

Fourth Series, No.13

Monday, March 6, 1969
Phalguna 15, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session (Fourth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

No. 13—Thursday, March 6, 1969/Phalgun 15, 1890 (Saka)

	Column
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 301 to 307 and 311	1—30
Short Notice Questions No. 2	30—39
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 308 to 310 and 312 to 330	39—55
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1851 to 1905, 1907 to 1972, 1974 to 2019 and 2021 to 2050 	55—205
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Pro-Pakistani Speech of Sheikh Abdullah ...	205—16
Question of Privilege	
Evidence of certain Iron and Steel Department officers before Public Accounts Committee ...	219—26
Papers Laid on the Table 	226—28
General Budget, 1969-70 – General Discussion	228—82, 287—318
Shri M. R. Masani 	241—60
Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani 	260—68
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy 	268—80
Shri Narendra Kumar Salve 	280—82, 287—93
Dr. Karni Singh 	293—301
Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha 	301—13
Shri N. Sreekantan Nair 	313—18
Re. West Bengal Governor's Address to both Houses of the	
State Legislature 	282—87
Business Advisory Committee—	
Thirtieth Report 	318
Statement re. West Bengal Governor's Address to both	
Houses of the State Legislature	319—24
Shri Y. B. Chavan	319

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 6, 1969/Phalguna 15,
1890 (Saka)

— — —

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

(Re. Question 301)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri K. P. Singh
Deo.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, this question should have been answered by the Minister of Civil Aviation, whereas it has been put down for answer by the Minister of Labour.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know to which portfolio it pertains ; anyhow, let us see.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Question
No. 301.

**Suggestions to Improve Financial Position
of I.A.C.**

*301. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Study Group of the National Labour Commission had made certain suggestions to improve the financial position of the Indian Airlines Corporation ;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ;

(c) whether Government have considered the suggestions made by the Study Group ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). Government understand that the Study Group for Air Transport Industry has submitted a report to the National Commission on Labour. Government are not seized of this matter at present and will consider it on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : The Minister has replied that they have not received the report. In this Study Group report on the air transport industry, there are two notes of dissent : one by the representative of the employees and another by the representative of the employer. Both of them differ fundamentally from the report submitted by the Study Group. So, I would like to know the reaction of the Government : whether they will consider both the notes of dissent before taking steps.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As I have said in the reply to the main question, the Government is not seized of the matter. These Study Groups were appointed by the Labour Commission. They submitted the reports and it is for them to consider those reports. And then, when the Commission submits the report to the Government, only then we can say about it.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : This report was submitted on the 23rd December, 1968. I have got a copy of it from the Library. (*Interruptions*). Now, it has come out from the report of the Study Group that the Indian Airlines Corporation is yet another public sector undertaking which is very grossly mismanaged. I would like to get a categorical answer from the Minister,—instead of hiding

behind the facts of devaluation and other things which may be responsible for the loss in revenue of the Indian Airlines Corporation,—what will be the concrete steps that they would take to see that there is a better management, better labour-management relations and there is industrial peace in the concern.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As I said, though the report is published, there are 38 groups appointed, and some of them have submitted their reports. They have been circulated. But these reports are submitted to the National Commission on Labour who will consider them. And after the National Commission on Labour submits its report to the Government, those that pertain to labour will be considered by the Labour Ministry and those aspects to which the hon. Member referred will be considered by the concerned Ministry.

SHRI RANGA : The report was submitted to the Government. Are we to understand that it was resubmitted to the Labour Commission? In the report, there must have been some recommendations which were agreeable to both parties. What were they and were all of them adopted by Government and implemented? In regard to which of the recommendations have they sought the advice of the Labour Commission?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : May I explain the position? These study groups were not appointed by the Government. The Government appointed the National Labour Commission and that the Commission set up various study groups to look into various industries—coal, cotton textiles, air transport industry, etc. This is one of the groups appointed by the commission. So, it is a group of the commission. This study group submitted its report not to Government, but to the Labour Commission. The commission will take into consideration the reports of all the study groups and make recommendations to Government as to what is to be done. Then we shall consider them.

MR. SPEAKER : The position is clear. Next question, No. 302. Question No. 303 also may be taken along with it.

Computers in Life Insurance Corporation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in all countries where automation has been introduced by installation of electronic computers, it has always resulted in depletion of employment and retrenchment ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that in India also installation of electronic computers in the Life Insurance Corporation is bound to result in retrenchment ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interest of the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The installation of electronic computers has resulted in some displacement of clerical labour which, however, has been usually off-set by increased demand arising from expansion of the undertakings concerned or by the creation of new avenues of employment.

(b) The installation of computers in the Life Insurance Corporation has not resulted in any retrenchment ; the corporation have stated that the employment and emoluments of all its employees will be protected.

(c) Does not arise.

Computers in the Country

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

(a) how many computers have been set up in official and non-official concerns in India by the end of 1968 ;

(b) whether the Kerala Government were also permitted to set up a computer there ;

(c) whether Government have assessed the impact of such computers on the actual and potential employments in the organisations which engaged such machines ; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a Committee of experts to assess the

Impact of introduction of computers in India on production and employment in general ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) According to the available information 44 computers have been installed.

(b) No computer has been installed by the Kerala Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Committee will consist of all interests, including experts.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Samar Guha is not here. I made a mistake.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy that in reply to part (a) of my question, he has said that the installation of a computer does result in displacement of employment. In reply to parts (b) and (c), he has said that the installation of a computer by LIC in Bombay has not resulted in retrenchment. About the installation of a computer in Calcutta, there was a growing discontent among all the insurance employees throughout the country and they wanted to go on a token strike on 25th December, 1968. May I know whether the computer is likely to be installed in Calcutta or they will have a *de novo* discussion before it is installed ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : In Bombay it has been already installed and there is no retrenchment. We have got this assurance that there will be no retrenchment or loss in earnings of labour. So far this assurance is there, there should be no objection to the installation of a computer in Calcutta. But it has not yet been installed in Calcutta.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Most of the State Governments, especially the leaders of the West Bengal Government today, were champions of the cause of insurance employees and they have always stood against such man-eaters, because computers are man-eaters. The Finance Minister has taken a very rigid attitude that they do not want to discuss it *de novo* with the employees' organisations. I do not know whether the Labour Minister's

mind is still open, but he had an open mind. He wanted to discuss this matter with the representatives of the various employees' organisations and he has also set up a committee. Whether it is West Bengal or Kerala, wherever opposition parties have formed Governments, they are opposed to the installation of computers. In view of all these things, I know whether they will consult the Chief Ministers of various States, including West Bengal, before installing further computers in LIC or in any other industry ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As it has been announced many a time in the past, Government feel that computers should not be allowed to be installed where it leads to retrenchment or loss of earnings or is against the social good. We have a very clearly laid down procedure for the introduction of computers. Any party who wants to introduce a computer has to fill in a detailed pro forma in which we ask for information on all aspects. Then we consult the employers employees and the trade unions. After that, if the Labour Ministry feel satisfied that all the conditions have been fulfilled and that it will not lead to either loss or tears then we allow it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want a clarification. Finance Ministry and LIC are prepared to discuss only the consequence of the introduction of computers whereas the employees' association want the discussion of the introduction itself *de novo*. I want to know on the question of the introduction of computers, whether it is necessary or not, whether it improves efficiency or not, whether that is going to be discussed ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : This question was discussed in the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee which was specially called for this purpose. The general consensus was that where computerisation is necessary and essential for some work such as research or technological development, we should not object to it ; but, at the same time, looking at the unemployment problem prevailing in India there should not be any indiscriminate introduction of computers. For this purpose it has been decided that a commit-

tee consisting of all interests—labour, employers, economists and experts—will first decide the guidelines. Then we shall certainly take up this matter with the State Governments to evolve a procedure of the line to be taken.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि रिट्रैचमेंट कोई नहीं हुआ है। मैं मानता हूँ कि वह रिट्रैचमेंट नहीं करेंगे, और जो रिट्रैच होंगे भी उनकी दूसरी जगह नियुक्त हो जायेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसका कोई तस्मीना लगाया गया है कि एक कम्प्यूटर से डिप्लीशन ग्राफ एम्प्लायमेंट, अर्थात् नियुक्तियों में कमी कितनी होती है, और क्या इसका भी तस्मीना लगाया गया है कि एक कम्प्यूटर लगाने से जो लोग बहाल हो सकते थे उसमें कितनी कमी हो गई है ?

श्री भागवत झा भाषा : जिन-जिन देशों में कम्प्यूटर्स लगाये गये हैं, जैसे यू के और अमरीका हैं अथवा दूसरे देश हैं, उन तमाम देशों का तस्मीना लगाया गया है। ग्राइ एल ओ ने इस पर पूरी रिपोर्ट दी है। उसके अनुसार यह देखा गया है कि कहीं भी कम्प्यूटर लगाने से लेबर के एम्प्लायमेंट में कमी नहीं हुई है। यहाँ भी अगर एक सेक्शन डेटा प्रोसेसिंग का उदाहरण ले लीजिये, तो एम्प्लायमेंट पोर्टेबल में बढ़ोतरी हुई है, कमी नहीं हुई है।

SHRI RANGA : But it does the work of 500 people.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The Minister has been good enough to say that all interests, including employees, will be consulted before any computers are installed, or before any major changes are made, affecting the personnel in any institution. But while the Standing Labour Conference was considering and evolving this formula, is the Minister aware that the Finance Minister was asserting that computers will be installed in LIC and the employees will not be consulted ? Is he aware of that statement ? May I also know whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has gone into this matter and

has recommended against the introduction of computers in LIC ?

SHRI HATHI : So far as LIC is concerned, the employees, that is, the Chairman, were required to consult the unions and we were also to be satisfied. A guarantee has been given actually that there will be no retrenchment because of these computers being installed. When that guarantee is there if there is any case of retrenchment, certainly we shall take up the question.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I am sorry, Sir, the question has not been properly understood. I said that the employees were not consulted before the computer was installed in Bombay and I wanted the assurance that before installing it at Calcutta they would have prior consultation. It was while these things were going on that the Finance Minister was asserting that no consultations will be necessary.

SHRI HATHI : May I say that a only in November or so when the question came up before the workers, the employees' union said that they wanted to discuss the question of automation itself ? We, therefore, adjourned the meeting.

MR. SPEAKER : What about the Finance Minister's statement

SHRI HATHI : The Finance Minister stated that there will be no retrenchment. We have ascertained it and, therefore, there is no question of any apprehension. We have informed the unions about it.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : What about the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission ?

SHRI R. K. AMIN : When the Minister of State was replying he referred to the experience of the UK and the USA but he did not give us the experience of the USSR. Now that we have started taking most of the advice from Russia, may I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the experience of Russia in regard to the installation of computers specially in fields similar to these ? Secondly, may I also

know from the hon. Minister if there is any possibility of employing the replaced employees in the same concern in some other jobs ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The book published by the ILO has got their analysis of most of the countries in which computers have been introduced and has given the views of labour unions and employers. It comes to the conclusion that there is no retrenchment ; rather, the potential of employment increases. So far as USSR is concerned, we have no information. Possibly, there is no opposition in the USSR to its introduction.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : What about the other question ? Supposing, some employees are surplus when computers are introduced, is there any possibility of employing them on some other type of work ?

MR. SPEAKER : He says that there is no retrenchment ; so, that question does not arise.

SHRI S. M. DAMANI : The hon. Minister gave the assurance that due to the installation of computers there will be no retrenchment. The LIC is owned by policy-holders and the business of LIC is expanding very fast. At present the policyholders are not getting their claims in proper time ; sometimes, it takes six or eight months. In other administrative matters there is considerable delay and the policy-holders are put to inconvenience. May I know whether Government will consider the difficulties of policy-holders and try to increase the efficiency of LIC by installing computers so that they can get their claims at the proper time ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The LIC has said that there will be no retrenchment and that it did not happen in Bombay when it was installed there. We want that these should be introduced.

श्री रवि राय : श्री भागवत झा आजाद और श्री हाथी की जवाब दे रहे हैं उनमें मैं विरोधाभास देख रहा हूँ। श्री आजाद का कहना है कि बाई एल सी की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके अनुसार यह

देखा गया है कि जहाँ तक दुनिया की दूसरी जगहों का सम्बन्ध है, जहाँ पर भी कम्प्यूटर लगाया गया है वहाँ रिट्रेंचमेंट नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन श्री हाथी का कहना यह है कि देश कि जो आर्थिक स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए यहाँ मैन पावर ज्यादा है। इसलिये काम देने की जरूरत है और यहाँ बेकारी की समस्या बहुत ज्यादा है। इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मांग हो रही है कि रिट्रेंचमेंट के भय से एल आई सी में कम्प्यूटर न लगाया जाय क्या सरकार उस पर पुनर्विचार करके कम्प्यूटर न लगाने का फैसला करेगी ?

SHRI HATHI : I do not think there is any contradiction between what I said and what my colleague said. What I said was that looking to conditions in India and the employment situation, we should not rush indiscriminately towards automation. He has said that the experience of other countries also shows that wherever there has been computerisation there might have been displacement in one section but overall there has not been any loss of employment because of expansion of business. So, there is no contradiction between what I say and what he says. It will be our duty to see that by the installation of computers while we have the technological development and research no unemployment is created.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The hon. Minister has stated that the introduction of computers will not result in retrenchment. But, factually, it could be possible that every computer will result in unemployment. The people who will be displaced may be absorbed otherwise. They say there is no retrenchment. To the extent that persons will be displaced and are placed otherwise, there is an element of retrenchment. The people who could get those jobs otherwise are denied those jobs with the introduction of these computers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the computers do not *per se* result in retrenchment or result in retrenchment of persons who will be absorbed otherwise.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We

have to take the overall view. As I have stated, it is possible that in some sections, say, for example, in data processing section, there may be some loss. But taking the overall picture, where the potential expansion of employment chances are there, the study shows that it is not so. The overall position is good.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: May I know whether the Government can give us an idea of the concerns, the corporations and the industries where they propose to introduce the computers? At same time, I would like to know, since it is admitted that it will affect potential employment, whether they are also going to restrict or impose any conditions for introduction of the computers in any of the private concerns so that they also have a phased programme and they do not affect the employment potential.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Neither there is any blanket ban on the introduction of computers nor do we say that in this country, where unemployment is there, the computers should be introduced without any consideration. As I have just said, there is a committee of experts who will set the guide-lines as to where we should be selective in introducing the computers. We are taking all these precautions to see that there is no indiscriminate introduction of the computers.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I wanted to know about the private concerns if they want to introduce the computers. What about the foreign exchange element?

SHRI HATHI : About the foreign exchange, if any private firm wants to import any machine, they apply for an import licence. That is sent to the Labour Ministry and the Labour Ministry sends it to the Directorate of Labour of the State Government concerned. He consults the Union and State Government. If they are satisfied that there is no retrenchment, the Labour Ministry clears it and then an import licence is given.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Is it a fact that the purpose of installing the com-

puters is to bring economy as well as to increase efficiency in work and, if so, may I know how far economy has been brought into effect and how far the efficiency has improved?

SHRI HATHI : An increase in efficiency would mean development of the economy. If there is technological development, if that is needed, we should not stop it. But we should have an indiscriminate use of automation. So, we have to reconcile both the things.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी : श्री विश्वनाथन ने एक सवाल पूछा था जिसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन की तरफ से जो सिफारिशों की गई हैं उनमें क्या यह भी एक सिफारिश है कि एल०आई०सी० में कम्प्यूटर लगाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है?

हमारे मित्र श्री एम० एम० बनर्जी ने पूछा था कि जो हमारे यूनियन के नेता लोग हैं क्या उनके साथ आप प्रारम्भ से इस मामले के ऊपर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर दिया जाए।

SHRI HATHI : I do not think the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission have been sent to the Labour Ministry. We have not seen them. As I said, whenever a computer is to be installed or has to be imported, the unions are consulted. So far as L. I. C. is concerned, they have already imported two machines, one is installed and the second is being installed.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : Without any consultation.

SHRI HATHI : What is the idea of consultation? It is that there should be no retrenchment. If there is no retrenchment, if they guarantee that there will be neither retrenchment nor loss in emoluments, what is there to worry.

श्री ना० शं० मिश्र : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आए बिन एल आई सी में जो क्लेम होते हैं उनकी पेमेंट में बहुत

देरी हो रही है, बहुत समय लग रहा है और यह विशेष रूप से इसलिये हो रहा है कि वहाँ पर कम्प्यूटर लग गए हैं ? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि कम्प्यूटर लगाने से एफिशियेंसी घटती है और इसलिए वहाँ एम्प्लायमेंट की सम्भावनाएं और भी ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री शास्त्री ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 5 दिसम्बर 1968 से जीवन बीमा कर्मचारी अपनी कुछ मांगों को लेकर हड़ताल करने वाले थे । यह उनकी हड़ताल अनिश्चित काल के लिए होनी वाली थी । उनकी जो मांगें थीं उनमें से एक मांग यह भी थी कि कम्प्यूटर न लगाये जायें । वह हड़ताल तो हुई नहीं क्योंकि सरकार और उनकी यूनियन के बीच वार्ता में सरकार की ओर से कुछ आश्वासन दिये गये थे, इसलिए यूनियन ने फैसला किया कि वे लोग हड़ताल पर नहीं जा रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने यूनियन के लोगों की कोई ऐसा आश्वासन भी दिया गया था कि सरकार कम्प्यूटर नहीं लगायेगी और अगर दिया था तो वह आश्वासन क्या था ?

SHRI HATHI : So long as Government and the employees and workers are given an assurance that there will be no retrenchment there will be no difficulty.

Animal Husbandry Programme in Kosi Belt of North Bihar

*304. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Animal Husbandry (Development) Department propose to launch a "better breed of animals" development programme in parts of North Bihar, West Bengal and Assam in view of the massive loss of animals in the last October floods, specially in Kosi belt of North Bihar ;

(b) whether a survey has been made for the inclusion of the Kosi belt for intensive

cattle improvement programme in the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(c) whether any proposal for the free supply of good milch animals to those who lost their cattle in the Kosi belt in the last calamitous October flood is under consideration ; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : (a) The Government of Bihar have no proposal to launch a "better breed of animals" development programme in parts of North Bihar. Information from the Government of Assam and West Bengal is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government of Bihar have no proposal for free supply of good milch animals to those who have lost their cattle in Kosi belt in the last October flood. However, a request for allotment of 2,000 stray productive cattle which may become available in the wild and stray cattle-catching scheme for distribution to persons who lost their cattle in the last calamitous floods has been received. This is under consideration. The number of good cattle secured under the Wild Cattle Catching Scheme falls far short of the required number of 2000.

यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : चार अक्टूबर की मध्य रात्रि में कोशी नदी के दोनों तटबन्धों के बीच अभूतपूर्व प्राकृतिक प्रकोप (बाढ़) के कारण जितने किसान थे वे सब बे-बरबार हो गए । उन लोगों का मुख्य पेशा खेती था और प्रमुख काम पशुपालन था । हमारे खाद्य मन्त्रालय के नेता मन्त्री गए थे और उन्होंने वहाँ की दर्दनाक हालत को देखा था । लेकिन वहाँ के किसानों के लिए कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है । बिहार में एडवाइजर्स लोग भेजे गए थे और उन्होंने भी कुछ नहीं किया । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन गरीबों किसानों का क्या होगा जिनका एक मात्र धन और एक मात्र पेशा पशुपालन था ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : It is true that a large number of farmers lost their cattle in the areas affected by floods and we know how the cattle are important from the point of view of farmers. The State Government have taken some steps to provide necessary relief. The hon. Member wants to know the number of animals that would be provided as a result of the Wild Cattle Catching Scheme.

If under the scheme they are in a position to catch wild cows, it would be possible to allot them. In the main answer it has been mentioned that since the number of animals coming under the scheme are limited, the complete requirements could not be fulfilled; but this does not preclude the State Government from taking necessary steps for giving the necessary assistance to the farmers.

श्री यशुना प्रसाद मंडल : इन्होंने कहा है दो हजार पशु देंगे। वाइल्ड कैटल कैचिंग स्कीम जो चल रही है उसके मातहत पशुओं को पकड़ कर कई बार भेजा चुका है। ये पशु वहां की जलवायु में ठहर नहीं सकते हैं। जिस तरह से स्वतन्त्र रूप से ये हरियाणा में या दूसरे शहरों में विचरण करने हैं, वैसे हालत में वहाँ नहीं है। वहाँ से पशु ठहर नहीं सकते हैं और न ही ठहरते हैं।

क्या सरकार इस योजना के स्थान पर अर्धशुद्ध नस्ल के पशु देने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We were not very anxious to do this, but since the hon. Member had asked us, we were trying positively to accede to the request of the hon. Member.

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सरकार की जानकारी में यह बात है कि जो अच्छा पशु भी जंगल में रहकर जंगली बन जाता है, उसकी दूध देने की शक्ति और कृषि सम्बन्धी काम करने की शक्ति समाप्त हो जाती है और फिर

उसको पालने में बहुत दिन लग जाते हैं। कोसी का क्षेत्र ऐसा है, जहाँ घास और चारे के मैदान बहुत ज्यादा हैं, और इसलिए वहाँ पर हरियाणा की तरह अच्छे पशुओं का पालन बढ़ी तादाद में किया जा सकता है। क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनाई है कि भारतवर्ष में जहाँ अच्छी गायें और भैंसें पाई जाती हैं, वहाँ से ऐसे पशुओं को ले जाकर कोसी क्षेत्र के किसानों में बाँट दिया जाये ; यदि हाँ, तो वह योजना क्या है और उसके अन्तर्गत कितने गाय-भैंस वहाँ पर वितरण किए जायेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The main question refers to the free distribution of cattle. But the hon. Member refers to the general development of animal husbandry etc. That is quite a different thing. As regards the free flow of milch animals from Haryana and Punjab to the other parts of the country, there should be no difficulty.

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : सरकार जंगली जानवरों को पकड़ कर उन्हें दे रही है। वे उनका क्या करेंगे ?

श्री हरणधीर सिंह : यह तो सबको, श्री मिनिस्टर साहब को भी, मालूम है कि दिल्ली के घास-पास का यह जो इलाका है, जिसमें दिल्ली, राजस्थान, यू० पी० हरियाणा राजस्थान और पंजाब शामिल है, वहाँ के पशु दूध और घी के लिहाज से निहायत सुन्दर और प्राइमेटिव है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने हमारी टीम को पन्तनगर भेजा था। वहाँ हमने हरियाणा की गाय देखी, जिसकी शक्ल बहुत सुन्दर है। वहाँ पर हमने बंगलौर की गाय भी देखी, जिसका दूध बहुत ज्यादा है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह कोई ऐसी प्रोजेनी रोज करने, कोई ऐसी नस्ल बढ़ाने, की व्यवस्था करेंगे, जिसका दूध बंगलौर की गाय का सा हो और शक्ती-सूरत हरियाणा की गाय की, ताकि देश के पास के शानदार खूबसूरत और एक-एक मन दूध देने वाली गाय हो।

क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास, श्री जगजीवन राम के पास, चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कोई ऐसी योजना है कि इस इलाके के गरीब हरिजनों, लैंडलेस हरिजनों और पशुपालन में दिलचस्पी रखने वालों को गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से मास स्केल पर, चीप इट्रेस्ट पर, कर्जें दिये जायें, ताकि यह इलाका हिन्दुस्तान का डेनमार्क बने, दूध-दही की नदियां न सिर्फ हरियाणा, दिल्ली और पंजाब में, बल्कि सारे देश में बहें, मिनिस्टर साहब, दूसरे वजहों और एम० पी० की सेहत बन जाये, पशुधन की तरक्की हो, दूध ज्यादा हो और सब लोग दूध पी कर मोटे हो जायें ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is no doubt true that the physical appearance of cattle from Haryana is the best in the country. Our entire effort is concentrated in this direction namely that while trying to increase the milk yields, the physical appearance of the best of our cattle should be maintained along with the introduction of the milk yield characteristics or genetic characteristics that result in increased milk yield. Our effort is exactly in that direction which the hon. Member has suggested.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): There will be large-scale cross-breeding in Haryana.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As has been submitted by the hon. Minister, we are working on a large-scale scheme of cross-breeding. I wish that the same development which we endorse would come about in Haryana too.

श्री राम चरण : दिल्ली में जो बाइस्कैंटल कौचिंग स्कीम बना रही है, उसके अन्तर्गत यहां की अच्छी नस्ल की गायों को पकड़ कर खंगलों में भेज दिया जाता है, जहां उन्हें चारा नहीं मिलता है और वे भूखी मर जाती है। बहुत सी गायों को स्लाटर-हाउस भेजा जाता है। क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनायेगी, जिसके अन्तर्गत उन गायों को पकड़कर उन्हें नजदीक के इलाकों में, हरियाणा में और

यू० पी० में गेरठ, बुलन्दशहर या मलीगढ़ में, फ्रीडिंग सेंटर बना कर रखा जा सके और उनका स्लाटरिंग बन्द किया जा सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In areas where agriculture is developing which have a large number of farmers, they consider wild cattle a nuisance to their crops. That is why on the request of the State Governments this scheme is being operated. Many times as soon as we catch some cattle, farmers come and ask for them ; we return the cattle if they claim ownership. Cattle are supplied only on demand ; we do not force them on anybody.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : कोसी क्षेत्र की बाढ़ में बड़ी संख्या में पशुओं के नष्ट हो जाने से बिहार में बार-बार बहुत दिक्कतें पैदा होती हैं। क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई योजना है कि इस प्रकार के पशुओं के ख़त्म हो जाने पर इस बारे में दोबारा कुछ इन्तजाम किया जा सके ? क्या बिहार के लिए कोई ऐसी खास योजना है, अगर हां, तो वह क्या है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as Bihar is concerned, we have intensive cattle development schemes in two districts, Barauni and Patna. Moreover, cattle development schemes are taken up by State Governments in all States. There are substantial plan provisions for the development of animal husbandry in Bihar, Bengal and other States.

Distribution of Fertiliser in Delhi by Cooperative Societies

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the cooperative societies who have been entrusted with the job of distribution of fertilisers in Delhi have been indulging in malpractices and complaints have been received in this regard ;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints received ; and

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government to probe into the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) As reported by Delhi Administration complaints of malpractices in distribution of fertiliser have been received against some cooperatives.

(b) Non-maintenance of correct accounts : falsification of accounts in some cases ; recording of bogus sales ; sale of fertiliser to unauthorised persons outside Delhi area.

(c) The matter is now under enquiry by Sub-divisional Magistrate, Narela after preliminary enquiry by an officer of the Cooperation Department of Delhi Administration.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : When were these complaints received and what progress has been made in conducting inquiry? According to the complaints, now much is the amount involved in defalcation ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Complaints were received between June and July 1968. They were made by some villagers to the Executive Councillor, Metropolitan Council, Delhi.

As far the amounts, in complaints they have made any specific mention of the amounts, but they have said that malpractices have been committed and these have got to be investigated.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Generally speaking, through these co-operative societies, how much quantity is distributed and what amount of profit is permitted to the societies on their sales ? Apart from the societies, which are the other agencies through which fertilisers are being distributed, and in their case what profit is permitted by Government ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Fertilisers are distributed through co-operatives subject to the needs of the areas where they operate.

About the margin, I would require notices.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My question has not been answered. I asked how much is being distributed presently. His

reply of "subject to requirements" does not mean anything. About the margin he did not say. The second question was : what are the other media of distribution apart from the co-operative societies through which fertilisers are being distributed.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : This question relates to malpractices, but I can give the hon. member the information. So far, the Co-operative Marketing Federation of Delhi have distributed nearly 34,244 quintals of fertilizers valued at Rs. 23½ lakhs, from 1.7.68 to 30.11.68. About the margin and the rest of it, I require notice.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What about the other media of distribution.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : These media are well known—co-operatives as also private agencies are dealing with fertilisers.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज की हिस्ट्री रही है वह स्कैंडल की हिस्ट्री रही है। दस कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज के बारे में शिकायतें आई तो 8 केसेज में यह साबित हो गया। फटिलाइजर के मामले में बड़ा शिकायतें उठीं और उनकी डिपार्टमेंटल इन्क्वायरी हुई। जो भी कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज रन करती है उनमें सारे कांग्रेस के लीडर्स हैं। उसमें पुलिस सब-इंस्पेक्टर और दो पुलिस के अधिकारी भी शामिल हैं। इतना ही नहीं, पहले भी जो कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज की शिकायतें यहां पर आई हैं उसमें कांग्रेस के चौधरी ब्रह्म प्रकाश गुड्स स्कैंडल में, श्री शिव चन्द्र गुप्त स्टील स्कैंडल में और श्रीमती सुभद्रा जोशी हाइड्रोजेन स्कैन स्कैंडल में शामिल रहे...

