिलायें क्या कर रही हैं ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : मंत्रियों के लिए छुट्टी है, वह दोबारा शादी कर सकते हैं । 70 साल की उम्र में शादी की है । ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. SPEAKER : Are we going to stop the work of the House and find out who has married whom ? Is that what we went to do now ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक पत्नी के होते हुए दूसरी शादी की है । बीमारी का बहाना बनाया गया है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ब महत्व काडे मामला है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Will you kindly sit down or go out? There is some limit for this. What is all this? There must be some decency... (*Interruptions*.) Order, order. I shall have to take serious notice. If at all I send out somebody, I do not send for one hour or two hours; it will be for the whole session. Something drastic must be done. I can understand if something pertaining to the House is talked about. Allegations are made and we do not know whether they are true or not but they are just flung on the floor of the House.

I can understand some bazaar rumours somewhere, but not on the floor of this House like this.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : May I suggest that this matter be enquired into because the resolution of the Government is that nobody in the administration can marry twice.

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter, Kripalaniji.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Administration is different from the Ministry?

MR. SPEAKER : Again some members are sending chits saying that they want to ask question. Now, the Minister will begin replying to the debate at 2.15 P.M. and there are three speakers more. If in the name of questions you take another one hour, you are losing the demands and they will be guillotined. We have already lost 2 more demands and in the name of questions another one hour is spent. That means Foreign Affairs will not be taken up to-day. You will be losing. We should be able to take up the External Affairs at 3 P.M. so that one or two members can speak. Mr. Mody wants to speak, Mr. Dwivedy wants to speak. Like that it can be done. Only in this way can we regulate the work.

12.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER : Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Whatever the reasons may be, I am extremely sorry that the hon. senior Minister is not present. He is expected to reply at 2.15. There are certainly.....Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it seems the House is not in a mood to listen.

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER : I do not think we can adjourn at this hour. I will request the hon Member to conclude his speech right now before we adjourn. Very little time is left.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Nobody wants to listen. That is the trouble.

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER : Shall I call Acharya Kripalaniji? Shri Acharya Kripalani.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had no intention of speaking upon this Demand, but I have been asked to participate in this Debate. The reason for this is that our industrial policy has not been definitely laid down. If it is laid down, it is not followed. It has been said that we have a mixed economy in which there is a public sector and a private sector. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I request hon. Members to keep silent? It is not fair to the Chair nor to this House, to carry on this whispering conversation so loudly.....

SHRI NATH PAI : We want to hear Acharya Kripalani, whatever be the disturbing news.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House should listen to him with rapt attention.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Sir, even if we have some policy, we do not seem to be following it. We say that ours is a 'mixed economy' which means that there is a public sector, so-called, there is a private sector, and, there is also in the private sector and in the public sector, de-centralised industries, that is, what we used to call before independence, as 'cottage and village industries'.

Now, the Government has never separated these different forms of industries and

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

they never allowed them to develop in their own way.

If we have a mixed economy, as I had said long before, the first thing for us to do is to separate the spheres of these three economies and let each sphere to proceed and progress in its own way, because, there are conditions of progress in what is called the public sector, which is really a State sector ; and there are conditions on which the private sector of big industries can prosper and there are rules by which the de-centralised sector can prosper. Having now laid down these rules, the Government have left us in a great confusion.

I do not know whether the House knows that I am the Director of an institution that produces *khadi* and its transactions go up to Rs. 5 crores per year. Before independence we said that this industry should be encouraged. And, there was a pledge that every congressman should wear *khadi*. I do not know if any Congressman will inform me whether that 'pledge' is there even now...

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : I am told that there is a pledge. But I find that even Ministers do not act up to that pledge. And, in the case of prohibition also, we are pledged not to drink.

AN HON. MEMBER : Even Congress Ministers are drinking.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : It is rumoured that even those in the high places in the Congress indulge in drink. But I have nothing to do...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would again request the House to listen to him.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Please listen to me for a few minutes.

I have no objection to people in high places drinking because they do not drink through my mouth. It is through their own mouths and they are entitled to do it. But I am suffering on account of Congressmen not wearing *khadi*. This *khadi* industry was introduced in order to give employment,

whole-time and part-time, to our village people and if the Congress does not patronise this industry, then I think it is but fair that Congressmen take out from the pledge that they have to wear *khadi*. That will be a very fair thing to do. I find I have now lost my custom. This year we have made a budget by which there will be a loss of Rs. 5 lakhs. Upto this time we have been carrying on without any loss. If there are losses one year, they are made up in the next year. But now I am at the end of the tether. Moreover, prices are increasing and I have to increase the emoluments of my workers. My workers began work—some of them—in 1921. Now it is 1969. That means they have been working for the last 48 years and the emoluments that I can give them Rs. 300/- per month. You can understand what that means. It is said that *khadi* industry receives a subsidy from the Government. Sir, I do not want any subsidy from the Government. But will they provide market for me ? Formerly, the Railway Department used to purchase its requirements of cloth from us. I do not know whether the Railway Minister is listening to me or speaking to his colleagues. I am talking of the Railways. Previously, their requirements of cloth used to be purchased in *khadi*. Now the Railways have stopped its custom. So also other Government offices do not patronise *khadi*. As I have said, I am at the end of my tether. Government takes up all the industries that are on sick bed and that cannot be properly managed. May I request this Industries Minister unfortunately, he is not here. He has gone on his honey moon. I can only congratulate him and wish him well. But whoever is his substitute will he please take up this industry of 5 crores worth of transactions for years which employs 5,000 organisers and 25,000 artisans who get whole-time work and some three lakhs of spinners ? Will the Government take up this industry which I cannot manage ? I am willing to give all the capital that I have, all the buildings that I have and everything else, provided the Government takes it up. Or, if they do not take it up, they must insist upon all Congressmen to wear *khadi* and Government must also instruct that all its departments must purchase their cloth requirements from us. If this is not done, I think we must be considered a very hypocritical nation who say one thing and do the contrary. I am not speaking here because I am managing this big industry. That

is not so. I am willing to hand it over. But will the Government requirements in cloth be purchased from us? All that we want is custom, and we do not want any other facility from them. We must understand that no industry, least of all the cottage and village industries, can prosper without support and without being patronised. After all, when we were working for Independence, even the mill industry received great subsidy from us. What was that subsidy? It was that the people were asked to patronise *swadeshi* even at a sacrifice. The resolution of the Congress was that people must patronise *swadeshi*; it was not only Congressmen who were to patronise it, but people must patronise *swadeshi* even at a sacrifice, which meant that if they got their goods cheaper in the foreign market, they were not to purchase the foreign goods but were to patronise *swadeshi*. I venture to say that our textile industry would have died a premature death had we not taken to *swadeshi*.

So I would humbly suggest that our cottage industry can only prosper if Government get the requirements of their cloth from us. They may say that *khadi* is not standardised. That also is not true today. We have introduced *Ambar Charkha* in the *khadi* industry and its yarn is as good as that produced in the mills. There is perfect standardisation of our goods. So, there is no reason why *khadi* should not be purchased. Of course, the only reason can be that higher price will have to be paid for *khadi* than for mill cloth. If only the Railways were even to check ticketless travelling, they would save at least ten times the money that they would spend on *khadi*. So also, if the other Departments of Government economise in other things and patronise this useful industry, it can prosper. Our rulers might have thought that as soon as we acquired Independence, unemployment and semi-employment had disappeared from the country. But it did not disappear with the disappearance of the English, multi-coloured people had occupied the places that were occupied by them. Our poverty did not disappear.

Gandhiji used to say that 'In *khadi* lies *swaraj*.' Now that we have achieved

swaraj, we probably think that *khadi* is not necessary. This is a very strange way of thinking.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): On the railways, we are going to encourage it. We are not going to reduce our demands.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: He has already reduced and yet he says that he is not going to reduce. What is he talking about? The wearer knows where the shoe pinches.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): All the Government Departments should purchase *khadi*.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: The other departments also have stopped their purchases in *khadi*. Why Congress Ministers are appointed if they do not wear *khadi* when they have given in writing and they have sworn that they would use *khadi*? Are we living in a land where truth has no value and where people can sign pledges and they can violate them at will and nothing can be done to them? I think that such people must be taken to task, or let the Congress say that it does not believe in *khadi*. Let it say that it does not believe in prohibition and let it devise other programme.

13 hrs.

SHRI NATH PAI: They do not believe in anything.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: If they do not believe in anything, let them say that they believe in nothing but in themselves.

SHRI NATH PAI: They do not have the courage to say that.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Let them have the courage to say that. I am trying to keep a mirror before their faces. Let them see their faces. Are they honest people or are they dishonest people?

AN HON. MEMBER: Dishonest people.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: It is better to say frankly 'we cannot do these things.'

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

Then scrap prohibition, scrap decentralised industry. But do not swear by one thing and do the contrary and put a poor man like me in trouble. If they cannot patronise *khadi*, I say let them take over this industry which carries on transactions to the extent of Rs. 5 crores per year. I am the greatest producer of *khadi* in this country and I want some relief from Government.

Thank you.

13.02 hours.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at three minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd*

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS—*contd*

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMAD): May I just say a few words? I was under the impression that demands for grants of my Ministry would be taken up after the lunch recess and so I was not present in the morning in the House. I am informed that some Members made a reference to certain rumours published in a newspaper about my marriage with a young girl of 21 years... (*Interruption.*) I am amazed that this discovery had been made by that newspaper after nearly 24 or 25 years, when I did marry a girl of 21 years; that was about twenty five year ago. I shall be happy if the newspaper would also...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Gadhra) :... provide a girl of 21 years.

SHRI F. A. AHMED :... provide a girl of 21 years. All I can say that in my late age and particularly when my married life is the happiest, I would not be lured by even such tempting offer.

Secondly, it is very strange that some responsible colleagues in this Parliament should have made this reference without even ascertaining from me before rushing to make that statement. I am also surprised that this has been published in one of the newspapers which is run and patronised by one of the important parties in this Parliament, and I think—

AN HON. MEMBER : Shame, shame.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :
आर्गेनाइज़र अलग है जनसंघ उसे बिलकुल नहीं चलाता है। जनसंघ आर्गेनाइज़र के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) :
It is unfortunate. This must be condemned.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The only other thing that I would like to add is that such character assassination has reached a ludicrous limit which, to describe the least, has exceeded the limits of decency. I think this is a matter which has not only to be disapproved, but I will say that it has to be deplored by this House. Such things should not be allowed in this House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, on a point of order. I raised a point of order and rose to mention it immediately when you occupied the chair. I say that this is a serious aspersion on the Minister.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Please resume your seats. I have to say something.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No please. I ask you to resume your seat. Now, some Members get up and say certain things without ascertaining facts, without obeying the Chair. This morning, when

this canard was given in this House, some people naturally were taken in. It is most unfortunate.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is most irresponsible. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order. Some people shout in the House, some here and some there. Now, particularly, if some Members indulge in such a canard, it will become a school for scandal and we will lose our dignity. Therefore, as the Hon. Minister now explained and categorically stated his position, I think henceforward — (*Interruption*).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Action must be taken against the people concerned.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER : Let me finish. I will give time for the Hon. Members.

SHRI RANDIR SINGH : It is most scandalous.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am very happy that all Members of this House share this sentiment, that we in this House in keeping with the dignity and decorum, must not indulge in any rumour against any responsible person and bring down the dignity of the House.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : *rose*—

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose*—

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Sir, it is a very serious matter,—

SHRI PILOO MODY : Before the Minister has his say, please allow me to say a few words if the Minister will kindly yield.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down; we are pressed for time.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You will

appreciate the fact that I am only trying to help you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will lose your time.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you will forgive me. What has happened today, I think, is one of the most unfortunate things that have happened in this Parliament of this country. Not only that. But I am firmly of the belief that whatever the private lives of our people and our Member are is no subject of discussion any time of this House or any other House. Therefore not only the incident which occurred earlier this morning has to be very severely condemned but also I think that we should share a certain common purpose that we can not allow the Parliament of this country to function in this fashion. Therefore, I suggest that we speak no more about it, we forget that this thing has happened.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We can not forget that.

SHRI PILOO MODY : All right, let him get up and say that, but let him please not interrupt me. I would like to urge my hot-headed friend over there that if he really unhappy about what happened, he will be compounding the felony and doing things much worse than what he wants to do regarding this unfortunate incident and which will be much worse than the cure that he is suggesting, if we allow this matter to go any further than right now.

SHRI ONKAR LAL BOHRA : We all condemn it.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज लंच से पहले जो कुछ हुआ वह इतना शर्मनाक है और काबिल न सिर्फ मज्जमत के है बल्कि कभी रिपीट हुआ तो उससे नेशन की शान को धक्का पहुंचेगा। लीडरों ने यह चीज उठाई। उसके पीछे कोई खास मोटिव था, और मैं समझता हूं कि न सिर्फ हमारी पार्टी, हमारी लीडरशिप और सरकार बल्कि उस से सारे देश की तौहीन हुई है। बात बिल्कुल बेजुनियाद है और बनाई हुई

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कह देने से कि इस पर मिट्टी डाल कर खत्म किया जाय काम नहीं चलेगा। यह मामला प्रिविलेज कमेटी को दिया जाये और जिन लोगों ने इस को उठाया है उन के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लिया जाय ताकि आगे यह चीज रिपीट न हो। इस चीज की सीरीयस नोटिस ली जानी चाहिये और इस को प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेजा जाये।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This morning, when some members--- I could not possibly recognise them--

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is the difficulty.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When some Members shouted and said that he had married, I immediately rose on a point of order and I said that this was a serious matter and it was an aspersion on the personal character of a particular Member of this House. I realised the implications of it. I am so happy that the Hon. Minister has come ; he need not have made a public statement in this House because it needs no contradiction. But I would request you for one thing. We are all working among the people and we represent the people. I would suggest that serious action should be taken against such newspapers which indulge in slanderous writing and which believe in yellow journalism. In this case, it is a Minister, but it may be a Member of this House also in general. I would request that serious action should be taken against such newspapers. We are all expressing to you the united feeling of this House that this sort of newspaper should be banned, and if it cannot be banned, action should be taken against that newspaper for slandering a leading Member of this House, of his age and calibre. This is a great humiliation of the Membership of Parliament. I would request you to convey our feeling either to Prime Minister or to the Home Minister to see that such slanderous newspapers which believe in yellow journalism are condemned and banned.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : rose.—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We need not carry on this discussion for long, because we are now running short of time.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTI (Cuddalore) : It is not an ordinary matter. Suppose I say that you are married to somebody else, can you keep quiet.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इसका सख्त अफसोस है कि इस दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण सवाल को लच से पहले इस सदन में उठाया गया, और मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन एक राय दे रहा है कि इस तरह से हमारा सार्वजनिक जीवन रह नहीं सकता है, अगर इस तरह की गैर-जिम्मेदाराना वार्ता के लिये इस सदन के फोरम को इस्तेमाल किया गया। मंत्री महोदय ने यह सही कहा कि यह किसी सदस्य या पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, चाहे इस तरफ का सदस्य हो चाहे विरोधी दल का, किसी भी सदस्य की प्राइवेट लाइफ के सम्बन्ध में इस तरह की बात फैलाने से पहले माननीय सदस्यों की कम से कम यह जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिये थी कि वह मंत्री महोदय से बात करते। उनकी बात सुनते। इस तरह की बातों का असर सारे देश पर पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात है कि बेबुनियाद आरोप सदन में लगाये जायें।

मैं इस पक्ष में तो नहीं हूँ, जैसा मेरे दोस्त ने कहा, कि इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेजा जाय। इतनी स्पष्ट बात है कि एक सदस्य के खिलाफ आरोप लगाया गया। मंत्री जी ने यहां कहा कि यह बेबुनियाद और गलत बात है, और पूरा सदन इस बात को मंजूर कर रहा है। इसलिये इस को प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेजने का सवाल नहीं है। मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि जिस सदस्य ने इस को उठाया उसको आदेश दिया जाये कि वह यहाँ पर खेद प्रकट करे और अपनी गैर-जिम्मेदाराना बात को वापस ले।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सदन की यह भावना

है कि हम इस प्रकार के व्यवहार की निन्दा करते हैं। इस बात को रेकार्ड पर लाया जाय कि सदन इस बात की निन्दा करता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The point is that we do not know exactly who had raised the issue. Nobody knows it. Therefore...

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kunbakonam) : What about the record ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have expressed in the strongest possible terms not only our disapproval but condemnation of this act. Beyond that, I cannot pinpoint...

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTI : The record is there and you can see it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : My point is this. Certain slanderous reports have come in the papers; about that we cannot take action because something has happened outside. The individual affected can take action against that newspaper outside, and whether it is a slander or not has to be proved in a court and the action which is deemed necessary and fit can be taken. The person affected can take action.

This House is now concerned about the proceedings and the fact that something has gone into the report by making some references to the paper and some references to this matter.

As you have rightly pointed out, before making that statement, they should have taken the care to consult the particular Member concerned because it deals with the private life of an hon. Member of this House. I am not concerned whether he is a Minister or a Member of this House. My point is that any allegations or any slanderous attack against a Member should be verified before they made. But now the position is that the allegation has been made I do not know who has made it. If you refer to the record, you may be able to find that out.

Once it has been made, we are now concerned with what has gone into the report

of the proceedings of this House. Therefore I seek your protection. I would like to know what you are going to do about that portion that has gone into the record about the hon. Member. Till Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed came and refuted the allegation we were under the impression that it might have been true. To that extent, his dignity has been damaged in this House....

SHRI PILOO MODY : Nothing can be done with the record.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Therefore, I want to suggest one thing. It is possible that the Member who made that observation might have made it in good faith; now that the refutation has come from the Member concerned, the hon. Member who made that remark first should make the record straight. That is the least that he can do.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What was said at that hour, as I said, I could not know exactly. I do not know whether what was said on the floor of the House had gone on record! I think it must have gone, because Shri J.B. Kripalani later on referred to it in the course of his speech. But now the refutation has come on record as also the general expression of resentment and condemnation absolutely unreservedly expressed by various Members; I think that is more than enough; beyond that, we need not carry on this.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद को एक सेंटली आदमी समझते हैं, और उनके प्रति हम लोगों की श्रद्धा और भक्ति है। हम लोगों की ही नहीं, सारे देश की श्रद्धा और भक्ति है। जिस आदमी ने और जिस अखबार ने उनकी शिकायत की है उस को पूरी सजा मिलनी चाहिये। जिस सदस्य ने यहाँ पर इस तरह से शिकायत की है उस के मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी को भेजने के बजाय वह सदन में आ कर स्वतः माफी माँगे। उस अखबार के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही की जाये जिस से उस को

[श्री बिभूति मिश्रा]

दण्ड मिले ताकि इस प्रकार की निराधार बातें दुबारा न हों और ऐसे व्यक्ति के खिलाफ न हों जिस को देश श्रद्धा और भक्ति के साथ देखता है।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : This is a very serious matter and it is a good thing that all sections of the House have unreservedly accepted the seriousness of the position. I entirely agree that the least that can be done, the 'least' I say, is to accept the suggestion of Shri Bibhuti Mishra namely that an unconditional apology must be tendered. More than this is also involved. I would like you to call a meeting of all the leaders of groups in the House in order to see what further amends are to be made in this matter and to see that no such events occur hereafter and also what action should be taken against such scurrilous writings.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : प्रातः काल जब मैंने इस बात को सुना और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी सुना, तो मैं भी उन सदस्यों में से एक था जिसे इस समाचार को सुन कर बहुत आघात लगा था। तब मैंने बिना इस बात की तह में जाये कोई बात कहना या प्रकट करना उचित नहीं समझा। अब श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब के वक्तव्य को सुन कर जो प्रातःकाल उस खबर से आघात लगा था उससे भी अधिक चोट लगी है। कि इस तरह के बेबुनियाद समाचार और इस जिम्मेवार सदन में कुछ जिम्मेवार लोगों की ओर से यहां सुनाये जाते हैं। मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में एक सुभाव है। इस समस्या के दो पक्ष हैं। एक तो वह सदस्य हैं जिन्होंने इन बात को यहां प्रकट किया और एक वह समाचार पत्र है जिस में यह बात प्रचारित हुई।

जहां तक समाचारपत्र का सम्बन्ध है, उस लिए आप विशेषाधिकार समिति को इस प्रश्न को भेज दें, मुझे इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है क्योंकि समाचार पत्र का भी एक मापदण्ड

रहना चाहिए ताकि वे भारत के सार्वजनिक जीवन में इस प्रकार किसी व्यक्ति के उपर कीचड़ न उछाल सकें।

जहां तक सदस्यों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके भी दो भाग हैं। एक बात तो यह है कि हम सब मिल कर इस बात की भर्त्सना करें कि जिस व्यक्ति ने भी इस प्रकार का लाञ्छन लगाया है, उसकी हम सब निन्दा करते हैं। दूसरा इस बात का पक्ष यह है कि वह स्वयं इस सदन में उपस्थित हो कर अपनी इस कार्यवाई के प्रति खेद व्यक्त करें। वह इस समय यहां उपस्थित नहीं हैं और ऐसा वे कब करेंगे इसको उनकी नैतिकता पर छोड़ दिया जाए। लेकिन एक काम अभी हम इसी समय कर सकते हैं और वह यह है कि उसकी हम निन्दा करें। मैं इस में विरोधी पक्ष का सदस्य होने के नाते सदन की भावनाओं से सहमत हूँ कि यह काम हम को अभी और तत्काल करना चाहिए और हम को उनकी भर्त्सना करनी चाहिये। बाद में क्षमायाचना करें, वह दूसरा प्रश्न है।

SHRI S. KRISHNA (Mandya) : This is an ugly incident. We were given to understand that the hon. Minister, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was not keeping well for some time. The Speaker was pleased to announce in the House that the minister was having temperature and we were all hoping that he would be back to normal health. So soon after he came back to his normal health, there is this bomb-shell. I wish this was 1st April and we could have dismissed it as an All Fools Day joke. There is a parliamentary convention that whenever a personal allegation against a member of this House is to be made, previous notice has to be given to the Speaker. If a senior leader like Mr. Vajpayee, who is held in high esteem in the House, were to make a very serious allegation like the one he has been pleased to make against the minister...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not correct,

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Whoever raised the matter he should have first cleared it with the Speaker and he should have been personally convinced that such a thing has ever happened. So far as the periodical which published this calumny and canard is concerned, there are two things. Every periodical can write anything it likes. So far as any defamatory article or allegation published in any newspaper is concerned there is a separate law for it, and if it is a defamatory article the minister can pursue it in a court of law. How does the Parliament come into the picture? An hon. member basing his belief on an article appearing in any newspaper, has made Parliament seized of this matter. This is a serious matter and, as suggested by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, it is a fit matter wherein you could convene a meeting of the leaders of the various groups, so that we can see how best we can salvage what best is left of decency and sanity.

श्री बलराज मचोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्याय महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि यह बात मेरे दल के एक साथी ने कही थी। उनकी इस जानकारी का स्रोत क्या था, यह मुझे पता नहीं है। लेकिन यहां अभी जो बात मैंने सुनी है इससे लगता है कि किसी समाचार पत्र में या आर्गोनाइजर में यह बात छपी थी। जिस किसी पत्र में भी हो, बात गलत थी। यह बड़ा ही दुख का विषय है। इस प्रकार की चीज का छपना बहुत गलत है और यहां पर हाउस में इसको कहना वह भी गलत है मेरी पार्टी के सदस्य इस समय मौजूद नहीं हैं यहां पर और मैं उसकी ओर से क्षमा याचना करता हूँ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक भ्रान्ति है कि आर्गोनाइजर हमारा आफिशल आर्गन है। वह एक इंडिपेंडेंट पेपर है। वह हमारा आफिशल आर्गन नहीं है। इसलिए जो कुछ भी आर्गोनाइजर में छपता है उसको जन संघ के साथ जोड़ना उचित नहीं होगा। ऐसा करना जन संघ के साथ न्याय करना नहीं होगा।

जो कुछ भी उसने लिखा उसके साथ हम को बांधना ठीक नहीं।

मुझे भी बड़ा दुख लगा जब मैंने इस बात को सुना लेकिन मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि यह बात गलत सिद्ध हुई है। मैं फिर अपने साथी की ओर से क्षमा याचना करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : इस सवाल को पहले जन संघ के सदस्य ने उठाया था। उसके बाद मेरे दल के श्री मधु लिमये ने इसको छोड़ा। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद के लिए मेरे मन में बड़ी श्रद्धा है, सम्मान है। जो स्पष्टीकरण इस बारे में आया है, उसको देखते हुए मैं अभी श्री लिमय की ओर से और अपनी ओर से भी क्षमा याचना करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After what has been said on the floor of the House I think we can now close this discussion and proceed with the next item. Certain suggestions have been made during the discussion. One suggestion was made by my old friend Shri Bibhuti Mishra. All these suggestions, including the suggestion to call the leaders of the parties with a view to seeing that in future such incidents are not repeated, I will pass on to the Speaker.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस बात को ज्यादा न बढ़ाइये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unreservedly the House has expressed its condemnation of his behaviour in spreading this canard without verification. Beyond that we need not go. Some suggestions came to be brought to the notice of the Speaker. I have to do it. Beyond that I do not want to say anything.

SHRI DAMANI : He has only five minutes.

SHRI BHOLA NATH MASTER (Alwar) : Sir, my name was announced by the Speaker in the morning. It is there in the proceedings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I was told that one hon. Member from this side was to be called. Shri Damani got up and I called him. There was no question of by passing anyone. He will also get five minutes.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me five minutes to express my views on this vast subject. I do not think it will be proper for me to deal with such a vast subject in five minutes. I have been studying this subject for a long time and I, therefore, request you and also the hon. Minister to give me at least ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We are pressed for time. I wanted to call the hon. Minister at 2.15 or at least at 2.30. Already we have lost half-an-hour. I am going to call one hon. Member from the Opposition and then request the Minister to reply. If you have got anything to say you may do so. You have only four minutes now.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Sir, yesterday I heard the speeches of many hon. Members. I want to refer to the remark of my hon. friend, Shri Patodia. He said that this Ministry is a 'Ministry of Obstacles'. I fail to understand on what grounds, on what basis, he feels that this Ministry is a 'Ministry of Obstacles'. During the last twenty years, from the time of the Second Plan, how much industries have been established in the country is an open book. In the case of consumer goods we have become self-sufficient, in the case of capital goods, we are manufacturing the entire plants for the textile mills, jute industry, sugar industry, paper industry and many other industries. In view of this, I do not know how this Ministry can be called a Ministry of Obstacles. I am sure he would not have said this if he had an open mind. Our government and the industrialists have done a commendable job by establishing different kinds of industries in the country.

Because the time at my disposal is very short, I will straightway come to my suggestion. Coming to imports and import substitution, at present we are importing a substantial quantity of capital goods; even though the figure has come down to Rs. 500 crores as compared to Rs. 800 crores two years back, it is still very high. Here I would like to suggest that instead of importing capital goods we can import the raw material required for the manufacture of plant and machinery. If we import only raw material there will be a lot of saving of foreign exchange and our capital goods industry, which has idle capacity, will get ample opportunity to utilize that idle capacity.

Then, the Planning and Development Division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and our various designs organisations are progressing in drawings designs for the manufacture of plant and machinery for fertilizer factories. All encouragement should be given for the preparation of designs for fertilizer plants so that we can stop the import of fertilizers, become self-sufficient in the production of fertilizers and give sufficient work to the engineering industry which is at present running to idle capacity.

At present we are importing a huge quantity of non-ferrous metal. Our production is only 20 per cent of our requirement. The rest 80 per cent we are importing. In the Fourth Plan period our requirement of non-ferrous metal will further increase. So, I would request the hon. Minister to give more importance to exploring more mines and establishing refineries so that we can save foreign exchange on that score.

Our import of fertilizers is very high. A quick decision should be taken to increase the production of fertilizer by establishing more units.

Then, we are thinking of putting up a newsprint plant for the last ten years but it has not materialised. Since our demand for newsprint is increasing, I would request the hon. Minister to look into the matter and establish a newsprint plant as early as possible so that we can save foreign exchange.

One word about small-scale industries and I am done. The idea of establishing small-scale industries is that in small towns people can get employment and produce consumer goods at their doors. But you will see that industrial estates have been established only in 20 per cent of the small towns. In 80 per cent of the towns there are no industrial estates. That is why the small-scale industries have not been successful. In this connection, I want to give two or three suggestions. The cost of production in small-scale industries is high as compared to large-scale industries. That is one reason that they are not coming up. In order to help them achieve that production, I want to make two suggestions. One is that the excise duty which is charged should be less the case of small-scale industry than that of large-scale industry. The second suggestion I would like to make is that on the plant and machinery which is being manufactured by small-scale industry some more depreciation and development rebate should be given so that their demand can be raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken six minutes now. You should conclude.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Sir, you had given 20 minutes to others.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That question is not there now. I had given you only five minutes.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I am sorry that I am not allowed enough time to speak on my subject. But I thank you very much and I support the Demands.