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question ? You are giving information.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : तो मुद्दस स्कैंडल, स्टील स्कैंडल और हाइड्रोजेन स्कैन स्कैंडल हो चुके हैं और अब एक लेटेस्ट चीज और सामने आई है—भाल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के आफिस

सेक्रेटरी और कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंट के पी० ए० श्री पतकी कन्व्यूमर कोऑपरेटिव स्टोर्स और हाउस बिल्डिंग सोसायटी में इन्वाल्व्ड हैं और पुलिस उसकी इन्क्वायरी कर रही है...

MR. SPEAKER : Come to fertilisers.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज हैं जिन पर दिल्ली के पोलिटिकल लीडर्स ने कब्जा करके अपनी मानोपली बना रखी है और पोलिटिकल एन्ड्रस से अपना घर भर रहे हैं और कुछ ही सालों में मूँधड़ा और टाटा बन गए हैं, इस मिलसिले में मेरे दो सवाल हैं एक तो यह कि कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटीज पर इन पोलिटिकल लीडर्स की मानोपली न हो और वे पोलिटिकल एन्ड्रस को मिसयूज न कर पायें, उनके लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जिन बड़े-बड़े लीडर्स के खिलाफ पुलिस या डिपार्टमेंट ने साबित कर दिया है कि उनकी गलती थी तो क्या उन केसेज को सरकार सी० वी० आई० को देगी ताकि उनके खिलाफ इन्क्वायरी होकर कार्यवाही हो सके ? अगर नहीं, तो क्यों ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : To The hon. member forgets that we are dealing with co-operatives, and the co-operatives are governed by the co-operative law and the Delhi Administration has got to deal with all the cases referred to them. If there are malpractices committed by any individuals in the co-operatives, they have got to be dealt with according to the law on the subject.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You enact the law, not the Delhi Administration.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : To bring in political parties or individuals working in the parties is not proper, and not relevant.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैंने दो सवाल किए

थे। मन्त्री जी ने जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैंने पूछा था कि पोलिटिकल लोगों ने जो अपनी मानोपली बना रखी है, उसको समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है। उसका जवाब मिलना चाहिए...(ध्वजवाज)...

MR. SPEAKER : Shankaranand.

That is irrelevant. It is not pertinent to this question. I have called the next person. You have had your say.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I do not want to malign any political party or name anybody who is a bogus co-operator belonging to other political parties.

I do not want to do that. Co-operative movement in a country is started for the economic improvement of the common man and not allow undue profits to the business community. I think the whole co-operative movement is aimed at satisfying the consumer. But in India co-operative societies are formed with ulterior motives. The fertiliser co-operative society is meant to help the farmer and the agriculturist.

MR. SPEAKER : Where is the question ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : May I know whether the Government have ascertained whether this particular fertiliser cooperative society consists of farmer and agriculturist or mainly business people whose main motive is profit ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : There is no fertiliser co-operative society. But there are co-operative societies which undertake the distribution of fertilisers. So far as the interests involved in various co-operative societies are concerned, it is a separate question, and if the hon. Member gives notice, I am prepared to furnish information.

Development of Cashewnut Industry During Fourth Plan

+

*306. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN ;
SHRI HIMATSINGKA ;

**SHRI VALMIKI
CHOUDHARY :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI :**

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

(a) whether any programme for the development of cashewnut industry under the Fourth Five Year Plan has been chalked out ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the production and export targets fixed there-under ; and

(c) the financial outlays for each different scheme under the programme and the estimated Central and State Governments contributions thereto ?

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

(b) Major emphasis will be on intensifying production from existing plantations through organisation of Package Programme. Schemes on production of high-yielding trees through cashew air layers, organising demonstration plots for popularising package of practices, marketing surveys to improve raw nut collection and popularising plant protection measures have been included under the Package Programme.

Additional production target of 76,000 tonnes and export target of 80,000 tonnes have been tentatively proposed for the Fourth Plan.

(c) The total outlay for the above programme in the Central sector is Rs. 75 lakhs. Scheme-wise details are still being worked out.

As regards outlays for the State Governments programmes, the details are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Cashew industry is one of the dollar earning industries of the country and second in the list of dollar earnings industries and earns foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 45 crores annually. The main problem that faces the industry today is that a major part of the raw materials required for this

industry is being imported from East Africa countries and those countries themselves have set up their processing plant and are thinking in terms of exporting cashew kernel to Europe and America. This will affect our market adversely. Our requirements of raw materials are about 2.6 lakh tonnes and it is bound to increase because after the lifting of prohibition in many States cashew kernels have become popular inside India also. We produce about 60,000 tonnes of cashew nuts which is the raw material. The hon. Minister stated that a package programme was initiated by the Food and Agriculture Ministry and if I remember aright, 46,000 hectares were to be cultivated. Now may question is this. What specific steps do the Government propose to take to meet this raw material shortage in the immediate future ? Will the Government take steps to include the import of cashew nuts from foreign countries under the open general licence list ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We appreciate the importance of cashew industry from the point of view of export. But we cannot base our plan only on import of raw material and exporting processed products. In our own country there is considerable potential for development of cashew and that is why we have laid adequate emphasis on agronomy practices, plant protection measures, provision of fertilisers, etc.

The main defect in the present approach is, the trees grow as wild trees. There are hardly any plant protection measures taken and fertilisers applied.

MR. SPEAKER : The question was not that. The question was whether open imports would be allowed.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is not the intention of the Government to allow open imports.

MR. SPEAKER : That is right. That is simple enough.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : I put that question because several lakhs of people in my State are going to be unemployed because of the closure of cashew factories. It is a burning human problem. That is an

immediate problem. By the time you begin to cultivate cashew—it will take a long time—the people would have been starved. That is why I pointed that question and asked what immediate steps are the Government going to take to meet the challenge in this industry, because lakhs of people are going to be unemployed. That was my question and it was not replied. Only when it is replied. I can put my second question.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered your first question very categorically. You do not want that answer.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Here is a critical situation where lakhs of people employed in this industry are going to face unemployment and starvation. The Government have not taken steps. I would like to know what steps the Government are going to take. Will the Government set up their own industry in Kerala ? What steps are the Government going to take to meet this question of unemployment in the cashew industry in the State ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I shall be thankful if the hon. Member will put this question to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, काजू की खेती की तरक्की की जो बात श्री मंत्री जी ने बताई है, उसके अलावा मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि काजू के फल के रस से बढ़िया घाराब बनती है, छिलके का तेल उद्योगों के काम में आता है—चूँकि काजू की खेती केले और दूसरे खेतियों के मुकाबले घाटे का घन्घा है—इस लिए उस खेती को फायदे का घन्घा बनाने के लिए जहाँ आप उसकी पैदावार बढ़ायेंगे, क्या उसके बाई-प्रोडक्ट्स को इस्तेमाल करके उसका फायदा किसानों को पहुँचाने की कोशिश करेंगे, ताकि किसान दूसरी खेतियों के मुकाबले काजू की खेती करना पसन्द करें ? क्या ऐसी कोई स्कीम सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This would be possible if the producers organise

themselves into co-operatives. There is no objection if the State Government could take this step. In fact we would liberally assist the State Government if the State Government take up the programme.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल दूसरा था और जबाब दूसरा दे रहे हैं। आज किसान को काजू की खेती से लाभ नहीं है, वह अगर केला पैदा करता है तो उसे ज्यादा फायदा होता है। उसको काजू का पूरा पैसा मिले, उसके बाई-प्रोडक्ट, जैसे करनल का जूस है, का पैसा मिले, जिससे उसकी पर-एकड़ ज्यादा आमदनी हो—इसके लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : So much shouting is going on everywhere. How can the Minister answer.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Cashews are mostly grown on uncultivable and non-cultivable land, and it is not that these lands can be profitably used except in certain exceptionable areas for other food crops. But as I have suggested, the present malady in the cashewnut industry and trade is that middlemen also exploit the producers with the result that the income from the by-products does not go to the producers. So, I have suggested that if they organise themselves into co-operatives, it would be possible.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I can speak with some interest and even authority on the subject because I grow cashewnut trees. There is a paradox in this. On the one hand, we are importing cashewnuts which this year will probably rise to the value of Rs. 14 crores. On the other hand, we have about three crore hectares of land, which is capable of growing cashewnuts. I would like to know whether the Ministry has explored the reasons why these two things are not met. I would like to know particularly whether the Ministry has considered the distribution of this barren and culturable land through panchayats, the information about which is being withheld from the public by the revenue staff. This is a particular question ; will the Ministry employ panchayats for distribution of land available for cashew cultivation.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The State Governments are competent to take up this. I am prepared to pass on this suggestion to them.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : With a view to reorganising and stabilising the cashew industry to Kerala, the Kerala Government is understood to have proposed to set up a Cashew Development Corporation with a total outlay of Rs. 2 crores. May I know whether any special assistance was sought from the Centre for this purpose, if so what was the amount sought and whether any amount has been sanctioned ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I will require notice.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know the names of the States where cashewnut is grown ? May I know whether a development committee was set up in South West Bengal and if so, how much help or grant was given to it and what are the results of the development there ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Cashew is mainly grown in southern States. In some other States, including West Bengal, if climatic conditions are favourable, we have no objection to their taking up cashew cultivation.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I want to know which are the States where it is grown and how much grant was given to the development committee set up for South West Bengal.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have said, southern States. I am prepared to mention the names also.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : While referring to the development of cashew industry during the fourth plan, the hon. minister referred to a package programme. Orissa has got an organised plantation area of more than 30,000 acres and the Government is going to bring another 15,000 acres under this during the fourth plan, May I know whether the package programme will also include Orissa.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : All

important cashew growing States are included. Parts of Orissa also will be given assistance.

Export of Mexican wheat Seeds

*307. **SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to State :

(a) whether a suggestion has been received from the Government of Punjab export of Mexican Wheat seeds to West Asian countries ; and

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

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.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : May I know whether the country is in a position to meet the internal demand of Mexican wheat seed ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Yes, Sir ; very positively.

श्री मोटालाल मोना : क्या सरकार का ध्यान राजस्थान के सुनहरी-227 और शंकर गेहूँओं की ओर गया है, जो किसानों ने साढ़े तीन रुपये से 6 रुपये किलो के भाव में खरीद कर बोया, अब जब वह बीज पैदा हो गया है तो उसको कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है, 70-80 रु० बिटल से ज्यादा में नहीं बिक रहा है। क्या सरकार उस बीज को लेकर किसानों को देने की व्यवस्था करेगी, जिससे उनको उस बीज का उचित मूल्य मिल सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The State Governments are expected to look into the requirements of the respective States. If they make a request to the Centre, we shall pass on the request to the National Seeds Corporation.

Conversion of Agricultural Demonstration Farms in Mysore and Maharashtra into Agricultural Extension Centres

+
*311. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Japan have signed an agreement for the conversion of the agricultural demonstration farms in Mysore and Maharashtra set up with the Japanese assistance into Agricultural Extension Centres ;

(b) if so, what are the main point of the agreement ; and

(c) how far it will help the Government in agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under an Indo-Japanese Agreement signed on 13th December, 1968 the two Japanese Agricultural Demonstration Farms at Mandya (Mysore) and Khopoli (Maharashtra) have been transformed into Agricultural Extension Centres.

(b) According to the agreement the agricultural Extension Centres shall aim at promoting agricultural production through extension programmes to be agreed upon between the authorities concerned of the Governments. These Centres will conduct trials and demonstrations on agricultural techniques through improved machinery and implements and will impart training to Indian technicians and farmers.

The Government of Japan will provide, at their own expense, machinery and other equipment required for the operation of the centres and services of 3-4 Japanese experts who will work as advisers. The concerned State Governments will provide technical Officers to work as Indian counterparts and other staff and suitable furnished accommodation for Japanese experts.

(c) These Centres will undertake training of farmers and extension workers and also field extension work in the neighbouring areas. Thus they will promote agricul-

tural production through extension work in the selected areas.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Increase in the Prices of Milk by Delhi Milk Scheme

+

S.N.Q. 2. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI M.L. SONDHY :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

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

(a) the reasons for the increase in the prices of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme with effect from the 21st February, 1969 ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the quality of the milk has deteriorated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Delhi Milk Scheme has been forced to increase selling prices of milk of various types because of increase in purchase price of milk, and huge losses incurred by it as a result.

(b) No Sir.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में दूध का भाव पहले 26 दिसम्बर, 1968 को 84 पैसे की लिटर से 1.04 की लिटर कर दिया गया और फिर इस 22 फरवरी को 1.04 लिटर से 1.16 की लिटर कर दिया गया। इस प्रकार से दो महीने में कम समय में 32 पैसे की लिटर के हिसाब से कीमत बढ़ाई गई है। मन्त्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया है कि चूंकि उनको पर्बेजिंग प्राइस बढ़ गई है इसलिए ऐसा किया गया। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या इस दो महीने के समय में उनकी जो खरीद करने की कीमत है, वह बढ़ी है ? यदि बढ़ी है तो कितनी बढ़ी है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि मन्त्री महोदय अनेकों बार यह बात कह चुके हैं कि यह जो दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम है उसको नो प्रॉफिट नो लास बेसिस पर चलाना चाहते हैं, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस सिद्धान्त को अब यह सरकार बदलने जा रही है और इससे पहले जो इस सरकार की नीति थी कि दिल्ली के गरीब और दमियानी तबके के लोगों को दूध की कीमत पर ही देने के लिये सरकार की तरफ से कुछ सबसीडी दी जाय, क्या उस नीति में भी सरकार ने परिवर्तन किया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am sorry to say that the hon. Member is not correct when he says the prices have been increased during the last two months only. The prevailing level of price of Rs. 1.04 per litre is in force from 25-12-67 and this has been changed during last month. Here I may draw the attention of the House to the observations of the Public Accounts Committee so that many such questions can be avoided. The Public Accounts Committee commented that while the purchase price of milk is fixed with reference to the prevailing market rate, the selling price is fixed by government after proposals in this behalf have been considered by the Advisory Committee and the Management Board of the Delhi Milk Scheme. The result of following this protracted procedure is that the sale price of milk continues to lag behind the purchase price of milk. The Committee suggests that the government should evolve a more business-like procedure for reviewing the sale price of milk vis-a-vis purchase price and overhead charges so that it can be suitably changed to ensure that the Scheme runs on no-profit no loss basis, as far as possible.

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि दिल्ली में कुल मांग दूध की कितनी है और उनका जो वर्तमान उत्पादन है वह कितना है और आज कितने लोग वेटिंग लिस्ट पर हैं जिन्होंने कि मिल्क टोकेन्स के लिये दर्खास्ते दे रखी हैं लेकिन अभी तक उन्हें टोकेन्स नहीं मिल पाये हैं ? साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि

आपकी टोटल इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी क्या है और उसका कितना हिस्सा इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं ? इसके अतिरिक्त आपकी जो एक पुरानी स्कीम थी कि दिल्ली के अन्दर कैपिटल कालोमी स्थापित करेंगे जिसके लिए 13 साल पहले दिल्ली के बाहर जमीन भी एलाट हो गई थी, उस प्रोजेक्ट के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है ताकि उसमें हाई-ईनिंग बेरायटी की गारंटी और भैंसें मिल्क सप्लाई को बढ़ा सकें ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon Member would be glad to know that recently the position of milk supply has considerably improved. There was a waiting list of 81,000 applications. Up to last week we have cleared 65,000 applications. For the first time during the last few years it has been possible for DMS to clear such a long and big list of 65,000 applications.

We expect to clear the rest of the list, perhaps in a month or two, if the milk supply position improves.

As far as the capacity is concerned, at the movement we are getting 2,30,000 to 2,40,000 litres per day. A part of the capacity is being used for converting skimmed milk powder into toned or double toned milk. The present capacity of the Delhi Milk Scheme is 3 lakh litres and with some adjustments it can be operated up to 3,50,000 litres.

SHRI M. L. SONDHY : Sir, I am amazed at the answer of the hon. Minister. I have here a card, No. 39636, which was received on 6th January, 1968 and nothing has happened. I do not know what backlog has been cleared ; or, is it that new milk tokens are being issued to certain favourites ? What is the matter ?

But behind it lies the more basic question. There was the Kurian Committee which was set up to go into the Delhi Milk Scheme. It had laid down the basic principle that pricing by the Delhi Milk Scheme would be its principal weapon to control the Delhi milk market. The idea was to set up a model arrangement here by which unscrupulous producers would be pushed out by regulating prices. Instead, prices are being raised.

I myself have been prosecuted during the last year and a half for saying outside that milk prices should not be raised. I have made 40 trips to Tis Hazari and back. I ask why the Minister does not prosecute the Delhi Milk Scheme for violating daily the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act because they remove fat and non-fat solids and recombine the milk in violation of the law of this land.

Further, there is a Practice here that unscrupulous employees purchase the tin foil caps and fit them on to milk bottles. I invite the hon. Minister, Shri Jagjiwan Ram, who is a Gandhian, to come and see the position. It is happening daily in the colonies that these milk caps are removed and are fitted on to other milk bottles.

The land of the Jumna basin is so good that they could easily set up model dairies for dairy development, but they are giving stepmotherly treatment to this and nothing is being done. The basic purpose was to set up producers' co-operatives.

MR. SPEAKER : Now come to the question.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, if the children of Delhi do not get milk, what is the purpose of my being here ?

My question is : What are the immediate steps which will be adopted to re-introduce pricing as the major principal weapon to control the Delhi milk market in accordance with the recommendations of the Kurian Committee ? What will be done to encourage the production of milk through producer's co-operatives and to set up a model milk producing union in Delhi ? What will be done about the idea which we had of having five zonal stores in Delhi for milk distribution and to have house delivery ? This was even promised. What will be done about the full time milk depots in order to make the Delhi Milk Scheme a scheme which will be loved by the people and not the one which is detested by the people ? What is the better procedure in regard to the issue of milk cards ? Old card holders, who wanted cards, still have these cards and not the milk cards.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do

not at all accept the statement of the hon. Member that milk cards are being issued only to a few favourites. Out of a waiting list of 81,000, the waiting list of 65,000 has been cleared. Does it mean that the cards are being issued only to favourites ? I also mentioned that we expect to clear the rest of the list as early as possible in the near future.

One of the points which has been touched by the hon. Member is very relevant, namely, that milk producers have to be organised. But, unfortunately, the climate is not there round about Delhi and Haryana and a lot of middlemen are exploiting the producers in milk procurement. We have drawn the attention of the State Governments to this. Thy Delhi Milk Scheme is doing everything to see that milk producers are organised so that whatever price is paid to producers goes to the benefit of cattle-owners.

As to the third point, unless the price structure is oriented towards protecting the interests of the producers, the problem of supply of the Delhi Milk Scheme is not going to be solved. The interests of the consumers and the producers have got to be properly balanced. That is the only sound approach to the problem.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Kachwai...He is not there.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Sir, I do not belong to Delhi but I am living in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. You safeguard the interests of Members of Parliament.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : When I came from Calicut to Delhi, I thought that the Delhi Milk Scheme should be much better than what it is in my small corporation town. Having come here, I feel that the star prize of inefficiency in the distribution of milk should go to Delhi Milk Scheme. This is not the first time that this issue has been brought to the notice of the House. The hon. Minister has stated that the rise in price is because of an increase in the purchase price of milk. I do not think that is the only reason. It has been stated on a number of occasions in this House that there is a large-scale pilferage of milk

powder and there is more breakage due to bad handling of bottles. In the Advisory Committee of the Delhi Milk Scheme also an allegation was made that milk powder worth Rs. 72 lakhs was pilfered.

Then, on March 25, 1968, my hon. friend, Shri P.C. Varma, brought out specific charges on the floor of this House. He said :

"In 1962, about 169,000 bottles had been shown as breakage. The figure had gone upto 400,000 in 1964. Everyday, 2000 bottles were shown as broken. Alleging that the figure was not correct, he charged that "bogus entries were made," and "irregular trade" on bottles and on tin foils was carried on."

These charges were laid on the floor of the House. The charges of pilferage of milk powder and misappropriation are before the Government. I would like to from the hon. Minister whether the Government have gone into all these charges, whether they have conducted an inquiry into the charges that have been brought to the notice of the Government and, if so, what are the findings of the inquiry.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the first part of the hon. Member's question is concerned, Delhi consumers are being supplied with the cheapest milk in the country. I have repeatedly mentioned on the floor of this House that the price of milk in Delhi is, comparatively, much cheaper than what is prevailing in Bombay, Calcutta and a number of other cities.

As far as the administrative costs and charges that have been raised by the hon. Member are concerned, I may mention that even the expert committee which went into this problem prescribed a norm of 21 p. per litre as the expenditure for processing, procurement and other administrative expenditure. That was in 1964. By and large, the expenditure has been roundabout 21 p. Only last year, it had gone to 22 p. because of increase in price of purchase stores, etc. As far as the inquiry is concerned, whether Government has made any efforts to go into all this, I may submit that, recently, we had asked one of our officers, a Joint Secretary, to examine the entire distribution system. He has made the recommendations. This was subsequent to Dr. Kurien Committee. Recently,

we have taken a decision that a committee will be set up under the chairmanship of the Mayor of Delhi to go into the problems of administrative costs, etc.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम ने पिछले दो सालों में दूध पर 32 पैसे लिटर बढ़ाया है। दो साल पहले स्टैंडर्डाइज्ड मिल्क की कीमत थी 84 पैसे। आज स्टैंडर्डाइज्ड मिल्क की कीमत एक रु० 16 पैसे हो गयी है, और टोन्ड मिल्क की कीमत है जो पहले स्टैंडर्डाइज्ड मिल्क की कीमत थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस साल 88 लाख रुपये का घाटा है और वे कीमत सदा यही कह कर बढ़ाते हैं कि क्योंकि घाटा है इसलिये कीमत बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन घाटा फिर भी आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह क्या जरूरी है कि दिल्ली के लोगों को दूध पिलाने के लिए आप सरकारी कोष से 1 करोड़ रु० सालाना सबसिडी दें।

दूसरे यह कि कुरियन कमेटी ने आपको कुछ उपाय सुझाये थे जिसमें यह भी था कि इसको पब्लिक कम्पनी बनाया जाय जिससे नुकसान न हुआ करे। तो क्यों नहीं व्यापारिक आधार पर इस स्कीम को चलाते ताकि घाटा न रहे। और कब तक आप उम्मीद करते हैं कि कोई दिन ऐसा भी आ सकेगा जब दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम घाटे में नहीं चलेगी और आप कह सकेंगे कि हमें कोई घाटा नहीं है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I quite appreciate the suggestion of the hon. Member that the scheme of this nature cannot be run if we have to incur heavy subsidies. Even the finding of the Public Accounts Committee to which I made a reference earlier indicates the same viewpoint. As far as the conversion of the Delhi Milk Scheme into a Corporation is concerned, the proposal is under active consideration of the Government.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने यह पूछा था कि कब

तक आप भ्रंदाज्ञा करते हैं दिल्ली मिल्क स्कीम के बारे में जब आप कह सकेंगे कि उसमें घाटा नहीं रहेगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : After the enforcement of the new price we expect that next year perhaps the loss and profit may be balanced.

SHRI SHAVJI RAO S. DESMUKH : May I know what percentage of the increase of 32 paise goes to the producer and what portion goes towards salaries and wages ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I may say that out of the total price structure broadly 76.71 per cent goes to the producer.

श्री बलराज मधोक : यह मान भी लिया जाय कि मंत्री महोदय ने जो जस्टीफिकेशन दिया है कीमत बढ़ाने के लिए वह ठीक है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि 65 हजार कार्ड नये इशू किये गये हैं तो इन कार्ड होल्डर्स को दूध देने के लिए कितने मिल्क बूथ बढ़ाये हैं ? क्या यह सच है कि यहाँ पर मिल्क बूथ बहुत कम हैं और कहीं पर तो 500 घरों के पीछे एक मिल्क बूथ है और कहीं पर 5000 घरों के पीछे एक मिल्क बूथ है जिसके कारण लम्बे ब्यू लोगों के लगते हैं और घंटों इंतजार करने के बाद भी लोगों को दूध नहीं मिलता ।

और दूसरे जो मिल्क बूथ्स पर आज कल सिस्टम है आप ने पार्ट टाइम लड़के और लड़कियां रखे हुए हैं, उन के कारण बहुत गड़बड़ चलती है । तो इस काम को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या यहाँ पर फुल टाइम डिपो में रख कर अच्छा प्रबन्ध आप करेंगे ताकि जो ब्लैंक दूध में होता है और कनज्यूमर को दूध नहीं मिलता है वह दूर हो सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the card-holders to whom milk is sold by the individual booths are concerned, we have a system in regard to the number of card-holders served by a particular

booth, and that system is operating well by and large. If there is any specific complaint by the hon. Member I am prepared to look into it.

I know that some of the Members belonging to the hon. Member's party are pressing for opening new booths. Unless we are in a position to clear the waiting list in the existing booths, I do not think that it would be feasible to open new booths. But if the supply position improves, we shall take into consideration this suggestion.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : What I want is proper distribution of booths and even distribution of booths. At present there is no even distribution of booths in some places there is one booth for 500 families and in some other places there is one booth for 5000 families. I want that there should be even distribution of booths.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We settle the booth in consultation with the DMC, and now the Mayor of Delhi is also one of the members of our committee and we shall take into consideration his suggestions.

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो दूध लोगों को मिलता है उस में कितने परसेंट पाउडर मिल्क है । और बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता में जो दूध मिलता है उसमें कितने परसेंट पाउडर मिल्क है ?

दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में घाने वाले वक्त में मावे की मिठाई नहीं मिलती है । लेकिन ग्राइस क्रीम वालों को इजाजत दी जाती है । इसमें दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के कुछ लोगों पर चार्ज लगाया गया है कि वह रिस्वत लेते हैं । इस बारे में क्या आप को कुछ जानकारी है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The use of skimmed milk powder is very insignificant ; it accounts only for a small portion of the total supplies ; out of the total supply of about 2,60,000 or 2,70,000 litres, up to 2,20,000 or 2,30,000 litres, it is standardised milk and it is from the milk

itself, and only about 30,000 litres or so are made out of skimmed milk powder.

श्री शशि नूतन : मैंने यह जानना चाहा था कि मावे की मिठाई तो गर्मी में मिलती नहीं क्योंकि उस पर प्रतिबन्ध लग जाता है लेकिन प्राइस क्रीम वालों को इजाजत दी जाती है, ऐसा क्यों है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Recently, we have imposed a ban on other by-products of milk. But as far as ice-cream is concerned, it was not considered necessary to have any ban.

MR. SPEAKER : Now that the hon. Member has mentioned it, he may consider it.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Are Government aware of the fact that the milk booths in Delhi have become of late hot-beds of corruption and bottles of milk are sold out in the blackmarket, and there are also other methods of corruption as a result of which the genuine card-holders are by-passed and deprived of their genuine share of milk while there are a number of ghost card-holders who get the milk ? If so, I know what steps Government have contemplated to see that the Delhi Milk Scheme is rid of corruption and the real card-holders get the milk ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Recently, our experience is that whatever quantities are sent to the booths for distribution, large quantities return undistributed. So, at the moment, that problem is not there of short supplies. I know that some time back the hon. Member had complained to me, and I had personally looked into the matter. The position has now improved considerably.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Commission on Labour

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

(a) what were the considerations govern-

ing the selection of Members of the National Commission on Labour ; and

(b) whether the Members represent any Labour Organisation and if so, whether the said organisation was consulted before making such appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The selection of members of the Commission was based on their knowledge and experience in the labour field.

(b) Persons were appointed as members of the Commission in their individual capacities and not as representatives of the employers' or workers' organisations with which they might be associated. These organisations were, therefore, not consulted.

National Parks to Preserve Wild Life

*309. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether wild life is vanishing fast in our country ;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to preserve the wild life ; and

(c) whether there is any scheme under consideration to set up national parks in collaboration with the Tourist Department so that more foreign tourists are attracted towards wild life in this country ?

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

(b) Steps being taken to preserve wild life consist mainly of (i) establishment of national parks and sanctuaries ; (ii) restrictions on the export of wild animals and birds, dead or alive ; (iii) protection of rare and vanishing birds and animals ; (iv) enactment of suitable wild life legislation and (v) educating the general public in order to inculcate love for wild life.

(c) There is no scheme to set up National Parks in collaboration with the Department of Tourism. However, the Department of Tourism has provided certain funds in their Fourth Five Year Plan pro-

posals for providing/expanding facilities in wild life sanctuaries and National Parks.

Non-Payment of Bonus by the Bharathi Mill, Pondicherry

*310. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Bharathi Mill, Pondicherry has refused to pay bonus for 1967 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) steps taken by Government to get the bonus paid by the management ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Mill has not paid bonus for the year 1967.

(b) The Pondicherry Administration has stated that the Mill is excluded from the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, by virtue of section 32 (iv) thereof.

(c) Does not arise.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोनों का लगाया जाना

*312. कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में टेलीफोन लगाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कोई नीति बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1969 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सरकार ने कुल कितने टेलीफोन लगाने का निर्णय किया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सामान्यतः किसी भी स्थान पर टेलीफोन सुविधा की व्यवस्था योजना के लाभ-कर होने पर ही की जाती है । किन्तु निम्न-लिखित वर्षों के स्थानों पर घाटों के आधार पर भी इस सुविधा की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है, बशर्ते कि कुल घाटा 1 अप्रैल, 1966 से पाँच वर्ष की अवधि के दौरान 40 लाख रुपये से अधिक न हो :

1. जिला, उप-मंडल, तहसील और उप-तहसील मुख्यालय ।

2. ऐसे स्थान जिनकी जनसंख्या 20,000 या इससे अधिक हो और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 10,000 या इससे अधिक जनसंख्या वाले स्थान ।

3. दूरस्थ स्थान अर्थात् ऐसे स्थान जो निकटतम टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज से 40 किलोमीटर की दूरी के बाहर स्थित हों । इस प्रकार के 100 टेलीफोन घर खोले जाने हैं ।

4. पर्यटन केन्द्र, तीर्थ स्थल, कृषि तथा सिंचाई प्रायोजना स्थल और टाऊनशिप इस तरह के स्थानों पर 100 टेलीफोन घर खोले जाने हैं ।

(ग) 1969-70 के दौरान देहाती क्षेत्रों में लगभग 350 टेलीफोन लगाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Amendment of the Coal Mines Regulation, 1957

*313. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

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

(a) whether Government propose to amend Regulation 28(1) of the Coal Mines Regulation, 1957 ;

(b) if so, reasons for the proposed amendment ;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to this amendment the coal mine owners will increase the workload on the employees ; and

(d) if so, steps Government propose to take to prevent this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). A proposal to amend Regulation 28 (1) of the Coal Mines Regulations 1957 is under consideration. Persons employed as managers, officials, shot firers or winding engineers in the coal mines have to perform duties which are very arduous in nature and the safety of all persons employed in the mines is dependent upon the satisfactory performance of duties by them. Under the proposal that is now being considered by the Government such personnel will not be permitted to remain in employment after attaining the age of 60 years.

(c) No such result is apprehended.

(d) Does not arise.

National Minimum Wage

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Labour Secretary had expressed recently his view that the fixation of a national minimum wage to replace the regional minimum would be difficult in practice ; and

(b) if so, whether Government agree with this view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) At a recent Seminar on Minimum Wages Legislation, held under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Labour Studies, the Union Labour Secretary expressed the view that the fixation of a national minimum wage may present many practical difficulties arising out of regional and industry-wise differences. He added that the National Commission on Labour is studying this question and Government would await its recommendations on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

Automation in Post Offices

*315. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that automation is being introduced in Post Offices ;

(b) if so, the number of Post Offices where automation is proposed to be introduced ;

(c) by what time automation will be introduced in all the Post Offices ; and

(d) the number of persons to be declared surplus as a result of this scheme and steps proposed to be taken to rehabilitate them ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) There is no proposal to introduce automation in Post Offices in this country. Field trials are, however, in progress regarding the adoption of various gadgets and machines to speed up counter operations and expedite handling of mails, like franking machines, vending machines, cancelling machines, bundling machines, conveyors etc.

(b) As experience is gained, machines found suitable for Indian conditions and which can be produced in India will be introduced in various places.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is not expected that any employee will be affected as a result of the adoption of such machines and gadgets. The question of rehabilitation of surplus staff would not, therefore, arise.

Report of Panchayati Raj Institution

*316. SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHAUDHURI :
SHRI YAJNA DUTT
SHARMA :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
MAHIDA :
SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH ;

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

(a) whether the Study Team appointed

by the Department of Community Development under the leadership of Shri V. Ramanathan, Member of the Board of Revenue, Orissa, in 1967, to undertake a detailed study of the part played by the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Community Development Agencies in basic land reform measures has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, its main recommendations and Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) whether a copy of the Study Team's report will be laid on the Table ?

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

(b) and (c). Copies of the Study Team's Report have already been laid on the Table of the House. The Report is under consideration of the Government.

Expansion of Hindustan Cables Ltd.,

*317. SHRI S. K. TAPURIA :
SHRI S. K. KOTHARI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2470 on the 28th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken regarding the expansion of Hindustan Cables Ltd. or whether Government propose to meet their requirements of the telephone cables through private sector ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. The Matter is under active consideration of the Govt. and a final decision has not been taken so far.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Sugarcane Prices

*318. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that sugarcane prices have been again revised ;

(b) if so, the present prices, State-wise, with a list of previous ones ;

(c) the reasons for revision in such short time ;

(d) the details of the long-range policy and principles followed by Government in the matter of sugarcane crop, sugar making mills and the distribution and sale of sugar, with details of State controls at various stages ;

(e) whether the policy is aimed at giving enough sugar at a cheap price to the Indian consumer ; and

(f) if so the reasons for rise in sugar prices and fluctuations thereon steps taken to stabilise the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The statutory minimum price of sugarcane fixed for the season 1968-69 has not been revised but the factories are generally paying more than the minimum price.

(b) A statement showing the State-wise minimum prices of sugarcane notified for 1968-69 and the comparative price for 1967-1968 is laid on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No- LT-216/69].

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Central Government's long-range policy in regard to sugar administration is directed towards ensuring a fair price to the sugarcane growers and creating conditions for the mills to enable them to maximise sugar production. As regards distribution and sale of sugar, the Central Government releases every month fixed quotas of levy sugar to the State Governments for controlled distribution at fixed prices. The State Government fix whole sale and retail prices on the basis of the ex-factory prices of sugar, the actual transport charges and incidental expenses including a suitable margin of profit to the wholesalers and retailers. The actual scale

of distribution and other arrangements for equitable distribution have been left to be decided upon by the State Governments on the basis of their local conditions.

(e) and (f). The present policy is intended to ensure to the consumers a major portion of their sugar requirement at reasonable prices. It is also in the interests of the sugarcane growers and the industry. The prices of sugar in the open market are determined by demand and supply.

Procurement of Foodgrains in U.P.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P. Co-operative Federation has demanded that its 203 Marketing Societies and 1,400 Seed Stores should be given monopoly rights for procurement of foodgrains ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Federation has offered the State Government its Services to work as purchasing agents in rabi procurement at centres where co-operative marketing societies are working. This is under consideration by the Food Corporation of India to whom the State Government have proposed to entrust the procurement work. The policy of the F.C.I. is to utilise the services of the co-operatives as far as possible.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में बेरोजगारी

*320. श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : क्या भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में व्यापक रूप से बेरोजगारी फैली हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी की इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए रोजगार के अधिक अवसर उपलब्ध करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और जैसे ही यह उपलब्ध हो जायेगी, उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

कृषि भ्रम जांच प्रतिवेदन

*321. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्रथम कृषि-भ्रम-जांच 1950-51 में, दूसरी 1956-57 तथा तीसरी 1963-64 और 1965 में की गई थी तथा प्रथम और दूसरी कृषि-भ्रम-जांच के प्रतिवेदन क्रमशः 1954 और 1960 में प्रकाशित हुए थे और तीसरी जांच का प्रतिवेदन भारतीय सांख्यिकी संस्था तथा भ्रम विभाग, शिमला को पहले ही प्राप्त हो चुका है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उक्त प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री (भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी हाँ, पहली कृषि भ्रमिक जांच 1950-51 में और दूसरी 1956-57 में की गई। इनसे संबंधित रिपोर्टें क्रमशः 1954 और 1960 में प्रकाशित की गई। तीसरी जांच, जो ग्रामीण भ्रमिक जांच कहलाती है, दो दोरों में 1963-64 और 1964-65 में की गई। 1963-64 में एकत्रित भ्रमिकों के एक पड़लू में संबंधित रिपोर्टें भारतीय सांख्यिकीय संस्थान द्वारा तैयार की जा चुकी है।

(ख) और (ग) : पहली और दूसरी कृषि भ्रमिक जांचों की रिपोर्टें संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं। जहां तक ग्रामीण भ्रमिक जांच का संबंध है, 1963-64 के एकत्रित भ्रमिकों की तालिका बनाने का कार्य भारतीय सांख्यिकीय संस्थान द्वारा पूर्ण हो चुका है। सन् 1963-64

में एकत्रित ग्रांकों के भाय संबंधी पहलू के बारे में भी एक रिपोर्ट भारतीय सांख्यिकीय संस्थान द्वारा तैयार की गई है और यह शीघ्र ही रिलीज की जायेगी। शेष ग्रांकों की तालिका बनाने का कार्य श्रम ब्यूरो, शिमला में हो रहा है।

Loss Due to Delay in Fixing Price of Sugarcane

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

(a) whether it is a fact that delay in fixing and announcing the cane price has resulted in a loss of at least one lakh tons of sugar in U.P. State alone ;

(b) if so, whether the loss of sugar has also been reported from other States also , and

(c) if so, the total loss suffered due to the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. There was no delay in announcing the Statutory minimum cane price for 1968-69 season. As usual it was announced in the Second week of February, 1968 at the time of showing.

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

दालों तथा मोटे अनाज के मूल्यों कमी

*323. श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :

श्री भा० सुन्दर लाल :

श्री झोंकार सिंह :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले 4-6 मास में दालों तथा मोटे अनाज के मूल्यों में भारी कमी हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मूल्यों में कितनी कमी हुई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). सामान्यतः मूल्यों में गिरावट रही है। सितम्बर, 1968 के अन्त से फरवरी, 1969 तक धोक मूल्यों के अखिल भारतीय सूचकांक में ज्वार, बाजरा, मक्का, रागी, चना और दालों में गिरावट की प्रतिशतता क्रमशः 16.3, 7.6, 4.1, 11.4, 14.7 तथा 20.5 रही है।

Import of Nitrogenous and Phosphatic Fertilisers

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

(a) the total amount of import of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers during the last five years ; and

(b) whether this has affected sale of indigenous output and whether any representation has been received to reduce/ban import of fertilisers ?

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

STATEMENT

Year	(Lakh tonnes)	
	Quantity N	Imported P ₂ O ₅
1963-64	2.13	0.13
1964-65	2.35	0.15
1965-66	3.20	0.14
1966-67	6.33	1.48
1967-68	8.57	3.49

No selling difficulties have been reported by the manufactures in regard to nitrogenous fertilisers. However, in regard to single superphosphate, in particular, there were certain difficulties in marketing which were attributed, in the main, to heavy imports of complex fertilisers like Di-ammonia phosphate and Ammonia

Phosphate. It has been, however, noticed that manufacturers of superphosphate, who had organised their marketing and promotional arrangements efficiently, had no difficulty in selling their output.

Stamps on Indian Flora and Fauna

***325. SHRI VISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many postage stamps were issued by the Postal Department on Indian flora and fauna during the last three years ;

(b) whether there is any scheme or proposal to issue more stamps on Indian flora and fauna ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Only four stamps, on Indian Birds were issued on 31-12-68.

(b) and (c). Stamps on flora and fauna require printing in multicolour. For want of multicolour printing machinery no scheme could be formulated to print such stamps.

The proposal to issue stamps on Indian Flora and Fauna will be considered with the installation of multicolour printing equipment sometime next year.

Import of Foodgrains

***326. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :**
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKAR SINGH :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) the estimates of production of foodgrains during 1968-69 ;

(b) the targets fixed for import of foodgrains for 1968-69 ;

(c) the quantity of foodgrains imported so far and the value thereof ; and

(d) the quantity of foodgrains expected to be imported in the remaining period of the current year and the names of countries with whom agreements have been made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Firm estimates of production of foodgrains crops for 1968-69 would become available only after the close of the current agricultural year 1968-69 i.e. some time in July-August, 1969.

(b) According to present assessment, a quantity of about 5.1 million tonnes is likely to be imported during the financial year 1968-69.

(c) The total quantity of foodgrains imported during the period 1st April, 1968 to 31st January, 1969 amounted to 45.4 lakh tonnes valued at approximately Rs. 293.64 crores.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—217/69].

Provident Fund Arrears

***327. SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON :**
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2579 on the 28th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the sub-Committee appointed by the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund to go into the question of defaults has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken thereon ; and

(d) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted and the reason for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). The Sub-Committee submitted the report to the Chairman, Central Board of Trustees, Employees, Provident Fund on 18-1-1969. The report has since been circulated to the members of the Central Board of Trustees and is expected to be considered by the Board at its next meeting to be held on the 26th April, 1969.

Employment in Laccadive Islands

*328. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of employment opportunities created in various plan periods in Laccadive Islands ; and

(b) the extent to which these were utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

सरकारी क्षेत्र में ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाला कारखाना स्थापित करना

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

(क) क्या ट्रैक्टरों तथा आयातित ट्रैक्टरों के फालतू पुर्जों की भारी कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकारी क्षेत्र में ट्रैक्टर बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो प्रस्तावित परियोजना का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) व्यौरे परीक्षाधीन हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

जनिकों की काम करने की स्थिति

*330 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत की खानों में कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों की स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनके लिए निवास स्थान तथा पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने की समस्या बहुत गम्भीर है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इन समस्याओं को हल करने की कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). सामान्य रूप से इस प्रश्न का स्पष्ट रूप से उत्तर देना कठिन होगा, लेकिन ऐसे क्षेत्र अवश्य हैं जहाँ स्थिति सुधारनी होगी ।

खान अधिनियम, 1952 खानों में कार्य करने की दशाओं के बारे में व्यवस्था करता है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस अधिनियम को क्षेत्र में कारगर ढंग से लागू करने के लिए एक उप-युक्त प्रशासनिक तन्त्र स्थापित किया है ताकि श्रमिकों को अवश्य ही इस अधिनियम के उप-बन्धों से लाभ प्राप्त हो । उदाहरण के लिए इस अधिनियम में खान मालिकों पर पर्याप्त पेय जल की व्यवस्था करने का दायित्व निर्धारित है । इसके अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला, अभ्रक और कच्चा लोहा खानों के श्रमिकों के हित के लिए सांविधिक कल्याण निधि स्थापित की है, जिसके अन्तर्गत आवास तथा विशेष रूप से पानी की सप्लाई की योजनाओं को चलाने के लिए पर्याप्त उपबन्ध मौजूद हैं । वर्तमान चाबू विभिन्न आवास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत

खान मालिकों, श्रमिकों और अन्य सरकारी समितियों को उपदान तथा ऋण मंजूर करने की व्यवस्था है। वर्तमान योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत खान मालिकों को और राज्य सरकारों को कुएं खोदने और जल सप्लाई करने की योजनाओं को चलाने के लिए उपदान मंजूर करने की भी व्यवस्था है। इसके अलावा, आवास और पानी की सप्लाई की योजनाओं के कार्यक्रम पर विशेष ध्यान देने का विचार है। इन योजनाओं का चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में खूब विस्तार किये जाने की आशा है।

Telephone Connections to Social Workers and Publicmen in New Delhi

1851. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of persons who have obtained telephone connections as social workers and publicmen in the exempted category in New Delhi, during the year 1968 ; and

(b) what principles have been followed in granting telephone connections to these persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

(b) Applicants in exempted (now called 'Special') Category under 'Public-Men' are registered on the waiting list on production of certificates from an MP, a Member of the Municipal Corporation or a Member of the Telephone Advisory Committee, and from the concerned Associations in support of their social activities. 'Special category, comprises of several other groups as well e.g. Registered Medical Practitioners, Public Institutions, Representatives of the Press, Small Scale Industries and Agricultural farms etc. 15% of new connections are reserved for this category and 50% thereof are given in turn according to the date of registration and the remaining 50% are given on out of

turn basis on the recommendations of the Telephone Advisory Committee.

संचार विभाग की रिपोर्ट

1852. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री संचार विभाग, उसके अधीनस्थ तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों से सम्बन्धित सब प्रकारों के आयोजनों, अध्ययन दलों, और समितियों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में प्रस्तुत तथा प्रकाशित प्रतिवेदनों के नाम, उनके प्रकाशन की तिथियाँ, भाषायें, मूल्य और उनकी उपलब्धि की स्थिति के बारे में बताने की कृपा करेंगे।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : अपेक्षित सूचना प्रदान करने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT - 218/89]

Medical Reimbursement to P & T Employees of Jabalpur

1853. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH
KUSHWAH :

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

(a) names and designations of postal and telegraph employees of Jabalpur and the amount of frauds involved by way of medical reimbursements and the manner in which the frauds were committed ;

(b) the names of the chemists and authorized doctors involved in the above cases and the action taken against them ;

(c) the names and designations of the eleven persons prosecuted by the Central Board of Investigation and the charges and sections under sections under which they have been prosecuted ;

(d) whether the C.B.I. investigation has had any salutary effect resulting in the reduction of the crime and if so, to what extent ; and

(e) the precise measures taken to prevent such frauds in the future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The names and designations of the officials involved will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course. The amount involved is about Rs. 41,000/-. Bogus claims were submitted by the employees of the Telegraph Workshops, Jabalpur supported by false case Memoes in collusion with the Authorised Medical Attendants and Chemists or their employees without actually purchasing the medicines or receiving medical treatment. The bills were found to have been prepared by expert hands duly supported by cash memos and essentiality certificates countersigned and authenticated by the Authorised Medical Attendants.

(b) Ex-employees of Nutan Medical Hall and Narbada Medical Corner, Gurdev Medical Stores, Sarvodya Medical Stores, Jaiswal Medical Stores, Vikas Medical Stores and Agrawal Medical Stores are involved. The doctors involved are Dr. B. L. Singh Dr. P. C. Jain, Dr. Yakub Khan, Dr. R. P. Tewari, Dr. V. K. Diwan, Dr. M. P. Gupta, Dr. M. A. Ahmed and Dr. K. C. Pandey. Prosecution has been launched against Dr. Yakub Khan, Dr. P. C. Jain and Dr. B. L. Singh under Section 120-B I. P. C. read with sections 465, 468/109, 420 and 511 I. P. C. and sections 5 (2) read with section 5 (i) of the Prevention of Corruption Act.

(c) The following persons stand charged under Section 120-B, IPC, read with Section 420, 511 and 471 IPC and 5(2) read with 5 (1) (d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act :

Name	Designation
1. Shri Ram Dass	Mazdoor
2. Shri Ram Nath	Ministry
3. Shri Hayat Mohd.	Miller
4. Shri Gopal Dass	Instt. Fitter
5. Shri Mohd. Arif	Polisher Grade I (in two cases)
6. Shri Maqsood Ali	Machine Operator (in two cases)
7. Shri Chote Lal	Carpenter
8. Shri Pooran Lal	Carpenter
9. Shri Ram Kirpal	Mazdoor

(d) There has been considerable reduc-

tion in the amount of bills partly due to C.B.I. investigations and partly due to the opening of P & T Departments Dispensary with effect from January 1968. The monthly average expenditure has come down from Rs. 82,000. approximately in 1966-67 to Rs. 10,000/- approximately in 1968-69.

(e) The following steps have been taken to stop such malpractices :

- (i) Opening of P & T Dispensaries in stations with concentrated staff.
- (ii) According to the instructions of the Central Vigilance Commission, suspicious cases of habitual medical claims or which are otherwise considered of special significance are referred to the C.B.I. for investigation.
- (iii) Instructions have been issued for the transfer of individual officials whose medical reimbursement is usually high. Such persons are to be transferred generally to places having P & T dispensaries.
- (iv) The P & T Board has also decided to entrust to its Efficiency Cell the examination and suggestion of remedy of a permanent nature to reduce these malpractices and the Efficiency Cell is now seized of this problem.
- (v) The Ministry of Health and Family Planning have requested the State Governments to draw up lists of Chemists nominated as approved dealers from whom alone medicines will have to be purchased for a claim for reimbursement and to restrict the number of authorised medical attendants and only such doctors are to be selected whose integrity is beyond doubt.

Tube Wells in Madhya Pradesh

1854. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tube wells and dug wells in Madhya Pradesh operating today and the area of land covered by them with the number of villages where they are located ;

(b) the number of tube wells and dug

wells proposed for Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan with total area proposed to be irrigated and the expected cost of the project ; and

(c) the salient features of the requirements of the demands of the Madhya Pradesh in this regard ?

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

Central Wage Board on Jute

1855. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Wage Board on Jute has recommended further wage increase in the wages of the jute industry workers ;

(b) if so, the extent of increase recommended for jute workers ; and

(c) how far the recommendations have been implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A Wage Board for the Jute Industry was constituted in 1960. Its final report was received on the 4th September, 1963 and the recommendations in the report were accepted by the Government on the 27th September, 1963. The wage structure evolved by the Wage Board was to remain in operation up-to 31.12.1967. No further Wage Board for the Jute Industry has been constituted.

(b) The Wage Board recommended a total minimum wage of Rs. 81/- p. m. for the lowest category of workers, and payments of further D.A. linked to the cost of living index.

(c) The recommendations were reported to have been implemented fully by 85 mills and partly by 4 mills.

राज्यों के लिये चीनी का कोटा

1856. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्यों को दिये जाने वाले चीनी के कोटे में वृद्धि की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो महाराष्ट्र को दिये जाने वाले मासिक कोटे में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है ; और

(ग) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चीनी के वितरण पर इसका प्रभाव हुआ है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री भगनासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) जी हाँ। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 23 जनवरी, 1969 से राज्यों के लेवी चीनी के कुल मासिक कोटे को 1.00 लाख मीटरी टन से बढ़ाकर 1.26 लाख मीटरी टन कर दिया है।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र के लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे में 2774 मीटरी टन की वृद्धि कर दी गई है।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में चीनी के वितरण मानक में 50 ग्राम प्रति वयस्क प्रति मास की वृद्धि कर दी गई है।

दिल्ली स्टेट टीचर्स कोऑपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसायटी

1857. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देहली स्टेट टीचर्स कोऑपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसायटी को कब स्थापित किया गया था ;

(ख) उनके लेखों की किस वर्ष तक लेखा परीक्षा हो चुकी है और उनमें क्या-क्या अनियमितताएँ पाई गई हैं ; और

(ग) इस समिति के जो पदधारी दोषी

पाये गये हैं, उनके तथा इस समिति के सदस्यों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री एम. एस. गुप्तबस्वामी) : (क) दिल्ली स्टेट टीचर्स कोऑपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसायटी के नाम से कोई समिति दिल्ली में पंजीकृत नहीं की गई है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rate of Agricultural Growth since 1947-48

1858. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the compound rate of growth (in percent) per year of (i) agricultural production ; (ii) food-grains production ; (iii) rice production ; (iv) wheat production ; (v) yield of food-grains, rice wheat and agriculture per hectare of land ; (vi) area under cultivation and population in India in each State till date since 1963-64 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Due to changes in coverage and methods of estimation, comparable estimates of area, yield and production for different states are available only from 1952-53 onwards. State-wise compound growth rates of production, productivity and area of rice, wheat, foodgrains and agricultural crops are available for the period 1952-53 to 1964-65. Statements giving State-wise compound growth rates of agricultural production, productivity and area under Rice, Wheat, Foodgrains and all crops and of population are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-219/69].

Unemployment in the Country

1859. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons registered in the Employment Exchanges in the country

from January 1967 to December 1968 and out of that the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) the number of unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates among them ; and

(c) the number of unemployed Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) 1.

	No. of registrations effected during January, 1967 to December, 1968
1. Total	79,51,264
2. Scheduled Castes included in the total	8,64,637
3. Scheduled Tribes included in the total.	1,45,763

II. (b).

	No. on Live Register as on 31.12.1968
1. Matriculates	8,09,631
2. Higher Secondary (including intermediates/under-graduates)	3,24,319
3. Graduates (including post-graduates)	1,75,390

III. (c)

	No. on Live Register as on 31.12.1968
1. Scheduled Castes	3,46,409
2. Scheduled Tribes	61,050

रूसी ट्रेडरों का आयात

1860. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968 में भारत में आयात किये गये रूसी ट्रेडरों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 को देश में कुल कितने ट्रेक्टरों की आवश्यकता थी ; और

(ग) महाराष्ट्र राज्य सरकार ने कितने ट्रेक्टरों की मांग की थी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : (क) 1968 के दौरान भारत में 1289 रूसी ट्रेक्टर आयातित किये गये थे। इसके अतिरिक्त, उस वर्ष के दौरान रूस से 6,500 अन्य ट्रेक्टरों के आयात का भी निर्णय किया गया था।

(ख) देश में व्हील्ड ट्रेक्टरों की कुल अनुमानित मांग 31 दिसम्बर, 1968 तक साठ हजार की थी। इनके विरुद्ध, 1968 के दौरान विभिन्न मैक्स और प्राकारों के 15,000 ट्रेक्टरों तक का आयात मंजूर किया गया था। यह 1,289 ट्रेक्टरों की संख्या से अलग है। जो पहले ही आयात कर लिये गये थे और 13,763 ट्रेक्टर देश में ही निर्मित किये गये।

(ग) महाराष्ट्र सरकार और राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगम द्वारा ऐसा बताया गया था कि ट्रेक्टरों की सम्बन्धित मांग 2,100 ट्रेक्टरों की थी। इस मांग के विरुद्ध विभिन्न मैक्स और प्राकारों के 1,450 ट्रेक्टर नियत कर दिये गये हैं।

Shifting of 'Returned Letter Office' from Nagpur to Bhopal

1861. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has decided to the shifting of Returned Letter Office from Nagpur to Bhopal ;

(b) if so, whether Government is giving such facilities to the staff of R. L. O. Nagpur as were provided to the staff of P.M.G.'s. Office at the time of their shifting ; and

(c) if not, why not ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The facilities usually extended to staff on change of Headquarters will be extended to staff of R. L. O. Nagpur opting to go to Jaipur, Bhopal and Bombay. It will not be possible, however, to provide residential accommodation at Bhopal as was done when the P.M.G.'s office was shifted.

(c) No departmental or State Government Quarters are available at present as was the case when the P.M.G.'s office was moved in 1965.

Trifurcation of Returned Letter Office, Nagpur

1862. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently shifting of Postal Store Depot, Nagpur to Bhopal has been deferred due to non-availability of accommodation ;

(b) whether new Returned Letter Offices are proposed to be opened at Bhopal and Jaipur and the proportionate strength of the staff is to be transferred and amalgamated in the R. L. O., Bombay for Vidarbha portion ;

(c) whether Returned Letter Office, Nagpur, which is a part and parcel of the office of the Postmaster General for all practical purposes, is now to be trifurcated; and

(d) if so, what arrangements has been made for accommodation at Bhopal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes Sir.