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात तो साफ़ है कि दुनिया में दो ही चीज़ें हैं—एक रोज़ी और दूसरी रोटी और यह महकमा हमारी रोजी और रोटी दोनों का इन्तज़ाम करता है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस यह है कि रोज़ी के सिलसिले में जितने आदमियों को रोज़गार मिलना चाहिये था, उतने आदमियों को रोज़गार इस डिपार्टमेंट से नहीं मिला है—चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर हो या प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो, क्योंकि जो रिपोर्ट हमारे

सामने है उस से यह जाहिर होता है—जादू वह जो सिर पर चढ़ कर बोले—कल श्री शिव चन्द्र भा जी ने कहा कि पब्लिक सेक्टर बड़ा जरूर है, लेकिन इनकी कारगुजारियों की वजह से पब्लिक सेक्टर बेरोज़गारी की तरफ़ जा रहा है—आज के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में निकला है—

“Insecurity prevails at Durgapur..... a sense of insecurity was still prevailing there. At least 50 members of the security staff were still in hiding about 40 per cent of the employees in different colonies had deserted their houses.”

अगर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होती है तो चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर बनाइये, चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर बनाइये, जब तक इन लोगों को चूक नहीं किया जायगा या कोई ऐसा कानून नहीं बनाया जायगा, तब तक हमारी रोज़ी और रोटी का सवाल सही तरीके से इस देश में हल नहीं होगा।

सरकार का लक्ष्य एक वेलफेयर स्टेट का है, सरकार का लक्ष्य डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज़्म का है, लेकिन डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज़्म किस प्रकार चले, अगर सिक्योरिटी नहीं होगी तो न पब्लिक सेक्टर चल पायेगा और न प्राइवेट सेक्टर चल पायेगा। इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है।

मेरे पास जो स्टेटमेंट है, उस से साफ़ जाहिर है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में तरक्की हो रही है, हर सेक्टर में प्रगति में कोई गड़बड़ नहीं है, सिवाय हैवी इन्जीनियरिंग के, जिसके बारे में थोड़ा बहुत जिक्र यहां पर हुआ है। आप देखें—1966 में कामाशियल व्हीकल्स 33564 बनती थीं और अब 1966 में 34937 बन रही हैं। इसी तरह से कार 1966 में 33039 बनती थीं और अब 1968 में 37308 बन रही हैं। इसी तरह से एग्ज़िक्यूटिव ट्रेक्टर 1966 में 7613 बन रहे थे, अब 1968 में 13838 बन रहे हैं।

[श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर]

इस से साफ़ ज़ाहिर होता है कि हम तरबकी कर रहे हैं, गल्ती पर नहीं हैं। लेकिन जो तरीका चल रहा है, वह सही नहीं है। इसमें समन्वय नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय से मेरी कई बार बातचीत होती रहती है, मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपके पास पूर्ण अधिकार होना चाहिये। पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में आप जो भी काम करना चाहते हैं, उन का आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये। जैसे कि टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। हम चाहते हैं कि राजस्थान में टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्री लगे। इसके बारे में मैंने सवाल भी पूछा था और उसका जबाब भी आया और मंत्री महोदय लगाने के बारे में सोच भी रहे हैं। यहां सदन में भी सवाल उठाया जाता है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा टेलीफोन लगाये जाने चाहिए लेकिन उनको लगाने के लिए जिन इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स और वायर की जरूरत पड़ती है, वही नहीं बनते हैं। जबकि दूसरी ओर यह कहा जाता है कि हमारी जो हेवी इंडस्ट्री है वह बेकार रहती है, उनकी पूरी कैपेसिटी यूटिलाइज नहीं हो पाती है। जैसा कि कहा गया, केविल्स बनाने की जो कैपेसिटी है वह भी पूरी तरह से यूटिलाइज नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि इस तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए और कोऑर्डिनेशन स्थापित करना चाहिए। या तो फिर आप प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट को ही समाप्त कर दीजिए। इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट को चाहिए कि वह बातचीत करके पता लगाये कि किन चीजों की कहाँ-कहाँ पर आवश्यकता है और उन चीजों के आर्डर्स दिये जायं ताकि रेशेशन का सवाल पैदा न हो और बेरोजगारी की समस्या भी पैदा न हो।

एक बात और भी ज्यादा जरूरी है। शास्त्री जी ने जय जवान, जय किसान की बात कही लेकिन जवानों की जय की तो हमने 26 तारीख के प्रदर्शन में ही देख लिया। सबसे

अच्छा राकेट हमने बनाया, सबसे अच्छा हवाई जहाज़ हमने बनाया जो कि ध्वनि से भी दूनी गति पर चलता है लेकिन इसके बावजूद जय जवान ट्रेक्टर नहीं बन पा रहा है। उसके टायर तक भी नहीं बन पा रहे हैं। ट्रेक्टरों के लिए सिर्फ एक टायर का परमिट दिया जाता है लेकिन आप समझ सकते हैं कि दूसरी नाप का टायर उसमें कैसे लग सकेगा। दो टायरों का परमिट भी नहीं दिया जाता है। तो मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि इस दृष्टि से कोऑर्डिनेशन करने की जरूरत है। या तो पब्लिक सेक्टर में या प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ट्रेक्टर और उसके टायर ट्यूब बनाने की व्यवस्था जल्द से जल्द की जानी चाहिए। आप एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं लेकिन एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन ट्रेक्टरों से ही बढ़ेगा। एग्रीकल्चर प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने से ही इस देश में रोजी रोटी का जो सवाल है, वह हल होगा।

14.42 hrs.

[अध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

जब प्लानिंग शुरू की गई थी तो कहा गया था कि और मुल्कों में लोगों को धीरे-धीरे एग्रीकल्चर से निकाल कर इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ लाया जा रहा है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में उल्टी लीला चल रही है। इंडस्ट्रीज में लगे हुए आदमी भी जमीनों खरीद रहे हैं और खेती की तरफ आ रहे हैं। तो यहाँ पर यह जो उल्टी गंगा बह रही है इसकी तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। मोरारजी भाई ने एग्रीकल्चर प्रापर्टी पर टैक्स लगाने की बात कही है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ इंडस्ट्रीज में ही जिस तरह की तरबकी करनी चाहिए, उसी को सरकार नहीं कर पा रही है। इस देश में जब ट्रेक्टर बनेंगे और टायर ट्यूब बनेंगे, ट्रेक्टर के भी, मोटरों के भी और साईकिलों के भी तभी तो लोगों को मालूम होगा कि यहाँ पर इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं।

खादी के सम्बन्ध में यहाँ पर कृपलानी दादा कह चुके हैं कि कुछ ही करोड़ रुपए लगाने से 25 लाख आदिमियों को रोजगार मिलता है। हम सभी लोगों का फर्ज है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसको सपोर्ट करें, मदद करें और उसको आगे बढ़ाने का काम करें। इंडस्ट्रियल स्टेट्स के सम्बन्ध में बयान आ चुका है कि उसकी यूटिलिटी इस्तेवलिश हो गई है। अगर ऐसा है तो बड़ी जगहों पर जहाँ इंडस्ट्रीज लगा रहे हैं वहाँ पर उनका एक्सटेंशन किया जाना चाहिए। मैंने एक सवाल किया था कि अलवर यहाँ से 102 मील है, वहाँ पर एक्सटेंशन प्रोजेक्ट लगाया जाये तो आपने जवाब दिया कि विचार कर रहे हैं : आपने यह लिखा है :

As the utility of industrial estates has now been fairly demonstrated.....

अगर यह सही है तो आपको उसकी तरफ कदम उठाना चाहिए। जो लिस्ट दी गई है इंडस्ट्रीज की, ए० बी० सी०, जो इंडस्ट्रीज चालू करने का आप का प्रोग्राम है उसमें राजस्थान का नाम नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि आप उस पर विचार करने की कृपा करें। इसके अलावा मैंने ट्रैक्टर्स के सम्बन्ध में जो कहा है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी अपने जवाब में उस को जरूर बतलायेंगे। टायर ट्यूब्स के बारे में मैं फिर जोर देकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजकल उसकी बड़ी तकलीफ है। सरकार की तरफ से हर ब्लाक में ट्रैक्टर दिये गए हैं लेकिन टायर ट्यूब्स की वजह से ट्रैक्टर पड़े रहते हैं। अगर इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट इस पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं देता है तो उससे बहुत नुकसान होगा, न तो जय जवान ही हो पायेगा और न ही जय किसान। हमारे देश का भीतरी हिस्सा कमजोर हो जायेगा तो फिर देश को बचाना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। एक जर्मन कहावत है कि सौ ट्रैक्टर हजार टैंकों के बराबर होते हैं। आप मेहरवानी करके मेरी इस आखिरी बात को नोट कर

लीजिए कि आप हजार टैंकों के बजाय सौ ट्रैक्टर्स बनाइये, तभी हमारा यह देश बचेगा और जय जवान, जय किसान का नारा भी सही साबित होगा।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would be the first to defend the hon. Minister against the sort of smear campaign which was tried to be launched against him, but, must also say that I would be the last man to defend the way his Ministry is working. His Ministry comes under a grandiloquent name of Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs. It is quite a sweeping title or name for a Ministry to have. My complaint, which I would like to substantiate in the few minutes that are at my disposal, is that industrial development and company affairs in this country cannot be the province of one Ministry alone in the present set up of things. It is not, as a matter of fact. We find that the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Industrial Development, the Finance Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Trade Supply, the various government and semi-government financial institutions, the Reserve Bank of India, all these are the various agencies which are responsible, by and large, for a cumulative effort which can lead to industrial development and proper handling of company affairs in conformity with the declared social and economic objectives which this country and the House have accepted. But my main charge is that there is complete chaos and utter lack of co-ordination going on between all these various agencies. Instead of their functioning as one collective, co-ordinated agency, they have, in fact, become so many different independent empires, if I may say so, and there is an emperor at the head of each of these empires, and the planning which is supposed to be done as a national plan is really being done like this. Suspicion has been aroused by the events that have come to light, more particularly in the last few weeks, that seems to show that these emperors have their own private plans, that they are functioning according to some private plans and private predilections, which taken together mean that the national plan as a whole is being sabotaged.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

A few days ago, in reply to questions here, the hon. Minister had laid on the Table a statement concerning the allegations which have been made elsewhere by Mr. Chandrasekhar regarding certain Birla concerns. We were given a tabulation here of those charges and how they have been split up and referred to various Ministries and various departments for investigation and action and so on. I found that out of 86 allegations made in the various memoranda submitted by Mr. Chandrasekhar, according to the Minister's statement laid on the Table, only eight fell correctly within his Ministry's scope and that the rest had been divided up among the different Ministries. I would say that this is not the way the Government can possibly function. These are not watertight compartments. For poor mortals like us who are outside the mysterious labyrinth of the working of the Government of India, it becomes very difficult to understand where the border line between one Ministry and the other exists or is supposed to exist or should exist and where the overlapping takes place. Everybody is trying to pass on the buck to somebody else. Therefore, consistent with the principle of joint and collective responsibility, I would charge this Government with following a path which, despite all their public professions, is leading to nothing but a distortion of the Industrial Policy Resolution and the plan objectives that this House has accepted.

I have not got much time. I want to pinpoint one or two things. I am particularly annoyed because, as far as the Department of Industrial Development now goes, it is very much emasculated. Many of the projects and industries have been taken away from that and given to other Ministries. But there is a Department which looks after company affairs and Company Law administration also. I want to ask one or two questions, just as an example, because I do not what is happening. For example, if it comes to the notice of the Department of Company Affairs, the Company Law Administration, that there is a company whose total capital is somewhere in the region of Rs. 50,000, a small private company or a partnership firm whose capital is only

Rs. 50,000, and yet it is showing a turn-over of Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 4 crores a year, is there not something suspicious and fishy? Who has to look into it? Here I have been studying the papers given to us in this House as well as the memoranda and replies thereto which have been laid on the Table of the other House and I find that there are such cases.

There is a case of Bombay Industrial and Chemical Company who were appointed by two Birla concerns as their sole selling agents in Maharashtra. One company is the Saurashtra Chemicals which was selling caustic soda and soda ash and the other is Kesoram Rayon selling kesophane paper. Both these companies appointed this Bombay Industrial and Chemical company as their sole selling agents. This company has a real capital of only Rs. 50,000. It is showing a turn-over of Rs. 3-4 crores in commission. Is there not something suspicious and fishy? Should it not be looked into? We find that 75% of the shares of this Bombay Industrial and Chemical company are held by various relatives of the Deputy Prime Minister, his son, his daughter-in-law and their children in their names. Who is to look into this? Is it the Finance Ministry or the Company Law administration? I do not know. No reply has come. I am told that Mr. Chandrasekhar has alleged—I do not know if the Minister can enlighten me—that Mr. Morarji Desai himself has given a loan of Rs. 80,000 or Rs. 85,000 to these people. Mr. Morarji Desai's Secretary, Mr. Tonpe—it was mentioned the other day—is alleged to have given a private personal loan of Rs. 20,000 from somewhere. They are earning commission of Rs. 3-5 crores every year. Then when these Birla concerns sell directly to their customers, not through this selling agency, this selling agency is entitled to get what is over-riding commission and they continue to make crores out of it. I do not know whose province it is.

SHRI UMANATH : Birla's

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : They are all Birlas.

There is a concern in Calcutta called Indian Linoleums. They hold the mono-

poly position in this country. We find here is this firm which has put up its price by 250%. Since 1962 its selling price has been put up by 250%. I would like the Minister here to say why no enquiry was held all these years because, as far as I understand the position, if the Ministry of Industrial Development refers such a case to the Ministry of Commerce and asks them to move the Tariff Commission to hold an inquiry, such an inquiry can be held. Even if that is not possible, I am prepared to show to the Minister from the pages and articles of the Industries Development and Regulation Act that if such a case comes to your notice where a company is using its monopoly position and puts up the price by 250%, you have got a power under the Act to institute an inquiry into it. Why was it not done?

Everybody has heard about duplicate shares. There is the case of the Hindustan Motors. Duplicate shares are not issued by anybody just for a few thousands or 2 or 3 lakhs of rupees. When a big firm goes in for issuing duplicate shares, it means several crores are involved. It is said that the first complaint regarding the duplicate shares reached this Ministry as long ago as 1956. Why was no action taken? Is it because—I do not know, I would like the Minister to tell us—certain banks, important big banks, were involved here who will have these bogus shares as security against the loans that they have made to the Hindustan Motors. Since banks come in the province of Finance, therefore, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed did not want to trespass there. What happened, we do not know, but we must be told. This way the country is going to dogs. No industrial development can take place except in the interests of these people—big monopolists and those who are printing bogus shares and circulating duplicates.

Sir, there is another case, which is also printed in the Memorandum. I only picked up two or three such instances which looked remarkable on the face of it. Now, there is a case of Jiyaji Rao Cotton Mills, a Birla concern. They are having the subsidiary firm called Investments

Limited, Gwalior. That is a subsidiary firm with equity capital of only Rs. 5 lakhs. This Jiyaji Rao Cotton Mills purchased preference shares in this Investments Limited, Gwalior, to the extent of Rs. 2 crores. They purchased Rs. 2 crores worth of preference shares at the interest—rate of only one quarter per cent. Why was it done? Obviously this Jiyaji Rao Cotton Mills wanted to transfer a portion of their profits to this holding-company, this subsidiary company, which has got only Rs. 5 lakhs of equity capital.

I tried to find out as to what was the explanation given by the Government. They said, the Capital Issues (Control) Act—under which action could have been taken—was not in force in Gwalior where these mills are situated; and that is why no action could be taken. But I found out that the Capital Issues (Central) Act was in fact extended to Gwalior, in the year, 1950; that is, 19 years ago from today. So, why could not action be taken earlier? I am not able to see the reason for it. Until these charges were brought up and ventilated publicly, nobody ever bothered to anything about it.

There is another remarkable case, the last one of the Birla cases. I would like to refer to the working of the Indian Aluminium Company. The Indian Aluminium Company wanted foreign private investment from America to be given to their partners to the extent of Rs. 3 crores. The Chairman of the Company happens to be a retired Governor of the Reserve Bank, Mr. H.V.R. Iyengar. He wrote a letter saying that they wanted Rs. 3 crores as foreign investment by an American Company in their firm. Now, I have been told, such a thing was approved without much investigation, without much enquiry, by Shri Morarji Desai. It was approved by the Investment Committee and the Finance Ministry. But when it came to the Company Law Board who looked into the matter—there were hardly any papers for them to go by—the Company Law Board sent it back saying, it should be looked into again. Later on, the Investment Committee withdrew its earlier recommendation and said "We find, this particular investment is not essential now".

SHRI F. A. Ahmed : That is not Birla-concern.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let us know how such a thing can happen. That may not be a Birla concern.

I may say you have got several projects; not only Birlas. But you may please let us know how it is possible for such a thing to happen. It was recommended and approved and after some days, two days later, somebody else said, now it not necessary. I want to know how such a thing is possible in this set-up of things.

SHRI UMANATH : Because, they found out that it was not Birla's.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to say something about the financial institutions. These financial institutions are set up to give aid to industry. I have gone through a reply which was given by the honorable Minister of State Shri Raghunatha Reddy in the Rajya Sabha only two days ago, that is, on the 31st March, the last day of their session. There he has given interesting figures. I am just showing what kind of adherence to plans is carried out by these institutions which have become empires in themselves.

According to the Third five-year plan, the allocation provided for these financial institutions by the Planning Commission was Rs. 130 crores. For the whole of the plan Rs. 130 crores would be allotted to them for giving aid. According to the Minister, the actual amount which they disbursed as assistance to the private sector, in place of Rs. 180 crores sanctioned, amounted to Rs. 363.9 crores. So, what happens to the plans? What happens to the targets? These financial institutions are free to go ahead as they like. Somebody must tell us as to who is going to control all these things.

There is another company called Telefunken. It does not belong to the Birla concerns. (Interruption). I wish the hon. Minister listens to me.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is not only a case of Rs. 130 crores disbursed from government financial institutions by a way of loans, but there was also provision of Rs. 200 crores for under-writing of shares and debentures.

15 hrs.

There is another company not belonging to the Birlas, but belonging to a gentleman called Shri Ravi Gupta. This is Telefunken. They were given licence by the Government in 1966 to make 40,000 radio receivers with West German collaboration. The West German collaboration was not to be allowed more than 49 per cent of the equity capital. I want to know how it has come about that the foreign collaborators who hold a minority share in the equity holdings are allowed to have majority in the control and management? A majority of the directors of that company are West Germans although they hold a minority in the equity holdings. Even before the company went into production, they applied again for extending their capacity and they were allowed that. Instead of making 40,000 radio receivers, they were given licence to manufacture 120,000 radio receivers,—three times as much. Please let us know how these things happen.

As regards one public sector undertaking which I must mention and which is still under this Ministry, namely, Hindustan Cables, Shri Patodia was very annoyed the other day that the Government were secretly planning either to expand further the capacity of the Hindustan Cables or to set up a new public sector plant while, on the contrary, capacity was lying idle in the private sector for cables. I would like to ask a different question. Is it a fact or not that between 1960 and 1962, a project report was prepared to enable this Hindustan Cables Ltd., to be devoted to manufacture not only telephone cables, but also power cables which are in short supply and for which there is a great demand. When a project report was prepared and when all the arrangements for the collaboration agreement were entered into with a firm in Japan called Sumitsomu, why was the whole project dropped? It is only because Shri Patodia

and his friends have put so much pressure that the Government have succumbed to that and dropped the whole scheme of manufacturing power cables in the interests of private sector.

Another point I would like to ask the Minister is that he is piloting or sponsoring three Bills which are pending at present. One is the Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, the second is the Company Donations Bill and the third is the Patents Bill. I should have thought that these Bills, despite all their deficiencies and all the loopholes which exist in them, should be considered by the Government as a sort of integrated complex of legislation. They are dealing with different facets with a common aim. The declared aim is common and the Statement of Objects and Reasons says that the aim is common, namely, to gradually see that monopolies, whether foreign or domestic, are not permitted to dominate the economic and political life of this country. I want to know what is happening to these Bills? What is the fate of these Bills? As far as the Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill is concerned, of course it is being watered down because banks have been excluded from this. Is it going to be brought forward in this session? Is it going to be passed or not? In the meantime what is happening is this: Every day of delay means that the position of the monopolies is getting stronger and stronger. From a survey which has been conducted by the Hon. Minister's Department itself—the figures are available and published—we find that the assets of the Birlas have gone up from Rs. 293.2 crores in 1963-64 to Rs. 508.9 in 1967-68. What is the use of these Bills which are pending or going to be brought forward? Will they be able to stop this distorted growth of economy? The assets of Tatas have gone up from Rs. 418.1 crores to Rs. 550.6 crores. This has all happened within years. In the case of Mafatlal, which is comparatively a smaller concern, the assets have gone up from Rs. 45.9 crores to Rs. 126.7 crores in three years—almost three times. What is going to be the fate of this Bill? Is it going to come up at all and if so, does the Minister consider that it will be at all effective in checking this kind of growth? He should tell us. As

far as the company donations Bill goes, I think it has been politely calmly shelved. There is so much opposition, we read in the newspapers, within the Congress Party itself to this Bill that we have got apprehensions that it will never see the light of day now, although we must remember that a large number of these private sector concerns—in them at least 25 per cent of the shareholding is of Government directly or indirectly either through the LIC or through other financial institutions, and the other private shareholders are holding the balance of shares—are giving big donations to certain political parties, particularly to the Congress Party and something to the Swatantra Party too; this means that these financial institutions and shareholders are being made to suffer a loss for no fault of their own. The dividend of the IISCO has gone down from 15 per cent to 8 per cent because of the huge donations that they had made to certain political parties.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA; (Jalore)
Now, the cat is out. His complaint is that his party is not getting anything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Again, what has happened to the Patents Bill? Last time when the previous Bill was before us, we knew that big powerful foreign monopolists, particularly in the drugs and pharmaceutical industry were very actively campaigning and lobbying against the Bill; they even pressurised or *gheraoed*, if I may use that expression, our then Prime Minister when he was on a trip to the United Kingdom. Apart from their sending delegations here and spending a lot of money on publicity material, what is happening now is this. A news item has appeared in the papers only the other day that five big drugs and pharmaceutical giant firms in the U.S.A who have been hauled up in their own country under some arrangement of their own for overcharging on drugs and are now being made to pay compensation to the public for the overcharging that they had done. But there is a news item which has appeared about these five firms that they have supplied between 1957 and 1967, 800 million capsules of tetracycline to India; the cost

[Shri Indrajit Singh]

of manufacture per capsule was only 8 paise, but they have been sold here at Rs. 2.55 per capsule. This means that 800 million capsules have been bought here at such a high cost. Some body has made a calculation and this is the news item from the *Statesman*, that on this account, if the Americans are to be compensated, when we in this country are also mentitled to claim something like Rs. 9 crores as compensation from these firms for this overcharging and excessive profiteering which has been done. I know who is moving behind the scene. So long as that Bill is not brought and so long as it is not made an effective instrument, this kind of thing will go on. But only the other day extension of time was sought for that Bill to be brought before us, but I fear that also will not see the light of day. These three Bills are all going in the same direction that we have seen the other things going.

There is a lot of talk in the annual report which the hon. Minister has presented about the conditions of recession being much easier now and there being a recovery and so on. But I would like to point out that these sectors of industry which are mainly or largely or almost entirely dependent on Government of India's spending and Government of India's order are the very sectors which are still languishing. It is Government which is really the villain of the piece behind the whole thing. They ascribe the recession to so many other factors including the United Front Government and the *gheraos* and Noxalbari and everything else under the sun, but the fact of the matter is that despite the somewhat limited recovery which is taking place and which we all welcome, if you look at these sectors which are still languishing you will find that it is precisely those sectors which depend on the Government of India's orders and Government of India's spending which are languishing. There is some dialogue going on between the Railway Minister and the wagon-builders and they do not agree on anything. Shri Parimal Ghosh goes on saying here that they have got plenty of capacity but they are not giving us enough wansons. But the very next day the wagon-builders come out with the statement refuting what the Railway Ministry has said. Shri F.A.

and Co. Affairs

Ahmed may say that the railway wagons and their orders are not his concern. But I would like to know what Government are doing. How are they going to develop industries, if there is no coordination between them ?

In the case of heavy structurals, the whole industry is still languishing. Orders were given on the basis of getting the cheapest tenderer possible for supplying the heavy structurals required for the Bokaro project. I had protested against it at that time, and I had written to Dr. Chenna Reddy that he should not do that kind of thing, and I had warned him that if he gave the orders to the cheapest tenderers, he would come to grief, and that is exactly what has happened now. There are newspaper reports every day that the so-called cheapest tenderers are not able to fabricate the stuff and that they have not got the plants or the equipment or the machinery and they are now secretly going to the organised sector of industry and asking them to sub-contract and to make the thing for them so that they could supply it to Government. In this the kind of thing that is going to go or ?

The other day, we were reading about the slow progress of works at Bokaro. These are the factors responsible for this. Not only the HEC is failing, but it is these so-called cheap tenderers who are unable to do anything on their own who are failing us. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

The hon. Minister must know that the West Bengal Government have just brought to his notice the case of the very old and well-established engineering firm, namely Westinghouse Saxby Farmer. Their proprietor have said that from the 15th of this month they would close down the factory because they were not getting orders for railways equipment from the Government of India. I think the Government of India and the State Government may be holding some talks about the matter. How has this come about ? Why does Government not coordinate and plan its orders and see that such crises are not created there ?

There are eight plants in this country manufacturing cast iron spun pipes. Out of

these eight, six are lying idle at the moment. What is the main reason for it? These cast iron spun pipes are required for water supply. But the water supply schemes of this Government under the Plan have been cut down so drastically that there is no demand now and six of these plants are idle. One is at Kulti and the other places. The workers are threatened with unemployment because the factories are closing down. The hon. Minister may very well say that he has nothing to do with water supply and it is the concern of somebody else. Is this the way that Government intends to go on functioning? So many independent empires are doing what they like and going their own way each with its own private plans and yet this Ministry calls itself the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs.

There is a firm in Calcutta, and the hon. Minister knows it very well, which is known as the India Electric Works. It was being run by them virtually for the last several years and it was allowed to close down and go into liquidation. It was a big plant employing 1800 men. We are told still in this report that as far as light engineering and consumer goods industries are concerned, the recessionary conditions are over. But on the other side we see this factory being closed down and liquidated in such a way that the 1800 men working in the factory have not received even their provident fund dues which belongs to them statutorily. They been deprived of these provident fund dues. What is the objective and what is the direction of industrial development? Is it going to be at the cost of the workers or at the cost of the public who will be fleeced by the private enterprises and monopolists? Or is it going to be at the cost of the public sector or at the cost of the nation's interest?

There is a worldwide amalgamation or merger going on between two very big firms which have got their plants and branches in this country; one is the GEC and the other is the AEI. These two big international monopolies functioning in so many countries and having their headquarters in Britain or America, they are having their plants in this country also. Because of

this merger which they are carrying out there, a kind of merger that Shri D.N. Patodia may regard with great envy and jealousy so that one day his people also may be able to do similar things here, what is going to happen in our country is this. Here, their factory is going to be closed down, and several thousands of people are going to be thrown out of employment. We do not know how it will benefit our country, because these are foreign firms but basically they will be allowed to take their profits out. I know that the hon. Minister may not reply to all these specific points, But the hon. Minister should please tell us whether as a result of all this hullabaloo which has been raised in the country recently not by us so much as by Members of his own party regarding the way that this paraphernalia of Ministries and institutions is helping certain monopoly houses, particularly the Birlas, to do what they please and to go from strength to strength, they propose to do anything about this or they are simply going to make a technical and formal approach and say that something is *sub-judice*, something is in the pot, something is being looked into, this is not such and such a Minister's province, the Finance Minister saying that it is not within his province but it is within Shri F.A. Ahmed's province and the latter saying that it is not within his province and so on. Is this the way that they intend to go on in these matters? If this is the way then it will be a big bluff being perpetrated on our country and the public and there would be not industrial development but development only of these big monopolies at the cost and suffering of the common people.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry it was not possible for me to listen to the debate on this demand for first hour yesterday, and also today before the lunch recess because I thought that the Demands would not come up for resumed discussion till after the lunch recess. Nevertheless, I have gone through the speeches made by hon. members when I was not present, and I have noted down the important points they have made.

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

During this discussion, a large number of points has been covered by hon. members, ranging from questions which deal with the basic policies regarding the industrial growth and expansion of the country to the specific question of one particular industrial sector and to the specific question of regional expansion of these industries.

It is true that primarily and essentially economic growth is vitally linked with growth and expansion of the industrial sector; therefore, it is not only appropriate but also essential that we should have a discussion, a free exchange of views regarding government policies and also regarding the measures which can help in rapid industrial growth.

I am glad that a large number of members have participated in this discussion and have made very useful suggestions, of which Government will certainly take due note. But I would like to point out that on the one hand, there are friends who have spoken against monopoly; on the other, there are others who have said that unless and until the big business houses are given protection and facilities, there can be no industrial development and progress.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is not an argument in favour of monopoly.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : Where does *he* stand?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Friends who have spoken against monopoly say that because of the advantages they are given through government financial institutions and other commercial banks, this is standing in the way of industrial development. I am only pointing out what has been said.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Monopolies have developed. Even their representative here has developed.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : That is between the two opposite views to settle.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is merely drawing attention to his own-under

development.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I agree.

SHREE F. A. AHMED : I was amazed by the names which some hon. members have given to this Ministry. It is easy to indulge in name-giving, but the fact that these representatives of two extreme views have given diametrically opposite names to this Ministry is a fair indication that the policies and actions of this Ministry are correct and reasonable and that the Ministry has neither obstructed the setting up of industries which are necessary, nor has it become a citadel of monopolists. It has always been my endeavour to see that the attitude of this Ministry is scrupulously fair, and determined by national interest. While it is the task and responsibility of this Ministry to ensure industrial growth, this has to be done consistently in keeping with our basic objectives that we are also trying to implement.