(d) Efforts are being made to secure/construct accommodation at Bhopal.

Selection of Scientists by I.C.A.R.

1863. SHRI A. S. KASTURE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Selection Board is functioning under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, for appointments of Scientists in the Central Research Institute;

(b) if so, the total number of scientists selected so far since the formation of the Central Selection Board ;

(c) the total number of Scientists selected by the Board since its inception from Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Class I and Class II Services ;

(d) whether Government are satisfied with the number of Scheduled Castes/Tribes candidates selected so far by the Board against the reserved quota category-wise ; and

(e) if not, what specific steps Government propose to take to fill up the quota reserved for these communities under the Constitution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (e). Selection Committees are constituted under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for various categories of scientific posts, as per the provision of Indian Council of Agricultural Research Bye-laws. According to Ministry of Home Affairs' instructions, all the scientific posts as obtaining in Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes are filled up through open competition and no reservation is made for Scheduled Castes Tribes candidates.

Information in respect of the number of scientists selected by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for its various Research Institutes is being collected from the Institutes and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Posts of Directors in I.C.A.R.

1864. SHRI A. S. KASTURE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts in existence of Directors of Central Institutes

Head of Divisions and Head of Sections under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research ;

(b) the number of posts held by Scheduled Castes Tribes as Directors of Central Institutes, Head of Divisions and Head of Sections under the I.C.A.R. ;

(c) whether Government consider that Scheduled Castes/Tribes are adequately represented in the above categories ; and

(d) if not, what specific steps Government propose to fill up the reserved quota as per the Constitution in I.C.A.R. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Inservice Trainees sent Abroad by I.C.A.R.

1865. SHRI A. S. KASTURE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the total number of inservice trainees deputed abroad for higher studies or for specialised training or for study tour by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research since 1963 ;

(b) the number of inservice trainees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes deputed abroad for the above purposes by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research since 1963 ;

(c) whether Government are maintaining the quota system in deputation of candidates abroad ; and

(d) if not, the specific reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Total number of inservice trainees deputed by the I.C.A.R. from 1963 to 1968 is 111.

(b) and (c). There is no quota system for foreign training programmes. Candi-

dates are deputed on merit. Therefore, information whether trainees belong to Scheduled Castes/Tribes is not maintained.

(d) Deputation abroad for higher or specialised training is on merit in consultation with the foreign sponsoring body. Therefore, there is no quota system.

Irrigation Facilities for Cultivable Land in Madhya Pradesh

1866. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total cultivable land in Madhya Pradesh and how much of it has yet to depend upon the vagaries of nature and has not been provided with irrigation facilities so far ; and

(b) how far cultivable land in Madhya Pradesh would still remain unirrigated at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Agricultural land in Madhya Pradesh, according to the latest available land utilisation statistics of 1965-66, was 566.30 lakh acres was cultivated. It is expected that by the end of 1968-69, an area of about 33.00 lakh acres out of this area will be covered by irrigation.

(b) According to the draft Fourth Five Year Plan of the State Government, it is expected that an area of about 49.00 lakh acres will be covered through all sources viz. major, medium & minor in the State by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Strikes and Lockouts in Madhya Pradesh

1867. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of strikes, lockouts and closures in Madhya Pradesh during the last Five Years ;

(b) reasons for the same ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (b). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Tobacco Cultivation in Muzaffarpur (Bihar)

1868. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to explore the possibilities of sinking deep tube-wells in the tobacco growing belt of North Bihar (in the District of Muzaffarpur) as part of this belt falls outside the Gandak Command area ; and

(b) whether, in order to improve the quality and also for increasing the area under tobacco cultivation, Government also propose to help the tobacco growing kisans of North Bihar by giving financial assistance out of the revenue realised by Government by way of excise tax or duties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of India does not have in view any such proposal for Tobacco cultivation in this belt.

(b) There is no such proposal before Government.

Agro-Industries in Bihar

1869. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are preparing a scheme for the development of Agro-Industries in Khagaria and Begusarai sub-divisions of Bihar ;

(b) if so, whether a report on the subject has been prepared ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (b). The required infor-

mation is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Import of Tractors

1870 SHRI BISWANARYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tractors imported into India during 1968 : and

(b) the total requirement of tractors in the country as it stood on the 31st December, 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 2,289 nos. of wheeled tractors were imported into India during the year ending December 1968. A decision has also been taken to import 15,000 wheel-tractors of various makes.

(b) The total requirements of tractors in the country as it stood on 31st December, 1968 were of the order of sixty thousand nos.

पंचायतों के चुनाव

1871. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मन्त्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में ग्राम पंचायतों के चुनाव एक अध्यादेश जारी करके रोक दिये गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ख) देश में पंचायती राज स्थापित करने की नीति तथा योजना के अनुसार किन-किन राज्यों में प्रगति हो रही है और किन-किन राज्यों में ग्राम पंचायतों तथा उच्च स्तर पर पंचायतों के चुनावों को रोक दिया गया है और ये चुनाव कितने समय से नहीं कराये गये हैं ?

साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री एच. एल.

गुप्तास्वामी) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Embezzlement in Dandakaranya Project

1872. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there was embezzlement of a huge amount in the Dandakaranya Project at Kondagaon during the year 1967-68 ;

(b) if so, the amount involved and whether it has been recovered by the Officers/authorities ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the case has not been handed over to the police for further investigations ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Veterinary Hospital, Tis Hazari (Delhi)

1873. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Veterinary Hospital, Tis Hazari, Delhi is being run with the help provided by the Delhi Administration and is under its administrative control ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that only ordinary medicines are provided to the ailing animals in Delhi and injections and other costly medicines are not supplied free of cost by the hospital authorities ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation ?

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

Tis Hazari Delhi is under the administrative control of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The Delhi Administration provides the services of a Veterinary doctor whose salary is paid by the Administration.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This is because of limitation of funds at the disposal of the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The Corporation authorities will try to provide more funds for the medicines in the next financial year.

कौशल्यापुरी लूट का मामला

1874. श्री अशुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री 15 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 767 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कौशल्यापुरी लूट के मामलों से सम्बन्धित जिला अधिकारियों को कहा गया था कि वे इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण दें कि उन्होंने किस आधार पर एक गैर सरकारी पंजीकृत संस्था पर आक्रमण किया था और उसे भंग किया था और उसके विरुद्ध मामला दर्ज किया गया था ।

(ख) इसकी अब तक जिम्मेदारी न ठहराये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस बात को देखते हुए कि यह मामला 16 वर्ष पुराना हो गया है क्या दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही न करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार खुली जांच के परिणामस्वरूप पता लगाने वाले सभी तथ्यों की सम्भावना का महत्व समझती है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस. एस. गुप्तस्वामी) : (क) उपलब्ध अभिलेखों के अनुसार इस मामले के तथ्य ये हैं कि 1949 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अधिक घनाज उगाधो अभियान के बारे में लगभग 500 एकड़ भूमि अजित की थी। यह भूमि अपंजीकृत कौशल-पुरी सहकारी संस्था को हस्तांतरित नहीं की

गई थी। श्री गंगा राम धानुक को इस भूमि के एक भाग का पहरा तथा निगरानी करने का कार्य एक चौथाई बटाई पर सौंपा गया था। अतः इसे समाप्त करने और इस पर आक्रमण करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। यह सच है कि श्री गंगा राम धानुक पर भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 419/511 और 406/409 के अधीन दो आपराधिक मामलों के बारे में मुकदमें दायर किये गये थे। जांच न्यायालय ने श्री धानुक को एक मामले में धारा 419/511 के अधीन दण्ड दिया था, किन्तु सब न्यायालय ने उसे बरी कर दिया था। दूसरे मामले में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 406/409 के अधीन सहायक सत्र-न्यायाधीश ने उसे बरी कर दिया था।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को ऐसी कोई बात नहीं मिली जिसके अन्तर्गत इस बारे में जिम्मेदारी निश्चित करने की आवश्यकता मालूम दी हो।

(ग) और (घ). उपर्युक्त भाग (क) व (ख) के उत्तरों को देखते हुए ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

कौशल्यापुरी फार्म

1875. श्री अशुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1949-50 में तत्कालीन जिला अधिकारियों द्वारा अछाल्डा के निकट स्थित कौशल्यापुरी फार्म में हुई लूट के बारे में किसी पर जिम्मेदारी न ठहराने के क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) प्रबन्धक तथा समिति पर मुकदमें चलाने के आदेश किस तिथि को जारी किये गये थे और किस व्यक्ति ने यह आदेश जारी किये और एक अपंजीकृत तथा गैर-सरकारी सहायता प्राप्त संस्था के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाने का आधार क्या था ;

(ग) इस पर सरकार का कितना खर्च आया है ; और

(ग) अन्तर्ग्रस्त अधिकारियों से इसे अब तक वसूल न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1949-50 में उस समय के जिला अधिकारियों द्वारा कौशलपुरी फार्म में कोई लूट नहीं की गई थी जैसा कि आरोप लगाया गया है और इस लिए जिम्मेदारी ठहराने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ख) सहकारी लेती समितियों के भावी सदस्यों की एक बैठक में इसकी उप-विधियों को अपनाया गया और इसका नाम 'अशोकपुरी कोऑपरेटिव एग्रीकल्चरल एण्ड इंडस्ट्रियल सोसाइटी' रखा गया । इस बैठक में अन्य व्यक्तियों के साथ साथ ही एक श्री गंगाराम धानुक उपस्थित थे, जिन्हें नई समिति के एक निदेशक के रूप में निर्वाचित किया गया था । यह कहा गया था कि श्री धानुक ने सहकारी समिति के हिस्से दिलाने का वायदा देकर बहुत से लोगों से चंदा इकट्ठा किया था । समिति ने उसे धन का हिसाब देने को कहा था जो उसने इकट्ठा किया था । बताया गया है कि जब श्री धानुक अपने द्वारा इकट्ठे किए गए धन का हिसाब न दे सका, तो जिला विकास अधिकारी ने अशोकपुरी कोऑपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसायटी के अध्यक्ष की हैसियत से सहकारी समिति के 28-9-1950 के प्रस्ताव के अनुसरण में 2-7-1950 को जिला मजिस्ट्रेट, इटावा को एक रिपोर्ट दी, जिसने उसे पुलिस अधिकारियों को भेज दिया । तब श्री गंगाराम धानुक के विरुद्ध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 406 | 409 के अधीन एक केस दर्ज किया गया । इसी प्रकार, उस समय के जिला विकास अधिकारी की 7-7-1950 की एक और रिपोर्ट के आधार पर भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 419 | 511 के अधीन एक केस दर्ज किया गया था ।

(ग) चूंकि असल-अलग मुकद्दमों पर किये

जाने वाले व्यय का हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता है, अतः ये आंकड़े निकालना संभव नहीं है ।

(घ) इस प्रकार के मुकद्दमों पर किए गए कानूनी खर्च की वसूली करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

कौशलपुरी गबन मामला

1876. श्री अजुन सिंह मढौरिया : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री 15 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 767 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच मामले की जांच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच का तरीका तथा स्तर क्या था ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो जांच पूरी होने में देर के क्या कारण हैं तथा जांच पूरी करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ; और

(घ) इस मामले में अन्तर्ग्रस्त अधिकारियों द्वारा छिपाये गये रिकार्ड का पता लगाने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) इस बारे में कृपया आपका ध्यान यह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री द्वारा 20-11-68 को राज्य सभा में दिये गये अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 206 के उत्तर की ओर आकर्षित किया जाता है जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि जांच की गई थी और यह आरोप सिद्ध न हो सके थे ।

(ख) यह विभागीय जांच थी ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार के अनुसार, ये अभिलेख जिला नियोजन अधिकारी, इटावा के अभिलेख कक्ष में जमा पड़े हैं ।

Animal Husbandry Programme in Kosi Belt of North Bihar

1877. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the flood afflicted poor Kisans in Jalpaiguri District of West Bengal have been supplied good milch cattle under the intensive cattle improvement programme ;

(b) whether Government also propose to carry on intensive scientific studies for the development of Haryana or other cattle breeds in Kosi belt of North Bihar ; and

(c) whether those studies will be taken up in the Fourth Five Year Plan period in Kosi belt (North Bihar) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The required information is being called for from the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Manufacturing and Supply of Rinder-Pest Vaccine

1878. **SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturing and supply of Rinderpest Vaccine is below the requirements of the country ;

(b) the number of manufacturing centres in the country and their yearly production ; and

(c) the yearly consumption of each State ?

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

(b) Rinderpest vaccine is being manufactured in seven Centres in the country. The names of the Centres and the production thereof during 1967-68 are as under :

Name of the Centre		No. of doses produced (in lakhs)
1.	Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izatnagar (U.P.)	87.90
2.	Biological Products Centre, Bengal Vety. College, Calcutta	77.20
3.	Biological Product Section, Livestock Research Station, Patna	54.20
4.	Biological Product Section, Animal Husbandry Department, Lucknow	62.00
5.	Biological Product Section, Animal Husbandry Department, Haryana, Hissar	20.70
6.	Instt. of Vety. Biological Product, Mhow (M.P.)	78.60
7.	Instt. of Vety. Preventive Medicine, Ranipet (Tamil Nadu)	99.30
		479.90

(c) The Consumption of vaccine by various States during the year 1967-68 was :	
State	No. of doses used (in lakhs)
Assam	22.3
Andhra Pradesh	30.7
Bihar	59.2
West Bengal	32.3
Gujarat	13.0
Jammu & Kashmir	3.5
Kerala	13.3
Maharashtra	16.2
Madras	60.6
Madhya Pradesh	70.9
Mysore	16.1
Orissa	18.5
Punjab	8.8
Haryana	7.2
Rajasthan	16.6
Uttar Pradesh	48.0
Others	4.4
Total	441.6

Artisan Wells in Nawatanwa Block

1879. DR. MAHADEVA PRASAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the possibilities of artisan wells in Nawatanwa Block of District Gorakhpur ;

(b) if so, what has been done in this respect ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to explore the above mentioned natural source of irrigation in the said area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Production of Raw Jute

1880. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of raw jute in the country has come down as compared to the production during the last 3 years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to give incentives to boost the production of Raw Jute in the country ?

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

(b) The shortfall is due mainly to reduction in area under jute caused by unfavourable jute-paddy price ratio and unfavourable weather especially at the sowing time.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Government to give incentives to boost up the production :—

(i) Free supply of urea for foliar spray.

- (ii) Subsidized supply of Low Volume Power Sprayers for urea spraying.
- (iii) Free demonstration aerial spraying of urea.
- (iv) Subsidized distribution of certified improved jute seeds.
- (v) Special package programme on jute for increasing per acre yield of jute fibre.
- (vi) Financial assistance in the form of subsidy and loan on improved retting facilities.
- (vii) Demonstration scheme for double cropping.

Part-Time Journalists

1881. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Part-time journalists i.e. District and Mofussil Correspondents of the newspapers or news agencies are considered as working journalists under the working journalists Act ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether they have benefited from the recommendations of the two Wage Boards on working journalists ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether Government are contemplating to suitably amend the Working Journalist Act, so as to include part-time District Correspondents also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Section 2(f) of the Act defines a "Working Journalist". The question whether a part-time journalist is covered by the definition or not will depend upon the facts and circumstances of each case.

(c) Yes. The Wage Board has laid down the rates of the monthly retainer payable to part-time correspondents of News papers and News Agencies.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

Sinking of Tube Wells in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan

1882. DR. KARANI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state how many tube wells have been sunk by the end of 1968 in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, specially in the Districts of Bikaner, Barmer, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The information is being collected from the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan and will on receipt be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Import of Tractors During Fourth Plan

1883. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised the proposal to import tractors from abroad during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the number of Tractors likely to be imported together with the names of the foreign countries from which they are proposed to be imported ; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be spent thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. Proposals for the import of tractors from abroad are finalised on a year to year basis. Import of 15,000 tractors of various makes and sizes, with spare parts and accessories, had been cleared during 1968-69 as indicated below :

Name of the country	Model of tractor	Quantity to be imported	Total Price (Rs.)
U.S.S.R.	DT. 14B	6,000	} 4,26,92,500 (CIF)
	Byelarus-MTZ-5MS	500	
Czechoslovakia	Zetor-2011	5,000	4,61,85,000 (FOB)
Rumania	Super UTOs	500	77,50,000 (C & F)
	Spare parts		7,75,000
GDR	RS-09 Addl.	3,000	3,18,00,000 (C & F)
	Spare parts		31,80,000 (C & F)
	Implements		47,70,000 (C & F)

Provident Fund of Employees of Indian Electric Works Ltd., Calcutta

1884. SHRI R. UMANATH :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 600 on the 14th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have examined the Question of payment of Provident Fund dues to the employees of the Indian Electric Works, Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ;

(c) when the payment is likely to be made ; and

(d) if not, when the examination is likely to be completed and the reason for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The matter is still under examination and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Development of Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh

1885. SHRI RAMAVATAR

SHASTRI :

SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

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

(a) whether the Centre has sanctioned centrally sponsored schemes for the development of agriculture in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the number of schemes sanctioned and the main detail thereof ;

(c) the estimated cost thereof ; and

(d) the progress made so far in implementing the schemes ?

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

(b) to (d). Required information in respect of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh Government during 1968-69 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—220/69].

Procurement of Foodgrains (Kharif Crop)

1886. SHRI RAMAVATAR

SHASTRI :

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

SHRI VISHWA NATH

PANDEY :

SHRI SUDHAKAR

SUPAKAR :

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA

CHANDA :

SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

SHRI R. BARUA :

SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA

JHA :

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

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains so

far procured in different States from the Kharif Crop ;

(b) whether the target is likely to be achieved ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) About 2.3 million tonnes of Kharif foodgrains have been procured so far during the crop season 1968-69.

(b) and (c). The targets set by some of the States have already been exceeded and there is every likelihood that by the end of the season the overall target for rice would be fulfilled. Coarse grains have been decontrolled in most States and the achievement of the targets of procurement of coarse grains in such States is not being considered imperative.

Losses in Indian Telephone Industries, Ltd.

1887. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

SHRI A. SKEEDHARAN :

SHRI PREM CHAND

VERMA :

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

(a) the amount of loss which Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. suffered since its inception, year-wise, on account of irregularities, thefts and stock shortages ;

(b) whether the matters were looked into and if so, the result thereof ; and

(c) steps taken by Government to bring about improvements in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rabi Crops Affected by Pest in Eastern U. P.

1888. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that standing

rabi crops in many Eastern U.P. Districts, Haryana and Punjab are endangered by a pest locally known as Bhuddili ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are reports from rural areas that these crawling hairy insects have invaded the fields and are quickly devouring such crops as peas, potatoes, cauliflower and various leafy vegetables ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to save the crops of those areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The standing Rabi crops in Eastern and North-Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh were affected by the hairy caterpillar known locally as Bhuddili or Bihar Bhurli. No reports of Bhuddili caterpillar epidemic have been received from Haryana and Punjab

(b) Nine districts in U.P., have been affected by this pest and crops like mustard, wheat, barely, pea, sweet potato, potato, brinjal, cauliflower, radish were damaged.

(c) To deal effectively with the pest, the State Government invoked the provisions of the U.P. Pest Act and carried out control operations in the affected districts at a total cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. The Central assistance is provided under the natural calamities relief fund.

उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक टिकटों का प्रभाव

1889. श्री सिवचरण लाल :

श्री श्रीगोपाल साहू :

श्री शारदा मन्व :

श्री आ० सुन्दर लाल :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री वंशनारायण सिंह :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदीरिया : क्या

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

(क) क्या यह सब है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के डाकघरों में डाक टिकटें लिफाफे

आदि लेखन सामग्री का अधिकांशतः प्रभाव रहता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(क) अल्मोड़ा डिवीजन में केवल अन्तर्देशीय पत्र-काडों और 20 पैसे के उभरे हुए डाक-टिकट वाले लिफाफों की अस्थायी तोर पर कमी रही है, किन्तु ये निकट के डाकघरों से मंगवा कर स्थिति पर काबू पा लिया गया ।

(ख) नियन्त्रक डाक-टिकट, नासिक रोड द्वारा समय पर पूर्ति न किये जाने के कारण ऐसा हुआ ।

Unauthorised Telephone Connections in Patna and Danapur (Bihar)

1890. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have received reports to the effect that in Patna and Danapur (Bihar) (i) a large number of unauthorised telephone connections exist which have either been shown as 'disconnected' in the official records, or they are in the name of persons who have died or gone elsewhere ; (ii) on receipt of applications which are really bogus, new telephone connections have been given ; (iii) bills amounting to huge amounts for rent and trunk-calls etc. made from the telephone connections under reference, have been outstanding for long periods ;

(b) if so, the details of the reports together with the number of unauthorised telephone connections referred to in part (a) above ;

(c) the action, if any, taken to un-earth this telephone racket ; and

(d) the result of the action taken ?

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

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

Strikes in Industrial Establishment

1891. SHRIMATI ILA PAL
CHOUDHURI :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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

(a) the total number of incidents of labour strikes, gheraos and lock-outs which occurred during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 in the industrial establishments both in the Public and Private Sectors, separately ;

(b) the number of Industrial establishments involved statewide and category-wise ;

(c) the number of labour involved and total earnings lost to them in each year ;

(d) the number of working days lost in each year ;

(e) the extent of loss sustained by the Industrial establishments in each year in both the sectors, separately ;

(f) the number of establishments which had to close down as a result of these incidents and consequential losses sustained by them ; and

(g) the causes of the strikes, gheraos and lockouts and action taken to prevent such strikes, lockouts and gheraos ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (g). The required information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Import of Rice from Australia

1892. SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

- SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI B.K. MODAK :
SARI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI GEORGE
FERNANDES :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
MAHIDA :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI R. R. SHING DEO :

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

(a) whether the Australian Government have agreed to supply 10,000 tonnes of rice to India and making another 50,000 tonnes of rice available to the latter from the next harvest in April, 1969 :

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement ;

(c) when the consignments are expected to reach Indian coasts ;

(d) what will be the imported cost of this rice and at what price it will be sold to the consumers ; and

(e) the names of other countries which have been approached for import of rice and their response thereto ?

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

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

(e) 200,000 long tons of rice from Burma and 60,000 metric tons of rice from the UAR has already been purchased on Government to Government basis.

Targets for use of High-Yielding Varieties of Rice and Wheat

1893. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :

**SHRI MEETHA LAL
MEENA :**
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether there is any back-sliding in the programme of spreading the use of high yielding varieties of rice and wheat in the country ; and

(b) whether the average yield during 1966-67, 1967-68 and first half of 1968-69 after adoption of hybrid quality of seed has been keeping pace with the target and if not, why ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No. In fact, the progress under these crops has been very encouraging and the area under them is progressively increasing. There is however some difficulty about the suitability of some of the paddy varieties in some areas during the Kharif season. Efforts have been directed first, to organise inputs to get the best results from the existing high yielding varieties, secondly to evolve new varieties more adapted to local conditions. Two new high-yielding varieties of paddy viz. Jaya and Padma have recently been released and other varieties are at various stages of trials/research.

(b) The yield data for Kharif, 1968 has not yet become available from the States. The analysis of yield data reported from various States during 1966-67 and 1967-68 shows that the high yielding varieties have given yields sufficiently higher than those of the traditional varieties and the average yields of these varieties are in keeping with their yield potentials.

Super Bazzars in Delhi

1894. **SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH :**
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
**SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :**
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :
SHRI R. V. NAIK :
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI SHARDANAND :

**SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :**
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
**SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :**
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
**SHRI SURENDRA NATH
DWIVEDI :**
SHRI J. AHMED :
SHRI DINKAR DESAI :
**SHRI MANGALATHU-
MADAM :**
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
**SHRI RAM GOPAL
SHALWALE :**
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

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

(a) total loss suffered by the three Super Bazzars in Delhi during fiscal years 1967, 1968 and 1969 and the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether attention of Government has been invited in this regard to a report in the Statesman of the 8th January, 1969;

(c) how these mounting losses are proposed to be made up by the Government of India so as to fulfil the purpose for which Super Bazzars were established in Delhi and other parts of the country ; and

(d) the steps taken to run them profitably ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPA-DASWAMY) : (a) The total loss suffered during the cooperative year 1966-67 was Rs. 7.08 lakhs ; for the year 1967-68, the loss is estimated to be Rs. 13.04 lakhs, subject to audit ; and the position for the year 1968-69 will be known after the close of the cooperative year on the 30th June, 1969. The main reasons for loss are high promotional, administrative and operatio-

nal costs, including the rent of the building in Connaught Circus,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is for the management of the Cooperative Store Ltd., New Delhi which runs the Super Bazars in Delhi, to take steps to make up the losses incurred by it, by cutting down costs, streamlining administrative and operational procedures, and increasing sales. In spite of the losses, the Super Bazars in Delhi continue to fulfil the purpose for which they were intended by selling consumer goods at reasonable prices, maintaining quality and adopting healthy trade practices.

(d) The steps taken by the Cooperative Store Ltd., New Delhi, to run the Super Bazars profitably include: economy in establishment and operational expenses, rationalisation of stock level, prevention of leakages, streamlining of administrative and accounting procedures, standardisation of purchase policies and expansion of business turn over. The Managing Committee of the Cooperative Store Ltd., New Delhi, has also been reconstituted. The services of a senior Government official have been placed at the disposal of the Store to work as its General Manager.

Farmers' Debts in Co-operative Societies

1895. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Farmer's Debts in Cooperative Societies have been mounting year after year ;

(b) if so, the total amount of overdues at the end of the years ended June 30, 1966, 1967 and 1968 ; and

(c) what are the main reasons for the continued rural indebtedness and what steps Government are contemplating for ameliorating the condition of the peasants?

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

regarding the outstanding loans which became overdue as on 30th June, 1966, 30th June, 1967 and 30th June, 1968 is given below :

	(Rs. in crores)		
	Overdues as on		
	30-6-66	30-6-67	30-6-68
	(Provisional)		
Short and medium-term loans.	125.36	160.15	156.92
Long-term loans.	4.42	5.74	7.43

Increased borrowings of the cultivators from cooperatives are to a large extent accounted for by the growing working capital requirements for use of modern inputs like fertilizers and the increased outlay needed to finance capital investments in minor irrigation and land development works of a semi-permanent and permanent nature under the intensive agricultural programmes.

The seasonal character of agricultural enterprise imposes a time-lag between expenditure in the form of inputs and realisation of income out of the final produce. The farmers, especially those with moderate means, require credit to undertake agricultural operations under such a situation. In areas where farming is uneconomic due to unfavourable natural factors like poor soil, lack of irrigation facilities and inadequate rainfall, the repaying capacity of the farmers is limited. Even in other areas unforeseen natural calamities may sometimes lead to a partial failure of crops and cause increased overdues. As the cooperative loans are mostly given for agricultural production requirements, and help to increase production, the increase in loan outstandings should not be necessarily considered as a sign of growing indebtedness.

Import of Rice from Philippines

1896. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the salient terms of the contract dated the 26th September, 1968 with Philippines for the purchase of 25,000

metric tons of rice, with final landing price per ton inclusive of freight in rupees ;

(b) the present price per ton of Indian rice of similar or near quality ; and

(c) the reasons why we had to purchase rice from Philippines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The quantity 25,000 metric tons of rice purchased from the Philippines on the 26th September, 1968, consisted of 10,000 metric tons of Philippines White Rice IR-8 variety with 35-40% broken and 15,000 metric tons of Philippines White Rice with 30-35% broken. The shipment of the IR-8 variety was to be effected by the 15th October, 1968 and that of the other variety by the 15th November, 1968. The price agreed was \$ 163.0 per metric ton C and F FO for the IR-8 variety for shipment by 15.10.68 and \$ 158.50 per metric ton C and F FO for the other variety to be shipped by 15th November, 1968.

Since the entire quantity against the IR-8 variety of rice was shipped after the specified date, the price of this variety was, by mutual agreement, reduced by \$ 3.00 per metric ton C & F. Thus the cost of this rice, including freight, came to Rs. 1200/- per metric ton.

As regards the Philippine White Rice, some of the supplied quantity was delivered after the target date of 15th November, 1968 and consequently a reduction of \$ 3.00 per metric ton in price was secured on that quantity. Thus the average cost of this variety of rice, including freight, came to Rs. 1177.48 per metric ton.

(b) Some quantity of the Philippines rice was classified as fine, some medium and some as coarse. The issue price of these three varieties of rice is Rs. 1100/-, Rs. 1020/- and Rs. 960/- per metric ton, respectively.

(c) Rice was purchased from the Philippines to augment the internal availabilities for meeting the requirements of public distribution in various States.

थानों में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था

1897. श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री मारत सिंह बीहान :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या

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

(क) क्या देश में कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने की दृष्टि से सरकार थानों में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था आवश्यक समझती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश के कुल थानों में से कितने थानों में अब तक टेलीफोन व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ग) भारत के सभी थानों में कब तक टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) सामान्यतः कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने का विषय राज्य सरकार का है और यह प्रश्न कि देश में पुलिस थानों में टेलीफोन की सुविधा होनी चाहिए, सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा नीति निर्धारण का मामला है। फिर भी पुलिस थानों द्वारा की गई टेलीफोनों की मांग पूर्ति क्षीघ्रता से की जानी है।

(ख) देश में वास्तव में कितने पुलिस थानों में टेलीफोन की सुविधा प्राप्त है, के सम्बन्ध में इस समय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि विभाग द्वारा ऐसे टेलीफोनों का अलग से हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

इलैक्ट्रानिक संचार प्रणाली सम्बन्धी

अनुसन्धान

1898. श्री रामस्वरूप बिद्यार्थी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप :

श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संचार विभाग इलेक्ट्रानिक संचार प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ;

(ग) भारत में इलेक्ट्रानिक संचार प्रणाली कब तक आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) क्या इस प्रणाली को अपनाना आर्थिक दृष्टि से लाभप्रद होगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां। डाक-तार विभाग का दूर-संचार अनुसन्धान केन्द्र इलेक्ट्रानिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज का विकास कर रहा है।

(क) अभी विकास कार्य चल रहा है।

(ग) आशा है कि इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज के आदिरूप का क्षेत्रीय परीक्षण 1971 के शुरू में किया जायेगा।

(घ) ऐसी किस्म के इलेक्ट्रानिक एक्सचेंज का विकास किया जा रहा है जो मुख्यतः महानगरों में काज में लाया जायेगा। आशा की जाती है कि इन एक्सचेंजों में अनिरीक्त सुविधायें उपलब्ध होने के कारण आर्थिक दृष्टि से यह इस समय प्रचलित इलेक्ट्रो-मैकेनिकल व्यवस्था से मुकाबला से मुकाबला कर सकेंगे।

कारखाना अधिनियम का उल्लंघन

1899. श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 28 नवम्बर, 1968 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 2460 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों में कारखाना अधिनियम

के उल्लंघन के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मागबत भा आजाद) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT-221/69]।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवार

1900. श्री मोलूह प्रसाद : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 19 दिसम्बर, 1968 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 5172 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या के बारे में इस बीच जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मागबत भा आजाद) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है और सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-222/69]।

(ग) सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता।

नैसर्ग आर्मी एण्ड पुलिस इन्विपमेंट सप्लाई कम्पनी, कानपुर

1901. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री 5 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 3362 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित न करने के कारण मैसर्स आर्मी एण्ड पुलिस इन्विपमेंट सप्लाई कम्पनी, कानपुर के विरुद्ध उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा चलाये गये मुकदमे के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नागबत झा आजाद) : मांगी गई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है।

सुपर बाजार

1902. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री अम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सुपर बाजारों को हुए घाटे की राशि को इन बाजारों के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों के वेतन तथा भत्तों से वसूल करके पूरा करने का है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अधिकारियों की संख्या घटा कर अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को 1:50 के अनुपात में रखने का तथा फर्नीचर और वातानुकूल उपकरणों की खरीद पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा कर सुपर बाजारों को पूर्णतः वाणिज्यिक आधार पर चलाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार सुपर बाजारों को निःशुल्क दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं को समाप्त करने तथा उनके घाटे को पूरा न करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन. एस.

गुप्तस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). सुपर बाजार सरकार द्वारा नहीं चलाये जाते हैं, यद्यपि उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों के माध्यम से दी जाती है। उनकी स्थापना तथा प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय/थोक उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डारों/राज्य संघों, जो अपने-अपने राज्यों तथा केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समिति अधिनियमों के अधीन पंजीकृत होते हैं, द्वारा किया जाता है। वे स्वायत्त तथा स्वैच्छिक सहकारी संस्थाएं होती हैं, किन्तु उन पर सम्बन्धित राज्य के सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयक का सांविधिक नियन्त्रण होता है। यदि कोई सुपर बाजार हानि में जाता है, तो सरकार द्वारा कर्मचारियों से वसूली करने अथवा कर्मचारियों की संख्या घटाने अथवा उसे व्यवस्थित करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता, बल्कि यह भण्डार के प्रबन्धकों का काम होगा कि वे हानियों को रोकने और आगामी वर्षों में होने वाले लाभों में से लेकर इन हानियों को समाप्त ही कर देने के लिए उचित प्रतिकारात्मक उपाय करें जैसा कि वाणिज्यिक उद्यमों में किया जाता है। इन उपायों में इन्हें शामिल किया जा सकता है :— कर्मचारियों की संख्या घटाना अथवा उसे व्यवस्थित करना, व्यय में कमी करना और खरीदारी को सीमित करना, जो भी आवश्यक समझा जाए। उस दशा में अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों से भी वसूली की जा सकती है जब हानि का उत्तरदायित्व किसी एक व्यक्ति अथवा व्यक्तियों पर निजी रूप से निर्धारित किया जा सके।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Arrears of Dues on Account of Employees
State Insurance Scheme

1903. SHRI MOHAMED ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are

arrears of Rs. 4,15,00,384 outstanding against various employers on account of Employees State Insurance Scheme upto the 30th June 1968 ;

(b) if so, the names of employers with arrear more than Rs. 5,000 ;

(c) whether the arrears have increased further ;

(d) if so, total arrears upto the 31st December, 1968 ; and

(e) the action taken on different employers respectively to realise the dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Recovery of contributions due under the Employees State Insurance Scheme is the responsibility of the Employees State Insurance Corporation set up under the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948. The information furnished by the Corporation is as under :—

(a) The total arrears as on 30-6-1968 are Rs. 4,51,00,384/-.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-223/69*].

(c) and (d). The arrear position of the contributions due under the Employees' State Insurance Act is assessed periodically and the position for the period upto 31-12-1968 would be known by the middle of May, 1969.

(e) Legal action by way of recovery proceedings and prosecution, where necessary, has been taken against employers in respect of an amount of about Rs. 3 crores and notices have been issued calling upon employers to pay the dues amounting to a further crores of rupees.

Telecommunication facilities

1904. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1967-68 and 1968-69 there was improvement

in telecommunication facilities in the country ;

(b) if so, what are the main development made during this period ;

(c) what progress was made during the period in regard to Overseas Communications Service ; and

(d) the projected programme of development during the Fourth Plan ?

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 main developments in regard to Telecommunication facilities during the period are shown in statement I laid on Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-224/69*].

(c) Progress made during the period in regard to Overseas Communications Services is shown in Statement II laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-224/69*].

(d) The details of the programme of development during the Fourth Plan are shown in statements III and IV laid on the Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-224/69*]. Statement III is in regard to Telecommunications Facilities and Statement IV is in regard to Overseas Communications Services.

Fruit Production Programme

1905. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

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

(a) whether Government have launched an all-India co-ordinated research programme for eight important fruits of which the export-oriented one will receive the priority ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have also set up Central Institute of Horticultural Research at Bangalore to take care of the problems facing the fruit industry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Indian Council of Agricultural research has formulated an All-India Coordinated Research Project on eight important fruits for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The project is being discussed with the Planning Commission and will be launched after the approval thereof by the Expenditure Finance Committee of the Government of India.

In order, however, to initiate the work under the Project, the following six research centres have already been sanctioned during 1968-69 on four fruits as advance action for the establishment of these centres during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Mango | Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. |
| 2. Banana | SAVDA, Maharashtra. |
| 3. Grapes | (i) Institute of Horticultural Research, Bangalore.
(ii) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. |
| 4. Citrus Fruits | (i) Gonnicoppal, (Coorg), Mysore State.
(ii) Shirirampur, Maharashtra. |

The main project envisages the setting up of a number of centres in the different agro-climatic regions of the country on eight important fruits like Mango, Banana, Citrus fruits, grapes, Pineapple, Papaya, Guava and Temperate fruits like Apple, Walnuts, etc.

Problems connected with the export oriented fruits like banana, citrus, pineapple will receive priority in this Project.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Decentral of Sugar

1907. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD SHERIFF :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to further decontrol sugar ; and

(b) if so, when and how ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी

1908. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में रोजगार के अवसर कम हो रहे हैं और बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या तेजी से बढ़ रही है ;

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

(ग) इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री माणिक्य भा आजाद) : (क) उपलब्ध जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	नियोजन कार्यालयों की सूचित रिक्त स्थानों की संख्या	नियोजन कार्यालयों के बालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या
1966	44254	77405
1967	38295	77112
1968	40220	116114

(ख) हाल के वर्षों में आर्थिक विकास में मंदी।

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना और 1969-70 की वार्षिक योजना में सम्मिलित विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों द्वारा अधिकाधिक रोजगार व्यवसरों के उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है।

Violation of Bonus Act

1909. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of violation of Bonus Act by industries in the Central sphere are frequently occurring ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the details of such violations during the years 1967 and 1968 ; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such violations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). There have been cases of contravention of the provisions of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.

(c) Information is being collected.

(d) Necessary action is taken against the defaulting parties under the relevant provisions of the Act. So far 123 prosecutions have been sanctioned.

Coal Mine Accidents

1910. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of coal mine accidents during the years 1966, 1967 and 1968 ;

(b) the number of accidents mine-wise ;

(c) the reasons for accidents ; and

(d) the compensation paid to the families of the deceased ?

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

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Strikes/Lock-outs in Industries of Andhra Pradesh

1911. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of strikes/lock-outs recorded industry-wise during 1967 and 1968 in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the reasons in each case ; and

(c) the total man-days lost and loss to the industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Shortfall in Sugarcane Supplies in Bihar

1912. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the shortfall in cane supplies in Bihar, the Sugar Industry is passing through a crisis ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Due to drought, sugarcane supplies to sugar mills in Bihar fell during the two years 1966-67 and 1967-1968. In the current year, the overall availability of sugarcane will improve considerably. The position is expected to improve further in the next year due to increased cane plantation.

Fixation of Minimum Wage

1913. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES ;

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

(a) whether the recently held seminar

on minimum wage legislation has recommended the minimum wage in all scheduled employment except agriculture should not fall below Rs. 2 per day ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A seminar on Minimum Wages legislation, recently held under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Labour Studies, New Delhi, has recommended that the wages for unskilled workers in any scheduled employment except agriculture should not be less than Rs. two per day.

(b) The proposal will be considered in consultation with the State Governments.

उत्तर प्रदेश में छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएं

1914. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं का कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यदि पानी निकालने के लिये नलकूपों के स्थान पर तेल के इंजनों का इस्तेमाल किया जाये तथा उनका बड़ी संख्या में वितरण किया जाये तो इसका राज्य के खाद्य उत्पादन पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यापक योजना बनाई गई है ।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री धन्नासाहिब क्षिन्हे) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने अपनी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं निम्नलिखित लघुसिंचाई निर्माण—कार्य का प्रस्ताव रखा है ;—

(i) खुदाई के कुएं 3,28,000

(ii) कुओं में बोरिंग 5,00,000

(iii) गैर सरकारी नलकूपों

का खोदना 2,00,000

(iv) राजकीय नलकूपों को

खोदना 2,400

(v) डीजल पम्पसेटों की

स्थापना 85 000

(vi) बिजली-चालित पम्पों

की स्थापना 70,000

(vii) रहटों की स्थापना 2,00,000

130.53 करोड़ रुपयों के खर्च का प्रस्ताव है । ये प्रस्ताव अभी केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग). तेल से चलने वाले इंजन का उपयोग केवल वहीं सम्भव है, जहां कि, खुदे हुए कुएं, नदिया, धाराएं, भीलों तथा नाले आदि पानी के साधन मौजूद हैं । राज्य सरकार ने चौथी योजना के दौरान किसानों को 85,000 डीजल पम्पसेटों के वितरण का प्रस्ताव रखा है ।

डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की प्रणाली

1915. श्री अदिचन : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष में कुछ और महत्वपूर्ण नगरों में डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की प्रणाली लागू की जायेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और जहां यह प्रणाली पहले ही चालू की जायेगी, वहां सरकार के राजस्व पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ शहरों में इस प्रणाली के कारण हुई कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय में और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) 1969 के दौरान निम्नलिखित

शहरों के बीच सीधी डायलिंग प्रणाली चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है : —

1. वे स्थान जो ट्रंक स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों से मिलाये जाने हैं :

मदास ट्रंक स्वचालित एक्सचेंज—

कोयम्बटूर (बंगलौर पहले से ही मिलाया हुआ)

दिल्ली ट्रंक स्वचालित एक्सचेंज—

चंडीगढ़, आगरा और जालंधर ।

बम्बई स्वचालित एक्सचेंज—

पूना, सूरत और अहमदाबाद

2. स्थान से स्थान उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग मार्ग—

दिल्ली-हापुड़

दिल्ली-अमृतसर

अहमदाबाद-राजकोट

जालंधर-अमृतसर

मद्रास-त्रिची

मद्रास-चिंगलपुट

श्रीनगर-अनन्तनाग

श्रीनगर-वारामुला

श्रीनगर-सोपोर

मंसूरी-देहरादून

उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा सीधी डायल की गई ट्रंक कालों पर ही अजित आय की राशि बताने के लिए कोई अलग से हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता । फिर भी जो तिमाही प्रतिचयन किया जाता है उसके आधार पर यह पता चला है कि उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग प्रणाली चालू करने के पहले इन भागों से होने वाली आय जो 80,88 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष थी वह उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग प्रणाली चालू करने के बाद लगभग निम्नलिखित हो गई :

1965 —	139.88 लाख रुपये
1966 —	297.33 लाख रुपये
1967 —	416.78 लाख रुपये
1968 —	494.13 लाख रुपये

(ग) जहां कहीं भी कार्य अधिकता है वहां मौजूदा उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायलिंग मार्गों पर ट्रंक जंक्शनों की वृद्धि की जा रही है । लाइनों और उपकरणों के अनुरक्षण में सुधार के लिए भी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

Milk Booth in Moti Bagh II, New Delhi

1916. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one milk booth [for Moti Bagh II, New Delhi which has over 1000 quarters of Government servants ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are four milk booths in South Moti Bagh which have only 816 quarters and flats ;

(c) whether the Residents Welfare Association of Moti Bagh II has been long demanding the opening of another Milk depot in that colony ;

(d) if so, the reasons for this disparity in the matter of milk depots in the two adjoining colonies and why another milk depot has not been opened in Moti Bagh II; and

(e) how long it will take to open a new depot there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 2 Milk Booths bearing Nos. 165-166 and 449-450 are functioning in Moti Bagh-II.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Delhi Milk Scheme has since decided to establish an additional milk booth in Moti Bagh-II for which suitable site has been selected with approval of Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(e) Action is being taken for finalising contract for construction of milk booths and construction may take about six months.

उत्तर प्रदेश में तारों का रोका जाना

1917. श्री बलराज मधोक :

श्री यश बस शर्मा :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 18 दिसम्बर, 1968 के मेल सूचना प्रश्न संख्या 14 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के अध्यापकों द्वारा संसद् सदस्यों को भेजे गये तारों को रोके जाने के बारे में जांच पूरी हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

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

(क) इस मामले की विधिवत जांच की गई थी। जैसा कि पहले बताया गया है उक्त तार भारतीय तार अधिनियम की धारा 5 (i) (ख) के अन्तर्गत सक्षम राज्य प्राधिकारी द्वारा रोके गये थे।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Refugees from East Pakistan

1918. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR :
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

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

(a) whether a large number of refugee families of East Pakistan staying in Bihar and other refugee camps had come down to Delhi towards the end of December last for presenting to Government their pitiable plight in the camps and seeking help of Government in improving their conditions in the camps ;

(b) if so, the conditions in camps as presented by each group of these refugees ; and

(c) the steps which are being taken by Government to improve their lot ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No ; it is

not a fact that a large number of refugees from East Pakistan staying in Bihar and other refugee camps had come to Delhi. The migrants from East Pakistan, who came to Delhi, came from sites of rehabilitation in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh to which places they had earlier been shifted from the relief camps where they had still earlier been lodged.

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

भारतीय तार अधिनियम की धारा 5 (i) (ख) के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में तारें रोक लेना

1919. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में भारतीय तार अधिनियम की धारा 54 (i) (ख) के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न डाक घरों में कितने तार रोके गये और उनमें से कांग्रेस दल के तार कितने थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उपर्युक्त धाराओं के संशोधन करने का है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उपर्युक्त धारा के अन्तर्गत निराय करने का अधिकार किसको है ; और

(घ) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है कि किसी सत्ताधारी दल के अनुरोध पर अथवा उनके प्रभाव में आकर डाक अधिकारी इस धारा का दुरुपयोग न करने पायें।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 1 अप्रैल, 1965 से 21 फरवरी, 1969 तक की अवधि के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय तार अधिनियम की धारा 5 (i) (ख) के अन्तर्गत रोके गए कुल तारों की संख्या 57 थी। चूंकि ये आंकड़े दलों के हिसाब से नहीं रखे जाते, अतः यह बता सकना संभव नहीं है कि इनमें से कितने तार कांग्रेस दल के थे।

(ख) जी हाँ। यह मामला विचाराधीन है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) डाक-तार अधिकारी इस विषय पर विनियमों का कड़ाई से पालन करते हैं ।

चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ना उत्पादकों को बकाया धनराशि का भुगतान न किया जाना

1920. श्री प्रमोद प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि कई चीनी मिलों ने गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने के मूल्य की बड़ी राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मिलों के नाम क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक मिल पर कितनी राशि बकाया है ; और

(ग) उत्पादकों को बकाया राशि का भुगतान कराने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). कारखाना-वार 1968-69 में चीनी मिलों द्वारा खरीदे गये गन्ने का कुल मूल्य और 15 फरवरी, 1969 को गन्ने के मूल्य का बकाया तथा उसी तारीख को 1967-68 और पूर्व के मौसमों के गन्ने के मूल्य का बकाया बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-225/69.]

(ग) राज्य सरकारों से समय-समय पर कहा गया है कि वे अपने राज्यों में चीनी मिलों द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य के बकाये का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कड़े कदम उठाएं जिसमें मुकदमें चलाना भी शामिल हो ।

सोयाबीन की खरीद की बारे में

1921. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किसानों से कुछ

न्यूनतम दरों पर सोयाबीन खरीदने की कोई गारन्टी दी है जिससे इसका उत्पादन बढ़ जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके लिये क्या न्यूनतम दरें निर्धारित की गई है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों की 'हम्सा' नामक धान की अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्म की सप्लाई

1922. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश के किसानों के लिये निकाली गई 'हम्सा' नामक धान की अधिक उपज देने वाली तथा बढ़िया किस्म की सप्लाई उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों को भी की जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : धान की 'हम्सा' किस्म अभी तक केवल आन्ध्र प्रदेश के कुछ विशेष क्षेत्रों में ही अनुकूल पाई गयी है अन्य राज्यों में इस की उपयुक्तता का परीक्षण किया जा रहा है । आन्ध्र प्रदेश से बाहर के क्षेत्रों में इस की उपयुक्तता के विषय में निर्णय करने में एक वर्ष या उस से अधिक समय लग सकता है ।

Issue of Milk Tokens by Delhi Milk Scheme

1923. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 57,000 applications are pending for issue of tokens by the Delhi Milk Scheme ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they are in the queue for the last one year ; and

(c) if so, what is the position at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Delhi Milk Scheme has been able to clear about 45,000 applications out of about 81,000 applications received by it since October, 1965.

(b) Some applications are pending since 1.8.1966.

(c) Every effort is being made to clear as many applications as possible. This depends on the availability of milk. Steps have been taken for augmenting milk supply. It is difficult, however, to estimate how long it may take to issue milk to all the applicants on the waiting list.

Land Acquisition Inquiry Committee

1924. SHRI SRADHAKAR
SUPAKAR :
SHRI VISHWA NATH
PANDEY :

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

(a) whether the Land Acquisition Inquiry Committee has submitted its reports ; and

(b) the principal recommendations of the committee regarding amendment of the Land Acquisition Act and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The Committee was to submit its report by 31.3.69, but has sought extension of the time upto 30.6.69.

(b) Does not arise.

Adulteration of Gur with Soft Stone

1925. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a chemical analysis of gur taken in Meerut (U.P.) has revealed that the manufacturers are mixing soft stone (Selkhari) in big quantities in cane juice to give it a slab shape ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this mixing of soft stones has endangered the health of gur consumers ;

(c) what action, if any, Government have taken against the culprits ; and

(d) what preventive measures Government are taking to stop this evil practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Analysis of thirteen samples of gur drawn from various Mandies conducted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh did not reveal adulteration of soft stone in gur. Two persons who were found selling adulterated gur (not with soft stone) are being prosecuted.

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

(d) The Uttar Pradesh Government have issued instructions for collection and analysis of gur samples regularly for examination to ensure that adulteration does not take place.

Standing Technical Committee to Study the Cost of Production of Crops

1926. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 555 on the 5th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the Standing Technical Committee set up for studying the cost of production of principal crops has prepared its second report ; and

(b) if not, by what time it will be able to complete it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Standing Technical Committee is presently considering some of the technical issues relevant to the studies on cost of cultivation of crops, and is expected to give its suggestions on the subject in due course.

Expenditure Incurred for Palampur Campus of Agriculture University, Ludhiana

1927. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2497 on the 28th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the demand of the Punjab

Agricultural University, Ludhiana for the reimbursement of expenditure incurred for Palampur Campus has been examined by Government : and

(b) if so, the amount of grant that has been sanctioned by Government ?

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

(b) During the years 1967-68 and 1968-69, the financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 5.67 lakhs has been sanctioned for Palampur Campus of the Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana for the following items :

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. N.	Name of Item	Amount sanctioned	
		1967-68	1968-69
(Rs. in lakh)			
1	Buildings	0.42	4.09
2	Equipment	0.34	0.68
3	Books	0.14	—
		0.90	4.77

Pre-Investment Survey of Forest Resources

1928. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH
TYAGI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5056 on the 19th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the pre-investment survey of forest Resources with the assistance of Food and Agriculture Organisation and United Nations Development Programme has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the allocation made for it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A scheme namely Pre-investment Survey of Forest Resources has been approved by the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan

to continue the work of the Project—P.I.S. which was undertaken with the assistance of the UNDP and F.A.O.

(b) The proposed allocation for the Scheme for Fourth Five Year Plan period is Rs. 160 lakhs.

Intercommunications with the Foreign Countries by Radio Operators

1929. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some amateur radio operators known as 'Hams' are allowed to have intercommunications even with the foreign countries ;

(b) whether any licence has to be obtained from Government for this purpose ; and

(c) if so, whether it is safe to allow them to operate from the security point of view ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Amateur radio licensees can establish contact in prescribed amateur radio bands with radio amateurs in India and abroad.

(b) Yes.

(c) Generally radio contacts by amateur licensees are for exchange of scientific and technical information. Necessary checks are made from time to time to ensure that the terms and conditions of such licenses are not violated.

Employment Exchange in Laccadive Islands

1930. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :

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

(a) the progress made in settling up an employment exchange in Laccadive Islands ;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to assess the educated unemployment in the Islands ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Exchange is expected to start functioning shortly.

(b) Yes.

(c) There are about fifty unemployed matriculates and one unemployed graduate in the Islands.

(d) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation Housing Corporation

1931. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the targets of setting up units according to projects reports and their production and development targets were achieved by the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation :

(b) if so; when and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in setting up the Corporation and if so, the names of the countries which collaborated, the terms of collaboration and how much foreign exchange in the form of aid was received ; and

(d) whether the Corporation is faced with any problems at present and if so, the manner in which Government propose to remove them ?

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

(b) In April, 1953.

(c) The question of foreign collaboration did not arise ; the Corporation developed at Kirti Nagar 150 acres of land through the agency of the C. P. W. D. and sold them as residential plots mainly to displaced persons.

(d) No. As all the plots have been sold, the Corporation has gone into voluntary liquidation with effect from 12.7.68.

Public Telephone Booths in Gujarat

1932. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public telephone

booths at present in Gujarat and the cost of maintaining them ;

(b) the number of booths which are out of order or damaged and the reasons therefor ;

(c) amount of loss by way of theft and rough handling of receivers during the last three years ;

(d) the steps taken by Government to maintain the public telephone booths in order ; and

(e) the number of offenders who have been caught stealing telephone receivers, telephone wires, dials etc. during the last three years and the steps taken against them and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No. of Public telephone booths in Gujarat—432. Cost of maintenance—Rs. 5000/- per annum approx.

(b) About twenty were damaged in Ahmedabad partly due to thefts and partly due to careless handling. Particulars regarding booths at smaller stations are not readily available.

(c) Rs. 1500/- per annum approximately

(d) The public telephone booths are regularly inspected by maintenance staff and faults removed. Cases of thefts are reported to the police.

(e) The cases are still under investigation of police and none has been apprehended so far.

Land Reform Measures in Orissa

1933. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have made any suggestion to the Orissa Government for implementing land reform measures ;

(b) if so, the nature of the suggestion made ; and

(c) Orissa Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) Following the Chief Minister's Conference in July 1967 when matters relating to Land Reform in the context of the new strategy in agriculture came up for consideration, the attention of the State Government was drawn to the various recommendations made by the Land Reforms Implementation Committee of the National Development Council, particularly with reference to expediting disposal of applications for resumption, record of tenancies and credit facilities to cultivating tenants to enable them to effectively participate in the agricultural production programmes.

(c) The State Government has intimated that suitable action is being taken with regard to these suggestions.

Gazetted Officers of Telephone Department Trained in Cross-bar System

1934. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of gazetted officers of Telephone Department trained in Cross-bar system so far ;

(b) the number of officers actually engaged in Cross-bar Telephone after their training ; and

(c) why a large number of officers who got training were not employed in the Cross-bar Telephony though large sums were spent for imparting training to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a) Directors	8
Divisional Engineers	38
Assistant Divisional Engineers	67
Assistant Engineers	163

(b) Directors	7
DEs	37
ADEs	18
AEs	70

(c) The cross-bar training programme was undertaken in advance as the department proposed installation of Cross-bar local and trunk automatic exchanges as standard in future. The Department is having a large programme of installation of Cross-bar exchanges and about a lakh of lines are to be added every year for which large number of trained staff are required. It is proposed to train all officers in Cross-bar techniques as most of future installations of auto exchange will comprise of cross-bar equipment. This will also give flexibility in posting of officers due to transfer on promotions etc. The number trained are not too many compared to the needs of the immediate future.

Procurement of Foodgrains by Food Corporation of India

1935. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the procurement of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India is proceeding according to schedule ;

(b) whether there have been cases of inability of the Food Corporation of India to purchase offered grains ; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Price of Pure Ghee

1936. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of pure ghee have gone very high compared to the last three years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring down the prices of pure ghee in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The index of wholesale prices of pure ghee has risen from 176.4 in 1966 to 213.8 during the year 1968, the percentage of increase being 21.2%.