Before I deal with the specific issues raised, it will be necessary for me to place before this House the general trend of the economic and industrial growth in our country because it is only in that context that we can appreciate what has been done both by industry and by Government in so far as industrial growth and expansion is concerned.

It is true that the two years before the last year were very bad years for the industry. Our industrial growth came to be stagnant and if we take the base year 1960 (100) in 1966 and 1967 it was 151 and it was only during the last year that it had gone up to 161. It means that there has been expansion and growth of about 6.4 per cent during the last year as against the practical stagnation of the two previous years. These are factors which no one can deny. I think even those who say that not enough had been done so far as growth was concerned with admit that during the last year boll because of the effort made by the industries and also because of various steps taken by the Government, these have paid good dividends and we have made progress. If we continue to implement the policies and also the programmes I

have no doubt that the coming year will show further increases in expansion and growth by another 1.5 or 2 per cent which will take the rate of growth to about 8 per cent in the coming years.

It is true that the increase in farm income has greatly stimulated the demand but we should not ignore the effort put in by the industries and also the results which had been achieved by the steps taken by the Government. There has been substantial increase in production in the chemical field over a number of items including nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers, sulphuric acid caustic soda, calcium carbide and soda ash. With increased demand production in a wide range of consumer-oriented industries rose steadily such as sugar, vanaspati, baby foods, bicycles, household electrical equipment and accessories, radio receivers tyres and footwear and leather goods, besides a number of intermediates. Last year also proved to be a period of recovery for the automobile industry and the production of jeeps and commercial vehicles. My friend ask about the industry.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I was referring to the financial conditions.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I shall deal with that aspect also. Particularly the former went up considerably together with substantial increase in automobile tyres. In the engineering industries, which had been seriously affected by the recessionary trends, there are welcome signs of substantial revival.

Shri Patodia raised the question of idle capacity in the power cable industry. He had also suggested that this idle capacity could be utilised for the manufacture of telecommunication cables. It is a fact that there is idle capacity in the power cable industry. It may be mentioned in this connection that there had been substantial exports of power cables in the recent past and this has, to some extent, relieved the strain in this industry.

As the hon. Members are aware the manufacture of communication cables is earmarked for the public sector according to the industrial policy resolution. A technical committee in my ministry has been constituted

to visit the cable manufacturing units in the country and to submit a report regarding the possibilities of taking up manufacture of telecommunication cables in the private sector and also in the State Government cable factory at Cochin. As soon as the report of this technical committee is received, Government would take appropriate decisions in the matter.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : One month or two months ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have set up a committee and I hope it will do its work within a few months and as soon as that report is available we shall take a decision in this regard. Industrial units manufacturing steel pipes and tubes, railway wagons, machine tools and small tools, steel castings, wire ropes, structural fabrication including transmission line towers and various machine building units have not only greatly improved their order position at home particularly in the last few months, but are also building up substantial markets abroad. The hon. Members perhaps know that the figures of export of engineering goods, which would be about Rs. 85 crores last year is almost double that of the previous year and shows very healthy and encouraging trends.

The metallurgical sector, particularly non-ferrous items such as aluminium and zinc which produce the sinews of industry, are looking up to an extent that during the last year nearly Rs. 8 crores of ingot aluminium was exported. Along with quantitative expansion of industrial production, new products were put on the market including specialpurpose machine tools, cadmium, nickel-silver trips, monel electrode wires, high density polyethylene and a number of new drugs and intermediates. The basic object of import substitution has yielded very satisfactory results and, as has been pointed out, a substantial substitution in the field of non-ferrous metals together with considerable decline in the import of several engineering goods in the field of machine tools has been effected. And a very encouraging development has been, the export of machine tools has gone up. Apart from the substantial increase in industrial production and the rate of industrial growth, the capital market has also shown considerable improvement.

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

Here, I would like to point out that not only there has been an increase in export, but if we look to the figures of savings during the last two years, we will find that the deposits during this period has also gone up considerably. In 1966, while the deposits were about Rs. 2,600 crores, by the end of 1968, they had gone up to over Rs. 4,200 crores. That shows that not only the industrial production but also the economy is picking up and there is sufficient scope for private enterprise to make investments and to increase further production.

My friend Shri Patodia also accused the Government that they were standing in the way of development because they were not providing a large number of facilities for the growth of industry. May I point out to him, as has been mentioned earlier by me that the third Five Year Plan provided that out of the financial institutions run by the Government, about Rs. 130 crores would be given to the private sector for the purpose of developing the private sector by way of loans.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In which period ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : During the third Plan period. But what do we find ? We find that, altogether, assistance through the Government institutions by way of sanction was over Rs. 600 crores, and the actual disbursement was over Rs. 400 crores.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : As against Rs. 2,500 crores to the public sector.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Whatever it is, we had provided in the third Plan Rs 130 crores but actually out of the Government financial institutions, private enterprise got the sanction of our Rs. 600 crores, and the actual disbursement was about Rs 400 crores.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You must try to satisfy either Mr. Patodia or me. You cannot satisfy both. What is the relevance of this Rs. 130 crores if you go on telling me that you have given much more ? That is my whole accusation.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I will also satis-

fy you : while Mr. Patodia is not justified in accusing the Government, I think you are also not justified in accusing the Government for not taking proper action for developing the public sector.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Komba Kovam) : His point is that though Rs. 130 crores has been allotted, the target has not been kept up. It is again low. That is his point.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : As I was saying, we have not stood in the way of the private sector. Not only through our assistance through the financial institutions but also through the licensing of a number of items, through decontrol of a number of items, we have left a free hand, so far as the private enterprise is concerned, to develop itself and help in the industrial growth of the country. I would particularly point out two consumer industries; cement and paper. We have decontrolled and delicensed them. But in spite of this freedom, is there any effort on the part of the private sector ?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Where is the freedom ? You require an import licence for capital goods, permission or collaboration and so on. It is misleading.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : In these two industries, you can get a majority of the components within the country itself. There is nothing in the way of your developing these industries. But though an assurance was given by the paper industry that they would not increase the price, soon after decontrol they increased it. Now they are threatening to raise it again. If that is the attitude of the private sector, will Government not be justified in putting control again, so that the consumer may get a fair deal ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : You said decontrol was done on the specific assurance that prices will not be increased. But what is the idea of decontrol ? The very idea of decontrol is that after decontrol prices will be fixed in accordance with the market forces and not by your dictation. So far as cement is concerned, the existing plants are enough to meet the demand and there will be no justification for new plants.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If the trend of demand and supply is given a fair chance by

the private enterprise, perhaps this situation would not have arisen. Unfortunately, the consumer has to suffer because the suppliers withhold the supply and thereafter increase the prices.

SHRI UMANATH : That is what he means by market forces !

SHRI F.A. AHMED : Government is not anxious that there should be licensing and control. If the private enterprises supplies goods to the consumers at a reasonable price, Government will not come in the way. But if the private enterprises does not behave, Government will have to step in various ways, so that the consumer may be able to get the commodities at a reasonable price.

Coming to the investment in public sector, I would like Mr. Gupta to remember that while in the first plan, the investment was about 46 per cent of the entire investment, in the second plan it shot up to 54 per cent and in the third plan it shot up to 60.2 per cent. In the draft of the fourth plan, which has not been implemented, a figure of about 63 per cent, was envisaged. I hope when the new plan comes, the Planning Commission will not reduce the investment below this percentage. Is this not a policy in the direction that where it is felt that the private sector cannot or is hesitant rewards and specimen the investment in the public sector is made to fill up this gap.

So far we have been making the investment in public sector in industries of a basic nature, manufacturing capital goods, where there would have been no private investment and no growth if Government had not come in in such a big way. Even if some private enterprise had taken the risk of making big investment for setting up industries manufacturing capital goods, they would have largely depended on financial institutions run by the Government.

We had left other fields, particularly those manufacturing the consumer goods, to be developed by private enterprises. Where we found that it was necessary for the Government to prevent abuse of such we freedom have started industries public sectors.

We have started cement manufacture in the public sector. We are thinking of manufacture of newsprint the public sector because we find that private enterprises have not yet taken sufficient in first to cope with the growing demand in our country. We are making investment in the public sector and also allowing the private sector to make investment to increase production which will meet the requirement of the country and we may not have to defund imports of all these things from outside.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि ग्रुप ए जिस पर स्टेट का एक्सक्लूसिव कंट्रोल होना चाहिये उसको भी आपने प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज को दे दिया है और ग्रुप बी जिसमें स्टेट मोनर-शिप को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिये उसमें आपने प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज को और भी ज्यादा छूट दे दी है? यदि यह सही है तो क्या आप जो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन 1956 का है उसको तोड़-मरोड़ कर खत्म नहीं कर रहे हैं?

श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद : हम उस रेजोल्यूशन के मुताबिक ही चल रहे हैं और उसको तोड़ मरोड़ कर खत्म नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : ग्रुप ए में आपने प्राइवेट एंटरप्राइज को मौका दिया है या नहीं दिया है?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Let the Minister reply now.

SHRI F.A. AHMED : Sir, according to Shri Patodia investments in all public undertaking are sheer waste, they have neither been yielding any revenue nor have they been serving the purpose of industrial growth. I do not agree with all this for the simple reason that investment in public undertaking has been made in a sphere where the private enterprise would not have gone in because of heavy investment. Even if a big industrial house had gone in for any investment of that type it would have entirely depended on loan an assistance from financial institutions run under the control of the

[Sir F. A. Ahmed]

Government. Therefore, if the fund has to be found from these public financial institutions, why not these industries be set up under the public sector? Shri Patodia logic I have not been able to understand.

Secondly, he has accused that they are not showing any profit. I would first like to point out that so far as these undertakings are concerned they are entirely of a different category. It is easier to manage to get quicker return from industries which are consumer industries, but it takes a long time to get revenue or income from industries which manufacture capital goods in which heavy investment is essential and which require high quality experience in management and which require congestion before they can work to their full capacity. It is for these reasons that some of these industries have not yet given profit.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : May I know how long is the gestation period?

SHRI F.A. AHMED : We have a plant at Tiruchirapalli, a boiler plant.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Let us take the case of steel.

SHRI F.A. AHMED : That is under my Ministry. It was expected that this unit would give revenue after three years. But, within the second year of its functioning, it has started giving revenue. If we are in a position to complete the setting up a plant and if we are in a position to give work to that plant, it will be able to produce results. Now, many of the plants which we have set up in our country have not adequate load to work to full capacity today. For instance, we are in a position today to provide electrical equipment for setting up power generation plants of 4.5 million kw every year but we have not got the order for manufacturing equipments which will generate power of 4.5 million kw per year.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Then why did you set up this?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is all very easy to ask : why did you set up this? When we set up these plants we were under the impression that it will be possible for

us to develop our country at a faster speed than it has been possible to do so during the last year. We did not anticipate that we would be called upon to face aggression for two of our neighbours; we did not anticipate that there will be two severe droughts in our country. Because of these, we had to divert our resources for security purposes and for the purpose of feeding our people and so our plan target was completely upset. So far as the task of removing the idle capacity of these plants is concerned, apart for diversification we are now trying for markets not only within the country but also outside and this effort has produced results. I am sure that after five or ten years our investments in these plants will yield profits and today we do not have to depend on the import of these items.

The House must realise that while we have no doubt made heavy investment on these plants we have also brought about import substitution. Hon. Members should not lose sight of that important fact. If we had not established these plants in our own country, we would not have become self-sufficient and we would be depending on foreign countries for our requirements of capital goods. Today so far as our requirement of capital goods is concerned, we can produce or manufacture them for the purpose of generating power, for the purpose of setting up steel plants, coal-mining machinery and many other items in our own country. That itself is a great achievement.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Say something about Cooper Allens.

SHRI UMANATH : Now we are prepared to vote for the grants.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Most of the points are uncovered.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Let us hear something about tractors.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : My hon. friend, Shri Patodia, has referred to the question of passenger car prices. The subject of car prices and quality has so often come up before the House that it is hardly necessary for me to go into the details of the Government's policy in this

regard. There have been references to the Tariff Commission's recommendations in their 1956 Report that the manufacturers should be left free to revise their prices from time to time according to change in costs, to government's decision thereon and to the subsequent developments in regard to the increases in prices from time to time. The position is that in the resolution passed by Government in January 1957 on the Tariff Commission's 1956 Report on the automobile industry, the automobile manufacturers were left free to revise their prices from time to time subject to the conditions that a month's notice on any revision would be given to government and that the net dealer price did not exceed the ex-works cost by ten per cent and that the dealer's commission in respect of cars be fixed at ten per cent of the ex-factory price. The intention was that government could intervene in the matter within the notice period of one month if they found that the change in price proposed was *prima facie* unreasonable. Though it was then expected that government decision would be communicated within a month, in equal practice it had not been found possible to do so within such a short time, because government had to examine proposals for price increase very closely. Adequate details were not always furnished by the manufacturers in support of their requests for price increases, necessitating further correspondence with them. In view of all this, the manufacturers had on their part always waited for Government's decision before effecting any price revision. In order to remove any uncertainty in this regard, Government issued clear instructions on the 27th May, 1963 that Government expected the manufacturers to revise their price only after obtaining the formal approval of Government. Thereafter Government have, on a number of occasions, approved price increases of cars on account of increases in cif cost and ocean freight of imported components, increases in Government levies, such as customs and excise duties on components and raw materials. Government have also allowed some increases whenever there were import substitutions resulting in saving of foreign exchange. There have, however, been representations from the manufacturers from time to time for increases in price on account of factors

such as higher wages, higher costs of raw materials. However, on an overall view of the matter, Government decided in May 1966 that the question of fair selling prices of passenger cars and commercial vehicles should also be referred to the Tariff Commission for investigation as part of their general enquiry on the subject of continuance of protection to the automobile industry. The intention was that in undertaking a cost investigation and recommending fair selling prices, the Tariff Commission would take into account, apart from any representations received from the manufactures, such factors as the interests of the consumer, the relatively larger volume of production since prices were fixed in 1957.

The Report of the Tariff Commission was received in August 1968. On a careful examination of the Report it was felt that further clarifications should be sought from the Commission before a decision on their recommendations could be taken. These clarifications were accordingly sought and some information in this regard was received. It is now proposed to discuss some aspects of the recommendations with the Commission in the light of the clarifications.

In the meanwhile, I have during the last one month or so received representations for immediate increases in car prices on the ground that the manufacturing companies were losing heavily on the present prices. One of the manufacturers asked for some *ad hoc* increase in the price of their car as an interim measure, to be adjusted later. I did not agree to these requests and advised the manufacturers that no increase in the price could be allowed before a decision has been reached on the Tariff Commission's recommendations.

Again, my Ministry has received letters yesterday from all the three car manufacturers pressing for immediate price increases ranging from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,750 per car.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No, do not agree.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : No cars. We want tractors.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : One of the manufacturers has indicated that his letter is

[Shri F.A. Ahmed]

to be treated as giving notice of his intention to raise the price of his car in accordance with the procedure laid down. In other words, the intention appears to be to put up the prices from the 1st May, 1969 without waiting for Government's final decision on the Tariff Commission's Report. I am again advising this manufacturer and generally all car manufacturers that under the present arrangements which have been in vogue for some years and accepted by the manufacturers no price increases should be given effect to without Government's prior approval.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Who is that ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I hope, it will be possible for Government after necessary discussions with the Tariff Commission to reach decisions on the Commission's recommendations on the fair selling prices of cars within a month or two. But pending such a decision, I do not propose to acquiesce in any unilateral action on the part of the manufacturers in the matter of price increases.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Give the name.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If the existing administrative arrangements in this regard are inadequate, I shall certainly examine what appropriate measures are needed to ensure that the current gentleman's agreement on the procedure for increasing prices between the manufacturers and Government is not disturbed.

This brings me to the need for long-term solution. References have been made by some hon. Members to the delay in reaching a decision on what is often referred to as the small car project. I am personally convinced that the only long-term solution to this constant problem of rising prices and indifferent quality of passenger cars manufactured in the country is to expose the existing manufacturers to competition by an efficiently operated public sector unit of economic capacity. I consider such a project to be extremely desirable from the point of view of off take of indigenous machine tools, growth of a large range of ancillary industries, and its employment potential,

In most industrially advanced countries, a well developed automobile industry is not only an essential feature but has often paved the way for industrial growth. On the consumers' angle, the availability of a car which is substantially cheaper than the existing car would be a welcome boon. Our discussions with one or two reputable foreign manufacturers of cars go to show that it should be possible even in our difficult conditions to manufacture and sell a car of nearly the size of the two smaller cars now being manufactured in the country at a price as much as Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 cheaper than the present prices. It has, however, not been possible to go ahead with this project because of considerations of resources. We have taken up this matter at the highest level and, I think, some action will be taken in this behalf, particularly, in view of the recent attitude taken by the car manufacturers in trying to raise the price of the car. I hope, I will have the support of the House.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : The hon. Minister stated that after 1956, the Tariff Commission was set up in 1966 and that there was a gap of 10 years. I want to know whether in the course of 10 years any representation was received from various manufacturers indicating the rise in their cost of production on account of wages and raw materials and, if so, why the price rise was prevented in the course of these 10 years.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, a number of hon. Members have spoken and made various points. I think, he can take time and to reply the hon. Members reply to individually and write to them about the petition in regard to various points made. I take it that now we go to the next item.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : He has said nothing about tractors,

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister has not replied to many points...

MR. SPEAKER : He will write to the Members on the points made.

श्री रवी राय : रेल मंत्री ने अभी तक जवाब नहीं दिये हैं हम लोगों को जबकि आपने उनको इंस्ट्रुक्ट कर दिया था।

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I only want one clarification. At the very outset, when the Demands of this Ministry were going to be taken up, I raised the question on one very important matter. The Cooper Allen Co. of the B.I.C. in Kanpur has been taken over by the Government. The Chairman has been appointed. It is only the Managing Director who is to be appointed whose appointment is being screened—I do not know why—for which 4000 workers are on the streets. I want to know what is the delay in the appointment of the Managing Director.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : (मेरठ) ग्रह-यज्ञ महोदय, ट्रैक्टरों के सिलसिले में मंत्री जी और बता दें। 90,000 ट्रैक्टरों की मांग है और 15,000 का उत्पादन है। उसके बारे में भी बता दें।

MR. SPEAKER : This also will be communicated by the Minister.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Tractors and tyres also.

SHRI F.A. AHMED : May I just point out I shall reply to all the questions raised by the hon. Members? So far as the Cooper Allen Co. is concerned, we have taken the action and soon the decision will be announced.

SHRI UMANATH : How soon?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : This has gone on for more than a year. The workers are out of jobs. We do not understand the reason for the delay.

SHRI F.A. AHMED : Already a new Company has been registered. We hope, during this month it will start.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आप किसान को क्यों भूल जाते हैं? सबसे पहले किसान की बात होनी चाहिए।

श्री मोला नाथ मास्टर : पहले ट्रैक्टर के सम्बन्ध में जवाब देने دیجिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Everything has been arranged. The Government has, officially, taken over the Cooper Allen Co. Only the Managing Director is to be appointed and the file is somewhere—I do not know—and that is exactly I wanted to know. (Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question Hour.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What about tractors?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : About tractors, it is a fact that there has been great demand so far as tractors are concerned. Unfortunately, this demand was not anticipated when the third Plan was formulated.

Actually, next year, our requirement will be in the vicinity of about 45,000 tractors ..

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : 90,000 है। आप एग्जीक्यूटिव मिनिस्टर से पुछ लीजिए। उनकी रिपोर्ट में है।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Next year, I said. The target fixed for the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan is about 90,000. So far as tractors are concerned, we have delicensed that industry. Unfortunately, a large number of people who also took the licence for manufacturing a smaller variety have not gone into production of that variety. Government is also thinking of setting up a tractor factory in the public sector...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Don't think Set up immediately.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Here also objection has been raised why the public sector should manufacture this. I hope, a decision will soon be taken to set up a tractor factory in the public sector. The private people are also free to set up tractor factories anywhere they like.

MR. SPEAKER : I now put all the Cut Motions together to the vote of the House.

All the the Cut Motions were put and negated.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to *complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 58 to 61 and 121, relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs".

The motion was adopted.

[*The motion of Demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 58—MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72, 43,000 be granted to the President to *complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Ministry of Industrial Development, Trade and Company Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 59—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,05, 92,000 be granted to the President to *complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Industries.'"

DEMAND NO. 60—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53, 58,000 be granted to the President to *complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Salt.'"

DEMAND NO. 61—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,41, 29,000 be granted to the President to *complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.'"

DEMAND NO. 121—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,86, 98,000 be granted to the President to *complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs'".

15.58 hrs.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 12 and 13 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs.

Hon. members present in the House who are desirous of moving their Cut Motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions that they would like to move. They will be treated as moved if they are otherwise admissible.

DEMAND NO. 12—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,54, 73,000/- be granted to the President to *complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year

ending the 31st day of March, 1970 in respect of External Affairs."

DEMAND NO. 13—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,86,07,000/- be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry External Affairs'"

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members may now move their Cut motions.

SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN (Trivandrum) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to established diplomatic relationship with Israel and East Germany.(7)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to safeguard the interests of Indian nationals and people of Indian origin living in foreign countries. (8)].

MR. BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to establish diplomatic relations with Israel and Formosa. (20)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to take initiative in raising the question of Tibet at U. N. (21)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to Indianise the outlook and behaviour of the functionaries of the Foreign Office (22)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to adopt a rational and national approach in regard to West Asian problem. (23)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to give proper place to the national language, Hindi, in its publications.(24)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to check wasteful expenditure in its Embassies and High Commissions abroad.(25)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to inculcate in the staff of its Embassies the spirit of dedicated service to the country and cavalier behaviour towards the people who visit Indian Embassies. (26)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Indian Mission at U. N. to project the correct image of the country.(27)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to follow an independent line regarding Arab-Israel problem.(28)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Re. 100/-."

[Failure of Indian Mission in Prague and Pindi to show necessary alertness

in assessing the developing crisis in these countries and their impact on on India.(29)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to get out of Common-wealth in view of the presently unhelpful and even unfriendly attitude of U.K. (30)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to safeguard the interests of people of Indian origin and Indian citizens in countries of Africa.(31)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to prevent U. S. S. R. from interfering in internal affairs of India through Radio Peace and Progress.(32)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to liberate the territory occupied by China. (33)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to give proper diplomatic, moral and material support to Afghanistan on the question of Pakhtoonistan.(34)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure of the Government to improve its relations with West Germany and France.(35)]

"That the demand under the head Other Reserve Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to properly rehabilitate repatriates from Burma, Ceylon and East Africa.(36)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to develop closer relation on regional basis with countries of South East Asia and Australia.(37)].

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH (Gorakhpur) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Excessive number of Secretaries.(55).]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

Failure to recognise the National Government of China (Formosa). (56)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

Failure in not severing the diplomatic relations with Red China.(57)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in making reciprocal propaganda against Chinese propaganda. (58)].

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to safeguard the country's interests in foreign affairs (59)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in protesting to Russia against arms and tanks supplies to Pakistan (60)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in not following a tooth for a tooth and nail for a nail policy with the enemies of the country (61)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in not having diplomatic relations with Israel (62)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in having a soft corner policy towards only the Muslim countries (63)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in not providing full assistance to Nepal (64)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Indian Embassy in Nepal in counteracting the Chinese propaganda against India (65)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in safeguarding the Hindus in Pakistan (66)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in settling and rehabilitating the Indians coming from Africa, Ceylon and Burma (67)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in not taking strong action against U. S. Government for having U. S. bases in Indian Ocean (68)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in not taking strong action against Russian Government having naval exercises in Indian Ocean with the consent of the Government of India (69)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in having a full world opinion in the U. N. O. for the liberation of Tibet (70)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure for being pressed under the U. S. and Russian influence (71)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government for having a weak foreign policy (72)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in not giving full cooperation and all sort of assistance to Mauritius (East Africa) (73)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in safeguarding interests of the Indians residing in foreign countries (74)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1

[Poor external publicity in favour of India (75)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to curtail the discretionary expenditure (76)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in not quitting Commonwealth (77)]

That the demand under the head External

nal Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Poor functioning of High Commission and Embassies of India in foreign countries (78)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure in curtailing the high expenditure of Embassies in foreign countries (79)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure on the part of the Government for giving key posts in the Ministry to the Muslims (80)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[Poor and pathetic conditions of the low paid employees in High Commissions and Embassies in foreign countries (81)]

That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1.

[High contribution to Commonwealth Secretariat (82)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure on the part of the Government for depending on foreign countries in U. N. O. over Kashmir issue (83)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure on the part of the Government for not withdrawing the Kashmir question from U. N. O. (84).]

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI (Patna) :
I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce the expenses in the Embassies in foreign countries. (85)]

"That the demand under the head External

nal Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to implement the declared foreign policy of India. (86)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Hesitation in the strict implementation of anti-imperialist policy. (87)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Bowing down before the American imperialism from time to time. (88)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to support the four-point demand of the North Viet Nam Government. (89)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to condemn American attack on North Viet Nam. (90)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to recognise East Germany. (91)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to condemn Chinese attack on the Russian territory. (92)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take initiative for arriving at a settlement with China. (95)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continuing of the tension between India and China due to allowing Dalai Lama to put up in India and continue his activities here. (96)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[Unsatisfactory working of Indian Embassies (97)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to safeguard the interests of Indians putting up abroad (98)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to give political and material aid to the national democratic front of South Vietnam (113).]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to give effective material aid to South Africa, Mozambique and Angola for their independent struggle. (114).]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Neglect of Hindi in the working of Indian Embassies abroad. (115)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Neglect of Hindi and other regional languages in Government publications. (116)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in establishing democratic relations with German Democratic Republic. (117)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure in starting direct talks with Chinese Democratic Republic for settlement of border dispute. (118)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to present a true picture of India's freindship before Pakistani people through Pushto, Sindhi, Baluchi, Bengal, Punjabi and Urdu languages. (119)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to present a true picture of India's freindship before Chinese people through the Chinese languages. (120)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to keep Dalai Lama and Tibetan refugees away from politics. (121)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to oppose China's claim over Soviet occupied island in Ussuri river. (122)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to sever relations with the British Commonwealth. (123)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to keep imperialist warships out of the Indian Ocean. (124)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to ask Indian nationals abroad to acquaint the respective country's with Indian traditions while becoming integral part of the national life there. (125)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to effectively propagate abroad the merits of ancient Indian culture. (126)]

SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure on the part of the Government for not sending missionaries abroad for preaching Hinduism. (133)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure on the part of the Government for not safeguarding the Indians (Hindus and Sikhs) residing in Britain against the discriminatory (colour) Policy of the British Government. (134)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

(Failure in making the attitude, aptitude and behaviour of the employes of the External Affairs Ministry, purely Indian. (135))

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to adopt a fair attitude towards the Middle East problems. (136)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in making the attitude of the employees in Embassies abroad, satisfactory towards Indian Nationals residing there. (137)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to protect the Hindu temples in foreign countries particularly in Central Asia and Latin America. (138)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in not putting up the Indian rights and titles over the Rann of Kutch before U.N.O. (139)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in parting away Kachchativu Island, a part of Indian soil, to Ceylon. (140)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in not adopting a free and fair policy in Arab-Israel war. (141)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reply to propaganda against India by the Radio Peaces and Progress of Russia. (142)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Government to get back the Indian territory forcibly occupied by China. (143)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to get back the Indian area forcibly occupied by Pakistan (144)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in not giving full support to the demand of Pakhtoonistan to the Government of Afganistan. (145)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure in propagating Indian culture in foreign countries. (146)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in not assisting Hindus spreading and preaching Hindu culture in Indonesia and other East Indies Islands. (147)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in not establishing diplomatic relations with Isreal. (148)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in not encouraging Indians living in South Africa to deposit their

savings in Indian banks instead of British banks. (149)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure for not giving full help to Fiji Island and for Indianisation of West Indies. (150)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Poor and unsatisfactory service at the External Affairs Ministry Hostel, New Delhi. (176)]

SHRI SHINKRE (Panjim) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make proper use of Parliament Members knowing Portuguese, Spanish and other languages of Latin origin to encourage friendly relations between India and Latin America. (180)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to send as soon as possible one delegation of Parliament Members knowing Portuguese language to Brazil, as a natural sequel to the Prime Minister's last year's tour of that country. (181)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make proper use of last year's successful goodwill tour of South American countries by the Prime Minister for enhancing the prestige of India in that part of the world. (182)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to send goodwill missions and delegation of Parliament Members to South American countries. (183)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to serve the release of Dr. Telo Mascarenhas, languishing in Portugal. (184)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to restart the negotiations for friendly relations with Portugal taking into account the emergence into power of Dr. Marcelo Caetano in place of Dr. Antonio Salazar. (185)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to safeguard the interests of the Indian citizens and specially Goans in the Portuguese colonies of East and West Africa and particularly in Mozambique. (186)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to defend the case of the liberation movements of Portuguese colonies in the U.N.O. without hurting the susceptibilities of Brazilian people which are mostly of Portuguese origin. (187)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to send cultural units to the South American countries and particularly to Brazil and prepare ground for exchange of cultural goodwill missions. (188)]

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make sustained and systematic efforts in the South American countries to build up a third force in the world politics which can bring nearer the communist anti-Communist blocks. (189)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to post officials knowing Portuguese and/or Spanish in the

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Indian diplomatic missions in the South American countries. (190)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of Indian Embassy in Brazil to do the much needed propaganda to convince the people and Government of Brazil that Goa, Daman and Diu, are part and parcel of Goa and their interests are fully safeguarded in Indian Union. (191)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of our Embassy and consulates in United States to give assistance and advice to the Indian students in that country and also to Indian Tourists. (192)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-"

[Need to contact through Indian Missions abroad Indian scientists and technicians there to impress upon them that India needs their talent and so they should return to the motherland.(193)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-"

[Need to impress upon the Holy Pope that proper advice should be given to Foreign Missionaries in India so that they should not antagonise the Indian people. (194)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to create confidence in the Goan individuals at the boat of 'Operation Vijaya' in Goa, Daman and Diu accepted the Portuguese Nationality, so that they should repent their actions and be Indian citizens.(195)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to impress upon the Catholic hierarchy in Rome for the recall of Father Ferrer whose activities and stay in India is creating uneasiness in Maharashtra and Andhra States. (196)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Need to impress upon the Holy Pope to make some changes in the encyclical regarding birth control taking into consideration the difficult situation in India owing to gigantic population explosion here.(197)].