(b) The price of ghee is co-related with that of milk. The price index of milk has also risen by 36.7% in the same period.

(c) Steps are being taken under various Plan programmes for increasing the milk production in the country, which in course of time is expected to bring down the price of milk and its by product ghee. They are broadly as below :

- (i) Key village scheme for cattle development.
- (ii) Intensive Cattle Development Project.
- (iii) Cross-breeding scheme.
- (iv) Goshala Development Scheme.
- (v) Feeds and Fodder development Scheme.
- (vi) Coordinated cattle breeding programme.
- (vii) Strengthening and expansion of State Livestock Farms.
- (viii) Calf rearing scheme.
- (ix) Cattle Show and Milk Yielding Competition Scheme.
- (x) Wild and Stray Cattle Catching Scheme.

Drilling of Tube Wells

1937. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR .
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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 each State ; 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 Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Rehabilitation Housing Corporation Ltd.

1938. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts of authorised and paid-up capital of the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation Ltd. at the time of its inception and the same as on the 31st March, 1968 :

(b) the amount of loan which the Corporation has taken from the Central Government, Banks or other parties separately as on the 31st March, 1968 : and

(c) the working results of the Corporation for the last three years and nature of irregularities found by the Government and action taken by Government in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The authorised and paid up capital of the Rehabilitation Housing Corporation Limited at the time of inception and as on 31st March, 1968 were as under :—

	On inception of the Cor- poration	As on 31st March, 1968
(i) Authorised capital 50,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 100/- each	50 lakhs	50 lakhs
(ii) Paid up capital (25,000 ordinary shares at Rs. 25/- each).	6.25 lakhs	6.25 lakhs

(b) Nil.

(c) The interim working results of the last three years are given below :—

1966	Rs. 53,524.00 profit
1967	Rs. 6,08,530 00 loss
1968	Rs. 44,641.03 profit

The loss in 1967 is due to the Government having demanded Rs. 6.33 lakhs by way of enhanced compensation for the cost of land acquired for the Corporation.

The Corporation have moved the Income-tax authorities to reopen the assessments already made by them. As the Corporations' activities are of the nature of a single venture, there will be only one final Profit and Loss Account.

There were no procedural irregularities in the working of the Corporation but the following cases of fraud and embezzlement were detected during these years :—

An amount of Rs. 37,177 was found to have been mis-appropriated by the ex-Accountant as under :—

	Rs.
(i) A draft sent to the Corporation by one plot-holder, Shri Madan Lal.	1,524.00
(ii) A cheque drawn twice in favour of one Shri Lal Chand, Creditor.	2,850.00
(iii) 3 cheques drawn but not accounted for in the books.	10,000.00
(iv) Amount shown in the books deposited in the bank but actually not deposited.	365.00
(v) Fraudulent sale of a plot of office building.	11,000.00
(vi) Amounts of petty refunds made to creditors by endorsing them in his own favour.	11,467.00
(vii) Miscellaneous irregularities.	(—) 29.00

Rs. 37,177.00

ACTION TAKEN

Prosecution has been launched against the ex-Accountant. The case is pending before the Court.

Losses to Delhi Milk Scheme

1939. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss which the Delhi Milk Scheme suffered since its inception, year-wise, on account of irregularities, thefts and stock shortages ;

(b) whether the matters were looked into and if so, the result of thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvements in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The required information is as follows :—

Year	Amount
	Rs.
1959-61	—
1961-62	—
1962-63	99,600.00
	714.75
1963-64	18,481.12
	1,822.50
	1,810.56
	640.00
1964-65	44,973.00
	499.95
	3,576.00
1965-66	11,000.00
	4,750.00
1966-67	—
1967-68	7,689.58
1968-69	4,570.00
Total :	2,00,127.46

(b) Yes, Sir. Each case is examined carefully. Remedial steps including disciplinary action against the individuals concerned wherever considered necessary have been taken.

(c) An Expert Team was appointed by the Government in 1964 to look into the working of the Scheme and to make recommendation for improving it. A large number of recommendations made by the Team have been implemented. The Management of the Delhi Milk Scheme is making constant efforts to improve its

working and to remove the draw-backs as and when they come to their notice.

Report of the National Tribunal on the Wage Board Award of Non-Working Journalists

1940. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI S. M. JOSHI :
SARI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

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

(a) whether the National Tribunal appointed for considering the Wage Board Award of the non-working Journalists has submitted its award ; and

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

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

(b) The reference involves the determination of the wage structure of a number of categories of non-journalist employees in several newspapers. The Government do not consider that the disposal of the reference has been attended with any avoidable delay.

Award of Electricity Wage Board

1941. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the award given by the Electricity Wage Board :

(b) if not, the reason for this abnormal delay : and

(c) steps taken by Government to get it implemented through the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The Wage Board made recommendations for grant of interim relief which were accepted by the Government subject to certain clarifications/modifications mentioned in Government's Resolution No. WB-15(24)/67, dated

20-6-1968. Copies of the Resolution were placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 25th July, 1968.

(c) The State Governments have been advised to secure implementation of the recommendations accepted by the Government.

Implementation of Wage Board Awards

1942. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wage Board awards are not being implemented by the employers ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate to take to see that the awards are implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Difficulties have been experienced recently in securing full implementation of the recommendations of some of the Wage Boards.

(b) The recommendations of the Wage Boards have no statutory backing at present and their implementation is secured through persuasion and advice. The entire system of Wage Boards is being reviewed by the National Commission on Labour, whose report is now awaited.

बिहार में कारखानों में कर्मचारियों की मुश्किलों

1943. श्री शिवचण्डिका प्रसाद : क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के बहुत से कारखानों में कर्मचारियों को बिना आरोप पत्र दिए मुश्किल कर दिया गया है और उन्हें कई महीनों तक और कुछ मामलों में वर्षों तक मुश्किल रखा गया है। टिल्को, टाटा इलेक्ट्रिक और लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी के कर्मचारियों की भाँति कोई मजूरी या भत्ता उनको नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार एक ऐसा कानून बनायेगी जिसके अन्तर्गत कारखाने के

किसी भी कर्मचारी को 15 दिन से अधिक मुअ्तल नहीं किया जायेगा और मुअ्तली के समय उन्हें उचित सहायता भत्ता दिया जायेगा ताकि मालिकों के लिए इस परम्परा का पालन कठिन हो जाये ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मालिक कर्मचारियों को पुलिस द्वारा उनके विरुद्ध अपराध का मामला फाइल करने पर मुअ्तल कर देते हैं और उन्हें अन्तिम निर्णय के बोधित किये जाने तक मुअ्तल रखा जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन अनावश्यक परेशानियों से कर्मचारियों के हितों की रक्षा करने का है ?

अब, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भा झाजाद) :

(क) से (घ) यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है और इस विषय पर बिहार सरकार को लिख दिया गया है ।

Agriculture During Fourth Plan

1944. SHRI RANJIT SINGH :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) the allocation proposed to be made for agriculture during the Fourth Five Year Plan State-wise ;

(b) the target proposed to be set for food production in the Fourth Five Year Plan State-wise ; and

(c) the steps envisaged to achieve the above targets and self-sufficiency in food-grains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Fourth Five Year Plan is in an advanced stage of pre-

paration. The allocation for agriculture and the target for food production will be known when the Plan is finalized.

(c) A new strategy of Agricultural Development has been adopted since 1966-67 for achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains. The main steps taken under the New Strategy are ; High Yielding Varieties Programme, Multiple Cropping Minor Irrigation for intensive cultivation, organised provision of inputs - like fertilisers and pesticides, timely and liberal credit facilities including institutional finance, farmers' education and training and intensification of research. The efforts for raising food-grains production are proposed to be further intensified in the coming years.

Rice Production

1945. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the rice production of this year has increased against the last years' production ;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to increase the allotment and supply of rice to Kerala ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Firm estimates of rice production during 1968-69 are not yet available. It is, however, expected that in spite of the unfavourable weather condition in certain States during 1968, the production of rice in 1968-69 may be equal to the production during 1967-68.

(b) and (c). While efforts continue to be made to find as much rice for Kerala as possible, it seems it will not be possible to maintain supplies at more than about 50 thousand tonnes per month during the current year. The position regarding availability of rice with the Centre for distribution to deficit States, has not only not improv-

ed but has deteriorated because of drought in Andhra Pradesh.

Coal Wage Board's Recommendations

1946. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI MOHAMMAD
ISMAIL :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

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

(a) the names of the collieries which have implemented the Coal Wage Board's recommendations ;

(b) whether these collieries have implemented the recommendations in full ; and

(c) if not, the details of the recommendations accepted by each colliery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations is a continuous process. Approximately 750 collieries are involved. A complete and up-to-date list of collieries which have fully implemented the recommendations is not available.

Import of Phosphatic Fertilisers

1947. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is not a fact that the policy to import phosphatic fertilisers of the order of 5,00,000 tonnes in 1968-69 as against the availability of 6,00,000 tonnes and the consumption being only 400,000 tonnes would result in over-stocking and decay in the quality ;

(b) if not, how the distribution is done proportionately amongst all the States ; and

(c) the time taken for distribution amongst the States since its arrival at the Ports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The position regarding

availability and imports of $P_2 O_5$ is as follows :—

	Tonnes $P_2 O_5$
1. Carry-over as on 1-4-1968	2,94,000
2. Indigenous production : (April—December, 1968)	1,56,000
3. Imports (April—December, 1968)	1,36,000
Total availability for consumption in 1968-69.	5,86,000

As against this availability, the target of consumption for the year is 6,50,000 tonnes of $P_2 O_5$. The estimates of con-

sumption of phosphatic fertilisers are yet to be received from the States. It is clear from the above that the availability from imports and indigenous sources is reasonably correlated to the target of consumption and so there is no question of overstocking and decay in quality.

(b) In so far as phosphatic fertilisers are concerned, the Central Fertiliser Pool distributes only imported complex fertilisers containing both nitrogen and phosphorous. The allocations to the States are being made having regard to their demand indicated with reference to targets of agricultural production, need for balanced fertilisation and the quantities locally available.

(c) The allocations to the States of imported fertilisers are being made in advance of the arrivals of vessels. Detailed despatch instructions are generally available before ships arrive and the material is put on rail as soon as unloaded. Small quantities which cannot be so moved due to railway operational difficulties, are stored and despatched later.

Accumulation and Deterioration of Imported Fertilizers

1948. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of adequate facilities in regard to the storage and transport has resulted in a large accu-

mulation and deterioration of imported fertilizers ; and

(b) if so, how these shortcomings are proposed to be overcome ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is no large accumulation and significant deterioration of imported fertilisers for want of storage and transport facilities. Adequate steps are taken to store imported fertilisers properly and to despatch them to the consuming centres expeditiously. There are, however some damaged stocks and sweepings and spillings which are inevitable in the present large scale operation of fertiliser imports.

(b) does not arise.

कौशल्यापुरी की लूट का मामला

1949. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मन्त्री 13 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4462 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कौशल्यापुरी के लूट के मामले में दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) ऐसे गम्भीर मामलों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा हस्तक्षेप न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) राष्ट्रीय शासन के दौरान ऐसे मामलों में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या उत्तरदायित्व होता है ;

(घ) यदि यह सिद्ध हो जाये कि राज्य सरकार दोषी अधिकारियों को अनुचित संरक्षण दे रही है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ;

(ङ) न्यायिक साक्ष्य स्वीकार न करने तथा घटनास्थल पर मौजूद लोगों का साक्ष्य न लेने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) नया साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत करने का सरकार

का उद्देश्य है तथा उसे कहां और कैसे प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा ?

साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुसार कौशलपुरी के लूट का मामला नाम का कोई मामला नहीं था। कौशलपुरी के मामले के बारे में तथ्य 6.3 1969 को उत्तर दिए जाने वाले अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1974 के (क) भाग के उत्तर में लोक सभा को सूचित किए जा चुके हैं।

(ख) व (ग). उपर्युक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

(घ) यह काल्पनिक प्रश्न है, अतः प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस पर सावधानीपूर्वक विचार किया है। आगे और अधिक जांच करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है।

(च) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rural Works Programme

1950. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rural Works Programme to which the Planning Commission have given much publicity is now scrapped ; and

(b) if so, what alternative suggestions Government have in mind to relieve unemployment in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) and (b). There is to be no Rural Works/Manpower Programme as such separately financed from the Centre under the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is expected that programmes for integrated development in the districts would generally provide employment opportunities in the rural areas also. However, it will be open to a State Government, should it

wish to undertake a Rural Works Programme in relatively backward areas and areas affected by chronic unemployment and underemployment, to take up such a programme and meet its cost from within the overall State Plan outlay.

रूस से ट्रैक्टरों का आयात

1961. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री मोलानाथ मास्टर :

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

(क) क्या भारत सरकार और रूस सरकार के बीच भारत को ट्रैक्टर सप्लाई किए जाने के बारे में दिसम्बर, 1966 में कोई समझौता हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1969-70 के दौरान रूस भारत को कृषि विकास के लिए कितने ट्रैक्टर सप्लाई करेगा और भारत उनके लिए कितनी धन राशि देगा और यह धन राशि किस रूप में दी जायगी ; और

(ग) देश के विभिन्न भागों में इन ट्रैक्टरों का किस आधार पर वितरण किया जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे): (क) और (ख). 28 दिसम्बर, 1968 को भारत के राज्य व्यापार निगम और बी/ओ ट्रैक्टरों एक्सपोर्ट, मास्को के मध्य रूस से 6,500 ट्रैक्टरों के आयात के लिए एक करार हुआ था वर्ष 1969 में ये ट्रैक्टर पूर्णतः भारत पहुंचे जायेंगे। इन ट्रैक्टरों के लिए 4.57 करोड़ रु० की राशि की प्रदायगी भारत सरकार और रूस सरकार के मध्य हस्ताक्षरित संश्लेष के अनुसार 8 वर्ष की अवधि में अवशिष्ट राशि पर 3 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष व्याज की दर से आस्थगित भुगतान की शर्तों के द्वारा की जायेगी। माल के मूल्य की प्रदायगी निम्न प्रकार से की जायेगी।

(1) कुल मूल्य का $7\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत, जो लगभग 32 लाख रुपये होता है करार

की तिथि से 30 दिन के अन्तर्गत भारतीय रुपयों में प्रदा किया जायेगा।

(2) करार के कुल मूल्य का $7\frac{1}{2}$ प्रतिशत, जो कि लगभग 32 लाख रुपये होता है जहाजी प्रलेखों के प्रस्तुतीकरण के समय भारतीय रुपयों में प्रदा किया जायेगा।

(3) करार की कुल लागत का शेष 85 प्रतिशत भाग (अर्थात् 3 प्रतिशत वार्षिक दर पर लगभग 3.63 करोड़ रुपये) प्रत्येक 6 मास के पश्चात् 16 बराबर तथा निरन्तर किश्तों में प्रदा किये जाने हैं।

(ग) इन ट्रैक्टरों का वितरण निम्न बातों पर विचार करने के उपरान्त किया जाता है :

(1) राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमों, राज्य सरकारों, संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों, आदि की सापेक्षिक मांग।

(2) सम्बन्धित राज्यों, संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों आदि में ग्रहिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों का क्षेत्र।

(3) राज्यों व संघीय राज्य क्षेत्रों में मौजूदा ट्रैक्टरों की संख्या और

(4) उन्हें पहले ही नियतित ट्रैक्टर।

उत्तर प्रदेश से दिल्ली के लिए गेहूं की तस्करी

1952. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1969 में पुलिस ने उत्तर प्रदेश से चोरी छिपे दिल्ली लाते समय गेहूं की 500 बोखियां पकड़ी थीं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि तस्करी ने आत्मरक्षा के लिए पुलिस दल पर गोली चलाई थी ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिर-

फतार किए गए और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्य-बाही की गई ?

काज, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) मेरठ जिले की हिंडन पड़ताल चौकी पर गेहूँ के 221 बोरे पकड़े गये थे।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए थे। अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत इन मामलों की जांच की जा रही है।

सांकेतिक हड़ताल के दौरान बकादार कर्मचारियों को पुरस्कार

1953- श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा तार विभाग के उन तीसरी तथा चौथी श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को सरकार के प्रति बकादार होने के लिए पुरस्कार दिया गया है, जिन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को घोषित एक दिन की सांकेतिक हड़ताल में भाग नहीं लिया था ;

(ख) इस कारण कुल कितने तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को पुरस्कृत किया गया और पुरस्कार की न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम सीमा क्या है ; और

(ग) कर्मचारियों में कुल कितनी घन-राशि के पुरस्कार वितरित किये गए ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) सरकार ने डाक-तार महानिदेशक को डाक-तार विभाग के ऐसे चुने हुए कर्मचारियों को नक़द पुरस्कार मंज़ूर करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया है जो अपनी जान को जोखिम में डालने वाली परिस्थितियों में 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल के दौरान बकादारी से झूठी देते रहे।

(ख) और (ग). यह मामला डाक-तार महानिदेशक के विचाराधीन है।

Construction of Modern Slaughter House

1954. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for the construction of a modern slaughter house in Delhi is under consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, when ;

(c) whether the proposed slaughter house will have the latest scientific arrangement for the purpose ; and

(d) what steps have been taken to use the by-products which are being wasted at present in the Idgah Slaughter House ?

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

(b) The Delhi Development Authority propose to take up construction of a modern slaughter house during the Fourth Five Year Plan, after the scheme has been fully examined from all aspects.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Provision for using the by-products will be made in the scheme of the new slaughter house. Delhi Development Authority visualises ancillary trades being set up for use of the by-products.

Export of Sugar

1955. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY :

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

(a) whether the export of sugar to the United States of America will be increased in the current year ;

(b) if so, the quantity of sugar to be exported and the rate at which it will be exported ; and

(c) the total quantity of sugar to be exported during 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The quantum of exports to the USA in 1969 will depend on the overall quota allocated to India under the U. S. Sugar Act. For the present, the quota allocated is 66,101 tonnes but this is expected to increase by the end of the year. The sale has been made on price fixing basis linked to the spot quotations of Contract No 10 of the New York Coffee and Exchange Inc., during a specified period. The price will be known in November, 1969 after the expiry of the pricing period.

(c) The Indian Sugar Mills Association, Calcutta, has so far entered into contracts for export of 91.5 thousand tonnes of sugar in 1969.

Linking of Madhawapur Public Call Office to Madhubani

1956. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1561 on the 21st November, 1968 and state ;

(a) whether Madhawapur Public Call Office can be linked to Madhubani via Benipatti more economically than to Sitamarhi ;

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

(c) whether the proposal for opening P. C. Os at Loukaha and Babece Barahi have since been further examined keeping in view their being on the Nepal border and on the side of river Kunda ; and

(d) if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No. It has been more economical to connect Madhawapur to Sitamarhi by utilising an existing Telegraph alignment. Connection to Madhubani involves construction of new alignment and additional expenditure.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes.

(d) The schemes have been surveyed and the financial implications of the proposals on examination show that the schemes will be unremunerative and will result in loss to the Department. However, the proposals are under further examination.

Study Groups of National Labour Commission

1957. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Study Groups appointed by the National Labour Commission ;

(b) the purpose for which these Study Groups were appointed ;

(c) which of these Study Groups have submitted their reports ; and

(d) whether any action has been taken on any of these reports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Thirty-eight, of which one was later disbanded.

(b) To study various matters affecting labour, such as labour legislation, the conditions of labour, and labour welfare and to offer views thereon for the consideration of the Commission.

(c) 36 Study Groups/Committees have submitted their reports.

(d) These reports have been submitted to the National Commission on Labour and not to Government. The views expressed in the reports are for the consideration of the Commission. Government are not seized of the matter now and will consider it on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

Central Sheep and Seed Farm at Hissar

1958. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to set up Central Sheep and Seed Farm at Hissar in Haryana ; 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). An area of 15,000 acres at Hissar has been taken by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on lease from the Haryana Government. 8,000 acres will be utilised for setting up a Central State Farm and 7,000 acres for setting up a Central Sheep Farm. Both of these farms will function as independent administrative units. The possession has already been taken of an area of 11,000 acres and the Central State Farm has started functioning since August, 1968. The Sheep Farm will be set up shortly.

The main purpose of the Central State Farm is the production of quality seed. An area of 740 acres was brought under cultivation during the current Rabi. The U.S.S.R. Government would supply machinery worth Rs. 31 lakh free of charge for the Farm. Some of the machinery has already arrived.

The Sheep Farm will be set up with Australian assistance. The Australian Government would supply 5,000 ewes and 110 rams of Corriedale breed, some equipment and 3 experts. The value of the Australian assistance would be about Rs. 81.60 lakh over a period of 7 years. The Farm when fully developed will have a flock strength of about 12,000 sheep. The Farm is expected to make available 3,000 stud rams and ewes every year for distribution to State Governments and Union Territories for their sheep development programmes.

पायरोटेन टेक्स इन्डिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई

1959. श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री बंशी नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) मैसर्स पायरोटेन टेक्स इन्डिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई में कितने श्रमिक कार्य करते हैं, इस सार्थ द्वारा गत पाँच वर्षों में भविष्य निधि की कितनी राशि जमा कराई गई थी और यह

राशि कितने श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में जमा कराई गई थी ;

(ख) कर्मचारियों को कितनी बार बोनस दिया गया है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि हिसाब में अधिक राशि दिखाई गई है जबकि वास्तव में कम राशि का भुगतान किया गया है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा. आजाद) : (क) इस उप-क्रम के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधियों के प्रशासन का दायित्व न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड, जो कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्तसासी संगठन है, का है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका तात्त्विक नहीं है। यह सूचना भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन ने यह सूचित किया है कि अपेक्षित जानकारी उनके पास इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). बोनस भुगतान और मंजूरी भुगतान के संबंध में जहाँ तक इस उप-क्रम का सम्बन्ध है, उचित सरकार राज्य सरकार है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इन बातों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मैसर्स न्यू केसर-ए-हिन्द मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई

1960. श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री बंशी नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) मैसर्स न्यू केसर-ए-हिन्द मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई में कितने श्रमिक कार्य करते हैं तथा उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा पिछले 10 वर्षों में कितने कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा कराई गई थी तथा राशि कितनी है ;

(ख) निगम के कर्मचारियों को कितनी बार बोनस दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हिसाब में मंजूरी के भुगतान के बारे में बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर आंकड़ें दिखाये गये हैं ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) इस उपक्रम के कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निधियों के प्रशासन का दायित्व न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड, जो कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्त शासी संगठन है, का है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका ताल्लुक नहीं है। यह सूचना भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन ने यह सूचित किया है कि अपेक्षित जानकारी उनके पास इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) श्री (ग). बोनस भुगतान और मजूरी भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में जहाँ तक इस उपक्रम का सम्बन्ध है, उचित सरकार राज्य सरकार है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इन बातों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मैसर्स मून कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, हरगांव

1961. श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) मैसर्स मून कारपोरेशन (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, हरगांव में कितने श्रमिक कार्य करते हैं तथा उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितने कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा कराई गई थी तथा राशि कितनी है ;

(ख) निगम के कर्मचारियों को कितनी बार बोनस दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सत्य है कि हिसाब में मजूरी के भुगतान के बारे में बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर आंकड़ें दिखाये गये हैं ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) इस उपक्रम के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधियों के प्रशासन का दायित्व न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड, जो कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्त शासी संगठन है, का है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका ताल्लुक नहीं है। यह सूचना भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन ने यह सूचित किया है कि अपेक्षित जानकारी उनके पास इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) श्री (ग). बोनस भुगतान और मजूरी भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में जहाँ तक इस उपक्रम का सम्बन्ध है, उचित सरकार राज्य सरकार है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इन बातों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मैसर्स अवध शूगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई

1962. श्री शारदा नन्द :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) मैसर्स अवध शूगर मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई में कितने श्रमिक कार्य करते हैं तथा उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितने कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा कराई गई थी तथा राशि कितनी है ;

(ख) निगम के कर्मचारियों को कितनी बार बोनस दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हिसाब में मजूरी के भुगतान के बारे में बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर आंकड़ें दिखाये गये हैं ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) इस उपक्रम के कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निधियों के प्रशासन का दायित्व न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड, जो कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम,

1952 के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्तशासी संगठन है, का है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका ताल्लुक नहीं है। यह सूचना भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन ने यह सूचित किया है कि अपेक्षित जानकारी उनके पास इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). बोनस भुगतान और मजूरी भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में जहाँ तक इस उपक्रम का सम्बन्ध है, उचित सरकार राज्य सरकार है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इन बातों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मैसर्स वोल्टास लिमिटेड, बम्बई

1963. श्री शारदाबन्ध :

श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) मैसर्स वोल्टास लिमिटेड, बम्बई में कितने श्रमिक कार्य करते हैं तथा उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितने कर्मचारियों के वेतन से भविष्य निधि की राशि काटी गई थी तथा राशि कितनी है ;

(ख) निगम के कर्मचारियों को कितनी बार बोनस दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हिसाब में मजूरी का भुगतान वास्तविक भुगतान से बहुत अधिक दिखाया गया है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा झाजाव) : (क) इस उपक्रम के कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निधियों के प्रशासन का दायित्व न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड, जो कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्त शासी संगठन है, का है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका ताल्लुक नहीं है। यह सूचना भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन ने यह सूचित किया है कि अपेक्षित

जानकारी उनके पास इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). बोनस भुगतान और मजूरी भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में जहाँ तक इस उपक्रम का सम्बन्ध है, उचित सरकार राज्य सरकार है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इन बातों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मैसर्स सिधिया स्टीम नेवीगेशन कम्पनी लिमिटेड बम्बई

1964. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स सिधिया स्टीम नेवीगेशन कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई में कितने श्रमिक कार्य करते हैं तथा उक्त कम्पनी द्वारा पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितने कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में भविष्य निधि की राशि जमा कराई गई थी तथा राशि कितनी है ;

(ख) निगम के कर्मचारियों को कितनी बार बोनस दिया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि हिसाब में मजूरी के भुगतान के बारे में बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर आंकड़े दिखाये गये हैं ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा झाजाव) : (क) इस उपक्रम के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधियों के प्रशासन का दायित्व न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड जो कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम 1952 के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्तशासी संगठन है, का है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका ताल्लुक नहीं है। यह सूचना भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि संगठन ने यह सूचित किया है कि अपेक्षित जानकारी उनके पास इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). बोनस भुगतान और मजूरी भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में जहाँ तक इस उपक्रम का सम्बन्ध है, उक्त सरकार राज्य सरकार

से केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास इन बातों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

पीड़ी गढ़वाल में डाकघर

1965. श्री अर्जुन सिंह मदीरिया :

श्री जमुना लाल :

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

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के पीड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में डाकघरों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) 1969 के दौरान इन डाकघरों में मे कितनों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उप-डाकघर बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 237, जैसा कि नीचे दिया गया है :

प्रधान डाकघर-1

विभागीय उप-डाकघर-38

विभागातिरिक्त उप-डाकघर-1

विभागातिरिक्त शाखा डाकघर-197

(ख) 1969 के दौरान दो विभागातिरिक्त डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Supply of Milk in Polythene Bags

1966. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY :

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

(a) whether Government had considered the proposal to supply milk to consumers in Polythene bags ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to institute research facilities to conduct an experiment in this regard ?

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

economics of such bags under our conditions are being examined.

(b) The U. P. agricultural University Pantnagar is importing a prepack sachet filling machine for research purposes. These facilities will be provided as the proposal develops.

Acknowledgement of Payment of Telephone Bills

1967. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is widespread discontentment among the Telephone subscribers over the payments of the telephone bills and the acknowledgement of the same from the telephone authorities ; and

(b) if so, the steps which have been taken to streamline the procedure for the due acknowledgement of the payments made to Telephone authorities by the telephone subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. All payments are acknowledged, as a rule, in token of their receipt.

(b) Does not arise.

Auction of Copper-wire and other Material of Telephone Department Lying in Court at Vijayawada

1968. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some quantities of copper wire and other material belonging to the Telephone Department were lying at Vijayawada in the first Class Magistrate's Court for the last two years ;

(b) that several reminders were sent to the Posts and Telegraphs Department of Andhra Pradesh State to collect these materials ;

(c) that they were auctioned during November, 1968 when the Department did not collect it even after 2 years and several reminders; and

(d) reasons for this neglect and a statement of all such auctions of property belonging to the P. & T. Department all over India for the year 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Post Offices in District Deoria and Ballia housed in rented buildings

1969. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices at present in the Districts of Deoria and Ballia of Uttar Pradesh which have been housed in rented buildings for want of Government buildings; and

(b) the amount Government spent annually towards rent on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH):

(a) 33 post offices in Deoria District, 35 post offices at Ballia District.

(Extra-departmental Post Offices where the Postmaster himself is expected to provide the accommodations have been excluded).

(b) Annual rent of Rs. 15,000/- in respect of post offices in Deoria and Annual rent of Rs. 15,586/- in respect of post offices in Ballia District.

Estimates of Winter Crops

1970. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the over-all estimate of Winter Crops in the country;

(b) the areas where these crops have completely or partially failed State-wise, and

(c) the areas where scarcity conditions are already prevailing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Firm estimates of production of Winter Crops would become available only after the close of the agricultural year, i.e., some time in July-August, 1969.

(b) Complete details of the areas where these crops have failed wholly or partially are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha after these are collected.

(c) Attention is invited to the statement regarding drought conditions prevailing in parts of the country laid on the Table of the Sabha on 26th February, 1969.

Supply of Fertilisers to U.P.

1971. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of fertilizers made available to Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 so far;

(b) the price at which it was made available to the state and the price at which it was supplied to the farmers;

(c) whether the dealing co-operative agencies for fertilisers did not make repayments to the suppliers; and

(d) if not, what is the position in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The following kinds of fertilisers have been supplied from the Central Fertilizers Pool to U.P. during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69,

(Figures in tonnes)

Kind of fertiliser	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (upto end of Jan. '69)
1	2	3	4
Sulphate of Ammonia	151,613	142,062	326,706
Urea	55,290	201,466	235,685
Amm. Sul. Nitrate	16,551	22,502	13,626
Cal. Amm. Nitrate	88,250	29,392	72,390
Di-Amm. Phosphate	43,969	91,641	103,801
Ammonium Phosphate	17,850	20,343	15,920
Ammonium Chloride	—	2,671	35,028
Sul. of Potash	—	2,265	3,343
N.P.K.	—	11,915	15,972
Muriate of Potash	—	29,616	32,849
Amm. Nitro-Phosphate	—	—	25,872

(b) The prices at which these fertilisers were supplied to the State Government and to the farmers during these years are indicated below :—

(Price per tonne)

Kind of fertiliser	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
	For State	For farmers	For State	For farmers	For State	For farmers
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sulphate of Ammonia						
For 50 Kg.	366	416	448	503	458	513
For 100 Kg.	355	405	437	492	447	502
Urea	610	680	760	840	780	860
Ammonium Sul. Nitrate	455	515	515	577	515	577
Cal. Amm. Nitrate						
For grade 20.5%	335	385	385	437	385	437
For grade 25%	—	—	455*	510	455	510
			*(From 20.8.67)			
Di-Amm. Phosphate	750**	830	1000	1095	1000	1095
	**(From 29.4.66)					
Ammonium Phosphate	590	660	738	818	738	818
Ammonium Chloride	400	455	450	505	450	505
Sul. of Potash	—	—	585	655	585	655
			(From 27.5.67)			
N.P.K. (14—14—14)	—	—	700	775	700	775
(15—15—15)	—	—	760	840	760	840
			(From 2.2.68)			
Muriate of Potash						
(For grade 61%)	—	—	405	440	445	485
			(From 10.10.67)			
(For grade 40%)	—	—	270	300	270	300
			(From 12.3.68)			
Amm. Nitro-phosphate	—	—	—	—	738	818
					(From 1.5.68)	

(c) and (d). The dealing Co-operative agencies do not make any payments to the suppliers in respect of Pool fertilisers. Initially the payment is made by the Government of India to the suppliers and debits are subsequently raised by Pay and Accounts Officer, New Delhi against the State Government which are adjusted by the State Accountant General. The Co-operative agency is required to make payment to the State Government for the fertilisers received by them according to terms and conditions settled between the State Government and the Co-operative agency.

Installation of tube Wells in U.P.

1972. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for installing tube wells in Uttar Pradesh State under the Fourth Five Year Plan :

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total provision made for installing tub-wells in 1969-70 ; and

(c) the details of financial assistance and other facilities proposed to be given to farmers for installing tube-wells individually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh in their Fourth Five Year Plan Proposals have provided for sinking of two lakh private tubewells and construction of 2,400 State tubewells of the following capacity :—

	Capacity	No. proposed
(i)	1.5 cuses	1,400
(ii)	3 "	600
(iii)	5 "	400

Year	U. S. A.			Other countries	
	Quantity (lakh/ Tonnes)	f. o. b. s. realisations (Rs./Crores)		Quantity (lakh/ tonnes)	f. o. b. s. realisations (Rs./Crores)
1	2	3		4	5
1961	1.48	7.98		1.20	4.82
1962	1.28	5.93		2.45	8.38
1963	1.05	6.49		3.74	25.42

The State Government has proposed an outlay of Rs. 22.50 crores for minor irrigation programmes (including sinking of tube-wells) in 1969-70.

(c) Loans would be made available to the farmers from the institutional agencies like the Land Development Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Central Co-operative Banks, etc., the amount of loan varying from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 depending upon the size of the tubewell.

Export of Sugar

1974. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI OM PRAKASH
TYAGI :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
SHARMA :
SHRI RAM SWARUP
VIDYARTHI :

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

(a) total volume and value of export of sugar to (1) U.S.A. and (2) other countries, year by year from 1960-61 to 1968-69 ; and

(b) the total amount of money paid by Government as subsidy to the sugar mill owners on account of export, year by year from 1960-61 to 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Sales of sugar for export are made on calendar year basis. The quantity of sugar exported to the U.S.A. and other countries and the f.o.b.s. realisations thereof from the year 1961 are as under :—

1	2	3	4	5
1964	0.99	7.05	1.35	11.71
1965	0.92	5.31	1.75	5.70
1966	0.65	4.85	3.76	12.34
1967	0.66	6.75*	1.51	7.17*
1968	0.73	7.81*	0.26	2.18*

*Estimated

(b) The subsidy paid by the Central Government in different financial year is as under :—

Financial year	Amount (Rs. Crores)
1960-61	Nil.
1961-62	5.50
1962-63	14.20
1963-64	3.42
1964-65	2.10
1965-66	17.50
1966-67	20.00
1967-68	7.46
1968-69	0.06*

} For ear-
lier years

*Estimated.

Withholding of Press despatched from Orissa

1975. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 461 on the 20th February, 1969 and state :

(a) the Central or State Act under which these press despatches were held up and on which ground or grounds they were held up ;

(b) whether the order of restriction was applied to the local newspapers also and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is not a fact that this order amounts to an attack upon the freedom of the press ; and

(d) if so, what action, if any, is proposed to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The restriction not to transmit these telegrams was

under Section 5(i)(b) of the Indian Telegraph Act, in the public interest, with the advice of the District Magistrate.

(b) No. The P. & T. department is concerned only with transmission of the telegrams.

(c) Yes. It has resulted in restricting the freedom of the press, which is regretted.

(d) The imposition of curfew and tense conditions in the town were treated as an emergency by the officer in charge of the telegraph office who had doubts about the objectionable nature of the telegrams and therefore referred the matter to the District Magistrate. His action in taking the initiative in this matter was an error of judgement for which the officer has been suitably warned. All concerned are being asked to strictly adhere to the procedures laid down in telegraph rules with regard to restrictions to be imposed on the transmission of telegrams.

Employees Affected due to Recession in Industry

1976- SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many industrial and other concerns were affected in each State due to recession from 1963-64 to 1968-69, year-wise ;

(b) the number of workers and employees affected due to the same cause in each State from 1963-64 to 1968-69, year-wise ;

(c) the number of concerns in each State remaining closed at present due to recession ; and

(d) the number of workers and employees who are unemployed in each State at present due to the same cause ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (d). Information is not available.

Supply of Cereals to West Bengal, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir

1977. SHRI JYOTIYMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total supply of cereals from central stock to (1) West Bengal (2) Kerala and (3) Jammu and Kashmir month by month from January to December, 1967 and from January to December, 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-226/69].

Closure of Collieries

1978. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names and particulars of the private sector collieries which remain closed at present;

(b) number of workers and employees remaining jobless due to the closure of each colliery;

(c) the causes of such closure in each case;

(d) whether Government are considering the question of taking over the closed down collieries and run them in the public interest; and

(e) if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-227/69].

दिल्ली में राशन कार्ड बनाने के लिए अध्यापकों को मानदेय

1979. श्री शशि मूषण: क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार

की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली के 4,000 अध्यापकों को तीन वर्ष पूर्व राशन कार्ड बनाने के लिए मानदेय का 2 लाख रुपया अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बीच उन्हें इस विषय में कोई पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो भुगतान करने में इतना बिलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) अध्यापकों को कब तक भुगतान कर दिया जायेगा?

साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे): (क) और (ख). जनवरी, 1967 से दिल्ली प्रशासन और स्थानीय निकायों में इस विषय पर पत्र-व्यवहार होता रहा है।

(ग) प्रत्येक अध्यापक द्वारा लिखे गए राशन कार्डों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली प्रशासन को संबंधित प्राकड़े देने में स्थानीय निकायों की असमर्थता के कारण देरी हुई थी।

(घ) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने 12 पैसे प्रति कार्ड के हिसाब से कुल 61,545.96 रुपये स्थानीय निकायों को दे दिया है जिसे आगे उन्हें अध्यापकों में बांटता है।

Distribution of Fertilizers in Orissa

1980. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present arrangements made by the Orissa Government for distribution of Ammonium Sulphate and other fertilizers among the farmers;

(b) whether the Rourkela Fertilizer Factory was not allowed to appoint its own trade agents in the coastal districts of Orissa for sale of its products;

(c) which fertilizer factory is meant for selling fertilizer in Orissa region;

(d) what is the quantity of fertilizer lying unsold with the Rourkela Fertilizer factory during the period from December, 1968 to February, 1969; and

(e) whether a certain private fertilizer

factory at Madras was allowed to sell its products through private agencies in Orissa, whereas difficulties were placed by the State Government officials on the Rourkela Factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected from the State of Orissa and will be laid on the Table of Sabha when received.

Development of Tele-communication and Telex-system in Kerala

1981. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the various Chambers of Commerce in Kerala have stressed the need for the development of Telex and Tele-communication system in the Kerala State ;

(b) the steps taken to improve the present system ; and

(c) whether any main Telex centre is proposed for Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The existing automatic exchanges in the Kerala State are being expanded based on the forecast of telephone growth. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that the capacities of exchanges at Alleppy, Cochin, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Quilon and Trivandrum exchanges are to be increased from 1200, 3600, 2000, 5100, 2100, 3400 to 1700, 4500, 2600, 7100, 3600, and 6600 respectively. Besides, CB exchanges at Ernakulam and Tellicherry are to be automated.

As regards Telex system, a 100-line exchange was commissioned at Ernakulam on 18th March, 1968 and the capacity of this exchange is being expanded to 200 lines for meeting further demand.

(c) Telex system being a fully automatic one, every exchange connected to the

network can be considered as a main exchange. It may be mentioned here that besides the 100-line exchange which is working at Ernakulam, a 50-line telex is proposed to be opened at Trivandrum and this exchange is expected to be commissioned sometime during 1970.

Fishing Centres in Kerala Area

1982. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any suggestion has been made by the Fisheries Research Institute for developing the Central fishing centres in the Kerala area ; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the present fishing centres in view of the acute food problem in the coast and State of Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No suggestions have been received from any Fisheries Research Institute for development of Central Fishing Centres in Kerala.

(b) The Central Institutions in Kerala from which fishing vessels operate are the Indo-Norwegian Project and one Unit of the Central Deep Sea Fishing Organisation. These Institutions are concerned with survey, training, experimental fishing and demonstration. Additional vessels are being provided to both projects to enable them to expand the scope of their activities.

In respect of fishing centres in general in the State of Kerala the position is that landing and berthing facilities are being provided at several places. These facilities are being provided in a phased manner and basic requirements of landing and berthing facilities are available now at Ponnani and Beypore and work is in progress for further development. Fishing harbours at which larger vessels can be based are being provided at Vizhinglym, Cannannore and Baliapatnam. The Jetties and other harbour installations which are being provided will facilitate the operation of mechanised fishing vessels which are being introduced under State Plan programmes as well as in the private sector.

Foodgrains under PL 480

1983. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that arrivals of foodgrains under PL 480 have been delayed ;

(b) if so, whether the delay will cause any more shortage in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). There has been some delay in the arrival of foodgrains under PL 480 owing to the delay in the conclusion of the agreement for the second half of 1968 and subsequently due to the longshoremen's strike in the U. S. A. ; but this has not affected the supplies to the public distribution system in the country.

Fire in Palana Lignite Mines in Rajasthan

1984. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :**
SHRI BHOLA NATH
MASTER :
DR. KARNI SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the joint Director of Mines Safety of the Government of India had paid a visit to the Palana Lignite Mines in Rajasthan in connection with the outbreak of fire in these mines ;

(b) if so, estimated damage done to equipments and to the mine as a result of the fire ; and

(c) whether as a result of the outbreak of the fire the mines are to be sealed or whether they can be put into use after extinguishing the fire ?

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

(b) Equipment worth about rupees forty thousand has been lost ; in addition, the mine workings are apprehended to have suffered considerable damage.

(c) The mine openings have been sealed off following the outbreak of the fire. It is not possible to say at present whether the mine can be worked again after the fire has been extinguished.

Use of Improved Agricultural Implements in Fourth Plan

1985. **DR. MAHADEVA PRASAD :**
 Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has submitted a scheme to the Planning Commission for introducing improved agricultural implements and machinery during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation in consultation with other Ministries has reviewed the question of introduction of improved agricultural implements and machinery during the Fourth Plan and recommended that special emphasis be laid on the following aspects :—

1. Improvement in the supply position mainly through indigenous manufacture.
2. Credit.
3. Training and demonstration.
4. Testing, research and development.
5. Introduction of new equipment ; and
6. Strengthening of Agricultural Engineering Wings in the States and at the Centre.

Key Village and Cattle Development Schemes

1986. **DR. MAHADEVA PRASAD :**
 Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States in which Key Village Scheme and Intensive Cattle

Development Scheme were introduced ; and

(b) how far these have succeeded in the object of herd improvement and in the increase of milk production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Key Village Scheme has been introduced in all States while Intensive Cattle Development Scheme in all States except Nagaland.

(b) These schemes have helped in creating pockets of good quality cattle and increasing the production of milk in the States where these are in operation. Although, no regular systematic survey on 'All India Basis' has been conducted to assess the production of milk, the estimates framed by the Central Statistical Organization indicate that the country's milk production increased from 17.95 million tonnes in 1951 to 20.37 million tonnes in 1961. The estimated production for 1966-67 is 20 00 million tonnes. More recent estimates are not available.

Japanese Agricultural Demonstration Farms

1987. DR. MAHADEVA PRASAD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the places where the Japanese Agricultural Demonstration Farms have been established in the country ; and

(b) what has been the general schedule of practices adopted by these farms and in which way the farmers in the country have been benefited by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 8 Japanese Agricultural Demonstration Farms were set up at Arrah (Bihar), Ranaghat (West Bengal), Chakuli (Orissa), Vyara (Gujarat), Khopoli (Maharashtra), Changanad (Kerala), Bapla (Andhra Pradesh) and Mandya (Mysore) under two Indo-Japanese Agreements signed on 23rd April, 1962 and 17th December, 1964. These Agreements expired after 5 and 4 years respectively,

After the expiry of these Agreements four of these Farms viz. Arrah, Vyara, Khopoli and Mandya Farms have been transformed into Agricultural Extension Centres under new Agreements signed on 5th March, 1968 and 13th December, 1968.

(b) These farms evolved scientific package of practices suited to local conditions, from seed-bed preparation to harvesting and threshing of paddy, viz. raising of nursery, seed selection and treatment, soil and water management practices, transplanting (line transplanting and optimum spacing etc.), timely Plant Protection measures, and use of Japanese machinery and implements in small farms and small sized plots.

A large number of neighbouring farmers visited these farms and the improved cultural practices adopted there were demonstrated to them. These standardised practices were also recommended to the farmers of the area concerned under the intensive cultivation programmes such as H. V. P., multiple cropping, I. A. D. P. etc. Besides, a number of farmers and field extension workers were trained in improved cultural practices. The results achieved at these farms will be further improved and extended to farmers fields and also utilized by the Agricultural Extension Centres for training of extension workers and farmers.

Issue of a Stamp on Buddha in connection with Gandhi Centenary

1988. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI HARDAYAL
DEVGUN :
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some Ceylonese Organisations have protested against the decision of the Government to issue a stamp bearing the figure of Buddha in connection with Mahatma Gandhi Centenary Celebrations ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Certain comments had appeared in the Ceylon Press though no direct protests were received.

(b) Government has since decided not to issue any postage stamp depicting the Buddha's image.

Representation of the Small Power-Loom Operators of Sholapur

1989. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations have been received from the small power-loom operators of Sholapur complaining about the harassment caused to them by officials of the Employees State Insurance Organisation ;

(b) if so, the details of their grievances; and

(c) whether these have been examined by Government and the result thereof ?

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

(b) The complaint is against coverage of their factories under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation.

(c) Section 75 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, provides that cases of disputed coverage shall be settled by an Employees' State Insurance Court set up by the State Governments concerned. One such case was taken up to the Employees' Insurance Court which held that the Employees were liable to pay the contribution. It is however, open to other employers to take up the matter before the Employees' Insurance Court. There is no provision in the Act under which the Central Government can intervene or give any direction in such matters.

Opening of Sub-Post Office in Andora, Maharashtra

1990. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the time usually taken after a deci-

sion has been given and orders passed to open a sub-post office and the formalities to be gone through before the office starts functioning ;

(b) whether Government are aware that a decision for upgradation of Andora Branch office into a Departmental sub-office taken during 1964-65 has not been implemented so far ;

(c) whether Government are also aware that even the orders issued in this connection by the Post Master General, Maharashtra Circle have been put off by the staff on the plea of "want of suitable accommodation" all these years ;

(d) whether Government would issue directions to the staff to take expeditious action in meeting the genuine needs of the people ; and

(e) when this particular sub-office will be opened for the benefit of the people of Andora ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) This will depend upon the circumstances of each case. Ordinarily if suitable accommodation is available, it will not take more than 2-3 months.

(b) to (e). The office has been upgraded with effect from 28th February, 1969.

The delay was due to suitable accommodation not being available for the post office.

Installation of Automatic Exchanges

1991. SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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

(a) whether a plan for installation of more trunk automatic exchanges in the country during the Fourth Plan period has been drawn up ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plan; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange which is likely to be incurred on this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes. A plan to instal more trunk automatic exchanges during the IV Plan period has been drawn. The original plan envisaged installation of 28 new Trunk Automatic Exchanges in the IV Plan; but due to limited financial resources and foreign exchange, it will not be possible to achieve this target. The plans for installation of Trunk Automatic Exchanges and for providing associated long distance circuits through co-axial/microwave schemes will be worked out after the IV Plan is finalised and quantum of foreign exchange is known.

सामुदायिक विकास योजना

1992. श्री मोलानाथ मास्टर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँची है कि सामुदायिक विकास योजना से इसका जद्द्वय पूरा नहीं हुआ है और महत्व कम हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या मुख्य मन्त्रियों की यह राय है कि सामुदायिक विकास योजना असफल सिद्ध हुई है और इससे कदाचार में वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) क्या इसके स्थान पर युवक आयोग की एक नई वैकल्पिक योजना बनाई जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). जी नहीं ।

राजस्थान में बेरोजगारी

1993. श्री मोलानाथ मास्टर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में

बेरोजगारी की संख्या जो 1969 में, तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में लगभग 5 लाख थी, बढ़कर 10 लाख हो गई है ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) क्या बढ़ती हुई उस बेरोजगारी का कारण योजना तथा गैर-योजना परियोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कम धन दिया गया ?

रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भगवत भा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). यथातथ्य आँकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । इस विषय में उपलब्ध जानकारी केवल राजस्थान में, नियोजन कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित है, जो नीचे के अनुसार थी :—

31-3-1966 65,460

31-1-1969 87,816

चालू रजिस्ट्रों में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या में वृद्धि केवल राजस्थान विशेष की ही बात नहीं बल्कि एक देशव्यापी सत्य है ।

Sowing of Wheat

1994. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the failure of winter rains this year in the northern parts of the country sowing of wheat has not been done in large parts of the main wheat growing areas ;

(b) if so, whether the failure to sow in time will affect the production of rabi wheat crop ; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The paucity of rain-fall during the winter months hampered wheat sowings to some extent parti-

cularly in unirrigated areas. However, with the increase in area under high yielding varieties total production may not be affected much. Firm estimates of production will be available only after the close of the agricultural year i.e. sometime in July/August, 1969.

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

1995. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI B. K. DAS-
CHOWDHURY :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA
VEERAPPA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether Government of India have made any estimate of the size of the buffer stock of foodgrains that is to be built up towards the end of the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, what would be the contribution to the buffer stock through imports and through procurement in the country ?

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

(b) Imported and indigenous grains are merged into the Central pool and issues are made according to demand, availability and operational convenience. So at any point of time it is not possible to estimate how much of the stock held will be imported grain and how much indigenous. However, within a few years the contribution of imports to the buffer stock will be less and less till the entire buffer stocks consist only of indigenous foodgrains.

मेसर्स बेनेट कोलमैन एण्ड कम्पनी

1996. श्री राशि भूषण : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बेनेट कोलमैन एण्ड कम्पनी (टाइम्स

ग्रफ इण्डिया ग्रुप) में 1967 में हुई हड़ताल के मामले पर, जिसे मध्यस्थ-निर्णय के लिए सौंपा गया था, किस तारीख तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जब इस मामले को मध्यस्थ निर्णय के लिए भेजा गया था तो मध्यस्थ निर्णायक ने कहा था कि इस मामले पर छः महीने के अन्दर निर्णय कर लिया जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले पर अब तक निर्णय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्य-वाही कर रही है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) से (घ). बम्बई और दिल्ली दोनों में बेंनेट कोलमैन एण्ड कम्पनी लि० के गैर-पत्रकार श्रमिकों को 17 फरवरी, 1967 से हुई हड़ताल और 27 फरवरी, 1967 से 26 मार्च, 1967 तक घोषित तालाबन्दी की समय विधियों की मंजूरी की अदायगी का मामला राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण के पास न्याय निर्णय के लिए भेजा गया था। इसे पंच फैसले के लिये नहीं भेजा गया था। इसके लिये कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की गई। देरी का मुख्य कारण यह है कि सम्बन्धित पक्षों द्वारा इस मामले में कार्यवाही की मांग की गई। अब सुनवाई समाप्त हो गई है और राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण का पंचाट मार्च, 1969 में किसी समय आने की आशा है।

Financial Assistance to Farmers Forum of India

1997. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether Government have given

any financial assistance to the Farmer's Forum of India so far ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this Forum is a part of Bharat Krishak Samaj ;

(c) whether any officials of this Forum have ever visited foreign countries ; and

(d) if so, the names of officials and the number of their visits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. A grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 5.78 lakhs has been given so far to the Farmer's Forum, India from 1954-55 to 1968-69.

(b) The Bharat Krishak Samaj is the Hindi name adopted for Farmer's Forum, India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Shri K. D. Sharma, Secretary, visited once and

Shri R. B. Deshpande, Secretary, visited twice under Farmers Exchange Programme.

दिलावरी भोपाल में केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्धन परिषद् द्वारा खोला गया चारे का भंडार

1998. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय गोसंवर्धन परिषद् ने भोपाल में दिलावरी में चारे का एक भण्डार बनाया है ;

(ख) उक्त भण्डार पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितना व्यय किया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त भण्डार में से राजस्थान इत्यादि जैसे भ्रकाल ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को चारे की कोई सहायता नहीं दी गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में इतना अधिक व्यय करने का क्या औचित्य है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब

शिंदे) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) 1967-68	1968-69
	(28-2-69 तक)
प्रभावर्ती रु० 48,380.70	
प्रभावर्ती रु० 8,508.21	रु० 34,562.92
रु० 56,948.91	रु० 34,562.92

(ग) राजस्थान की राज्य सरकार और निदेशक, पशुपालन, आन्ध्र प्रदेश को यदि बैंक से चारा देने के लिए प्रस्ताव किया गया था, किन्तु उन्होंने इसका लाभ नहीं उठाया ।

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) में दिये गये उत्तर के कारण प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Import of Rice

1999. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice imported from various countries and the rates paid per tonne and total amount paid and foreign exchange involved during the period of 1961-68 ; and

(b) the quantity procured in Andhra Pradesh and other States in the same period by the Food Corporation of India, State and Central Governments and the price paid to the producer or procuring agents per tonne in the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Statements giving the required information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LΓ—228/68].

Growing of Green Manure

2000. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 841 on the 19th December, 1968 and state :

(a) the cropping pattern evolved for

growing of green manure crops without loss of commercial or cereal crops; and

(b) the areas of the country where this pattern is being followed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The cropping patterns which are emerging in the wake of introduction of new high yielding varieties of cereals or commercial crops lay emphasis on maximum production per unit area per unit time. In this the old concept of green manuring is giving place to the new concept of growing short duration legumes in the rotation. The cultivation of short duration pulses such as Baisakhi Moong, Cowpea, Soyabean, Peas as a part of the intensive crop rotation, is becoming popular. In the paddy growing areas, dhaincha as a green manure can fit in the crop rotation without loss of the main crop but generally in the intensive cropping greater emphasis is shifting from green manuring to cultivation of legumes as such.

Under the All-India coordinated agronomic experiments scheme, studies have been planned to evaluate the effect of legumes in the intensive crop rotations with high yielding varieties. Like-wise in the National Demonstrations, particularly with three crop demonstrations, the use of short duration legumes is becoming important.

(b) The practice is being recommended in the irrigated areas where the programme of high yielding varieties is being intensified. In the rainfed areas the usual practice of green manuring is continuing as in the past.

Panchayats

2001. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the extent to which more power and resources vested in Panchayats have succeeded in the country with State-wise details?

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

called for from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Abolition of Community Development Blocks

2002. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for integrated Community Development including agricultural production, Community Development Blocks are essential;

(b) if so, how this development is to be achieved in States where said blocks have been abolished; and

(c) if blocks are not necessary for achieving the above, why they are not being abolished?

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

(b) Community Development Blocks have not been abolished in any State.

(c) Does not arise.

किसानों द्वारा उन्नत बीजों का प्रयोग

2003. श्री देवराव पाटिल: क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खेती के लिये उन्नत बीजों के प्रयोग के बारे में प्रगतिवादी किसानों का अनुमान काफी उत्साहजनक नहीं रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो खेती के लिये उन्नत बीजों का प्रयोग लाभप्रद सिद्ध न होने के क्या मुख्य कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं?