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to appoint ambassadors and counsels after approval by a committee of Members of Parliament.(198)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to pursue a correct and dynamic non-aligned foreign policy. (199)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to convene yearly conference of diplomats in Europe to discuss and pursue matters connected with foreign affairs. (200)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to lend a Commercial and cultural outlook to our officers in foreign embassy.(201)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to send booklets, posters and relevant information and materials in

connection with the the observation of Gandhi Centenary to our embassies abroad. (202)].

"That the demand under the head External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to send Parliamentary goodwill and cultural delegation to Africa and Latin America.(203)].

MR. SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI PILOO MODI (Godhra) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in intimating the debate on foreign affairs, I do not know whether I should not be talking about the problems facing us between Telengana and Andhra, between Mysore and Maharashtra, between Orissa and Andhra, between Maharashtra and Vidarbha, between Goa and the Konkan or between the East India and the rest of the country or, what is still worse, whether we should not be really discussing the relationship between the Minister of External Affairs and the Minister of Finance or the relationship between the Defence Minister and the Home Minister or even the relationship between the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister. This is the condition of our country ! In these circumstances, it becomes rather difficult for us to think about external affairs, to think in terms of a global strategy, when we have proved ourselves quite incapable of thinking in terms of a national strategy. The External Affairs Ministry and the legations we have abroad have been created for a very specific purpose, the purpose of building our prestige, of fostering new relationships, of cementing new friendships and of creating new image for this country in every corner of the globe. Towards that end, we have created a mechanism for which we are paying a very heavy price from our already rather depleted resources and revenues.

16 hrs.

Today, we are discussing foreign policy. I do not know whether such a thing actually exists. There is a world situation that we do not understand, created by nations with whom we cannot even create a rapport. Has anybody bothered to think or find out how the world looks at this country ? Can

we expect any respect for the way in which we have been behaving ? There was a time not too long ago when the world believed us, believed in the genuine concern that we shared for the under-dog, for the under-privileged, for the small country, for the emerging country, and for the poor country. There was also a time when 47 nations of the world voted with us solidly at the United Nations ; there used to be a scramble to find out what India was thinking on a particular point and how India was going to vote on a particular issue. There was a time when Indians travelling abroad were invited, respected and honoured. Today, they hate to see the sight of us. Only last week, there was a news-item which said that even our doctors who have been doing a wonderful job for the British people in England are no longer required and they want to retire them as fast as possible. This is not the mistake of our doctors. This is the mistake of our Government.

India's foreign policy can be condensed on two very simple planks. Our first plank is to do everything possible not to offend the Soviet Union or even suggest anything that would go against their intentions, and the second major plank of our foreign policy is to exert every conceivable type of pressure on the poor little country of Costa Rica so that we can get the extradition of Dharma Teja. This sums up the net balance of foreign policy of this country.

We pronounce without hesitation on every conceivable issue in the world but unfortunately we do not have a deep belief in any of them. I shall tell you what we could have done. Anybody could have told that to Government. We could have condemned the invasion of South Korea. We could have condemned the invasion of South Viet Nam by North Viet Nam ; just as we have condemned the American interference in South Viet Nam, we could have condemned the interference by the Soviet Union in Hungary as well as the American interference in the Dominican Republic and Lebanon. We could have castigated the Soviet Union for the invasion of Czechoslovakia and could have ridiculed the British for what they are doing in Anguilla. This would have the path of moral righteousness. We could have done all these things without having

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any fear in our minds either about foreign aid or about freindship or about whom we were going to offend, because that would have been the right thing to do. Instead, we have twisted and we have turned and we have doodled and dithered and we have bundled and blungered.

What does the world think of us? Take Indo-China or what used to be Indo-China. We have shirked our responsibility as the leader of the International Commission for supervising whatever little hope there was of bringing peace to Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. Take South-East Asia. We have refused to participate and we have refused to accept our responsibilities as the major country in that region; we have refused even to encourage the creation of ASPAC which is regional co-operation for economic, cultural and social matters; we have refused to participate in ASEAN which is just an instrument of collective security for this region. We have refused to show any type of leadership. Here was an area where we shou'd have excelled, not so much in Viet Nam or in what is happening in the Middle East, but here was our special sphere of interest. What have you done? We hardly ever turned in that direction. Recently the Prime Minister and Chairman, Gen Ne Win have had 'fruitful' meetings, What emerged after this 'fruitful' meetings? Both came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to fill the vacuum that has been created by the disappearance of the British from this region. Nature abhors a vacuum. No vacuum can ever exist and yet our Prime Minister came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to fill this vacuum.

Europe treats us like a joke, with our squamish perambulations on the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia—the most blatant exercise of imperialist aggression since Hitler. When the Soviet troops invaded Czechoslovakia, we could not see that too clearly! We have certain special interest to protect! I do not think protecting interests at that low level is conducive to the formulation of a great foreign policy. We say nothing when Soviet Union is consistently interfering in the internal affairs of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, in Rumania and Yugoslavia. Ask

your friend President Tito. What support did we give him in his greatest hour of need. Cowardly indifference is what we have shown. We refused to convene the Non-aligned Nations Conference of which we are supposed to be a great leader. We refuse to convene this Non-aligned nations conference and condemn the Soviet interference in Yugoslavia.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : That is not true. The hon. Member is deliberately trying to give a wrong impression about our policy and our country. We have told Yugoslavia that we welcome the non-aligned Nations Conference. We are actively preparing for it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am glad to have the Minister's assurance. Unfortunately it comes months and months too late. We are totally indifferent when Czechoslovakian students self-immolated themselves. It left us cold. When the secret agents of Soviet imperialism attempt to subvert the self-governing institutions of Czechoslovakia, its universities, its newspapers, its radio and even its labour unions, it makes no impact on this Government.

Japan laughs at our pretence of being a power in Asia. Tito cries at the memories of what Nehru once promised him. Nasser shrugs his shoulders and says, 'Well, to hell with it. I have got new friends now'. China scoffs at us daily on its radio and in its press. As for the Americans, they do not even bother to consult us any more. They have had enough of us and show sheer indifference towards us. We bear all this for only one simple reason, that our big brother, the Russian, Bear, send us a few old submarines with which we can play and aeroplane parts and pats us on the back patronisingly and says 'You have no fear in the world. We are behind you. Just do what we say and smile.' We have been indulging in this moral cowardice while the Soviet Union continues to thwart the yearning of peace and freedom and the self-expression of the peoples of Eastern Europe. We entertained their Prime Minister. We entertained their

Foreign Minister. We then entertained their Defence Minister, Probably we are the only country in the world except our dear and near friends, the Pakistanis, who have entertained this Defence Minister, Mr. Grechko, the same Defence Minister who crushed the small hope, the small country in Europe. There was a time when we had a gentleman by the name of Mr. Sichkov, who came to India and looked over all our public enterprises, particularly the ones with Russian collaboration. He advised this socialist Government to give up trading in commodities and mining industries because he thought that this Government is inefficient and incompetent and advised it to turn to the private sector for managerial talents. Even that they have stomached gladly.

And then there was a coincidental meeting between the President of Yugoslavia and the Prime Minister of this country and the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union. And, if you read the *Hindustan Times*, you would find an article by its correspondent, Mr. Chkravarti. He said that the entire Press corps of Delhi, some three-hundred strong, was working overtime, trying to unravel the hidden meaning behind the meeting of our Prime Minister with the two top leaders of the Communist world! If they cannot even understand what is happening here in Delhi, can we expect any understanding on their part as to what is happening in the world outside? Much less, can we expect the nations of the world to understand our cowardice? Can we expect them to understand this policy of non-alignment or neutrality or whatever the policy may be?

For those who are interested in deeper studies of our foreign policy, I recommend that they may read the penetrating articles in *The Statesman* written by one of India's hard-working and diligent public servants now retired Mr. Badruddin Tyabji. Whichever way one looks at it, we are in a soup. There has been a major shift in the Soviet policy. And, today the Soviet Union needs Pakistan as much as it needs us. Therefore, the Soviets have decided that henceforth, Rawalpindi or Islamabad or New Delhi

shall be equidistant from them. They have already served notice that we can no longer rely on the Soviet veto in the security Council. That will not be available to us any more.

Therefore, what are we going to do about it? Any self-reliant Government would have immediately rushed to Taiwan, begged forgiveness for our past neglect and recalled the thrills that we experienced when Chiang-Kei-Sheik, who was the only world leader then, championed the cause of Indian Independence; we should have laid the foundations of a lasting peace with the people of Taiwan and ultimately we should have tried to persuade them to use their veto in our favour. This would have been diplomacy. It is not important whether we succeed or not; but it was imperative that we should have tried.

Similar is their pig-headed refusal that they have demonstrated in recognising the republic of Israel. But who is willing to admit over here that he has ever been wrong? I cannot see anybody who has the courage and the guts to say: 'I was wrong; I am going to rectify my mistakes.'

There was a time when our foreign policy was based on principle. Today it is entirely based on 'fair and feeling'. There are the words which have been used by Mr. Tyabji. He mentions it as 'flair and feeling' without the necessary hard work, study and respect for facts, necessary for any successful policy. Not only Ministers, but even officials of the Ministry of External Affairs have started indulging in this sort of thing. Recently it was brought to my notice that Mr. T. N. Kaul has been indulging in this 'flair and feeling' by building bridges on unsubstantial evidence and playing up to the Russians instead of presenting a studied and balanced picture to his own Minister.

The world situation has changed. The great confrontation has ended between the East and the West. There is a thaw in the cold war, occasionally resulting in joint action. Such joint action bring in joint

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pressures, change the balance of power and the politics of this country. There was time when the two great powers were warring with each other leaving the small countries alone to follow their own way so that if one was attacked by any of the big powers, the other would immediately run to its rescue. Now joint actions and joint pressures on smaller nations as a result of this thaw, have become irresistible and therefore these should have been some other direction in which the small countries would have run, and the only way was to co-operate with smaller nations on a regional basis. Unfortunately, being wedded to co-operatives within the country, we seem to have developed an aversion for co-operation abroad.

I will never tire of telling this Government that we do not have to succumb to Soviet pressures because they need us more desperately than we need them. This is what you need to realise and I say this with full responsibility. I know the background of Shri Chavan's defence mission in 1964. I also have a complete appreciation of the significance of whatever Soviet military, economic and spiritual aid we are receiving. We do not have to sit and listen to Mr. Skchkov's advice and we do not have to take Mr Grechko into confidence and show him our defence installations. We certainly do not have to listen to the pornographical propaganda that goes on day in and day out through Moscow Radio Peace and Progress and now from Moscow Radio itself, and we do not have to display our helplessness which our Hon. Minister displayed during Question Hour when this subject was being discussed.

I know for a fact that this Government is in possession of the most incriminating evidence that one nation can collect against another nation in terms of money that is being spent in this country by the Soviet Union to further its own propaganda. I know for a fact that this Government is aware of the amount of money that was spent in this country, particularly during the last General Election, in flagrant violation of the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of the country. If there

has been no exposure of this, if these facts have not seen the light of day, it is only because—I am beginning to suspect—there are many hands in this matter that are not too clean.

Take the question of Soviet Atlas. The Soviet Atlas, which gives the vision of the Soviet Union and the world, and which was produced in commemoration of its Fiftieth Anniversary, has shown all of NEFFA and Ladakh as part of Chinese territory. It has shown the whole of Kashmir as part of India. So, we can thank them for Kashmir, but we cannot say anything in regard to NEFFA and Ladakh because we are too afraid.

Today there is a shift in Soviet policy. In their next map they will show half of Kashmir with us and half of it with Pakistan. At that time I do not know what they will do with Ladakh and NEFFA. The point that I am trying to make is that even the boundaries of this country are depending on the shifts in Soviet policy? Today we have one boundary in their map and tomorrow we have another. It has nothing to do with physical conditions.

All I want is that this country should take its rightful place in the comity of nations. We are the largest country with the largest population, barring China, and we are the most industrialised nation in Asia, barring Japan. Unfortunately, the entire country is in the hands of too small, too timid and too inconsequential people.

You should have read what Mr. Frank Moares has said. He asks: Everybody knows where Mr. Kosygin stands, but does anybody know where Mrs. Gandhi stands? In this question is summed up a whole host of things: After all when this Government could not even find a Foreign Minister for months, for months and for months, could not even decide on a Foreign Minister for months, months and months how is it possible for them to be able to formulate a foreign policy?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sant Bux Singh will be called as the first speaker on Monday. Shri Dwivedy.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I think you must have read in the papers this morning, almost on the front page of all the Delhi newspapers, the big news that the External Affairs Minister of India, Shri Dinesh Singh, has been invited by the foreign Minister of Soviet Russia to visit that country sometime later. I hope that the Ministry must have taken note of it because when they prepare the next report they have to record it there. If they have anything to offer to this House, it is nothing but visits of different Ministers and others to different countries. I make a special mention of it because in this very report has been shown as a great news, as a great achievement. What is it ? It is that Shri Dinesh Singh, as the Commerce Minister, visited Russia and than the report says :

“He was also received by Premier Kosygin”.

When that was the important achievement of this Ministry, Demands for grants of which totalling more than Rs. 48 crores we are going to pass, than necessarily they will take into account this aspect also.

I find this report is nothing but a catalogue, a diary...

AN HON. MEMBER : Rigmorole.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : ...of visits abroad by Ministers and officials. This report has a difference from the previous one. It says that the present Foreign Minister took charge in February, 1969. But the previous Foreign Minister was already in charge from September, 1967 onwards, the difference being she is Prime Minister and he is the Assistant Prime Minister. Therefore, the difference is that whereas the previous report had 137 pages— I do not know whether it has any relation with the person occupying the office—the present one has 127 pages. In the other report, there was an introductory chapter in which there was a review of the policies they were going to follow, but in this you do not find any introductory chapter, any chapter, any report whatever, as to what has happened to the policies they have followed

all these months and what they are going to do in future. Probably he does not need any introduction because he had already served in that Ministry for many year before.

In this report of 127 pages, you will find 50 pages are devoted to our relationship with countries abroad. Which are they ? It is a very interesting account given. They must have taken great pains to record all this. I will just refer to one country, Poland, how our relationship with that country has developed during the course of these few months. It has been recorded here, on p. 41 :

“Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Minister of Transport and Shipping, visited Poland in October 1968, on an invitation from the Polish Minister of Shipping”.

Then second para—

“Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Minister of State for Food and Agriculture, paid a visit to Poland in the last week of October 1968, on an invitation from the Minister of Foreign Trade”.

What else do you require ? Is this not an achievement in our relations with Poland ?

So also Iraq and other countries. But I find one significant mention, of course. I do not know whether the Congress President, Shri Nijalingappa, has taken a job in the External Affairs Ministry or he is given money from the secret funds at the disposal of that Ministry. I do not find in this report any mention of any non-officials visiting any country, but I certainly find in this report mention of the visit of Shri Nijalingappa to two countries. It is stated on p. 20.

“The Congress President, Shri S. Nijalingappa, visited Singapore in August”.

Then on page 28 :

“Among the non-officials, mention may be made of the visit of Shri S. Nijalingappa, the Congress President

[Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy]

who was accompanied by the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee".

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : Very objectionable.

That shows the subserviences of the department to the ruling party...(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Or, as I said, the Congress President has taken the public relation job or something like that. What can we expect of a ministry which produces reports which have no relevance at all. There is no mention of even what we have done in the United Nations last year; it does not even say that we supported the human rights resolution so far as Tibet was concerned. I want to know how the Government is functioning. What is Tibet after all? When we accepted the suzerainty of China over Tibet, we had fond hopes that China would be our good friend and and comrade would be a source of help in having peace in the world. But China has committed wanton aggression and belied our hopes and stabbed us in the back. It was also believed at that time that China would respect the autonomy of Tibet. But what has it done? Tibet today has become nothing but a colony of China and it is just like the colony of any other imperialist country. There is no difference at all and I say that it is the worst form of colonialism which prevails in Tibet. It is time that we reviewed our entire Tibetan policy. Are we afraid of Russia? Now we find even Russia has shifted its ground and after its conflict with China they do not mention in their recent reports that Tibet is under the suzerainty of China. Why cannot we do so? If we have any guts we should take this opportunity not only to support the human rights resolution but also sponsor a resolution for freeing Tibet from the stranglehold of China and ask for self-determination for Tibet. We should give greater freedom to the Dalai Lama to function in this country. Before I go to the other matters. I should like to mention something about our embassies abroad. From this document I find that

there is a substantial increase in expenditure on our embassies, legations and missions. I do not want to go into their working as everybody knows that it is most unsatisfactory. Neither have they a policy, nor have they direction, with the result that rarely do they put forward the image of the country in foreign countries. How can you expect the politicians who had been rejected by people and who have lost their own image in this country but who are appointed as ambassadors of our country to project the image of our country? We do not know what is the criteria for the selection of ambassadors, There is friction between politicians and career officials. Even in regard to the officials who are selected, they select persons who are super-annuated who would have in ordinary course of time retired. All these persons are there and take the job as a joy ride. They spend their time without concerning themselves with what is happening in that country or in our country. As a result of all this our image has completely been tarnished all over the world.

In this budget I find that our expenditure specially in England has increased by several lakhs of rupees. Way is it that we are still maintaining a huge bureaucratic machinery in London? What purpose does it serve? If it is not a hang over of the British imperialist days, then what is it? If you go and visit that embassy, you will get this impression: here is an embassy where there is no co-ordination; nobody knows what is happening and probably the High Commissioner does not know how many officials are there and what they are doing or even how many rooms are there in the building. I also find that we have increased our expenditure by having a consular office in Birmingham, and our expenditure has been increasing on that account. In small countries like England, where we have such a big High Commissioner's office, is it necessary also that we should have a consulate at Birmingham and again spend more money? Have this Ministry considered the necessity of reducing our expenditure in these places which have already got very huge establishments? The only explanation they have offered is that we have opened a new office in Bulgaria,

North Korea, South Korea and some other places and therefore the expenditure has been increasing. I maintain that if we had reduced the expenditure in London and in other places, at big embassies,—and I have no doubt,—with the same money and allocation we could have met the expenditure here also.

If I go to the policy, I do not know what to speak. As has been stated by the previous speaker, this Government has no policy. I can understand if you speak anything about policy, they will jump at us and tell us that you are against non-alignment, and therefore you criticise our policy. I can understand if you are really following the policy non-alignment. I can understand that, but all these years what have you done? There is a policy of drift. There is no policy whatsoever. If there was a policy, then we could really take cognizance of the situation that has developed in those areas all over the world. There is a significant change all over the world, and there is a qualitative and quantitative change in the international situation as a whole and if this country is thinking of its own interest, if this country's foreign policy is not guided by the policies of any foreign country, but is really rooted to the interests of this country, then we should have taken account of the situation that has developed during the past few months which is pregnant with possibilities.

What do we find now? Where is the non-alignment in the world today? There is no non-alignment whatsoever. The whole context of the situation has changed and we find even China has shifted so much that it is going to complete to become a member not only of the nuclear club but a number of the super-powers as well. It is going to happen, and therefore, what I say is this. Even the United States is having a dialogue with China. They had 165 meetings at Warsaw. What are they discussing there? We find today that we are also non-aligned. Tito is also non-aligned. He is our good friend; we all depend on him so far as non-alignment is concerned. But what is Marshal Tito doing? Even in the last annual session of the party, Mr. Tito has made it very clear; he himself viewing the situation as it is, has become friendly to

Albania which, as is known, is the one country in the whole of Europe which is more aligned to China than to any other country. And Tito is not only negotiating trade with China but has also pledged his complete support to Albania. All these developments are taking place. It is seen that the prospect of the active alliance between the two super powers to mark out areas of influence and ensure their dominance on weak or small countries is no longer acceptable to Europe. It is a fact, as is being admitted. France and China have been militating against it for long. It is known to everybody how De Gaulle has defied the whole world in that matter. And West Germany has notified clearly that the two super powers cannot bottle her up. China's capacity of mischief in the east has provided courage to those whom the Russians held in terror in the west. The Russian policy is also shifting. That we all know; even in regard to the supply of arms to Pakistan, it has been mentioned. Where do we stand? We did not even raise our voice to protest against arms supply to Pakistan. We kept mum. It is said that at times it is not too much on international happenings. But where our interest is involved, certainly we are expected to say what we feel and what our reaction is about world events. The Czechoslovakia aggression was there. We know the ignominious role our Government played in the UNO and this country's prestige and honour were retrieved by the resolution that this House adopted.

The Russian-China conflict is going on. What is our attitude? I am told our Ambassador is being called and we are trying to find out something, because there has been some unofficial criticism at some place that although China committed aggression on Russian, India did not react, India being the ally or friend of Russia, I want to know whether Russia at any moment asked this Government during this conflict to call a conference in India to resolve their differences, just as Russia called the Tashkent conference during the Indo-Pakistan conflict, and find out whether it is really a brotherly conflict, because Russian regards China as a brother, whereas it regards India as a friend, as they stated in 1962. They said, it is a small border dispute. We maintain that border disputes should be settled, as far as possible through peaceful

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

means. But is there any such suggestion? Why should we go out of our way and commit ourselves, if we are not really a protegee of Russia? Why should we not take the fullest advantage of this conflict and work towards the interests of our country? I want to know from the Government whether we were consulted at any time, whether there has been any correspondence or dialogue between our Foreign Ministry and the Russian Foreign Ministry and whether they sought our advice.

I find that in the name of non-alignment, we do not function at all. It is all ineptitude and vacillation everywhere, not merely drift. Take West Asia. This provided another opportunity for us to take a bold stand, but we are waiting to know what Russia, America or the four big powers would say. Then we will ditto the same thing. In this report, we find repeatedly how when our Prime Minister addressed the UNO, she maintained that so far as West Asia is concerned, we stand by the big powers and their policy that Israel must withdraw from the occupied zone, etc. We are not bold enough to say that the real conflict that has arisen there can be solved if once for all the basic question is decided that Israel has to exist as a nation in the middle-east, as provided by the United Nations, when that State was constituted. If this basic information is accepted, the conflict can be resolved.

Although Russia does not consider it a sin and their diplomacy does not suffer of this account, because we have no independent thinking, we always go on saying that we do not recognise Israel, we do not have diplomatic relations or trade relations with it. Yesterday there was a question in this House and this Government has said that they will not have any trade relations with Israel.

Therefore, let us not close our eyes. This country has really lost all voice in the world. Nobody looks at us. Even though we are a big country we have really been reduced to a very small, minor, insignificant factor in the comity of nations today.

Look at our borders. I could understand this policy if really as a result of

following this policy of friendliness to everybody we had many friends. There is no friend whatsoever. We are friendless everywhere. Have we been able to have at least a secure border? All our three borders—eastern western and northern—are vulnerable. We take no steps to make them secure, lest we offend any of the big powers. Our immediate neighbours are already hostile to us. It has been admitted here. Last time when a mention was made that the Tashkent Declaration is dead the Prime Minister in her reply protested and said, it is very much in action, we had conferences and we are having further conferences. I am really happy that at least in this report it has been admitted that so far as the Tashkent Declaration is concerned Pakistan is completely violating it and the hostile attitude as regards Kashmir and other matters continue as before.

At the same time we must understand that all over it has been stated repeatedly that we have offered a 'no-war declaration' and we are offering it again. But how sincere are we in this offer? I do not say, I do not claim, I do not want to make a posture that our hostility towards Pakistan should continue for all time to come. We have to resolve these differences. We have to find ways and means to resolve these differences. In the context of the world situation it has become highly necessary and essential for us to have a second look at the developments and at what we are going to do in future.

Therefore, considering all these aspects, let us take the situation as it is. It is all good to say that our relationship with other countries has developed much more intimately than it was before. I am glad to notice that there has been some change, some thinking in the Ministry of External Affairs to develop our relations with South-East Asian countries. But I do not like the posture taken by the Prime Minister during her visit to Burma. When the question was put to her about the defence possibility she outright rejected saying that we are not in the picture at all. What do we aim at? It is not only creation of a vacuum after the withdrawal of the British from those

areas, it is a question of the existence, safety and security of those areas, the whole of Asia, India being a part of it, and the whole of South-East Asia.

Let us not continue as we have been doing so long, looking to Washington, London and Moscow for getting inspiration. Let us at least turn our attention to these countries which are not only neighbour countries but whose interests are inter-linked with our interests just like the interests between State and State in one country. That being the position India has to change its policy. If the Government is worth anything it must declare here and now that our policy is not only chanting of mantrams of non-alignment but our policy is mainly guided by the enlightened national interests of this country. We will judge every matter, every international situation from that point of view. A strong nation a brave nation, a courageous nation alone can play some part in world policies; no other nation can. If you go on surrendering even your principles—you have surrendered them several times—no nation will care for you.

Therefore, India must take these and similar developments into account. She must accept that not only is the bi-polar world dead as dodo but also the growing detente between the super powers is no guarantee for stability of the *status quo* and peace. The old equation of double alignment with super powers cannot be the policy of today. Let us realise this. We must cultivate Western Europe and Japan on the one hand and lesson our dependence on the Super Powers on the other.

Secondly, we must take into account the change in South East Asian scene. The possibility of (a) China's admission formally into the nuclear club or her getting a semi-super power status or (b) a US-China detente must not be overlooked. Our response will have to be to strengthen ourselves and to forge closer defence links with our South Eastern neighbours. The Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Mr. Malik has made a categorical suggestion about it. I want to know the reaction of the Government of India to that suggestion. Mr. Malik has already pleaded for such

relationship with India, Burma, Ceylon and other neighbours. The attitude of the Burmese Government, I am sure, is helpful to India. Nepal also whatever may be its anti-Indian attitude, I have no doubt in my mind that if it takes into account the realities of the situation, it will fall in line.

In conclusion I will make this appeal. Let us not think that because Pandit Nehru some years back had coined something, if we just change a little, or if we change the entire policy, because of the exigencies of the situation, we will be called deviationists. Why should we do not deviate is the problem. It is also essential to realise that with the new flux in the world events, our hangovers of the past and our inhibitions must not be allowed to blinker our vision.

In the end, it is necessary to emphasise that in the multi-polar world, dependence of our country on one or a set of powers can only endanger our security, particularly when equations and permutations on the international plane are changing fast. We have to look all around us, create a flexible approach to safeguard our interest and build our own strength. With the neighbours in particular we must evolve viable relationships and forge friendships on the basis of an evolving community of national interests.

16.48 hrs.

STATEMENT RE STRIKE BY HOUSE
SURGEONS AND OTHER DOCTORS
OF THE IRWIN HOSPITAL,
NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : At 7.45 P.M. on the 2nd April 1969, a group of junior medical officers of the Irwin and G. B. Pant Hospitals called at the residence of the Medical Superintendent and presented a memorandum which incorporated a resolution said to have been passed by the Doctor's Union at 5 P.M. on the same day. It was alleged in the resolution that Dr. B. N. Mishra and Dr. D. P. Bhatnagar had been forced to tender their resignations. It also referred to what it

[Shri K. K. Shah]

described as the constant harassment of the doctors of the Hospital. The resolution stated that the Doctors' Union would resort to a complete strike in all the departments from midnight till the doctors were reinstated. The other demands are reproduced below :

- “(1) Provision of an unqualified apology from the authorities concerned for their consistent high hindedness and grossly unjust and shameful conduct in pressurizing these house surgeons to resign ;
- (2) Guarantee of sufficient, tangible and realistic measures to be taken in the future, for complete security and protection of all the Medical Officers on duty, from any political or bureaucratic dignitaries during the discharge of their duties ;
- (3) Removal of the clause in the appointment of Medical officers of all categories stating that their services can be terminated without explanation or notice.”

The aforesaid resolution was accompanied by another document which referred to the assault on the nursing staff by the relations of a patient who had been brought to the hospital with severe burns and expired on the morning of 1st April 1969. In this document a demand was made for immediate action against the offenders and provision of security arrangements in the Hospital,

Since midnight, the House Surgeons, Registrars, Interns and Post Graduates have not reported for duty. Nurses have also abstained from work. Efforts are being made to maintain the services in the Irwin and G. B. Pant Hospitals.

It is learnt from the Delhi Administration that Drs. B. N. Mishra and D. P. Bhatnagar submitted their resignations voluntarily on the 1st April 1969 and 31st March 1969, respectively. Of these Dr. Mishra and figured in an incident on the night of 31st December 1968, when an Executive Councillor had taken a relation

of his for treatment at the Irwin Hospital after giving information in advance to Dr. Mishra. As regards Dr. Bhatnagar, his conduct had been adversely commented on by the Commission of Inquiry which inquired into cases of suicides of nursing students in the Irwin Hospital last year.

The Police authorities have so far arrested four persons alleged to be involved in the assault on nurses on the morning of 1st April, 1969. Security arrangements have been made at the Hospital.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : What about the incident which resulted in the resignation or the forced resignation of Dr. Mishra ?

MR. SPEAKER : We will take up the non-official business now.

SHRI NATH PAI : Let him reply to that, What is the use of our being subjected to a one-sided version ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can have a discussion on some other day. If you begin it, the whole of non-official business will go.

SHRI NATH PAI : 400 doctors are on strike.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot limit it to one or two members.

SHRI NATH PAI : He was about to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : The moment questions begin, the non-official business will go. I cannot confine it only to Shri Nath Pai and Shri Banerjee.

SHRI NATH PAI : The question was finished already. Let him answer whether it was the refusal of Dr. Mishra to attend to the wife of a dignitary.....(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : You are seeing that so many of them are standing. It is impossible for me to allow so many questions. Please do not put me in an embarrassing position.

16 52 hrs

MODERN COTTAGE INDUSTRIES
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
BILL*

श्री महारज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सहायक कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास के लिए एक निगम स्थापित करने के लिए उपबन्ध करने वाले "प्राधुनिक कुटीर उद्योग विकास निगम विधेयक" को पेश करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of a Corporation for development of ancillary cottage industries."

The motion was adopted.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मैं इस विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Substitution of section 5)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भारतीय तारयन्त्र अधिनियम, 1885 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि मुझे संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की इजाजत दी जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

PREVENTION OF COW SLAUGHTER
BILL*

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भारत में गो-बध पर रोक लगाने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent cow slaughter in India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of article 19 and
substitution of article 326)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

16.55 hrs.

CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES
(STUDENTS' PARTICIPATION)
BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sheo Narain to continue his speech ; he is not here.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V.
RAO) : I beg to move :

"That in the motion moved on the 21st March, 1969 by Shri Madhu Limaye, for circulation of the Central Universities (Students' Participation) Bill, 1969 for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st October, 1969.

for "1st October, 1969" substitute
"2nd March, 1970"

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chintamani Panigrahi.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sheo Narain has given place to him. Mr. Banerjee, you will get a chance. Why are you in a hurry ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the hon. Minister has come forward with an amendment to the circulation motion and, I hope, this will also be accepted.

This Bill is really most timely. I would just like to bring certain points for the consideration of the hon. Minister because he has expressed his eagerness after he has taken charge of Education and Youth Services to improve the conditions of youth and students in the country. I am really glad for his eagerness and awareness of the problem.

Sir, during the last few years and more so during the last few months in India, we find students unrest in most of the universities and colleges. It has been analysed by Dr. Rao himself many times and also by most of the eminent educationists in this country. The basic fact remains that there is lack of contact between the teachers and the students in almost all the educational institutions and universities today. I can cite one instance that occurred recently in Orissa. There is one high school in a place called Bolgarh. Because there was some misunderstanding between school teachers and the students, the school hostel was burnt. More than 40 to 50 students have been arrested and many of them have been turned out also so that they cannot come over to the school again. If there had been an understanding reached between school teachers and the students, I think, such a situation could not have arisen where the police would go to such an extent as to intern the students. And it is very bad, of course. Therefore, the basic fact to be taken is how to develop contact between teachers and students. After analysing many of the grievances of the students—I was looking through the defferent reports of the universities and even the latest report about the Allahabad University in which an American Professor has made a study of the subject—you will find that many of the grievances of the students are almost genuine and they have not been looked into properly or they are not redressed. Therefore, the first task should be to see that students are associated and they participate in the policy-making bodies of the universities and the institutions and, naturally, that would develop a sense belonging amongst them. I have found that there

are even certain demands of the students like that of providing for a letterbox and even there the university authorities or the college authorities would say, "No. This cannot be done". Therefore, the students have to go on strike to get a letter-box. This is how the university authorities or the college authorities add to the students unrest in the country. A sense of understanding, a sense of appreciation of the difficulties of students like a father is most absent in the educational institutions in the country today.

17 hrs.

[SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD *in the Chair*]

If you make an analysis of what the students talk, you will find this. Some studies have been made in American universities and in western countries and also in Britain and Germany, with regard to the causes why there is frustration among the students today. It has been found that, in a day if the students talk for 100 times, at least for 55 times they talk about sex and love, about 20 to 30 times about unemployment and about 13 to 14 times about cinema stars and others. Therefore, a purpose should be given. Recently I had been to one of the colleges; it was a women's college. At a particular point of time, at about 5.30 P.M. or so, when the women's college closed, I found a lot of young men standing there outside waiting for hours together to have a look at the girls. I told a young man, 'if you want to see a girl, why don't you go straight and see her and go away? You have been standing for hours together to see a girl; why don't you go straight, see her, even speak to her and go away?'. In universities and in all educational institutions in the country, there is practically no purpose today. When I asked many students, 'Why don't you read?', they said that there was nothing to read. Really if you see the syllabus, if you see the books, there is nothing to read because it is completely different from what is happening in the country, outside the university campus. Therefore, the Education Ministry has a great responsibility. Today the students find that their future is bleak. If you ask any student, during convocation, as to what they demand, they say that they do not want to hear the convocation address or speech and what they

want is employment. This is the grievance of the students and youths of this country. The Education Ministry has a great and stupendous task. I know, immediately after he took over charge of the Education Ministry, the hon. Minister has been going round meeting the students; he has been addressing students' seminars and trying to understand the problems. Even when he was in the Planning Commission, he thought of setting up a commission or a council, a kind of a welfare body—a Central Youth Welfare Body—which can look into the problems of the new generation of our country.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may conclude. The time allotted was 1 hour 30 minutes, but we have already taken more than two hours...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The time should be extended by an hour or so...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Business Advisory Committee has decided about the time.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आज एक ही बिल आ सकता है। मुल्ला साहब के बिल को आज बचा लिया जाये। बाकी समय छात्रों के बारे में बहस चले।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may conclude.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : I am just concluding.

Therefore, there should be more and more participation of the students in the universities and the policy-making bodies of the educational institutions. The students must have a promise with regard to their employment after they leave colleges and universities. When this demand for participation is manifesting itself at all levels, it is so good that Mr. Limaye has brought forward this motion and it is so kind of the hon. Minister that he has accepted the spirit of the Bill and he has also moved an amendment.

In the developing countries today, youth and national development are connected. We cannot have a national development programme without having a programme for the welfare of the youth.

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

I, therefore, venture to suggest to the hon. Minister that we should allow participation of the students in the policy making bodies of the educational institutions. We have also to find out some works programmes for students any youths. The two months summer vacation will be coming. In other countries you will find hundreds and thousands of students go and participate in constructive programmes so that it provides them an outing. It provides them a channel for channelising their energy in constructive affairs. Therefore, the hon Minister would take into consideration all these things and when he is trying to evolve a new policy for this country, I hope some of these measures will be taken into consideration.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : At the outset, I wish to complement Shri Madhu Limaye who has rendered a service by drawing the attention of the House to the larger needs for constructive participation between students and the educational authorities. So far as the spirit of the Bill is concerned, I am in agreement and I hope that by this process some constructive co-ordination will be possible between the students and the educational authorities so that the students can be canalised more towards education, towards constructive approach and not towards various political matters as they are indulging at the moment. While appreciating the spirit, I cannot help saying that in respect of some of the matters, the mover of Bill has gone wrong.

There are certain clauses in the Bill over which I would like to comment briefly. First is clause 3 of the Bill which provides for (1) compulsory formation of students' in each University. (2) It provides for automatic enrolment of every student as a member of the Union unless he notifies to the contrary. Now this provision for statutory formation of a students' union has not met with great success elsewhere. It gives a handle to various political parties to convert these unions into a chess board of politics. Attempt will be made by parties to impose their authority, to grab the power for political purposes. This is a great danger. When Mussolini made the Unions as statutory, it did not meet with success. Therefore, I believe formation of a Students' union should be voluntary and should not be made statutory,

If it is made made statutory in my opinion, we will be running the risk of converting it into a political chess-board.

The other clause over which I propose to comment briefly is clause (6). Here a provision has been made that in various courts, academic councils and others bodies of the University the students will have compulsory participation. Students will have compulsory representation. In effect it will mean that in the matter of selection of curricula, in the matter of selection of syllabus and even in the matter of appointment of teachers, etc., the students will sit along with University authorities and will have their voice. This again is a type of demand over which most of the European countries at the moment are agitated. Even there the public opinion is not clear about it. It is not well-understood as to how far the student who himself has got to be educated and who possibly lacks that amount of maturity which is needed for the selection of teachers or selection of curricula will be proper person to participate. I think this particular clause also needs greater consideration and a little deeper consideration before it is accepted.

The third clause to which I propose to refer is clause (7). Here by clause (7) subscription payable by the student has been made compulsory to be deducted at the time of payment of tuition fees.

This can be read with Clause 3 which makes it compulsory for every student to become a Member, unless he informs to the contrary. This is an apparatus which will mean that these student organisations will ultimately be controlling huge wealth. Here I would say that simply by virtue of the fact that they would be controlling this wealth, there will be an attempt by certain other individuals and non-educational organisations or political parties to have their control over this organisation. That would be the danger by which the purpose for which we are thinking of seeking the condition of the students will be defeated.

In India there is large and large involvement of students in undesirable political activities. I was recently told, in respect of one particular university, one of the candidates spent as much as Rs. 20,000 for an election to the Union.

I was also told that there is a proposal in some of the unions that some of the office bearers should be provided with a permanent conveyance to work for the Union. We have to take care of these things. It is anybody's guess from where these finances are being arranged. But of course, it is quite clear that they are not being arranged by that section which wants to promote education. The spirit of the Bill and the spirit of any such coordination should be to promote the cause of education to bring about better coordination between the students and educational authorities and not to promote the causes of rift or a chessboard of politics.

This Bill is intended for circulation and I feel that by the time public opinion is obtained and this comes back after circulation, there would be so many changes for the better. I am hopeful that the hon'ble Mover himself will further examine it and make necessary changes that may be desirable in the context of the situation.

Therefore, I feel, the idea of sending this Bill for circulation is a good one. I am happy that the amendment by Dr. Rao to extend the period has been accepted by the Mover. I hope, by the time it comes back, this will be a Bill in a better form, which will be presented to Parliament, which will serve a good cause. Thank you.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : This Bill seeks to embody the provision for compulsory membership of student's union. While I am aware of the dangers to which Shri Patodia referred to that the Union may run amuck and students may do wrong things, at the same time, I may say, democracy itself may be wrongly understood by the students themselves and they may indulge in what is called democratic corruption. With all that I would feel that compulsory membership of the union is by and large a better thing and students do develop some responsibility if they are held under some sort of check. In Assam we have compulsory membership in all college unions. We have this without any serious ill-effects. Whenever they are elected they have to give 'Tea'. They have to get some money somehow. They have to raise the money back by various means. For example they may get commissions and all that on what

is being purchased by Union. In that way it has become a nationalised virtue now. I think in that way we have certainly to look into the matter very deeply. But the basic content of this Bill is association of the students in the management of universities and on this I think we should take the risk of associating them in the management of universities, not because students are better managers; they are possibly not and because of that they may be creating a lot of difficulties even for the management. They will themselves become highly political elements. If we have a good system of education, a responsive system of education which seeks to guide students and instils in them nation-building character, then it is a different matter. But in all these matters, reality is much different from what there is actually or from what we except it to be. When something goes seriously wrong as in our educational control, certainly there should be checks and balances. Here, if we associate students in the management, first of all they will learn certain sense of responsibility because they are placed in responsible positions. They also come to know of the various difficulties of plans, budgets etc. They know how much money they are going to get and therefore they do develop a certain sense of responsibility and a certain awareness of the difficulties that face the Government. In that position most of the students feel compelled to act and tell others: You have to do with a common room, because grants are so much and these are the things to be done. Thus they will learn how to be responsible. Let us give them the due. They may possibly be better than others and it may serve as catharsis and remove the great evils of educational system. One of the evils is the seniority complex among some students. This has eaten into the vitals of the educational system, whether it is an academy, institution or a college. The senior people stifle the initiative of others. In other words, the general temperament of Indian society does operate in academic institutions also. What I feel is that the unnecessary control of academic life can be done away with when we put some vital elements in it. Possibly they will not be that respectful. Even then they will certainly say that there are certain urgent matters that have to be dealt with and settled. In this way the

bureaucratic responsibility may be replaced by a sort of better understanding of the problems of students and then they may be able to put out a fire before it starts spreading and becomes a conflagration. In academic institutions that does happen. Sometimes a small incident or a small neglect continued for years and years leads to an outburst at some point of time. It will be much better if this outburst can be prevented and that can be done only if the representative of the students is taken into the management of the institution or the university. He may be able to point out : There is some problem and it could be dealt with in this manner. That may be of some help to the management. Therefore, I think it is good that the Bill goes to a Select Committee for circulation because the matter needs that greatest national attention. We have certainly not been very successful in solving this problem of students unrest and indiscipline. This is not confined to India only. It has been there in Pakistan. It is a world-wide phenomenon. In Pakistan that reached such a stage where they could have overwhelmed the political system of the country and many people say that it is good for the country. Whatever it is, it is a question of finding out whether we can try this experiment of associating them in the management. Today there is educational expansion and youngsters belonging to all classes of societies have come today in the national institutions.

Now, unless we come to terms with them, unless we try to understand their demands, we will be overtaken by events. We will be doing things without our knowing it, without this Parliament knowing it, without the heads, the Vice-Chancellors, knowing it. We will be stifling initiative at every level ; authoritarianism may reign and stagnancy may occur at all levels, and does occur in educational institutions. That may precipitate a situation, an unnecessary unrest, throughout the country that may not be for good of all of us.

So it is necessary that we give the utmost attention to these things and seek some ways by which we can associate our student community in the formation of policies, have better understanding of their problems and forestall something

that other countries have suffered in terms of waste, loss and devastation.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति जी, विद्यार्थियों में जो असंतोष और अनुशासनहीनता है, यह समस्या केवल हमारे देश की नहीं, कोई एक शहर की नहीं, कोई एक यूनिवर्सिटी की नहीं, सारे संसार में यह समस्या है। देश के बड़े-बड़े विद्वान भी ऐसा समझते हैं।

सभापतिजी इसके कई कारण हैं। केवल एक कारण यह समझना कि अगर विद्यार्थी और शिक्षक नजदीक आएँ तो यह समस्या दूर हो जाएगी, ठीक नहीं है। इसके क्या कारण हैं, यह एक बहुत काम्प्लिकेटेड सवाल है। एक सवाल यह भी इसमें हो सकता है कि क्योंकि आज विद्यार्थियों का और शिक्षकों का और यूनिवर्सिटी के प्रबन्धकों का आपस में तालमेल नहीं है, इसलिए भी कई समस्याएँ उठती हैं, यह बात सही है। इसके अलावा भी बहुत सारी समस्याएँ हैं, राजनीतिक समस्याएँ हैं, आर्थिक समस्या के कारण से भी यह असंतोष है। बहुत सारे ऐसे कारण हैं जिन सारों का मिल कर यह परिणाम होता है कि असंतोष और अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ती जाती है।

सभापतिजी, जो विधेयक मेरे मित्र श्री मधु लिमये ने रखा है, इसकी भावनाओं का तो हरेक व्यक्ति समर्थन करेगा। मैं भी इसका समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि इसमें यह प्रयत्न किया गया है कि जो असंतोष है, अनुशासनहीनता है, इसको दूर करने का एक रास्ता सुझाया है कि हम बैठें, प्रबंधक बैठें, शिक्षक और विद्यार्थियों के नुमायन्दे बैठें और बैठकर कोई हल निकालें। लेकिन जैसा कि अभी पटोदिया जी ने कहा, विचार बहुत शुद्ध हैं, लेकिन मैं यह जरूर मानता हूँ, मुझे इस बात में शुबाह जरूर है कि इससे कुछ काम्प्लिकेशन्स भी पैदा हो सकते हैं खास तौर से एक जो कम्लेशन है हरेक कालेज

में यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने का तो उसके लिए बाई-ला बनाना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से जो विद्यार्थियों के नुमायन्दे हैं वे यूनिवर्सिटी कोर्ट में भी जाएंगे और उसके एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में उनकी आवाज होगी। यह सब कुछ जो है, आज जिस तरह का हमारे देश का ढांचा है, उस सब में मुझे भी यह लगता है कि इसमें काम्पलीकेन्स हो सकते हैं और खतरनाक काम्पलीकेन्स भी हो सकते हैं, जो लाभ देने की बजाए नुकसान भी दे सकते हैं।

सभापतिजी, मुझे दिल्ली का अनुभव है। दिल्ली के अन्दर विद्यार्थियों की कई सोसाइटीज हैं, एक्स-स्टूडेन्ट्स यूनिवर्सिटी भी है मैं जानता हूँ। मैं बहुत बड़ा एजुकेशनलिस्ट बनने का क्लेम नहीं करता, लेकिन दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी के विषय में मैं कुछ जानता हूँ। यहाँ पर यूनिवर्सिटी की यूनिवर्सिटी की चैयरमेनशिप और सेक्रेट्रीशिप के लिए एक-एक कैंडीडेट दस-दस, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह हजार रुपये खर्च करता है। वहाँ फिजिकल वायलेन्स होती है। पुलिस उसमें इंटरफियर करती है। यूनिवर्सिटी यूनिवर्सिटी के दफ्तर को आग लगा दी जाती है दोनों ग्रुप्स की राइव्लरी की वजह से यह हो रहा है और अगर हरेक कालेज में यह हुआ तो जो वातावरण हमारे देश में है, जो पालीटिकल पार्टिज में वातावरण है, जो इस सदन में, एसेम्बली में वातावरण है, आप समझते हैं कि क्या उसका असर उन इलेक्शन्स पर नहीं होगा? जरूर होगा। तो उसे भी हमें सेफगाई करना पड़ेगा। भावना अच्छी होने के बाद भी मेरे अपने विचार से कम्पलेशन की बजाए एक परिवार की तरह अगर हम बातचीत करें, जैसे एक परिवार में हम बैठें, शिक्षक भी बैठें विद्यार्थी भी बैठें, प्रबन्धक भी बैठें और इस तरह से एक कन्वेंशन बनाकर महीने में, 15 दिन में, दो महीने में, एक दूसरे की दिक्कतों को समझें, एक दूसरे की पिरस्थिति को समझें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह

ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, इसकी बजाये कि कम्पलेशन हो।

दूसरी चीज, सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिरी में इसका समाधान केवल यही नहीं हो सकता। इसके रूट काज में हमें जाना पड़ेगा, जड़ में क्या चीज है, इसको देखना पड़ेगा। इस सरकार ने हमारे देश में इस सम्बन्ध में, शिक्षा के बारे में, कई कमीशन बैठायें और बड़े-बड़े विद्वानों ने अपनी बहुत शानदार रिपोर्ट लिखी हैं। और मुझे दुख है, सभापति जी, वह रिपोर्टें, वह कमीशन की रिपोर्टें लिखी गईं और एक कमरे में रख दी गईं। उसके बाद उसको सूरज की रोशनी नहीं देखने को मिली।

आज हमारी शिक्षा की पद्धति वही है जिसको अंग्रेज छोड़ गया था। उसी पद्धति को अपना रहे हैं और परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि 20 साल के बाद अगर आप सर्वे कराएं और यूनिवर्सिटी में विद्यार्थियों से पूछिए कि आगे आप क्या बनना चाहते हैं, आपके जीवन का उद्देश्य क्या है, तो मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि 100 में से 90 विद्यार्थी नहीं बता सकेंगे कि उनके जीवन का उद्देश्य क्या है, वे क्या बनना चाहते हैं। एक एमलेस बाग्डस है, इसके आगे कुछ नहीं। इसी का यह परिणाम है कि असंतोष होता है, अनुशासनहीनता होती है। यह उसी का परिणाम है। हमारा उद्देश्य क्या है, इस शिक्षा से हम क्या निकालना चाहते हैं विद्यार्थियों को क्या बनाना चाहते हैं, जब तक यह देश तय नहीं करेगा और उसको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए यूनिवर्सिटी में कार्यवाही नहीं होगी, तब तक यह केवल पत्तों पर पानी देना होगा, जड़ में पानी देना नहीं होगा। उसका सही इलाज नहीं होगा। उसकी मरहम पट्टी हो सकती है लेकिन सही इलाज नहीं हो सकता है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : इलाज बताइए ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सभापतिजी, मेरी राय यह है कि सरकार अगर इसका कोई पमनिन्ट इलाज करना चाहती है तो यह निश्चित होना चाहिए कि हमारा उद्देश्य क्या हो ? वास्तव में यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में कहा जाता है कि कल का देश क्या बनेगा, यह देखना है तो यूनिवर्सिटी में जाकर देखिये। यूनिवर्सिटी का जो वातावरण होगा वह कल आनेवाले देश का वातावरण होगा। तो कल हम अपने देश को क्या बनाना चाहते हैं मैं चाहूंगा कि इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए। सीभाग्य की बात है कि हमारे जो शिक्षा मंत्री है उनका शिक्षा से बहुत गहरा सम्बन्ध है। (समय की घंटी)। मैं अभी खत्म करता हूँ। यह सब एक ड्रास्टिक कदम उठाए वगैर नहीं होमा। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे जबरदस्त कदम उठाएं। वे आजकी शिक्षा को एक मोड़ दें जो 20 साल से अंग्रेजी की पद्धति पर चलती आ रही है, जिससे कि सही माइनों में उनका जो उद्देश्य है, देश को जिस चीज की जरूरत है, उस प्रकार के विद्यार्थी हमें अपने यूनिवर्सिटी में बना सकें और तभी इसका लाभ होगा जब उसका सही इलाज हो। लेकिन फिर भी सभापतिजी, क्योंकि यह बिल सर्कुलेशन के लिए है और बहुत सारे विद्वानों के पार्टीशिपेसन और एसोसियेसन से काफी लाभ होगा, बहुत बड़ा सेक्सन है, बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में लोगों की राय आए। इसके खिलाफ भी और इसके हक में क्या देश समझता है, इसको जानने का हक होना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री ओंकारलाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विषय बड़ा गम्भीर है और भारतवर्ष की पूरी नई पीढ़ी से इसका सम्बन्ध है। प्रायः हम लोग जब देश में असंतोष की चर्चा करते हैं और विद्यार्थियों और छात्रों में जो असंतोष है उसकी चर्चा करते है तो यह

भूल जाते है कि विद्यार्थी और छात्र केवल आज छात्र नहीं है, वह एक ऐसी उम्र पर आ जाता है जबकि वह केवल छात्र नहीं रह जाता। वह देश की नई पीढ़ी और युवा पीढ़ी का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। मैं माननीय मित्र मधु लिमये के इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में, उनके इस विधेयक के बारे में दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि आज देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक अवस्था इस तरह से अस्तव्यस्त हो रही है कि लड़के जब विद्यालयों से परीक्षा पास करके निकलते है तो सड़कों पर घूमते है बेकारी का सर्टीफिकेट लेकर। वर्षों तक, महीनों तक उन्हें काम नहीं मिलता है और हमारा सामाजिक ढांचा इस इस प्रकार का बन गया है और ऐसी हमारी आर्थिक अवस्था हो गयी है। बहुत समय बाद वह असंतोष प्रक्रिया के रूप में विश्वविद्यालयों और कालजों में दिखाई पड़ता है।

यह भी सही है कि जो ऐल्डरमैन हैं, बड़े बड़े राजनीतिज्ञ हैं उन्होंने इन पिछले 20 सालों में जिस राजनीति का देश में परिचय दिया है उसका रिफ्लैक्शन हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में पड़ रहा है। जिस प्रकार से हमारे देश में कई प्रकार की पाटियां चल रही हैं उसी तरीके से विश्वविद्यालयों में भी हो रहा है। लेकिन मैं श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त के उस विचार से सहमत नहीं हूँ जिसको कि लेकर वह शिकायत कर रहे हैं और जिस बात से उन्हें असन्तोष है। दरअसल असन्तोष का वह सही निदान ढूँढने में अपने आप को असमर्थ पा रहे हैं। आज इस बात की बड़ी जरूरत है कि हम भारत की इस नई और युवा पीढ़ी की अर्थात् छात्रों को विश्वास में लें और एक भारत के भविष्य के प्रति आशावादिता और निष्ठा की भावना से प्रेरित हो कर हम उनका आवाहन करें और मुझे विश्वास है कि अगर ऐसा किया गया तो भारत

का भविष्य उज्ज्वल है और हम उन का सहयोग लेकर एक नये भारत का निर्माण कर सकते हैं ।

मैं सहमत हूँ कि जो हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में नई पीढ़ी आ रही है उसे हम केवल मात्र क्षात्र ही न समझें, वह देश के जिम्मेदार नौजवान हैं जिन्हें कि अगर सही तरीके से सलाह दी जाय तो वह देश के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी पूरी योग्यता के साथ निबाहेंगे । आज हमारे उन छात्रों में असन्तोष है । उसके कई कारण हैं । हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों में जो आजकल हमारे शिक्षक हैं, प्राध्यापक हैं या वाइस चांसलर्स हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हें भी अभी अपनी धिकांग को बदलना पड़ेगा । उन्हें अपने सोचने का तरीका बदलना पड़ेगा । आज जो नई समस्याएं, नई आकांक्षाएं हैं उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए विश्वविद्यालयों के अकारियों को अपने पुराने सोचने के तरीके में तबदीली लानी पड़ेगी । कई वाइस चांसलर्स और पुराने प्राध्यापकों का दृष्टिकोण बहुत उदार नहीं है जैसा कि आज के समय के अनुसार होना चाहिए । वह उदार नहीं बल्कि अनुदार है । मैं दो, तीन विश्व-विद्यालयों की समस्याओं से परिचित हूँ । हमें इस सम्बन्ध में इस दृष्टि से भी विचार करना कि केवल यह पार्टिसिपेशन का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि पूरे सामाजिक ढांचे में नई पीढ़ी को हम किस तरीके से एक ऐसे रास्ते पर ले जायं जिससे वह आगे चल कर देश, समाज और हमारे लिए उपयोगी अंग बन सकें । इस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूँ किह में इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करना चाहिए । मुझे इस बात का विश्वास है कि इस को लेकर देश में जो चर्चा होगी उसमें शिक्षा शास्त्रियों, अध्यापकों या शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काम करने वालों की राय होगी, आपस में इसको लेकर उपयोगी विचारमंथन होगा और एक उपयोगी और स्वस्थ चिंतन सामने आयेगा ।

हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री स्वयं उप-कुलपति रहे हैं और शिक्षा के अन्दर इनकी बड़ी सेवाएं रही हैं । इस दिल्ली विश्व-विद्यालय को इन्होंने सन्हाला है । यह ठीक है कि प्रायः सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में छात्र लोग एक राजनीतियों की सेना सी बनते जा रहे हैं, छात्र लोग राजनीति में बहुत अधिक हिस्सा लेते हैं और यह यूनिवर्स आदि के बनाने में काफ़ी पैसा खर्च करते हैं । लेकिन हम यह क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि हम लोग जो यहां पार्लियामेंट में बैठ कर जिस तरह से काम करते हैं और जिस तरह का प्रजातंत्र चला रहे हैं उस का सीधा असर हमारे छात्रों पर पड़ रहा है ?

जब राष्ट्रपिता जीवित थे, जब राष्ट्र-पिता बापू ने देश का नेतृत्व किया था तो उनके आवाहन पर देश के हर कोने से विद्यार्थियों ने उनके आजादी के आन्दोलन में जबरदस्त भाग लिया था देश के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में उन्होंने अपना पूरा पार्टिसिपेशन किया था । लेकिन आज के छात्रों को मालूम है कि जब वह सर्टिफिकेट्स लेकर बाहर निकलेंगे तो उन्हें इधर, उधर दौड़ना पड़ेगा । आज हमारे देश में हजारों की तादाद में इंजीनियर्स और स्नातक बेकार हैं और जहां हमें इसकी चिन्ता है वहां उन्हें भी देश के बारे में सोचने का हक है । यह मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि छात्रों का प्राध्यापकों की नियुक्ति में हाथ हो या चांसलर्स की नियुक्ति में उन का कोई हाथ हो लेकिन डे टु डे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में, दिन प्रतिदिन के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में अनुशासन के सम्बन्ध में और विश्वविद्यालयों की परिधि में जो छोटी मोटी समस्याएं आती हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर उन में हम यूनिवर्स के छात्रों के प्रतिनिधियों का पार्टिसिपेशन करायें, उनको अपने विश्वास में रखें तो मेरा पक्का विश्वास है कि विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्दर शान्ति स्थापित हो सकती है और एक अच्छे ढंग से

[श्री अीकार लाल बोहरा]

काम हो सकता है। विश्वविद्यालय को शिक्षा का जो पवित्र मंदिर होना चाहिए वह इससे सिद्ध हो सकता है। यह दुर्भाग्य का विषय है कि हमारे देश में आज शिक्षित नवयुवकों में एक बेकारी का वातावरण व्याप्त है और छात्रों में एक असन्तोष का भाव है। लेकिन इस के लिये हम छात्रों को बारबार कोसों, छात्रों की बारबार निन्दा करें और केवल छात्रों को आज की स्थिति के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहरायें तो यह उचित नहीं होगा। इसके लिए हमारे प्राध्यापक, उपकुलपति और हमारे बड़े नेता भी जिम्मेदार हैं। यदि हम इस बात को समझ जायें तो मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम लोग जोकि यहां संसद् में बैठ कर प्रजातंत्र चलाते हैं उन के सामने इस बारे में एक आदर्श उपस्थित करें तो वह निश्चित रूप से हम से प्रभावित होंगे और वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझ कर अनुशासन का पालन करते हुए देश के लिये उपयोगी नागरिक होने का काम करेंगे। जिस तरह से भारत के स्वातंत्र्य आन्दोलन में हमारे छात्रों ने सक्रिय भाग लिया और एक महत्वपूर्ण रोल अदा किया वैसे ही आज भी वह हमें निराश नहीं करेंगे और वह एक उपयोगी नागरिक बन कर हमें दिखलायेंगे व देश के नवनिर्माण का उत्थान में अपना प्रमुख योगदान देंगे। लेकिन जो हमारे पुराने लोग हैं, जो पुराने ढंग के विचारक हैं, जिनकी दृष्टि बहुत प्रगतिशील नहीं है, जो उदार नहीं हैं, वह बार बार उन लोगों के रास्ते में रोड़े अटकते हैं।

मैं सच कहता हूँ कि आज विद्यार्थियों में असन्तोष इस लिये भी है कि आज सिफारिश से विद्यार्थियों को एडमिशन मिल जाता है, विश्वविद्यालयों में भाई-भतीजावाद और भ्रष्टाचार चल रहा है। आज जो प्रोफेसर हैं, गुरु हैं, उनमें भी बहुत तरह की कमजोरियां

हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि बजाय इसके कि हम छात्रों को कोसों, छात्रों के प्रति हमारा रवैया उदार हो, छात्रों को इस बात का विश्वास हो कि जो काम किया जा रहा है उस में उस को विश्वास में लिया जा रहा है, तो आने वाले भारत में यह विश्वविद्यालय अच्छे ढंग के निर्माता हो सकेंगे।

जैसा मैं ने कहा, मैं विधेयक के उस भाग से सहमत हूँ जिस में विद्यार्थियों को दैनिक बातों में विश्वास में लेने की बात कही गई है। मेरा अभिप्राय यह नहीं है कि नियुक्तियों में उनकी राय ली जाये, लेकिन जो छोटी मोटी नियुक्तियां होती हैं, होटल की बात है, अकॉमोडेशन की बात है, उन में उन को विश्वास में लिया जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ विद्यार्थी आगे चल कर अच्छे ढंग के नागरिक सिद्ध हो सकते हैं, जैसे कि देश आशा करता है। हम विश्वविद्यालयों को देश के निर्माण में भागीदार बनायेंगे और विद्यार्थियों में भी अनुशासन आयेगा और वह समझेंगे कि हम ने उन को विश्वास में लिया है।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं अपने परम मित्र श्री मधु लिमये को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने ऐसे समय में इस विधेयक को देश के सामने प्रस्तुत किया जब देश के सामने यह सवाल खड़ा हो गया है कि अगर विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासनहीनता आई है तो उसके कारण क्या हैं।

आज हमें खुशी इस बात की है कि हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री डा० राव हैं जिनका परिचय केवल यह नहीं है कि देश के एक मंत्री हैं, बल्कि एक बड़े एकानमिस्ट और बड़े एजुकेशनिस्ट के हिसाब से भी सारा देश उन्हें जानता है। मुझे इस की भी खुशी है कि डा० त्रिगुण सेन यहां मौजूद हैं, जिन्होंने बनारस, हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी और दूसरे विश्वविद्यालयों में जाकर

कम से कम यहां पर शांति की स्थापना की। लेकिन हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि यहां पर शिक्षा मंत्री ज्यादा दिन नहीं रहते हैं। जब श्री चागला शिक्षा मंत्री हुए तब हम को खुशी हुई थी कि वह एक ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो शायद शिक्षा के बारे में कुछ सोचेंगे। लेकिन वह हट गये। उनके बाद डा० त्रिगुण सेन आये। तब भी हमारे अन्दर खुशी की लहर दौड़ गई कि कम से कम कोई एजुकेशनिस्ट आये हैं, लेकिन वह भी चले गए। अब डा० राव आये हैं। हमें उनके आने की खुशी हुई, लेकिन मुझे खतरा है कि कहीं हैट ट्रिक न हो जाए और वह भी चले जाएं। इस लिये मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा प्रधान मंत्री से कि कम से कम डा० राव शिक्षा मंत्री बने रहें।

आज जो लेजिस्लेशन सकुलेशन के लिए भेजने की बात हो रही है उसके बारे में बोलते हुए मेरे मित्र श्री पाटोदिया ने कहा कि उन्हें खतरा है कि कहीं इसके कारण अनडिजायरेबल पालिटिक्स न आ जाये। डिजायरेबिलिटी और अनडिजायरेबिलिटी यह दोनों रिलेटिव टर्म हैं। मेरे ख्याल में स्वतन्त्र पार्टी अनडिजायरेबल है लेकिन हमारे यहां प्रजातन्त्र है और उन को रहने का हक है, हम क्या कर सकते हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : सभापति महोदय भी स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के हैं।

श्री स०मो० बनर्जी : मैं सभापति महोदय के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। जब वह सभापति के आसन पर रहते हैं तब किसी भी पार्टी से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखते।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप सभापति महोदय पर आरोप लगा रहे हैं।

श्री स०मो० बनर्जी : उन्हें मालूम है कि हम उनको कितनी श्रद्धा की नजर से देखते

हैं। इस लिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अभी श्री पाटोदिया ने कहा कि उन को खतरा है कि कहीं विद्यार्थियों में अनडिजायरेबल पालिटिक्स न आ जाये। हम देश के बच्चों को राजनीति में नहीं लाना चाहते यह एक नया नारा सारे देश में शुरू हुआ है, जो कि मैं समझता हूँ कि एक जहरीला नारा है। यह समझ लिया जाये कि हमारे बच्चे जो हैं वह कौन हैं ? क्या वह हमारे देश के भविष्य नहीं हैं क्या उन बच्चों में कोई देश का राष्ट्रपति बनने वाला नहीं है ? देश का प्रधान मंत्री बनने वाला नहीं है ? भगत सिंह और चन्द्र-शेखर आजाद दूसरा लीडर बनने वाला नहीं है ? अगर उनमें राजनीति की भावनाएँ नहीं होंगी, अगर उनको राजनीति से अलग रखा जायेगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह अच्छे शिक्षक हो सकते हैं, अच्छे एकानमिस्ट बन सकते हैं, लेकिन जिस चीज की देश को जरूरत है, देश के निर्माण के लिए जिस चीज की जरूरत होगी, यानी यह सोचने की कि देश समाजवाद की ओर जाय या पूंजीवाद की ओर जाये, यह राजनीतिक भाव उनमें नहीं आयेगे और मुझ को खतरा है कि यह देश ऐसे लोगों के पास चला जायेगा जिनमें राजनीतिक जागृति नहीं रहेगी। चीनी आक्रमण जब हुआ तब स्वर्गीय पंडित नेहरू ने आह्वाहन किया था सारे देश की जनता को कि वह आगे आए और दुश्मन का मुकाबला करे। तब क्या छोटे छोटे बच्चों ने कुर्बानी देने का वादा नहीं किया था ? 18-19 साल के नौजवान कालेज छोड़ कर क्या लाल-किले के सामने जा कर भरती होने के लिए तैयार नहीं हो गए थे और क्या अपने प्राण देश की खातिर न्यौछावर करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हो गए थे। अगर हो गए थे तो यह बड़ी गलत बात है कि उनको राजनीति से अलग रखा जाए।

आज अनुशासनहीनता की बात की जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका मुख्य कारण यह

[श्री स. मो. बनर्जी]

कि उनका भविष्य अंधकारमय है। रुड़की इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में जो कुछ हुआ वह आप के सामने है, बनारस इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में जो कुछ हुआ वह आपके सामने है। प्रधानमंत्री जी रुड़की विश्वविद्यालय में भाषण देने के लिए गई थीं। तब नौजवानों ने कहा था कि हम उनका भाषण सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं, हमें डिप्लोमा नहीं चाहिए, हमें नौकरी चाहिए। हमारे नौजवान जो बी० ए० पास करके निकलते हैं, एम० ए० पास करके निकलते हैं, एम० एस० सी० पास करके निकलते हैं, इंजीनियर बन कर निकलते हैं उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। अजीब सा तरीका बन गया है। बी० ए० पास करके कोई नौकरी के लिए एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के दफ्तर में जाता है तो उसको कहा जाता है कि अगर आप बी एस सी होते तो आपको नौकरी मिल सकती थी। अगर बी० एस० सी० जाता है तो उसको कहा जाता है अगर आप बी० काम० होते तो आपको नौकरी मिल सकती थी। अगर कोई मैकेनिकल या इलैक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियर जाता है तो उसको कहा जाता है कि अगर आपने इलैक्ट्रानिक्स में इंजीनियरिंग की होती आपको नौकरी मिल सकती थी। यह हालत हमारे देश की हो गई है। अगर यही हालत इसी तरह से बनी रही तो यूनिवर्सिटीज में आप किस तरह से अनुशासन कायम रख सकेंगे। जब लड़का देखता है कि बी० ए० और एम० ए० पास करने के बाद भी उसका भविष्य अंधकारमय है तो उसके अन्दर आप अनुशासन की भावना पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब फेल होने का खतरा उसके सामने होता है और उसको चारों ओर अंधेरा नजर आता है तो वह मास्टर को छुरा दिखाकर भी पास होने की कोशिश करता है। यह गलत बात है, मैं इसको मानता हूँ। लेकिन वह वैसा भी करता है। जब वह अपने घर की गिरती हुई हालत को देखता है, माँ की तन्दुरुस्ती को देखता है,

पिता की तन्दुरुस्ती को देखता है, अठारह साल की बहन को देखता है जिसके हाथ रुपये न होने की वजह से पीले नहीं हुए हैं, तो उसके दिल पर क्या गुजरती होगी, इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं। वह यही तब चाहता है कि किसी तरह से मैं काम में लग जाऊँ और किसी की खुशामद करूँ।

कम्प्यूटीशन की भावना इस देश के नव-युवकों में से चली गई है। उनके दिमाग में वह बात नहीं आती है कि मैं फस्ट आऊँ या सैकंड आऊँ। वह समझने लग गया है कि अगर मैं फस्ट ग्रा भी जाऊँगा तो भी मुझे नौकरी नहीं मिलेगी जब तक मेरा चाचा एम० पी० न० हो या मेरा मामा मिनिस्टर न हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसमें आप भी हैं।

श्री स. मो. बनर्जी : मेरा एक ही लड़का है। अभी तक तो वह स्कालरशिप होल्डर है। जब नहीं रहेगा तो वह भी आप लोगों की खुशामद कर लेगा। आप इतने चाचा लोग बैठे तो हुए हैं।

अगर उनकी यूनिमेंज बने, अगर स्टुडेंट्स एसोसिएशन बने तो उनमें अनुशासन की भावना पैदा होगी, अनुशासनहीनता को मिटाने में वे हमारी मदद करेंगी। श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ने कहा है कि इसमें खतरा भी है। खतरा हो सकता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये यूनिमेंज क्या विदेशों में नहीं हैं? स्टुडेंट्स यूनिमेंज या स्टुडेंट्स एसोसिएशन वहाँ पर लजिमी हैं। लैजिस्लेशन आप न लायें लेकिन उसके बगैर भी ये बन सकती हैं। विलायत में क्या होता है? वहाँ पर अगर किसी को नौकरी की जरूरत होती है तो उसको यूनिमेंज के माध्यम से ही नौकरी मिल सकती है। वह जब भेजेगी तब ही उसको नौकरी मिल सकती है। वहाँ पर क्राप्टम यूनिमेंज हैं, ट्रेड यूनिमेंज हैं। उनके माध्यम से ही वहाँ लोगों की नौकरियाँ मिल सकती हैं। इस बास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि लाजिमी

तौर पर उनको यूनियन बनाने का हक दिया जाये।

मैं एक मिसाल देता हूँ। यह कहा जाता है कि चुनाव होंगे तो मार पीट होगी, हजारों रुपया खर्च होगा। अगर ऐसी हालत होगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसकी शिक्षा भी तो हम लोगों ने ही दी है। अपनी इस जिम्मेदारी से हम किसी भी तरह से हट नहीं सकते हैं। यदि राजनीति से उनको घृणा पैदा होने लग गई है या देश में घृणा फैलाने लग गई है तो उसकी जिम्मेदारी भी हम पर है। एम. पी. जे. के बारे में लोग एक कविता करते हैं, जो मैं आपको सुना देना चाहता हूँ। वे कहते हैं, पांच सौ रुपया माहवार और 31 रुपये रोज, हाँ, ना की नौकरी, राज भवन में भोज, बोलो बच्चो क्या, "संसद सदस्य"। इस तरह की बातें वे हम लोगों को कहते हैं। इस तरह की बातें लोगों के दिमागों में क्यों आती हैं? हम को आदर्श बनना है। अपने बच्चों के साथ-साथ दूसरे बच्चों को भी हम आदर्श बन कर दिखायें। उसके लिये यूनियन माइन्डेड हों, संगठित हों, संगठित होकर ही कोई संस्था बनाई जा सकती है। इस देश को अगर संगठित करना है, इस में से प्रान्तीयता, साम्प्रदायिकता के झगड़ों की दूर करना है तो यह काम यूनियन से हो सकता है।

सभापति जी, मैं जब यूनियन का सदस्य नहीं था, यह बात मैं आज से 20-25 साल पहले की कह रहा हूँ, तब यह ख्याल आ जाता था कि एक मुसलमान के घड़े से पानी पीऊँ या नहीं पीऊँ। लेकिन जब से यूनियन के जाल में आया, तब से यह सब चीज भूल गया, हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ईसाई, सब एक साथ बैठकर काम करते हैं, नारे लगाते हैं, बात-चीत करते हैं। उसी तरह से मैं समझता हूँ कि विद्यार्थी जीवन में एसोशियेशन के साथ बैठ कर निश्चित ढंग से अपनी यूनियन को चलायेंगे, उनके आपस में बैठने से भाईचारा पैदा होगा, मास्टर और विद्यार्थियों में दोस्ती पैदा होगी। डा० राव को

मैं जानता हूँ, उन के जितने प्रगतिशील ख्याल हैं, वह जरूर कुछ न कुछ उन्नति करेंगे, लेकिन इस सरकार से लोगों को खतरा हो गया है, कहते हैं जो लंका में जाता है, वह रावण का हो जाता है। यह खतरा जरूर पैदा हो गया है, लेकिन मैं आशा करता हूँ कि वह इस काजल की कोठरी में जरूर गये हैं। लेकिन उन पर दाग नहीं लगेगा। हम इस मामले में उनका पूरा समर्थन करेंगे, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सर्कलेशन के बाद इस को जरूर एडोप्ट करेंगे, इसमें न कांग्रेस पार्टी को कोई खतरा है और न गुप्ता जी की पार्टी को कोई खतरा है, यह खतरा दिल में नही आना चाहिये।

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर (अलवर) : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल जो श्री मधु लिमये को तरफ से आया है, वास्तव में ऐसी यूनियन सब जगहों पर हैं, उन्होंने इस में केवल विश्व-विद्यालय को जोड़ दिया है। मेरे ख्याल से जितने पालियामेन्ट के मेम्बर यहां बैठे हैं, उन सब को किसी न किसी यूनियन का उद्घाटन करने का मौका मिला होगा। कौन से ऐसे हाई स्कूल या मिडिल स्कूल हैं, इंटरमीडियेट कालिज या डिग्री कालिज हैं, जहां यूनियन नहीं हैं?.....

श्री मधु लिमये : बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय में नहीं हैं।

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : वहां पर पालियामेन्ट भी है, असेम्बली भी है, लीडर-ऑफ-दी-अपोजीशन भी हैं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी हैं, कैबिनेट भी है। हर हाई स्कूल में यूनियन बनी हुई है, यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। विश्वविद्यालयों में इतनी बड़ी यूनियन बन गई हैं कि अभी हाल में कलकत्ता में वाइस-चांसलर का घेराव हुआ, पिछले साल दिल्ली में घेराव हुआ था। इस लिये इस बात की जरूर आवश्यकता भाजूम पड़ती है कि उन

[श्री मोला नाथ मास्टर]

को बाकायदा कानूनी ढंग से बनाया जाय ताकि पार्लियामेंट में बैठ कर जिस तरीके से हम लोग मिस विहेव करते हैं, वह गलती वह लोग न करें। यहां पर हम हल्ला मचाते हैं, वे लोग यहां देखने के लिये आते हैं, तो ऊसी तरह से वहां भी हल्ला मचाते हैं।

मुझे किसी ने कहा कि इस में फायदा जरूर है, लेकिन जिस तरह से नेपाल में हुआ— वहां यूनिशन का चुनाव हुआ, उस में प्रेजिडेंट और प्राइम मिनिस्टर बन गये माओ समर्थक और बाकी की जो कैबिनेट थी, वह हिन्दुस्तान समर्थक थी, इस तरह की स्थिति न पैदा हो। अगर इस तरह की यूनिशन सही तरीके से जिम्मेदारी से काम करें तो वे दुनिया की राजनीति पर और अपने देश की राजनीति पर भी असर डाल सकती हैं—इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता। इस में गो-बैक होने का प्रश्न नहीं है। हाई-स्कूलों, मिडिल स्कूलों तक यह चीज पहुंच गई है, उन की यूनिशन के चुनाव होते हैं, और कभी-कभी तो सारी सड़कें रंग दी जाती हैं कि फलाने को वोट दो, पूरे कागजात के साथ प्रचार होता है, इस लिये उन को ट्रेनिंग खूब मिल रही है और हमारे यहां से जो हल्ला देख कर वह जाते हैं, उस से उन को ज्यादा ट्रेनिंग मिली है, बल्कि एक तरह से मजाक भी उड़ाया जाता है। हमारा एक वनस्थली विद्यालय है, वहां पर भी मौक-पार्लियामेंट होती है। उस में प्रेजिडेंट भी गये है, जबाहर लाल जी भी गये हैं, इन्दिरा जी भी गई है, उन्होंने देखा है कि वहां पार्लियामेंट का कितना मजाक रहता है। उसी प्रकार से कट मोशन आते हैं, बजट आता है, इस लिए यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। लेकिन बिल के द्वारा आप इस को कानूनी शकल देना चाहते हैं, प्रैक्टिस में यह सब चीज बराबर चल रही है, लेकिन वे इस को थोड़ा जिम्मेदारी से करें, खास तौर से जिन विषयों की वहां पर पड़ाई होती है या एकाउंट रखने के बारे में या

लाइब्रेरी की पुस्तकें खरीदने के बारे में, जितने भी जिम्मेदारी के काम हैं, उन सब में उन का हिस्सा होना चाहिये। आज समय की भी यही मांग है। इस लिये इस को कानूनी शकल दे दी जाय, इस में बुराई की कोई बात नहीं है। इसलिए लिमये जी ने जो कहा है कि इसको प्रचार के लिए भेजा जाये, उसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है। आज इस जमाने में जब कि हम देख रहे हैं, हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं, पाकिस्तान में भी जो भगड़ा हुआ वह भी स्टूडेंट्स ने ही किया था। मिस्र में जो क्रान्ति हुई थी वह भी लड़कों के दंगे के कारण ही हुई थी। हिन्दुस्तान में भी जो आजादी आई उसके लिए सन् 42 के बवोट इंडिया मूवमेन्ट में अगर विद्यार्थियों ने हिस्सा न लिया होता तो शायद आज हम यहां पर बैठे न होते। इसलिए उस पीढ़ी को जिम्मेदार नागरिक तो बनाना ही है ताकि हमारे बाद वे इस देश की बागडोर अच्छी तरह से सम्हाल सकें। कुछ दिन पूर्व यहां पर यह प्रस्ताव आया था कि वोट बनने के लिए अभी तक जो 21 साल की उम्र रखी गई है उसको घटाकर 18 साल कर दिया जाये। अब अगर वोटमं के लिए 18 साल की उम्र रखनी है तो 18 साल के बच्चे हाई स्कूल में भी होंगे और हायर सैकेन्ड्री स्कूलों में भी होंगे। इसलिए वहां भी यूनिशन की आवश्यकता होगी। ऐसा अमेन्डमेन्ट भी श्री मधु लिमये जी की तरफ से आये कि हाई स्कूल और मिडिल स्कूलों में भी यूनिशन बनें। जब हम 18 साल में ही राइट आफ वोट देना चाहते हैं तो फिर अच्छा रहेगा कि वहां पर उनकी ट्रेनिंग हो सके। अगर इस प्रकार से यूनिशन के द्वारा उनकी ट्रेनिंग होने लगे तो फिर वे लेनिस्लेचर्स और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स सही तरीके से बन सकते हैं। जब हमने डिमोक्रेटिक डिसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन किया तो नीचे पंचायतें बनीं, उनके प्रधान बने। उन पंचायत समितियों में लड़के भी जाते हैं। गांवों की तरफ से वे जायेंगे। उनको तमीज

से बात करना, प्रस्ताव रखना, बजट पास करना, ये सब बातें सीखनी चाहिए। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि इस ढंग का बिल बनायें, जिससे कि छात्र उचित रूप में प्रधान भी बनें, पंचायत समितियों में बैठें, जिला परिषदों में बैठें, असेम्बली में बैठें और पार्लियामेंट में भी बैठें—वे एक अच्छे नागरिक बन सकें। वैसे तो हर विद्यालय और स्कूल में इस बात का नकशा दिया है कि गवर्नमेन्ट नीचे से कैसे चलती है—ऊपर प्रेसीडेन्ट है, फिर पार्लियामेंट है, उसके नीचे असेम्बली हैं, चीफ मिनिस्टर और राज्यपाल वगैरह बैठे हुए हैं। सामान्य ज्ञान में बच्चों को ये सारी बातें सिखाई जाती हैं। यह कोई छिपी हुई बातें नहीं हैं, हर विद्यार्थी आज इन बातों को जानता है। मैं स्वयं एक टीचर हूँ, जागर्फी का इसलिए मैं सब जानता हूँ कि ये बातें विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाई जाती हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि आप इस प्रकार का इसमें कोई संशोधन लायें जिससे हाई स्कूल की लेवल पर भी सही रूप में यूनिवर्स का गठन हो सके तो अच्छा रहेगा। वैसे आपने इस बिल को जो पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिए भेजने की बात कही है, उसपर कोई एतराज नहीं है। उसके लिए आप इसको भेज दें। इस सिलसिले में मुझे अंग्रेजी की एक पोयम का स्टेंजा याद आ गया है जो कि इस प्रकार से है :

We never may know
What future will do
of the boys that we meet
for many a statesmen in the school
and President play in the street

यह बात सही है कि आज बहुत से स्टेट्समैन हमारे उन स्कूलों में हैं और प्रेसीडेन्ट भी हैं। कौन कब प्रेसीडेन्ट बनने वाला है या कौन डिप्लोमेट या स्टेट्समैन बनने वाला है, इसके बारे में किसी को कोई अन्दाजा नहीं रहता। इसलिए यह बीमारी न केवल विद्व-

विद्यालयों में है बल्कि स्कूलों में भी है। वहां पर भी हमारा ध्यान जाना जरूरी है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस प्रकार का अमेन्डमेन्ट लायें। आप इसको इक ऐक्ट की शकल देना चाहते हैं उसमें कोई बुराई नहीं है वैसे तो आज भी एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेन्ट के सकुलर्स के द्वारा यह सारा काम होता है और वाइस चांसलर्स के आर्डर्स से भी होता है। ऐक्ट के जरिए भी बात वही होगी। लेकिन स्टेट्समैन बनाना जरूरी है क्योंकि डिमोक्रेसी को चलाना है। पकिस्तान में मार्शल ला की वजह से लड़कों का दंगा बन्द हो गया लेकिन अगर डिमोक्रेसी होगी तो चुनाव होंगे, बच्चों की यूनिवर्स बनेंगी और उनके प्रदर्शन भी होंगे। और उन प्रदर्शनों से डरना भी नहीं है। वे प्रदर्शन इस प्रकार के हमें सही तरीके से अपनी राय प्रकट करने की क्षमता हो और सही तरीके से देश के भविष्य के बारे में फ़सला लेने की लियाकत बढ़े। ऐसी उनकी ट्रेनिंग हो, आचरण हो तो देश के लिये ही नहीं बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत के लिये भी अच्छा होगा। दुनिया की सब से बड़ी डेमोक्रेसी हमारे देश में है, सारा हिन्दुस्तान नीचे से ऊपर तक डेमोक्रेसी से भर गया है। पंचायत भी है, तहसील भी बन गयी और राज्य भी बन गया। ऐसी बड़ी डेमोक्रेसी दुनिया में कहीं नहीं है। अब उस के सभी नागरिकों को ट्रेनिंग देनी है तो यह विधेयक जरूर राय जानने के लिये प्रकाशित होना चाहिये।

17.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, originally, the time allotted was 1 hour and 30 minutes. On the last occasion, we had actually exhausted 2 hours and 10 minutes. Today, we have already taken more than an hour. We will have to fix some time limit.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : One hour more.

[श्री मधु लिमये]

20 मिनट तो मंत्री महोदय लेने वाले हैं। मैं 20 मिनट तक नहीं बोलूंगा। मैं तो कम ही बोलता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is for circulation. How much time will you take?

श्री मधु लिमये: आप जानते हैं मैं 10 मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister also will take time. I will allow 5 minutes each. Even then, we will go upto 6-45 P.M. or so. You will have to curtail your time.

श्री मधु लिमये: तो मैंने तो कम कर लिया।

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the motion which Mr. Madhu Limaye has moved for circulation of the Bill although, quite frankly, I do not support the Bill consisted only of clause 6, perhaps, I would support the Bill also.

The students' cry in this country and elsewhere in the world is a cry for participation, a cry which is not being listened to. I do not support the Bill because, if there is going to be a change, it has to be a voluntary change. It has to come from those who are directly responsible for imparting of education, and not be imposed by legislation. Today, in our country, it is known that there is lack of direction, and also lack of clear objective, in our learning. At the same time, there is a void of communication between teacher and student. This usually intensive Government, has not even tried to find the points of proximity, leave alone trying to bridge them. When Dr. Triguna Sen was appointed the Education Minister, we were hoping that an educationist as Minister would bring to bear more awareness to the problems of education, and more attention to the

task of man-making in our educational institutions. After the reshuffle, with Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao as the Minister, we continue to have this hope. But I am afraid our optimism has been shattered in the past, and it will continue to be shattered in the future.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Don't be pessimistic.

18 hrs.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: There is a reason why I say so. In the politically-supercharged atmosphere in this Council of Ministers, expertise is crushed by political weight, largely unqualified, in many of the areas in which it tries to bring this weight to bear. I think, this is the only China-shop in the world where the china tramples upon the few bulls.

In these circumstances, public pressure alone can generate any change. Thus, although I do not support the statutory determination of the form of students' unions because the cry from the students is for participation, but also, to a large extent, self-determination. I do not support the responsibility for discipline vesting with the Union, I do not support that rules should be made for investment of funds; I think, the students can well look after themselves. Still, I support the motion for circulation of this Bill, that will today cause the debate that we require, and generate the pressure, that again is very much needed today, for those who sit in the chair that impart, learning, to get on with the task of bridge-building between generations and especially between students and teachers.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (बारामती): केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय (छात्रों द्वारा भाग लेना) विधेयक को मैंने पढ़ा है। उस के स्टेटमेंट ऑफ ओब्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजंस जो दिये हैं उनको पढ़ कर ऐसा लगता है कि इस बिल और ऐसे कानून की गरज है। इस का कारण यह है कि पहले जब हम छात्र थे और हमारे जो गुरु थे उस वक्त की हालत में और आज की हालत में बहुत

अन्तर हो गया है। हम पढ़ते थे जब बचपन में और वही बालक आज हमारे पढ़ते हैं। मेरा भी ताल्लुक कालिजेज के विद्यार्थियों से आता है और उन से जब बात होती है तो पता लगता है कि उन के जो रोजाना के ग्रीवियांसेज हैं और उनकी जो मांग है उस की तरफ कोई देखता नहीं है। घर के मां, बाप के हालात से उन को कोई वक्त नहीं मिलता। इसी तरह से जो टीचर्स हैं उनमें भी पहले के और अब के टीचर्स में बहुत फर्क है। आज के मंहगाई के जमाने में टीचर्स को जो स्कूल से तनख्वाह मिलती है उस से पूरा नहीं पड़ता है और वह प्राइवेट ट्यूशन करते हैं। यह टीचर्स उन प्राइवेट ट्यूशंस में अपनी काफ़ी शक्ति खर्च कर डालते हैं और स्कूल में आकर उन्हें जो 50-60 विद्यार्थी पढ़ाने होते हैं तो वह ब्लैकबोर्ड पर लिखते जाते हैं पीछे विद्यार्थी क्या करते हैं, समझते हैं या नहीं इस का कुछ पता नहीं चल पाता है। इस के अलावा आप विद्यार्थियों को कुछ कह दें तो वह मानते नहीं हैं यह हालत आजकल बनी हुई है। विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्रों की क्या दिक्कतें हैं उन को जाकर उनके पास बैठ कर सुनें और उन्हें सुलझाने की कोशिश करें। यह भी नहीं होता है। इस के बारे में मैं ने कई प्रोफेसरों और प्रिंसिपलों से बात की। उन का कहना है कि इतना एक्सपेंशन हुआ है एजुकेशन का कहां किस को देखें? विद्यार्थियों की भी दिक्कतें पैदा हुई हैं। पहली बात तो यह है कि पहले जैसी एक दिलचस्पी विद्याप्ययन की ओर छात्रों और शिक्षकों में नहीं रही है। दूसरी बात यह हो गई कि दोनों में दूरी बढ़ रही है परस्पर प्रेम और आदर यह तो रहा नहीं है बर बड़ता जा रहा है।

अखबारों में आप ने पढ़ा होगा और सुना होगा कि इम्तिहानों में किस घड़ल्ले से आज विद्यार्थी लोग नक़ल करते हैं? साल भर तो छात्र लोग आम तौर पर स्टडी करते नहीं हैं

इम्तिहान में नोट्स पढ़ कर और गैस पेपर्स करके पास होने की कोशिश करते हैं, एग्जामिनेशन हाल में अपने साथ नोट्स की कटिंग ले जाते हैं और नकल करते हैं। अगर कोई इनविजिलेटर आ भी गया तो उस को डरा, घमका कर उसका मुंह बन्द कर देते हैं और इस तरह नकल करके इम्तिहान पास हो जाते हैं। विद्यार्थियों में एक अनुशासनहीनता आ गई है और टीचर्स कुछ तो जैसा मैंने कहा प्राइवेट ट्यूशंस के कारण और कुछ विद्यार्थियों की इस अनुशासनहीनता के कारण वह भी अपने कर्तव्य का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं और विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों में जो एक आपस का गहरा सम्बन्ध होना चाहिए एक दूसरे के लिए दिलचस्पी होनी चाहिए वह पैदा नहीं हो रही है बल्कि उन के बीच में एक बैर ही पैदा हो रहा है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि उन पर एक जवाबदेही और जिम्मेदारी दी जाय जिसे कि वह बहन करें। हम कहते हैं कि बैंकवर्ड ऐरिया में भी कोई सत्ता या धन का केन्द्रीयकरण करना चाहिए। इस देश में 20 साल के बाद हर इंसान के अंदर चाहे वह छोटा हो या बड़ा हो एक अपेक्षा ऐसी आ गयी है जैसे कि कई लोगों के हाथ में सत्ता। चाहे सत्ता के रूप में अथवा पैसे के रूप में रहती है उस में उन्हें हिस्सा मिल जाय। आजकल ऐसी स्वाहिश पैदा हुई है। यह आजकल स्वाहिश पैदा हो गई है। ऐसे ही आज विद्यार्थियों में यह स्वाहिश पैदा हो गई है, और इस अपेक्षा के साथ उस के ऊपर रिस्पांसिबिलिटी देने की आवश्यकता है कि उनकी यूनिवर्सिटी बनें और वह चुन कर आ जायें तथा रिस्पांसिबिलिटी ले लें। उन के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी दिये बगैर कि उन के जो विचार हैं उन को वह अमल में कैसे लायें, उन को पता नहीं चलेगा कि उनका कहना सही है या गलत। यूनिवर्सिटी चलानी हो या जो कुछ इस बिल में कहा गया है उस के लिये, यूनिवर्सिटी बनाकर उनको दायित्व देने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। आप इस विधेयक को

[श्री तुलसी दास यादव]

जनता की राय जानने के लिये प्रचारित करने जा रहे हैं, भले ही उस के बाद हो, लेकिन मैं इस मन्त्रालय के जो मन्त्री हैं उन से विनती करूंगा कि वह इस पर ठीक तरह से सोचें और कुछ न कुछ रास्ता निकालें। इसके अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है उन को समझाने और कंट्रोल में रखने का। आज अक्सर देखते हैं कि घेराव होते हैं, पीछे मुना है कि वाइस चैंसेलर्स से मार पीट हुई। आज कल के जमाने में अगर आप उन पर जबर्दस्ती कंट्रोल रखना चाहें तो वह सम्भव नहीं है। पर्सुएशन के साथ समझा बुझा कर उन को कंट्रोल में रखना होगा।

श्री जाबं फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : पिछले महीने देश के हाई स्कूलों, कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटीज के इम्तहान हुए। यहां शिक्षा मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं वह बतलायेंगे कि हाई स्कूल के इम्तहान में बीस लाख नौजवान बैठे हैं, और विश्व-विद्यालयों और महा विद्यालयों में पांच लाख और/इन पच्चीस लाख नौजवानों का भविष्य जून के महीने में पहले सप्ताह में देश के सामने आयेगा। उन में से काफी लोग पास होंगे और काफी लोग फेल भी होंगे। लेकिन जून के पहले सप्ताह से मैट्रिक से लेकर विश्वविद्यालयों तक में पढ़े लिखे 25-30 लाख नौजवान हिन्दुस्तान की सड़कों पर नौकरियों की खोज में आने वाले हैं। मन्त्री महोदय इस बात से इंकार नहीं कर सकते हैं। यही हालत पिछले साल रही और अगले साल और उस के बाद आने वाले सालों में भी वही हालत रहेगी।

मैं इस विधेयक के समर्थन में बोलते हुए मन्त्री से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार या मन्त्री महोदय खुद इस बहुत बड़ी परेशानी का थोड़ा बहुत अन्दाजा रखते हैं? इस परेशानी का उन नौजवानों के लिये क्या रास्ता निकलना है क्या उन्होंने इस के बारे में कुछ सोचा है? है कोई रास्ता या उन्होंने जून महीने में सड़कों पर

आने वाले नौजवानों के बारे में कुछ सोचा ही नहीं? क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री ने सोचा है, सरकार के किसी अन्य मन्त्रालय ने सोचा है? असल में जो हमारा नियोजन मण्डल है, प्लैनिंग कमिशन, उस के सस्पेक्टिव प्लैनिंग डिवाजन ने, जिस से शिक्षा मन्त्री, डा० राव अच्छी तरह वाकिफ हैं, कहा है कि जहां इस समय देश में डेढ़ या दो करोड़ बेकार हैं, अगले दस वर्षों में उनकी संख्या बढ़ कर 4 करोड़ तक पहुंचने वाली है।

आज स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की ओर से या कांग्रेस पार्टी के कई नेताओं की ओर से कहा जाता है कि विद्यार्थियों को राजनीति से अलग रहना चाहिये, जैसे राजनीति कोई गन्दी चीज है। इस सदन में बैठे हुए 522 लोग राजनीति के कारण ही यहां आये हैं, लेकिन जब कभी यहां राजनीति के बारे में बोला जाता है तब कोई कहता है कि गन्दी चीज है, कोई कहता है नालायक चीज है, कोई कहता है बहुत ही खराब चीज है। तो राजनीति हमारे लिये तो ठीक है और विद्यार्थियों के लिए खराब है। यहां बैठे हुए लोगों के यहां चुन कर आने के लिये राजनीति ठीक है, लेकिन जिन नौजवानों पर देश का भविष्य बनाने का उत्तरदायित्व है यदि वे राजनीति के बारे में सोचें तो उन के लिये वह खराब है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि जब यहां पर लोग अपने विचारों को व्यक्त करते हैं तो सोचविचार कर व्यक्त करते हैं या नहीं। असल में शायद इस का कारण यह है कि आज उन की राजनीति का मतलब यह होता है कि गद्दी पर कौन बैठे और किस रास्ते को इस्तेमाल कर बैठे। राजनीति यह नहीं है। राजनीति व्यक्ति, समाज और देश का भविष्य तय करने वाला एक पवित्र धर्म है, इस बात को यहां बोलने वाले सभी लोगों को समझना चाहिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : समझते हैं।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : समझते होते तो विद्यार्थियों की राजनीति के बारे में इतनी गंदी बातें यहां न कही जातीं ।

जब भी हम देखते हैं इस के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाई जाती है । सिर्फ इस सदन में ही नहीं, विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति हैं, जैसे कि हिन्दुस्तान के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के भूतपूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश, श्री पी. वी. गजेन्द्रगडकर या बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति, जो पिछले दो तीन सालों से, जब से वह उपकुलपति बने, बम्बई शहर के अन्दर कई किस्म के तमाशे चलाते हैं । वह विद्यार्थियों को जमा कर लेते हैं । विद्यार्थियों का जमाव करना. देश के नेताओं को बुला लेना और उनको विद्यार्थियों को सम्बोधित करने के लिये कहना और उनके सामने इस तरह के भाषण करवाना कि राष्ट्रीयता किस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हो सकती है, उसको बढ़ावा मिल सकता है, अहिंसक रास्ते को किस तरह से निकाला जाए, किस तरह से उस पर चला जाए, राष्ट्र भक्ति को कैसे फैलाया जाए, इस सब का क्या नतीजा निकला है । राष्ट्र के नेताओं की ओर से इस किस्म के उपदेश तो चलते ही रहते हैं । लेकिन बम्बई शहर में पिछले साल या पिछले दो सालों में जो घटनायें घटी हैं वे शायद हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी दूसरे भाग में नहीं घटी हैं । उन घटनाओं के समय न तो बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति और न ही वे जिन को उन्होंने इतने उपदेश दिए कहीं नजर आए । इन उपदेशों पर राष्ट्र का लाखों रुपया खर्च किया गया, लोगों को कस्में खिलाई गईं लेकिन ये लोग कहीं भी हम को देखने को नहीं मिले जब ये घटनायें घटीं । जहां तक राजनीति का सम्बन्ध है उसकी खबर उनको रहनी चाहिये और जहां तक उनका भविष्य तय करने की बात है, वहां तक उनके बीच में राजनीति रहनी चाहिये । विद्यार्थियों के लिए राजनीति आवश्यक है और उनको राजनीति से वंचित

करके हम तो कभी भी इन विद्यार्थियों का सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

लिये जी ने जो विधेयक पेश किया है और अगर इस को मान लिया गया तो इसके बारे में देश में बहस होगी और शायद इसके लिए सरकार एक साल का समय मांग रही है इस पर विचार करने के लिये, देश के सामने इसको पेश करने के लिए । मैं कहूंगा कि चाहे जितना समय इसके लिए बांघा जाए लेकिन सरकार का भी कुछ दिमाग इसके बारे में बनना चाहिये । जो मसले विद्यार्थियों के सामने हैं उनके बारे में सरकार भी अपना कुछ दिमाग बनाये । श्री त्रिगुण सेन बैठे हुए हैं । इन विद्यार्थियों के प्रति उनके मन में आत्मियता है, प्रेम है, उनके भविष्य की इनको चिन्ता है, इसको मैं मानता हूँ । लेकिन मेरे मन में आग्रह दर्द है । डा० साहब और कामों को छोड़ कर इस समय यहां पर आकर बैठे हैं, इसके लिए मैं उनकी तारीफ करता हूँ । लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल दिल्ली शहर के अन्दर पढ़ लिखे इंजीनियर आए थे, वी. ई. और एल. एम. ई. पदवियां जिन्होंने ले रखी हैं आए थे और उन्होंने सत्याग्रह किया था क्योंकि उनको नौकरियां नहीं मिल रही थी । तब सैकड़ों की तादाद में उनको पकड़ कर जेल भेज दिया गया था और तिहाड़ जेल में उनको रखा गया था । हम लोग डा० त्रिगुण सेन से बात करने गए थे और उन्होंने हमें बताया था कि वह कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे ताकि इंजीनियरों में जो बेकारी व्याप्त है, वह दूर हो । डा० त्रिगुण सेन ने नहीं बल्कि सरकार ने क्या रास्ता निकाला । उसने यह रास्ता निकाला कि इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों में जितनी जगह हैं उनको तीस प्रतिशत कम कर दिया जाए और ऐसा करने से उनमें व्याप्त बेकारी आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता खत्म हो जाएगी ।

यह उदाहरण मैंने इसलिए नहीं दिया कि डा० त्रिगुण सेन परेशानी का अनुभव करें बल्कि

[श्री आर्च फरनेन्डोज]

इसलिए दिया है कि कौसी नीति हीनता सरकार के अन्दर है युवाजनों की समस्याओं के बारे में नौजवानों की समस्याओं के बारे में। उनके बारे में सोचने में यह कितनी असमर्थ है।

लिमये जी का विधेयक अगर पास हो जाता है और विद्यार्थियों की संस्थायें बन जाती हैं तो मैं चाहूंगा कि ये संस्थायें विद्यार्थियों को किस प्रकार से अपना भविष्य बनाना है इसके बारे में सोचें, इसके बारे में विचार करें, ऐसा करने के लिए इकट्ठी हो जाए। देश के भविष्य के बारे में खुद के भविष्य के बारे में खुद ये फैसले लें और दूसरों का मार्ग दर्शन करने में ये अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझें और उसको पूरा करें।

यह बहस की जाती है कि अगर यूनियन बनती है तो पता नहीं पैसे के बारे में क्या होगा। हमारे कंबार लाल गुप्त ने कुछ अजीब सा तर्क पेश किया है। उन्होंने कहा है कि चुनाव होते हैं तो मारपीट होती है, दफ्तर जलाये जाते हैं। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सा चुनाव में ऐसा नहीं होता है? अगर ऐसा होता है तो क्या पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में तमाम चुनावों को बन्द कर दिया जाए? हर एक चुनाव में ऐसा होता है, इसको हम देख रहे हैं। अगर चुनाव के अन्दर ऐसी बातें होती हैं तो क्या मुल्क में से प्रजातन्त्र को खत्म कर दिया जाए, चुनाव की जो पद्धति है उसको समाप्त कर दिया जाए। अगर मारपीट होती है तो क्या समाज को आप बन्द रखकर काम करेंगे। गलत काम अगर कहीं होता है विद्यार्थियों के बीच होता है, उनके मां बाप के बीच होता है, राजनीति में होता है, सामाजिक दूसरे जो काम हैं उनमें होता है, तो उसको आप दुस्त करने का काम करो। लेकिन किसी चीज का बनाने से जो अच्छी बात सामने आ सकती है, उसको न करना ठीक नहीं है। पुराने दिमाग से सोचने और करने का जो सिलसिला आपने चला रखा है, इसको आप बन्द करो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि इसको आप सब अपना पूरा समर्थन प्रदान करें और विद्यार्थियों के ऊपर अपना भविष्य तय करने की जिम्मेदारी डालें। इस काम में मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूरा सदन सहयोग दे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call three more Hon. Members and after that I will call the Minister exactly at 6.30. Shri Madhu Limaye will have to finish within two or three minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कैसे हो सकता है। आज 20 मिनट देरी से शुरू हुआ है, इस लिये सवा सात तक तो चलना ही चाहिये।

श्री शिंकरे (पंजिम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक पर बहुत से सदस्य बोले हैं, कई सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक को सपोर्ट किया है और कई सदस्यों ने इसका विरोध किया है मुझे उस समय बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ, जब चन्द सदस्यों ने, जिन्होंने इस को सपोर्ट करना था, लेकिन उन्होंने सपोर्ट न देकर विरोध किया। आप जानते हैं—मेरे गोध्रा के सदस्य मि० सिक्वेरा जो भ्रमी भी स्टूडेंट की वय (एज) में हैं और मैं उस वय में हूँ—जैसे किसी प्राध्यपाक को पेन्शन में जाने का टाइम होता है—मैं उस प्राध्यापक की दृष्टि से हूँ इस विधेयक को सपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ मेरे उन सदस्यों ने इस विधेयक में जो सकुलेशन की बात है, उस अमेन्डमेंट को सपोर्ट दिया, लेकिन बिल का विरोध किया। लेकिन जब मधु लिमये जी स्वयं चाहते हैं कि सकुलेशन के लिये जाय तो अब मैं क्या करूँ, बरना मैं तो यह चाहता था कि उनका यह विधेयक जल्द से जल्द पास हो

श्री मधु लिमये : यह ठीक है, लेकिन बह नहीं मान रहे हैं।

श्री शिंकरे : आप जानते हैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे भारत में परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी

निर्माण हो गई है कि विद्यार्थियों की जो समस्याएँ हैं, उन को जल्द से जल्द सुलझाया जाय। वह टाइम भ्रम चला गया है—जब कहा जाता था—गुरुदेवो भवः, पितृदेवो भवः, मातृदेवो भवः। वह टाइम चला गया जब ऋषि आश्रम में शिष्य रहते थे, उन में प्रेम रहता था। अब वह परिस्थिती आई है जब गुरु-शिष्य में जो सहवास था, वह खत्म हो गया है और अन्तर आ गया है। वह अन्तर कम होने के बजाय धीरे धीरे बढ़ता चला जा रहा है और यह दुराव ज्यादा होना कभी भी अच्छा नहीं है।

इस विधेयक के बहुत से आर्टिकल हैं, जिनमें से एक आर्टिकल का हमारे पाटो-दिया जी ने विरोध किया है। वह कहते हैं कि इस में कम्प्लेसरी मेम्बरशिप की जो क्लॉज है, वह अच्छी नहीं है। मैं उस आर्टिकल के बारे में कहूँगा कि वही एक अच्छा आर्टिकल है। आज यह भाव कि सब जगह हम अलिप्त रहें, यह अलिप्तता का भाव अब नहीं चलेगा। आज जो घटनायें घटी हैं उसका कारण ही यह है कि अलिप्त रहने से डिफिटिस्ट मॅन्टेलिटी पैदा होती है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि मैं अलिप्त रहूँ। मुझे आशा है कि मधु लिमये जी का विधेयक पब्लिक ओपीनियन के वाद यहां आयेगा और पास होगा क्योंकि मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की यूनिवर्स से स्टूडेंट्स को गाइडेंस मिल सकती है और गाइडेंस मिलने के बाद वे ज्यादा डिस्प्लेंड हो सकते हैं इस समय जो यूनिवर्स या एसोसियेशन्स हैं, उनका जो करैक्टर है वह आफिशियल करैक्टर नहीं है, उन पर कंट्रोल नहीं रहता है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि मधु लिमये जी का विधेयक पब्लिक ओपीनियन के लिये जाय और उस के बाद यहां आये और फिर हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी उसको स्वीकृत करायें।

SHI R.D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I rise to support the principle of the Bill and also the motion for circulation.

Unrest among students is a phenomenon found all over the world. It is not unique to underdeveloped countries. It is true there has been educated unemployment on a vast scale that has brought about restlessness in society in the country; it is also true that as education expands and advances, there is bound to be an accentuation of the problem; it will not be possible for Government to make provision for all the educated. Therefore, it is bound to be a difficult problem for the country.

Apart from the question of educated unemployment in under-developed countries, there is also restlessness in affluent societies. What are the reasons for this malady? Students and youngsters all over the world are up against the Establishment. They do not like to hear the advice given by the elders; they are not prepared to be profited by the experience of the elders. Hence this revolt against the Establishment.

There is only one country in the wide world, and that is China, where there is no Establishment. There Mao is not prepared to have any kind of Establishment. Under the cultural revolution, he would like to see, and sees to it, that there is no Establishment at all. Therefore, in that country, there is no revolt of the youngsters; on the contrary, youngsters are the pioneers, the spearhead, of the cultural revolution. I am not praising it; I am only stating the fact as it is found. I am only trying to picture the malady that is found all over the world. Our country is no exception to this.

What happened in 1930-34? Even though there was a revolt of the youngsters against the elders, yet there was a relationship between parent and child. Today you will be surprised to hear that filial bond is totally broken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No, no.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Students are not prepared to listen to the experience or even advice of the old persons.

I had gone, while in the States, to Columbia University to speak on the Constitution of India. I found some of the students on the steps of the university shouting slogans against the professors. There was so much restlessness among the students.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : For inviting him ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : The reason is far from that.

What I am saying is that even in affluent societies, revolt of, and restlessness among, students is found.

What is the remedy for the malady ? Let the students develop a sense of participation in every nation-building activity including running universities. Then—I am speaking from experience—I am sure that restlessness among students will be removed to the extent. In that sense and in that spirit, I support the principle and also the motion for circulation to elicit public opinion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri O. P. Tyagi.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : My party has not got a chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some have entered in the last minute. They get a kind of inspiration and want to speak. I must close the debate at 6.30.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Why so unkind to us ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No inspirational speeches now. How can ask a question at the end.

SHRI S. KUNDU : How can you prejudice what type of speech a member is going to make ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Tyagi.

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के पीछे माननीय मधु लिमये की भावना का आदर करता हूँ और उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। परन्तु इस विधेयक के द्वारा उनके लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हो सकेगी इस में मुझे संदेह लगता है। इन्होंने कहा है कि विद्यार्थियों में जो वेचनी है वह कैसे दूर हो ? अनुशासनहीनता इस से दूर हो सकेगी इसमें मुझे संदेह है। क्योंकि असली चीज है शिक्षा का लक्ष्य। मेरे विचार से शरीर के भीतर छिपी हुई शक्तियों का विकास करते हुए किसी भी विद्यार्थी की शारीरिक, मानसिक, चारित्रिक और सामाजिक उन्नति करते हुए देश का प्रत्येक दृष्टिकोण से ऐसा स्वस्थ नागरिक बनाया जाय जो वह अपने भविष्य, अपने गृहस्थ का और अपने देश के नेतृत्व के कार्य को कर सके यह शिक्षा का लक्ष्य होता है। इस विधेयक के पीछे जो भावना है युनियन बनाने की मैं इसका आदर करता हूँ। लेकिन विद्यार्थियों की वेचनी का मूल कारण जो है वह शिक्षा की पद्धति का दोषपूर्ण होना है। विद्यार्थियों में वेचनी इसलिये नहीं है कि उन में युनियन के अभाव में अपने शिक्षक या प्रिन्सिपल से लड़ने की सामर्थ्य नहीं है। लड़ तो जायेंगे। परन्तु जो शिक्षा पद्धति है जिस में उनकी उन्नति का कोई मार्ग प्रदर्शन नहीं है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में आमूल चूक परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। और वह है कि विद्यार्थी को समस्त दूषित वातावरण से हटाकर, उस की समस्त इन्द्रियों का केन्द्रीयकरण एक लक्ष्य पर जब तक नहीं होगा अर्थात् उस की समस्त शक्ति जब तक एक केन्द्र पर कीन्द्रीभूत नहीं होगी तब तक आन्तरिक शक्ति का विकास नहीं होता। इसी कारण से भारतवर्ष की शिक्षा पद्धति गुरुकुल की शिक्षा पद्धति थी जिससे कि देश

के वातावरण से दूर जंगल में ले जा कर उन को वहाँ पर रखा जाय और गुरु और विद्यार्थी का सम्बन्ध पिता-पुत्र का हो। इस यूनियन के पीछे एक संघर्ष भावना है, जैसे दूसरी जगह यूनियन बनाते हैं अपने अधिकारों की लड़ाई के लिये। अगर विद्यार्थी और गुरु के मध्य में पिता और पुत्र का सम्बन्ध हो जाय तो फिर इस प्रकार के अधिकार के संघर्ष का प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता। परन्तु वर्तमान स्कूल और कालेजों की पद्धति में इस प्रकार के अधिकार का प्रश्न आ कर खड़ा हो जाता है।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि विद्यार्थी को प्रत्येक प्रकार का ज्ञान होना चाहिये। जैसा माननीय बनर्जी साहब ने चाहा कि राजनीति से क्या उसे वैराग्य ले लेना चाहिये? मैं सहमत हूँ अगर वैराग्य ले लिया तो फिर वह देश का नैतृत्व कैसे करेगा। परन्तु अन्तर एक ही है और वह है राजनीति के किस भ्रंग को विद्यार्थी अपनाये और किस को नहीं। राजनीति के मौलिक सिद्धान्तों वह मनन और अध्ययन करे, पूरा पारंगत हो जाय। वह जितने भी विभिन्न प्रकार के राजनीतिक सिद्धान्त हैं उन की कमपैरेटिव स्टडी कर के वह पूर्ण व्यक्ति बन कर खड़ा हो जाय, और राजनीति का जो क्रियात्मक रूप है, प्रैक्टिकल स्वरूप है उससे उसे अलग रहना चाहिये ताकि वह ज्ञान में अधूरा न रह जाय। अगर उसने प्रैक्टिकल राजनीति में भाग लिया तो उसकी साधना में कमी पड़ जायगी और जहाँ साधना में कमी हुई तो उसका ज्ञान पूर्ण नहीं होगा, अधूरा लीडर होगा। इसलिये उसे यूनियन के द्वारा यह क्षमता प्राप्त करनी चाहिये। यूनियन का अधिकार उसे मिलना चाहिये अपनी आत्म उन्नति के लिये। देश की प्रैक्टिकल पौलिटिक्स में भाग लेने के लिये उसे यूनियन का अधिकार नहीं मिलना चाहिये। इन शब्दों

के साथ मैं इस बिल का मूलतः समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : After 5 O'clock we can meet in your room instead of in this House because there is no attendance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I suppose you are not raising the question of quorum.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No, no.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO) : I must begin by congratulating my friend Shri Madhu Limaye for having introduced this Bill in this House and I should also like to express my great sense of appreciation of the enormous interest which this Bill has aroused in this House.

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : Country.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I have not yet reached that stage of political leadership which my hon. friend has reached so that I can speak in the name of the country.

18. 31 hrs.

[SHRI GADLINGANA GOWD *in the Chair*]

But there is no doubt that this problem of student unrest, student desires, student frustration, the future of the students, is causing everyone of us a great deal of worry. It has nothing to do with political parties; nothing to do with religion or with regions. And all of us are trying to find out in what way we can create a situation which will give us the elders the feeling that we are helping the younger generation to have a better and more hopeful world. It is a very large question, and I do not propose to take the time of the House dilating on the whole subject of student unrest. But there is no doubt,—and I must refer to it before I come to the Bill proper—that the major thing to which almost all speakers have referred in this House is the problem

[Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao]

of unemployment. What do we give employment every year — as my friend Shri George Fernandes pointed out and so many other also did, when so many persons are coming on to the employment market, apart from those students who go to the schools and colleges whose number is substantial, and very often the feeling is that there is no employment available for them. Many of the young people who come out of the schools and colleges feel that they have go and register themselves in the employment exchanges and some of them have a feeling that there is no fairness in the availability of jobs, a feeling that some odd kind of methods is employed in getting jobs, and therefore, this problem of employment, I think, is something which is very much connected with the future of the student population in this country.

I do not think it was possible for me as Education Minister to solve this problem of unemployment. Obviously it is not possible to do so. But it is possible for the Education Minister to do something about it, not solve the problem itself, but to prevent the growth of this problem, and at any rate try to minimise its dimensions after some period of time, provided the Education Minister or the Education Ministry and those who deal with this, get the needed co-operation of all the political parties and all Members of this House,

My friend Shri Madhu Limaye when he made his speech, which was a very good speech, pointedly said that there must be no ban on admission and he said everybody who applies for admission must be admitted. Now, the moment he says that, he also assumes the responsibility for seeing that everybody who is admitted and passes also gets a job, I am quite certain—because he is not merely a distinguished member of a political party but from what I have heard during the last two year in this House, he also knows a great deal of economics, about industry and agriculture—and I am pretty certain that if he happens to sit on this side of the House he would not be able to produce a workable scheme by which everybody who comes out of the schools and colleges will be able to get employment.

Therefore; sooner or later, the country has to face this problem. I am not raising

it just now because I do not want to start a controversy till I am in a position to do something concrete in the field of education, but sooner or later,—and I appeal to my hon. friends opposite because education is above party politics—this problem as to how we regulate the admissions to the institutions of higher education will have to be faced by the country. And let us not forget that everybody who is admitted to an institution of higher education costs the State, the public exchequer, something like Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 per annum; it comes from the taxpayer; it comes from the taxes which are levied not only on the rich people; it comes from taxes levied on kerosene, on sugar and so on and so forth.

AN HON. MEMBER : Post-cards.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : Sooner or later, it has to be faced. I know that the students, young people, seeking admission from a powerful, immediately effective, organizable political force All of us from all sides of the House are concerned with it. As I said, it is public money which comes from the taxpayers which being spent on it. It is not a productive industry and it does not come from profits. The consumers are not prepared to pay the price for education. It is a heavily subsidised industry. Sooner or latter, people from all sides of the House will have to answer the question within themselves whether they are justified in taking up the position, because it has got some political advantages in big cities, that irrespective of quality, availability of facilities like class room accommodation, playgrounds, library and laboratory facilities, teaching staff, etc., everybody who applies for admission must be admitted, when it is going to cost the tax-payer so much money. I do not think we can solve it in a day or two. It requires a great deal of discussion. It cannot be solved unless all of us get together on a non-political, non-party basis.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : May I suggest a via media between what Mr. Limaye suggested and practical difficulties the hon. minister has pointed out? If it is possible to admit all those who ask for admission at least for one year and then eliminate all those who do not make the

grade, it will have this advantage that it will give everybody an opportunity to prove not only in the high school but at the university level also, whether he is worthy of further education or not.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : I am grateful to him for the suggestion. I wish he had regularly participated in the debate for five minutes and put forward his ideas. I am grateful to him for the suggestion. That is one possible way. I am not dogmatic and I know there are no cut and dry solutions to this problem. But from the point of view of employment, we have to find some method of achieving the projected demand for people who are, educated, whether they are B.A. B.A.s. B.Sc.s or B. Coms. and so on. Even in the case of engineers, we know how we have failed in our projection.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It should be uniform in all cases.

DR. V.K.R.V. RAO : I know. I am not talking of the Delhi problem alone. Mr. Madhu Limaye has raised a national problem. This is something which we have to take up sooner or later. I am prepared at any time to have discussions with members. We can even make it a seminar and discuss the pros and cons of the question. This right of unlimited admission for higher education, which costs public exchequer a considerable amount of money for every student, irrespective of the effect it has got on the quality of the education being given, is a problem which should not be exploited for any political considerations. It needs to be discussed by all of us.

As I hinted the other day, employment, we must have more investment. The labour force coming into the market every year is about 4 or 5 million. Educated labour force, in terms of matriculates and upwards, runs into hundreds of thousands. Government cannot find employment for all of them. If you leave out the increase of employment in agriculture which is a nebulous thing and also increase in self-employment which also cannot be verified but only estimated, if you look at the verifiable figures of increase in employment during the last ten years, you will find that Government has been a very big employer, but Government cannot

merely be an agency for the purpose of dealing with the problem of unemployment. It can only be solved if we have rapid economic development at more than a rate of 5 to 6 per cent and a rate of saving and investment of more than 8 to 12 per cent. I know a little of developmental economics and I know something about the economic development in communist, socialist and capitalist countries.

We require a much higher rate of investment. We cannot rely upon foreign aid. We cannot go about begging. Even foreign aid has now become rather difficult to get, apart from the fact that we cannot keep on relying on foreign aid for ever. I am not just now raising the question of public sector versus private sector. I am not saying who should do the investment and who should do the employment. I have got my own ideas about it but I do not want to bring them into this picture just now. But the general problem of rate of domestic saving, the rate of investment, the need for austerity in expenditure, the need for abolition, prevention and elimination of conspicuous consumption, the need for saying that all expenditure other than essential should be curtailed and all resources of the country have got to be diverted for the purpose of investment etc., in my opinion, is a question above parties and above politics. If we do not deal with this question.....

श्री मधु लिमये : यही तो राजनीति की बुनियाद है। यह अगर नहीं है तो राजनीति क्या चीज है।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : It is not a question merely of politics because I can understand advocating different methods of raising resources for mobilisation and so on. But what I cannot understand is individuals or political parties which want to deal with the problem of unemployment, which want to say what we shall do to the employment position in this country, which want a higher rate of economic growth and, at the same time, which are prepared to support measure for increasing resources mobilisation. I can understand if they say that they do not like a particular measure and they want some other measure. But immediate political advantages should not influence us in dealing with this problem.

[Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao]

If we are really serious I think we are because we talk about *bhavisya*, we talk about the future of the younger generation—then we have to think also in terms of raising the rate of investment in the country and take a serious view of what measures we shall adopt for increasing resources mobilisation.

The third thing is, which comes under the purview of the Education Ministry, that education should not increase unemployment of those who take education. I think this is an important question which many hon. Members have referred to. They said that after we have taken over the British system we have not done anything much after that. They wanted a reorientation of the whole thing. This is one of the things that I had in mind. The system that we inherited was intended for producing clerks, not intended to promote initiative or enterprise, not intended to increase technical and professional skill. Therefore, we want an educational system that will emphasise much more on the capacity for enterprise, self-employment and technical and professional skill rather than merely to go and get a clerk's job. I completely accept that. We have had a number of committees and commissions. All the principles are known and all the policies are known. But the difficulty is one of implementation.

Let us take the case of Delhi. The heat has already started. Fortunately the problem is now being handled by the Delhi Administration.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : No, no. It is your baby. Do not try to pass on the baby to the Delhi Administration.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : If the hon. Member will kindly consult the leader of his own Party he will know that we have been requested, we have been told that education is a transferred subject where the Centre should not interfere. We have also been told for all practical purposes we should deal with the Delhi Metropolitan Council in the same way as we deal with State Governments and we should as far as possible not interfere with them at all. You cannot have it both ways. You cannot say

that you must have all autonomy on the earth and then say that you are not responsible. If you are dissatisfied with the working of your own administration the forum is not this, you will have to find out some other forum.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : If you do not provide admission to all students in the colleges and the university, you will have to face a difficult problem, because it is your baby. If you follow a uniform policy for all the States, we can understand it. Otherwise, you should be prepared to face an agitation.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I would like to assure my hon. friend, Shri Kawan Lal Gupta that I am not afraid of his threats. I have been a resident of Delhi for a long time and I am not afraid of threats, there is no point in my sitting in this House. If it comes to that, I would like to know from Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, if we have to provide education for all, will he be prepared to pay more tax on sugar and kerosene in order to provide third class or even fourth class boys of his neighbour some sub-standard education. It is a very big question and I would advise Shri Kawan Lal Gupta not to throw challenges or to indulge in threats. Why does he do so ?

I think I was getting into a digression. Regarding the question of employment I want to say this. We have been told, many committees have said that we must have for the school-leavers some kind of an institution which will give them more employment-oriented education rather than mere literary education. Now we are trying to think, whether it would be possible for us to set up some kind of a pilot project, because we have been talking about it all these years, where we can try, may be a school which will have a special bias for employment-oriented education course ; all these are ideas in gestation. But I do not know whether it will be possible to bring them into being in two or three months because the time is too short. If I can have an experiment in Delhi by setting up an institution which will, of course, give a degree—otherwise, nobody would go there—but which will give education of a type which will increase employability rather than

diminish it and if that experiment is effective and successful, then it may be repeated in other places. It might, to some extent, help in the problem of what is called educated unemployment.

Finally, in the matter of reducing unemployment, it is very necessary that we should reduce the qualifications for government recruitment. Today we find that even for jobs that any matriculate can perform, or a higher secondary student can perform, students holding BA or even MA degrees are recruited with the result that almost every student thinks that he cannot get a job unless he gets the qualification of either BA or MA. Therefore, the qualification for recruitment should be reduced to the job requirement and not that one should go in for a BA or MA for a post even though such a high qualification is not needed for the kind of job which he is expected to do.

These are the three things which are relevant to the problem of unemployment. I took so much time to talk about them because practically every member has referred to this problem and I am grateful to the members for the interest that they take in students and student unrest.

Coming to the Bill I must say that I am quite pleased with the amount of care that Shri Nadhu Limaye has taken in drafting this Bill. But I am not yet in a position to say that I accept the principle of the Bill because I have to be advised by the University Grants Commission, by the Vice-Chancellors and so and so forth. But if I may put a personal word, excepting for clause (6), where I think a little re-wording would have been desirable, I would have been personally prepared to say that almost everything that is said here is unexceptionable.

Now there has been a lot of talk on students and politics and that this will bring about politicalisation. Quite frankly, I do not understand how we can take politics out of students or the students out of politics. It depends upon the students and the colleges. But I would certainly say that we have got to see that politics does not affect the lives of the students in such a way that it destroys

discipline, or prevents the students from studying. Also, they should not be made an instrument for agitational purposes. If there is a revolutionary situation in the country or its safety or security is in danger then this might have to be given the go-by; but to say, as many people have been saying, we must keep politicians and politics outside universities, honestly, I do not see how we can keep politics out of the students or out of the university.

I do not also see how this Bill encourages them to do so. If there is a students' union, I do not think that means that politics comes into it except in so far as elections are fought on the basis of political parties. My hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and, I think, Professor Bal Raj Madhok, referred to the danger. The danger is there if the party system on the lines of Jana Sangh, Congress Party, SSP etc. is taken into the universities for the purpose of fighting elections to the students' union. But that has got to be safeguarded and all this will be discussed when the Bill goes before the public for eliciting opinion.

But I was reading clause 5 and if you read clause 5, with almost everything that he has said there I do not see anything really to seriously disagree. But in the case of clause 6 if he had simply said :—

“Such authorities of a Central University as may be specified by the Court”,

instead of specifying one or two bodies universities in the beginning, personally apart from my being a member of Government and so on, I think there was nothing particularly wrong in the Bill.

As to whether such a thing should be done by law or whether it should not be done by the universities, because each university has got its statutes and ordinances, whether Parliament in its wisdom could legislate for one particular aspect of university activity when these universities are all governed by their own statutes and so on—I know, Shri Madhu Limaye has confined himself to the Central universities but the Central universities are not the only universities

[Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao]

in the country and there are only four or five Central universities...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : There is another Bill pending in the House which deals with state universities !

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : ...and there are 70 universities—the constitutional question will arise about whether we can really go and interfere with these universities or not.

So, so far as I am concerned on the three points which have been raised in Shri Madhu Limaye's Bill—one is compulsory membership of unions to which has also put in a saving clause saying that any body who does not want to be a member of the union can without assigning any reason get out of it ; the other is the powers and duties specified in clause 5 and the third one is representation of students' unions on the Court, the Academic Council and other bodies of the university—I want a public debate. The reason why I suggested and Shri Madhu Limaye agreed that let this Bill be circulated is because we want the great process of education. I do feel that student participation has to be defined. Today it means all things to all men like socialism or national integration or secularism means all things to all men. So, it is very important to get some precision in the connotation of the words "student participation", as to what exactly it means, how it is going to operate and how the student's unions themselves should function. May be, I do not understand Hindi very well and my hon. friend, Shri George Fernandes insists on speaking in Hindi so that he can force me to understand it, but I do not think he said that if, after all, Rs. 10,000 are spent in students' union elections why it should not be spent. I do not think he said that ; probably I misunderstood it. I do not think we are going to say that we want to encourage expenditure on elections.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : No ; he himself is a victim of that.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : So, we are anxious to see—this will give me an opportunity—that students' unions are so

organised that they are not dominated by the professional students. We can lay down the qualifications, the eligibility of membership, so that nobody can be a student for 30 years—two MAs, four MAs, five diplomas. I think, all that can go.

However, I want this Bill to go round the universities and I suggested March 2, 1970 not because I want to delay it but because the vacation is coming now and this has got to go to the various faculties, academic councils, colleges etc. But I want to assure them that whenever I shall go round the universities and colleges, I shall speak to them. I want a national debate on students' participation. Some of us belong to this party ; some of us belong to the other side and I would appeal to very person.....(*Interruption*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : Some of us belong to each other's side.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Some of us are hoping to belong to this side if a coalition government comes some day. I rather doubt it. I doubt if the kind of coalition that my dear friend, Shri Piloo Mody, is thinking of is going to come.

श्री रवि शय : आपकी तरफ के बहुत से बहुत से लोग इधर चले आयेंगे ।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not defect. I do not propose to leave the party which I have deliberately joined. I am an adult and not a child.

श्री रवि शय : मैं आपके बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ—दूसरे लोग चले आयेंगे ।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Anyway, I want to make an appeal, particularly to friends in the Opposition' let us have a national debate on students' participation and let us also see that we observe the rules of conduct in this debate. Let us not use the students' participation, in any way, as a kind of political or semi-political instrument. Then, you do much more harm than even the harm that is

taking place. The students' participation is not just a negative concept. It is not merely intending to deal with the problems of students unrest. As I understand it, the students' participation, the correct connotation of that, is intended to give the students a sense of belonging, a sense of commitment, and make him feel much more responsible than what he is today. It has got a positive function, not merely a negative function. It will add to the richness of the students' life, it will bring about maturity to the Students community and enable them to play a much more constructive role in the nation's life than they have been doing so far. Therefore, speaking for myself, I welcome his attempt to bring the subject of students' participation before the country in a vast national debate and receive all the opinions. Even in this House, there have been differences of opinion. As you know, some people opposed it outright; some people had some reservations. But, on the whole, the bulk of the House has supported it. I have, therefore, great pleasure in supporting the motion for circulation moved by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, with an amendment that I have moved that the date for eliciting opinion should be by the 2nd March, 1970 instead of the 1st October, 1969.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : सभापति महोदय, 20 मिनट हमने प्रारम्भ में दूसरे काम के वास्ते लिये थे। फिर भी मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा, मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय आनन्द नारायण मुल्ला का बिल पेश होने दिया जाय।

मेरा यह कहना नहीं है कि मेरा जो विधेयक है वह परिपूर्ण है और छात्र समस्या के हर एक पहलू के बारे में विचार करता है। मैंने सिर्फ एक ही पहलू पर विचार किया है इस विधेयक में। इस विधेयक की बुनियाद है कि हमारे मुल्क में भी छात्र शक्ति का उदय हुआ है। सवाल सिर्फ यह है कि क्या केवल च्वंस के काम के लिए इस शक्ति का इस्तेमाल हो, या इस शक्ति का इस्तेमाल च्वंस और रचना के कार्य के लिए हो। और रचना भी मैं शब्द छोड़ रहा हूँ। आजकल के नौजवानों के

बारे में बहुत सारी बातें वहाँ पर कही गयीं, लेकिन मैं विनम्रता पूर्वक एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजकल के जो अच्छे युवक हैं, हमारी पीढ़ी के जो बच्चे और युवक थे, उनसे कई गुना ज्यादा होशियार हैं, उनकी अधिक जानकारी है और जिज्ञासा बुद्धि उन लोगों में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में है। इसलिए मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि आज के छात्र और युवक एकदम निकम्मे हैं। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की चर्चा आपने की है, लेकिन मैंने इस विधेयक विधेयक के साथ साथ दूसरा भी रखा है जो यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन के कानून में परिवर्तन लाने वाला विधेयक है। जब आप इस को परिचालित कर रहे हैं जानकारी के लिए तो उस विधेयक को भी आप भेज दीजिए, हालाँकि इस प्रस्ताव में उसका समावेश नहीं है, क्योंकि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन में परिवर्तन करने वाला जो विधेयक सदन के सामने है उसमें राज्यों में जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं उनमें भी इसी तरह का परिवर्तन लाने का सुभाव दिया गया है। और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को आप जानते हैं कि पूरा अधिकार है कि अपने अनुदानों का इस्तेमाल विश्वविद्यालयों में सुधार लाने के लिए करे। यह कमिशन का अधिकार है। और इसी के तहत मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है।

19 hrs

आज मैंने एक तीसरा विधेयक पेश किया जिसमें वोट के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार फंडामेंटल राइट बनाने की बात है और 18 साल के जो युवक और युवतियाँ हैं उनको यह फंडामेंटल राइट देने की बात मैंने की है। वह सब मैं क्यों कर रहा हूँ? क्योंकि मैं नहीं मानता हूँ कि राज नीति का उद्देश्य बड़ा पवित्र है। शिक्षा का सुधार, बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करना तथा आर्थिक प्रगति यह राजनीति की आत्मा है और राजनीति होती ही क्या? मौजूदा पीढ़ी के और पुरानी पीढ़ी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

के और पुरानी पीढ़ी के लोगों ने राजनीति के जो मुख्य उद्देश्य हैं उन को हासिल करने में असफलता और अयोग्यता दिखाई है। यह बिल्कुल साफ़ बात है कि आज तक जो शासक रहे उन्होंने 4 फ़ीसदी या साढ़े 3 फ़ीसदी राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में इजाफ़ा करने वाली योजना बनाई। आप स्वयं ग्रंथ शास्त्री हैं आप मानते हैं कि हमारी अयोग्यता का दुष्परिणाम भुगतना पड़ रहा है छात्रों को और युवकों को इसलिए में चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे युवक और ऐसे छात्र राजनीति के प्रांगण में आयें और विश्वविद्यालय का जो पूरा ढांचा है उस में सुधार लाने की भी कोशिश करें क्योंकि हमारी अयोग्यता के कारण बेरोजगारी की समस्या एक राक्षसी समस्या बन गई है। जब हम उस का समाधान निकालने में बिल्कुल निकम्मे साबित हुए हैं तो क्या वजह है कि यह जो बच्चे हैं, यह विद्यार्थी, युवक हैं, जिन पर कि हमारी अयोग्यता का बुरा असर पड़ रहा है, उन को हम मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं इस में सुधार लाने का ?

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात पर विशेष जोर देना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कहा कि छात्रों के असंतोष को खत्म करने के लिए आज सुभाव दिया जा रहा है कि विश्वविद्यालयों में जो प्रवेश मिलता है उस के ऊपर सीमा लगाई जाय। मैं इस का घोर विरोधी हूँ। आज मैट्रिकल कालिज में क्या होता है ? मुझे एक कालिज के बारे में जानकारी है कि उस मैट्रिकल कालिज में 15-20 हजार रुपया देने पर छात्रों को प्रवेश मिलता है। मैं एक सीधा सवाल मंत्री महोदय से करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शिक्षा का और पर्स का, पैसे का, वह सीधा रिश्ता क़ायम करना चाहते हैं ? जो जाति व्यवस्था और वर्ग व्यवस्था है उस को हम खत्म करना चाहते हैं। सामाजिक उत्थान का कार्य भी उच्च शिक्षा करती है। आज जो

हरिजन हैं, आदिवासी हैं, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं उन को ऐसा लगता है कि विश्वविद्यालयों में कालिजों में उन को प्रवेश मिलेगा तो समाज में उन की उन्नति होगी और उन का स्थान ऊंचा होगा।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : All that will be taken care of.

श्री मधु लिमये : विश्वविद्यालयों में छात्रों को प्रवेश देने पर रोक लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा इसलिए मैं शिक्षा के संध्याकालीन, प्रातः कालीन, कालेज करसपाडस कालेज और पीपुल युनिवर्सिटी के यह जो सभी सुभाव है उन का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। इन तरीकों का इस्तेमाल करके हम को शिक्षा के क्षेत्र को अधिक विस्तृत बना देना चाहिए।

मंत्री महोदय से मेरी बातें हुई प्राथमिक शिक्षा के बारे में। हमारे संविधान में लिखा हुआ है कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा मुफ्त और अनिवार्य होगी लेकिन आज कलकत्ते जैसे शहर में 45 प्रतिशतः छात्रों की, यानी 5 साल से लेकर 14 साल के बच्चों की पढ़ाई का कोई इंतज़ाम नहीं है। अब क्या मंत्री महोदय मुझ को यह कहेंगे कि पैसा नहीं है इसलिए प्राथमिक शिक्षा के बारे में भी रोक लगायेंगे ? मैं आप से कहूंगा कि आप अपनी तनख्वाह घाघी, आघी कम कर दीजिये। बड़े-बड़े नौकरशाह हैं उन की तनख्वाह कम कर दीजिये लेकिन प्राथमिक शिक्षा के बारे में पैसे की दलील लेकर आप नहीं आइयेगा। यह मैं आप को साफ़ कह देना चाहता हूँ।

इस विधेयक के बारे में मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री महोदय ने साधारण तौर पर उसका स्वागत किया है। इसके ऊपर व्यापक पैमाने पर बहस चले। इसके बारे में भी सुभाव दिए हैं। उन्होंने जो संशोधन पेश किया है उस को मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ क्योंकि मुझे कोई जल्दबाजी नहीं है। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि समूचे देश में

विश्वविद्यालयों में छात्रों के बीच और शिक्षकों के बीच उसकी चर्चा हो लेकिन कुछ लोगों ने यहां पर जो विचार व्यक्त किया कि यह विश्वविद्यालयों को सौंप दिया जाय उस से मैं बिल्कुल सहमत नहीं हूँ क्योंकि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में ऐसे-ऐसे कुलपतियों तथा उपकुलपतियों मौजूदा ढांचे को आप ने लादा है जिन का कि दिमाग सड़ा हुआ है, विचार पद्धति दकियानूसी है और उनके जरिए बहुत सुधार आने वाला नहीं है। अगर आप में एक स्वेच्छा से परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे, शान्तिपूर्ण और कानूनी ढंग से उस में परिवर्तन नहीं करेंगे तो एक समय वह भी आप को देखना पड़ेगा कि इन सभी उपकुलपतियों को, मन्त्रियों को और इस्टेबलिशमेंट के जितने आघार स्तम्भ हैं उन को चक्का मार कर यह छात्र निकाल देंगे।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I hope, Parliament will remain.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ कि यह हो और पार्लियामेंट भी खतम हो, इसीलिये मैं इस तरह का विधेयक आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कानूनी ढंग से और शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से बुनियादी परिवर्तन आए। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो वही होगा।

मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि क्लॉज 6 के बारे में उन की कुछ रिजर्वेशन है। उन्होंने कहा कि कोर्ट पर हम क्यों न छोड़ दें? क्या मन्त्री महोदय को इस बात का पता नहीं है कि विश्वविद्यालय के सम्बन्ध में जितने कानून हैं, केन्द्रीय हो या राज्यीय, हर एक में विभिन्न वर्गों को कैसे प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिये, इसकी चर्चा है। जब दूसरे वर्गों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिलता है, जैसे बम्बई विश्वविद्यालय में ट्रेड यूनियनों की ओर से, प्रतिनिधि आते हैं, और इसके बारे में कानून में व्यवस्था है, तो क्या वजह है कि छात्रों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा न किया जाये?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I have not said no.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं हिस्सेदारी के सम्बन्ध में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। असल में चार बड़े-बड़े विभाग हैं जिनके बारे में विभिन्न राज्यों में छात्रों का हिस्सा देना चाहिये। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि छात्रों के कल्याण के जितने मामले हैं, जैसे स्वास्थ्य है, खाने पीने का इन्तजाम है, निवास है, खेल कूद है, वाचनालय है, सांस्कृतिक और रचनात्मक कार्यक्रम हैं, उन के बारे में पूरा हिस्सा मिलना चाहिये। इस के बारे में तो दो रायें नहीं होंगी?

दूसरी बात पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्य पुस्तकें, पढ़ाने का तरीका और परीक्षा पद्धति के बारे में है। परीक्षा पद्धति को लेकर तो हमारे छात्र बिल्कुल चौपट हो रहे हैं क्योंकि परीक्षा पद्धति से छात्रों की योग्यता के एक ही पहलू या एक ही गुण की आप जांच करते हैं। बाकी छात्रों के जो पहलू हैं, जो गुण हैं, जो उनकी योग्यता है, उस को जांचने का कोई तरीका आप के पास नहीं है। इन सारी चीजों के बारे में तो छात्रों से परामर्श आप को करना चाहिये। आप नहीं कह सकते कि आप उन से बिल्कुल नहीं पूछेंगे कि उनकी दिक्कतें क्या हैं।

तीसरा क्षेत्र है शिक्षकों की नियुक्तियां और उनकी बढ़ोतरी। इसके बारे में, मैं मानता हूँ, आप उनकी राय जान लीजिये, लेकिन अंतिम निर्णय छात्रों पर छोड़ दिया जाये, यह मैं भी नहीं मानता हूँ।

जो चौथा सवाल हमारे देश में है, जो कि इंग्लैंड और अमरीका में नहीं है, वह है माध्यम का सवाल, रोजगार का सवाल और आर्थिक विकास का सवाल। माध्यम के सवाल को लेकर सारे छात्रों के जीवन को हम चौपट कर देते हैं। मैं एक अपना निजी उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I hope the hon. Member is aware of my views.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप की व्यूज से मुझे मतलब नहीं है। वे तो ठीक है। मगर एस्टेब्लिशमेंट के क्या व्यूज हैं ? सरकार की बात भी मैं नहीं करता। इस समय जो हमारे यहां एस्टेब्लिशमेंट हैं। उन की नीति क्या है ? मैं एक निजी उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मैं अपने बच्चे को मराठी माध्यम के स्कूल में भेजता था। लेकिन यह बीमारी उस के स्कूल में भी आ गई। एक दिन हैड मास्टर ने उस से कहा कि हमारे यहां एक क्लास अंग्रेजी माध्यम का खुल रहा है। जो होशियार लड़के हैं उन को उस क्लास में जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मेहरबानी यह रही कि मेरा बच्चा पहले से ही डा० लोहिया के प्रभाव में रहा है। उसने उनके साथ बहस शुरू कर दी और कहा कि मैं अंग्रेजी माध्यम वाले क्लास में नहीं आऊंगा। लेकिन उसकी एक सहेली थी जो उससे भी होशियार थी और हमेशा उसका नम्बर पहला आता था। उस का नाम भी लेना चाहता हूं। रंजना गडकरी नाम की लड़की थी। उस के मां बाप ने उसको अंग्रेजी क्लास में डाल दिया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जानने हैं नतीजा क्या हुआ ? एक साल के अन्दर उस लड़की की जो तेजस्विता थी, बुद्धिमानी थी, वह सारी चोपट हो गई और मुश्किल से उस का पंधरवा-बीसवां नम्बर आने लगा और फिर मराठी वर्ग में उसको भेज देना पड़ा। इस तरह से हमारे देश में हजारों बच्चों के जीवन के साथ आप अपने स्वार्थ के लिए खेल रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि आप के कुछ संशोधक हैं—इसमें स्कूल आफ इंटरनेशनल स्टडीज का मामला भी आया और मैंने एक हद तक आपकी तार्ईद की—जो उन का इस तरह का रैंकेट चल रहा है संशोधन के नाम पर, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उस में सुधार हो, तो जब तक आप लफ्फाजी अथवा शब्द-जंजाल को छोड़ कर आशय की खोज नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। आज क्या वजह है कि अर्थ-शास्त्र, समाज-शास्त्र, इतिहास आदि क्षेत्रों में किसी भी हिन्दु-

स्तानी पंडित का नाम बाहर दुनिया में नहीं लिखा जाता है ? हमारे पंडितों और शास्त्रियों का नाम लिखा जाता है ऐसे विषयों में जिन से भाषा का कोई सरोकार नहीं रहता, जैसे गणित के क्षेत्र में रमन जैसे लोग हैं, वैज्ञानिक लोग हैं। इनका भाषा के प्रभुत्व से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता है। वे तो प्रतीक सिम्बल्स और आंकड़ों से डील करते हैं। इन्हीं क्षेत्रों हैं हिन्दुस्तानियों का कुछ नाम होता है, लेकिन आप एक अर्थ-शास्त्री का नाम बतलायें जिसकी पुस्तकें इंग्लैंड और अमरीका विश्वविद्यालय में पढ़ी जाती हैं। एक भी अर्थ-शास्त्री का नाम आप नहीं दे सकेंगे। आप स्वयं प्रोफेसर हैं। आप भली भांति जानते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितना संशोधन का कार्य हो रहा है, शिक्षा का कार्य हो रहा है उस में महज लफ्फाजी पर ज्यादा जोर है, आशय पर, कंटेंट पर बिल्कुल जो नहीं है।

एक अत्यन्त ही रूढ़िवादी देश का उदाहरण दे कर मैं खत्म करता हूं। मैंने कहा कि पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्य पुस्तकें, परीक्षा पद्धति इत्यादि के बारे में इंग्लैंड जैसे रूढ़िवादी देश में एक कमेटी बनी थी वाइस चांसलरों की, उपकुलपतियों की और नेशनल यूनियन आफ स्टुडेंट्स की। उन्होंने क्या कहा है वह मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं। मैं केवल तीन वाक्य आपकी सेवा में पेश करना चाहता हूं। इंग्लैंड में क्या हो रहा है, वह भी अनुकरणीय है। इंग्लैंड तो अत्यन्त रूढ़िवादी देश है लेकिन वहां भी परिवर्तन हो रहा है। हमारा देश तो ऐसा है कि बुनियादी परिवर्तनों के बिना हम आगे बढ़ ही नहीं सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इन तीन वाक्यों को याद रखें। ये पाठ्यक्रम वगैरह के बारे में कहते हैं :

We would regard it as essential that students' views should be properly taken into account.

यह इंग्लैंड के उपकुलपति कहते हैं।

नियुक्तियों और बढ़ोतरी यानी एप्पाइंटमेंट्स एंड प्रोमोशंस के बारे में यह कमेटी कहती है :

Regarding appointments/promotions, the students should however have opportunity to discuss the general principles involved in such decisions to have their views properly considered.

विश्वविद्यालय के संगठन और ढांचे के बारे में यह लोग लिखते हैं :

But there should be opportunities for students to join discussions about the content and structure of courses, teaching methods in general and the effectiveness of the particular teaching which they are receiving.

ऐसे रूढ़िवादी देश में इस तरह का दिमाग अब बन रहा। जिस देश में महात्मा गांधी, रवीन्द्र नाथ टैगोर और नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस पैदा हुए उस देश में हमारे दिमाग और भी क्रान्तिकारी बनने चाहिये। अगर आप इस तरह के बुनियादी परिवर्तन लाने की प्रक्रिया जारी करेंगे तो हम आपका साथ दे सकते हैं।

इनका जो संशोधन है, उसको में मान रहा हूं मैं चाहता हूं कि उस संशोधन के साथ यह प्रस्ताव पास हो। लेकिन साथ-साथ यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन वाला जो कानून है वह भी जानकारी के इसी कानून के साथ जोड़ कर सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के पास पहुँचाया जाए ताकि केवल केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की राय ही नहीं बल्कि राज्यों में भी जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनकी राय भी हम लोग अच्छी तरह समझ सकें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will put the amendment of Dr. Rao to the vote of the House.

The question is :

That in the motion moved on the 21st March, 1969 by Shri Madhu Limaye, for circulation of the Central

Universities (Students' Participation) Bill, 1969 for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st October, 1969,—

for "1st October, 1969" substitute "2nd March, 1970" (1)

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put Shri Madhu Limaye's motion to the vote of the House, as now amended.

The question is :

"That the Bill to constitute Students' Unions and to provide for their representation in Central Universities bodies, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 2nd March, 1970"

The motion was adopted.

19.14 hrs.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE APPELLATE (CRIMINAL) JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT BILL.

SHRI A.N. MULLA (Lucknow) : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters, be taken into consideration."

I rise to place this Bill for the consideration of hon. Members of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may continue on the next non-official day.

SHRI A.N. MULLA : Sir, I hope this Bill will receive support from all sides of the House. For, it seeks to safeguard the basic human rights of a person when he is prosecuted. It wants to ensure a fair trial for persons who have the misfortune of being accused of some offence.

At the moment...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Consideration motion is now moved. The Hon. Member may resume his speech on the next non-official day.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 7, 1969, Chaitra 17, 1891 (Saka).