साहब, कृषि, समुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होते।

मंत्रालय के ध्यान में लाई गयी विशेष शिकायतों की जांच की जायेगी तथा उचित कदम उठाए जायेंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश में पशुपालन योजनाएँ

2004. श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिवार: क्या साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पशुपालन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में कितनी योजनाएँ आरम्भ की गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार बुन्देलखण्ड के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों (टीकमगढ़-छत्तरपुर) में ऐसी योजना आरम्भ करने का है जो मुख्य रूप से पशुपालन पर निर्भर करते हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्धे) : (क) भारत सरकार की भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् और केन्द्रीय गौ संवर्द्धन परिषद् ने निम्न पांच योजनाओं को इस राज्य में लागू किया है :

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्

1. पशु चिकित्सा कालेज, महु में मुनियों

के इवास सम्बन्धी रोगों के अन्वेषण और उस के नियंत्रण के लिये समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना।

2. पशु चिकित्सालय कालेज, जबलपुर में घरेलू जुगाली करने वाले पशुओं के गर्भ सम्बन्धी कुछ रोग जो कि गर्भपात के कारण बनते हैं, उन के गर्भपोषीय संयोजकों की संरचना, हिस्टो कैमिकल और एक्स-फडौलियेटिव व कोशिका विज्ञान सम्बन्धी पूर्ण अध्ययन।

केन्द्रीय गौ संवर्द्धन परिषद्

1. केन्द्रीय गौ सदन, देलावरी

2. चारा बैंक, भोपाल

3. गौ संवर्द्धन सप्ताहों का आयोजन

मुनियों के रोग-नियंत्रण कार्यों में तीव्रता लाने के लिये महु के इन्दौर क्षेत्र में विस्तार निदेशालय द्वारा मार्च, 1969 में एक आन्दोलन चलाया जा रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय/केन्द्र द्वारा परिचालित और कोई योजना लागू नहीं की गई है।

(ख) और (ग). टीकमगढ़ और छत्तरपुर जिलों में निम्न केन्द्रीय सहायता से कार्यान्वित होने वाली पशुपालन सम्बन्धी योजनाएँ पहले से ही चालू है :

जिला छत्तरपुर

1. पशु चिकित्सालय की स्थापना
2. व्यावहारिक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम
3. विनियम के आधार पर भेड़ों की सप्लाई
4. चरागाहों के विकास के लिये प्रगतिशील किसानों को आर्थिक सहायता
5. साइलो-मत्तों का निर्माण
6. बरसीम, ल्यूकरेन आदि बीजों का रियायती मूल्य पर संभरण

जिला टीकमगढ़

1. गौ सदन का सुधार
2. विनियम के आधार पर भेड़ों का संभरण
3. विनियम के आधार पर पंजीकृत कृषकों को भेड़ों की यूनियों का संभरण
4. भेड़ विस्तार केन्द्रों का विकास
5. भेड़ प्रजनन फार्म का विस्तार
6. बड़े पैमाने पर दबा-पिलाना

7. कुट्टी मशीनों का संभरण

7. मांस प्रदाय भेड़ों के प्रजनन फार्मों की स्थापना ।

8. पशु चिकित्सालय भवन का निर्माण

बुन्देलखण्ड (टीकमगढ़ छत्तरपुर) अंचल के पिछड़े क्षेत्र में अभी पशु पालन की कोई भी केन्द्रीय/केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना लागू करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

**Telegraph Office at Rajura,
Maharashtra**

**Drilling of Tube-Wells in Rajasthan by
Exploratory Tube Wells Organisation**

2005. SHRI K. M. Koushik : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Posts and Telegraphs Office in Rajura in Maharashtra State has been located in a private building ;

(b) if so, its annual rent and for how many years it is in the said building ;

(c) whether there is a building in Rajura belonging to Government which was previously used as post office and is, now lying unused for want of repairs ;

(d) whether Government propose to get the necessary repairs done and rehabilitate the post office in the said building ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) A building was rented at Rs. 40/- per month since 3-8-59 and its rent was increased to Rs. 58/- per month with effect from 1-7-63. As this building was too small for the needs of the post office, another building was rented at Rs. 150/- per month with effect from 10-7-68.

(c) Yes.

(d) No.

(e) The building could not be repaired as the same was completely dilapidated needing reconstruction. The local people are against the reconstruction due to the plot being not in a good locality and being susceptible to floods. Efforts are being made to search for a suitable plot for constructing a new building for the post office.

2006. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many tube-wells have so far been drilled in different parts of Rajasthan by Exploratory Tube-well Organisation since 1965 ;

(b) the details regarding the cost of construction of such wells and the command area and area actually irrigated ; and

(c) the hourly discharge of water in gallons of each working tube-well ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 195 tube-wells were drilled in Rajasthan since 1965 by the Exploratory Tube-well Organisation of which 127 have proved successful.

(b) The average cost of construction of such wells works out to Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 80,000. The information regarding the average command area and the area actually irrigated has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(c) Information on this point also will be placed on the Table of the Sabha after receipt from the State Government.

Wage Board for Engineering Industry

2007. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wage Board for Engineering Industry could not submit an unanimous report and that three different reports have been submitted by various members ;

(b) if so, action taken by Government so far to bring about an agreement between the parties concerned ; and

(c) whether failing such agreement, Government propose to take a decision independently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Wage Board Report does not contain unanimous recommendations.

(b) The report was considered at a tripartite meeting held in the Department of Labour and Employment on the 1st March 1969. Further action will be taken after knowing the view of the State Governments who wanted a preliminary discussion to be held between the Employers' and Workers' representatives. This was agreed to by workers' and employers' representatives.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

Investment of Provident Fund State Government Securities

2008. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to invest 35 per cent of Provident Fund contributions in State Government securities ;

(b) if so, the total amount which will be diverted as a result thereof ;

(c) whether investment in industrial securities will also be permitted henceforth ; and

(d) steps taken to ensure a fair return in all cases to the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Under the revised pattern of investment for the period from 1st September, 1968 to 31st March, 1969, it is permissible to invest up to 35% of the investible funds from Provident Fund accumulations in State Government and Government guaranteed securities.

(b) Till 31-1-1969, a sum of Rs. 6.16 crores has been invested in respect of

unexempted establishments in State Government securities.

(c) No.

(d) The investment pattern for the period from 1-9-1968 to 31-3-1969 is a step towards augmenting the income from investments so as to enable the Fund to give a better return to the subscribers on their accumulations. Further liberalisation of the investment pattern is under consideration.

National Sugar Mills, Ahmedpur (West Bengal)

2009. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have spent several lakhs of rupees of finance the National Sugar Mills at Ahmedpur, West Bengal, to rehabilitate refugees from East Pakistan ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the mill is lying closed since the year 1964 and there are no prospects of production being resumed ;

(c) if so, the reasons for this state of affairs ; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal for recouping the losses to the exchequer due to this fiasco ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Organising Unemployed in the Country

2010. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are 3.5 million unemployed persons in the country at present ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to organise the unemployed persons ; and

(c) whether Government propose that the employment exchanges should help the

Associations of the unemployed taking them as part of their programme for using market information, making occupational research and analysis, giving vocational guidance and employment counselling ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Precise estimates are not available.

(b) No such steps are contemplated.

(c) No.

Employment Opportunities

2011. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government share the view that the employment opportunities in large cities and factories should be shared by the whole population ;

(b) if so, whether Government will provide the registration facilities for outsiders at the employment exchanges in the big cities and whether arrangements will also be made to inform the candidates well to advance of the time at which they have to appear before the employers ; and

(c) whether Government also propose to make available the registration forms to all the high schools, colleges and village panchayats and also to allow the renewal at the same places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Article 16 of the Constitution and Section 2 of the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 do not permit any discrimination in the matter of public employment. However, following the recommendation of the National Integration Council an appeal has been issued requesting employers in the private sector to employ local people to the largest possible extent subject, of course, to their suitability. Instructions have also been issued to the Public Sector Undertakings to the effect that jobs carrying pay of Rs. 508/- p.m. and above should be filled on an all India basis and those carrying pay upto Rs. 500/- p.m.

should be filled through the local Employment Exchanges.

(b) Under the existing procedure, job-seekers residing within the jurisdiction of an Exchange can register with it. However, under sub-Rule (1) of Rule 3 of the Rules made under Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, Central Government vacancies in posts of a scientific and technical nature carrying a basic salary of Rs. 210/- p.m. are circulated to all Employment Exchanges. Also vacancies for which candidates are in short supply, are circulated to other Exchanges or are advertised on an All-India basis. Thus all eligible candidates get an opportunity of being considered for such jobs. Arrangements already exist to inform candidates well in time to appear before the employers for interview.

(c) This is not necessary as employment exchanges have been set up at all district headquarters and important towns and postal registrations and renewals are permissible.

Classification of Malnad

2012. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) on what criterion the classification of Malnad has been made ; and

(b) in which respect the Coondapur, Karkal, Belthangadi and Sullia taluks not qualified by these criteria are being classified as Malnad ?

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 as soon as possible.

Sugar Factories

2013. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the saving in investment by extending or improving capacity of existing sugar mills instead of starting new mills ;

(b) the average difference in investment in a new mill and an extended section of an existing factory ;

(c) the extent to which more sugar factories in Maharashtra will affect factories in U.P. and Bihar and whether the views of these States have been considered in this regard ; and

(d) the excess capacity in sugarcane machinery manufacturing and to what other production this can be diverted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Expansion of an existing sugar factory generally requires less investment as compared to the establishment of a new sugar factory of an equivalent capacity. The cost involved in these two cases will vary from factory to factory depending on the condition of machinery, availability of spare capacity in various sections of the plant and the extent of extension. However, the cost of expansion would be lower than the cost of establishing of new factory of equal capacity. By and large applications received for expansion of existing factories are being considered on merits and expansions allowed provided adequate sugarcane is available in the area and the applicants are able to complete the expansion in a reasonable time. New sugar factories are also being licensed to open new areas for development.

(c) The additional capacity in the sugar industry both by expansion of existing units and establishment of new factories is being set up in accordance with the targets of sugar production. As such the establishment of new sugar factories whether in Maharashtra or elsewhere are not likely to affect the sugar factories in U.P. and Bihar.

(d) The present installed capacity of sugar mill machinery manufacturing industries in terms of value is Rs. 2100 lakhs. The estimated production of machinery in 1968 in terms of value was Rs. 1130 lakhs. In machinery building industries a production of 70% of the installed capacity is considered reasonable and thus on this basis the idle capacity in terms of value was Rs. 340 lakhs. This capacity can be diverted for the manufacture of cement

machinery, boilers and equipment for various chemical industries.

Reclamation of Barren Cultivable Land

2014. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not giving un-occupied barren cultivable land belonging to Government and notified through panchayats for a period of 25 years to any party willing to reclaim it within two years by employing local labour force on minimum wages ; and

(b) the reasons for exempting cultivable land and not cultivated for more than three years from taxation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Land being a State subject, allotment of cultivable waste lands to agriculturists and other is governed by rules framed by respective State Governments ;

(b) Land revenue is levied on agricultural lands, including fallows, in accordance with the land classification under State revenue codes. As land revenue and taxes on agricultural income are State subjects, it is not possible for the Centre to furnish reasons for exempting any class of land from such levy.

Export of Rice

2015. SHRI SHIVACHANDRA JHA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI J. MOHAMMAD
IMAM :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEQ ;

SHRI BASUMATARI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India is planning to export Basmati rice abroad ;

(b) if so, to which countries and in what quantities, separately and how much foreign exchange is estimated to be earned therefrom per year ; and

(c) the reasons for exporting rice in view of its dearth in the country ?

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

(b) It is not possible at this stage to say as to which countries and in what quantities separately basmati rice will be exported. Subject to availability, it is proposed to export about 20,000 to 30,000 metric tons of superior basmati rice during 1969. The main markets for basmati rice usually are East Africa, Kuwait, Muscat, Saudi Arabia, Singapore and U. K. It is difficult to make a precise estimate of the foreign exchange to be earned per year through these exports. But from the trend of prices obtained so far it is expected that about £ 104 to £ 114 will be earned per tonne during 1969.

(c) Apart from the foreign exchange earned by such exports, the export of superior basmati is being undertaken in order to keep in touch with markets abroad to which larger exports of rice could be planned when the country becomes surplus in rice. The quantities exported when compared to the total production and consumption in the country are quite small and very much larger quantities of coarse rice are being imported from abroad at comparatively lower prices. Consequently, the export of this quantity of superior basmati is not likely to have any significant effect on the availability of rice within the country.

Rationalisation of Tea Industry

2016. SHRI RABI RAY :

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether his attention has been

drawn to the recommendation of the group on tea industry appointed by the National Commission on Labour that the process of rationalisation now going on should be slowed down, as it has resulted in the reduction of employment ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that according to the statistics published by Tea Board, the total number of workers in the tea industry has gone down from 10,17,989 in 1957 to 8,18,783 in 1964 ; and

(c) the steps government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Government understand that the Study Group has submitted a report to the National Commission on Labour. Government is not seized of this matter now and will consider it on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

Hungarian Collaboration for Manufacture of Microwave Communications Equipments

2017. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION, AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has sought Hungarian collaboration in the manufacture of certain industrial products i.e. microwave communications equipments ; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the plans finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The Government of India have not sought Hungarian collaboration for the manufacture of microwave communications equipment.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Army Postal Service

2018. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Ex-

Havildar clerks of the Indian Army Postal Service with postal training and postal experience in the Army to their credit, though absorbed as clerks in the Indian Postal Department, without any break in service between War Service and Civil appointment, were not given the protection of the pay last drawn by them in the very same line of service, viz., the Indian Army Postal Service ; 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) It is a fact that Ex-Havildar clerks of Indian Army Postal Service with Postal training and Postal experience in the Army were not given the protection of pay last drawn by them although their initial pay was fixed after giving weightage to the completed years of service rendered by them in the Indian Army Postal Service in comparable grade like other war service candidates.

(b) The ex-Havildar clerks received some benefits in the shape of War gratuity and War Service gratuity at the time of release or retirement from the Military service. On their surrendering the War service gratuity, their past service was only counted for pensionary benefits.

Measures to Stem the rising Tide of Plant Pests

2019. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRIMATI ILA
PALCHOUDHURI :

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

(a) whether Dr. S. Pradhan, a Farm Scientist at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi has warned that the country is in for a catastrophe, unless immediate action is taken to stem the rising tide of plant pests in the wake of the new agricultural strategy ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to control the rising menace of plant pest in the country ?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes.

(b) The awareness of the problem and the dangers posed, as highlighted by this I. A. R. I. Scientist (Dr. S. Pradhan), is of comparatively recent origin. When conditions for the growth of the Plant improve, conditions for the spread of diseases and pests become co-incidentally better. Hence, protection research should go hand in hand with production research. Since the problem is of a country-wide nature, the approach to its study and solution should also be a broad based one. For this reason, the I. C. A. R. has formulated its All-India Co-ordinated Research Projects on Crop Improvement on a multi-disciplinary basis so that, along-with researches on breeding superior varieties and formulating superior schedules of cultural practices for maximising acre yields, attention is also given simultaneously to control of pests and diseases through the development of resistant varieties, through the evolution of superior methods for the chemical control of pests and diseases and through other lines of research e.g. biological control, research on the forecasting of disease and pest epidemic, etc.

राजस्थान में एक डाकिये के घर से पत्रों का बरामद होना

2021. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

डा० कर्ण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी 1969 में जयपुर (राजस्थान) में एक ग्रस्थायी डाकिये के घर से वितरित न किये गये लगभग 4000 पत्र बरामद हुए थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कौर सिंह) : (क) जी हां। वितरित न की गई बरामद हुई वस्तुओं की संख्या केवल 2013 थी।

(ख) उस डाकिये की सेवा समाप्त कर दी गई है और इस मामले की पुलिस को छानबीन करने के लिये रिपोर्ट कर दी गई है।

रामनगर डाकघर मेरठ में बचत बैंक के लेखे में गड़बड़ी

2022. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरठ में रामनगर डाकघर में बचत खातों की धन-राशि में से बड़ी राशि में दुर्बिनियोग किया गया है जिसका समाचार 29 जनवरी, 1969 के 'वीर भ्रजुन' में छपा है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे से कोई जांच आरम्भ की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

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

(ख) और (ग) . जी हां, विभागीय जांच के अलावा मामला पुलिस को भी रिपोर्ट किया गया है। जांच का परिणाम अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Land Revenue in States

2023. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the list of the States and Union Territories where the land revenue has been abolished or is being proposed to be abolished ;

(b) the land revenue rate per acre for both urban and agricultural land in different States and Union Territory ; and

(c) which tax has replaced the land revenue in those States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (c). The information, as upto August, 1968, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 229/69.]

(b) This information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as early as possible.

Procurement of Paddy in Manipur

2024. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the procurement target of paddy in Manipur during 1968-69 has been achieved ;

(b) the quantity of paddy so far procured by the 31st January, 1969 ; and

(c) the present stock of paddy and wheat in the State godowns of the Government of Manipur by the above date ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 6,082 tonnes.

(c) Paddy — 7,353 tonnes.

Wheat — 3,640 tonnes.

दिल्ली में फसलों पर कीटनाशी दवाइयों का प्रभाव

2025. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का ध्यान इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि पिछली फसल के समय गेहूँ के क्षेत्रों में घास-पात की मष्ट करने के लिये ग्रामों में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा वितरित किये गए रसायनों के प्रयोग के कारण घास-पात तो बना रहा परन्तु गेहूँ की फसल नष्ट हो गई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इन किसानों को जिनकी फसल नष्ट हो गई है मुआवजा देने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और अनुमानतः कितनी हानि हुई है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होते ।

Sugar Quota for Holi

2026. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of increased quantity of sugar manufactured this year special quotas have been allotted for Holi ; and

(b) if so, when and how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A quantity of 25,303 tonnes of levy sugar was allotted to State Governments on the 1st March, 1969 for the ensuing festivals, including Holi.

पटना सिटी के व्यापारियों के लिये टेलीफोन सुविधा

2027. श्री रामाजितार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीह सराय (बिहार शरीफ), मारूफगंज मौसूरगंज (पटना सिटी), दानापुर, फातुवा, बल्लियारपुर, बाढ़ और मोकोमेह, झालू, घनाज तथा अन्य बस्तुओं के मुख्य व्यापार केन्द्र हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन स्थानों पर

व्यापारियों को टेलीफोन की सुविधाये प्रदान की की गई हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इनमें से प्रत्येक स्थान से पिछले पांच वर्षों में ट्रंक टेलीफोन शुल्क के रूप में कुल कितनी वार्षिक आय हुई है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि व्यापारियों को ट्रंक टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने में जो 0000 बजे के बाद बिल्कुल ही सम्भव नहीं होता काफी कठिनाई होती है ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि टेलीफोन केन्द्रों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी ट्रंक टेलीफोन बिल के रूप में प्राप्त राशि को सरकारी खाते में न दिखा कर उसका गोलमोल करते हैं ।

(च) क्या निदेशक (टेलीफोन) को लिखित रूप में भी इस आशय की शिकायत भेजी गई थी ; और

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

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी हाँ ।

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में ट्रंक से हुई लगभग आय सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT—230/69]

(घ) व्यापारियों से ट्रंक काल प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई संबंधी कोई शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं ।

(ङ) जी नहीं । यदि गोलमाल करने की कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई तो उन पर ठीक तरह से विचार किया जायगा ।

(च) गोलमोल की तो कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली, किन्तु सेवा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ शिकायतें मिली थीं जिन्हें छानबीन करने पर निराधार पाया गया ।

(छ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

ग्राम पंचायतों तथा खंड मुख्यालयों में टेलीफोन की सुविधायें

2028. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि सरकार ने सभी ग्राम पंचायतों में डाकघर खोलने तथा सभी खण्ड मुख्यालयों में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना बनाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या ग्रन्थ स्थानों पर भी टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ;

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

(ङ) इन योजनाओं को सरकार का कब कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ङ). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT 231/69]

Intensive Agriculture Development Programme

2029. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Intensive Agriculture Development Programme Districts in the country ; and

(b) the criterion for selection of the districts for the Intensive Agriculture Development Programme Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There are 15 Intensive Agriculture Districts in the country at present. This programme was initiated during the Third Five Year Plan in 16 Districts in

the country so as to cover one District in each State except Kerala where two Districts were covered. In 1967-68 District of Karnal in Haryana State was added. However, IADP was withdrawn from the Pali District of Rajasthan during 1967-68 and Bhandara District of Maharashtra during 1968-69.

(b) The criteria laid down for the selection of the districts under IADP are as follows :—

- (i) availability of assured water supply over large areas ?
- (ii) minimum of natural hazards such as floods, drainage problems, acute soil conservation problems etc. ;
- (iii) existence of well-developed village institutions like the Co-operative and Panchayats ; and
- (iv) maximum potentialities for increasing agricultural production within a comparatively short time.

Intensive Agriculture Development Programme in Faizabad, U.P.

2030. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact that agriculture is the mainstay of the Faizabad Division, U.P. Government would consider setting up an Intensive Agriculture Development Programme project in that division ;

(b) if so, when the same would be started ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is not proposed to extend this programme to Faizabad Division of Uttar Pradesh, as it is already being implemented in the Aligarh district of that state.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The I.A.D.P. (Package programme) was introduced as a "pilot" programme in

the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan to cover one district in each State. The programme has an intensive and co-ordinated approach to agricultural production and is intended to demonstrate the most effective ways of increasing production rapidly and to provide lessons for extending such intensified agricultural efforts to other areas. In the long run, it aims at a self-generating "breakthrough" in productivity and raising the production potential by stimulating the human and physical process of change. Thus, the programme being of a "pace setter" and "path finder" nature, it is not considered necessary to extend it to any new areas in the country.

Farmers Training Institutes in Collaboration with U. N. Development Programme

2031. **SHRI R. K. SINHA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have decided to set up Farmers' Training Institutes in collaboration with the U. N. Development Programme ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) whether a training centre would be set up in the backward area of Faizabad division whose economy is mainly agricultural ?

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

(b) The Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of 46 Farmers Training Centres in the different States and sanction for additional 4 Centres is under issue. 50 more Centres are proposed to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. At these Centres, training is being imparted to the farmers in the adoption of scientific agriculture in the cultivation of high-yielding varieties through the organisation of 7-15 days institutional training to farmers and farm women, 3 months specialised institutional training to young farmers, production-cum-demonstration camps on farmers' fields and radio-supported farmers discussion groups on the villages. The National Demonstrations conducted by the experts of ICAR will

form the focal point of the entire training programme.

(c) Four Farmers Training Centres have tentatively been allocated to U.P. during Fourth Five Year Plan period, the location of which will be decided by the State Government.

Import of Foodgrains

2032. **SHRI D. C. SHARMA :**
SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is proposed to keep food imports to the minimum in view of the policy of U.S.A. Government to get the full price of its wheat in dollars from 1971 and which is being increased in percentage gradually ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter so far ; and

(c) whether Government have examined alternatives in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Government propose to reduce concessional imports of foodgrains gradually and to stop them altogether when the country achieves self-sufficiency in food production. According to the present assessment of the food situation in the country, no concessional imports of foodgrains are envisaged beyond 1971.

Allotment of Fertiliser to Madhya Pradesh

2033. **SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers allotted to Madhya Pradesh during the last three years ;

(b) the total demand made by the State Government ; and

(c) whether Government propose to allot more fertilisers to Madhya Pradesh in view of the drought conditions there during the next year ?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The following quantities of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers were demanded and allotted to Madhya Pradesh State for the years 1965-66 1966-67 and 1967-68 :—

(Figures in tonnes)

Kind of Fertiliser	1965-66		1966-67		1967-68	
	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment
Sulphate of Ammonia		63750		15951		57805
Urea		22372		3340		42267
Calcium Ammonium Nitrate		11000		—		69
Ammonium Phosphate		—**		13500		—**
Nitrogen	34354	25615*	34578	7586*	12000	31596
P ₂ O ₅	800	—	—	2700	1600	—

Note : The demand from the State was received in terms of Nitrogen and P₂O₅ only.

* The State withdrew the demand for the balance quantity and only then quantities required by them allotted to them.

** The State was not interested in lifting phosphatic fertilisers during the years 1965-66 and 1967-68.

(c) The required quantities of fertilisers asked for by the State for the year 1968-69 have since been allotted to Madhya Pradesh.

बिहार में चीनी की मिलें

2034. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में 29 चीनी मिलों को गन्ना न मिलने के कारण भारी कठिनाई महसूस हो रही है जिस के परिणामस्वरूप लाखों कर्मचारियों को बेरोजगारी का खतरा पैदा हो गया है ; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, साधुबायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) 29 चीनी कारखानों में से केवल 3 कारखाने गन्ने की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धि के

कारण बालू नहीं हैं। शेष 26 कारखाने बालू हैं और यह भाषा की जाती है कि वे 1968-69 में गत सीजन के मुकाबले में अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मात्रा में गन्ने की पैदाई करेंगे।

(ख) गन्ने की अधिक बुझाई के कारण, प्रागामी वर्ष में गन्ने की सप्लाई में वृद्धि होने की भाषा है।

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में ग्राम समाज भूमि का प्राबन्धन

2035. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार में किन वर्गों के व्यक्तियों को ग्राम समाज भूमि प्राबन्धित की गई है तथा उसका व्योरा क्या है और यह प्राबन्धन किस आधार पर किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, साधुबायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एच०एस० गुप्तबस्ती) : सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों से

जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

आगरा जिले में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को भूमि का प्रावधान

2036. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगरा जिले में रून्कत क्षेत्र में भूमि प्रावधान के लिये सरकार को वर्ष 1968 में भूमिहीन लोगों तथा भूतपूर्व सैनिकों से आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त हुए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें भूमि प्रावधित कर दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और वह किननी भूमि बिना खेती के पड़ी है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) ग्राम रून्कत, तहसील किरोली ट्रांस-यमुना-क्षेत्र में हैं। समस्त भूमि को जो उपरोक्त क्षेत्र के ग्राम समाज के अधिकार में हैं, पटकोली तथा देरिफ गांवों को छोड़कर, बनरोपण तथा अन्य प्रायोजित विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रारक्षित किया गया है। ग्राम रून्कत में उपलब्ध लगभग 1950 एकड़ क्षेत्र को ऐसे प्रायोजित उपयोग के अन्तर्गत लाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Acreage of High-Yielding Varieties of Foodgrains in Bihar

2037. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUHDARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the acreage of land under high-yielding varieties of foodgrains cultivation in Bihar in 1967-68 and 1968-69 and in average per-acre-yield of each variety of grain in each year and how it compares

with the per-acre yield of traditional varieties of grains ; and

(b) the details of the high-yielding varieties of foodgrain cultivation scheme in Bihar for 1969-70 and the Central aid to be given to that State for this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) During 1967-68, an area of about 12.18 lakh acres was covered under the high-yielding varieties of foodgrains in Bihar. The estimated coverage under the programme in the State during Kharif, 1968 was 5.25 lakh acres and the target for Rabi/Summer, 1968-69 is 9.31 lakh acres.

The yield data in respect of Bihar is available for Kharif 1967 only. During this season, the approximate average yield of T. N. 1 paddy was 3328 Kg., per hectare and that of hybrid maize 2964 Kg., per hectare. These yields were about 2½ times of the yields from the traditional varieties of paddy and maize.

(b) The State has planned to cover an area of 21.00 lakh acres under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme during 1969-70. This comprises 10.5 lakh acres under paddy, 2.00 lakh acres under maize and 8.5 lakh acres under wheat.

No Central aid is available under High Yielding Varieties Programme as such, except the Central assistance for the additional staff appointed by the State Government at Block and District levels to provide supervision and technical guidance at the field level.

Foodgrains Production in Bihar

2038. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUHDARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the foodgrains production in Bihar in 1967-68 and 1968-69 (as estimated), item-wise ; and how far the State had to depend on outside supplies during each year ; and

(b) the proposed outlay for the food-programme under the States' Fourth Five Year Plan, the details of the schemes and the targets of production envisaged there

under and how far the programme has been met with Central approval ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement giving production figures of foodgrains (crop-wise) in Bihar during 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—232/69]. Similar data for 1968-69 would become available only after the close of the Agriculture year 1968-69 i.e. some time in July-August, 1969. Actual supplies of foodgrains made to Bihar during 1967 and 1968 (January to December) are indicated below :

Commodity	(figures in '000 tonnes)	
	1967	1968
Wheat	1,232.7	474.7
Rice	2.4	1.4
Coarse Grains	826.1	25.3

(b) The Fourth Five Year Plan is in an advanced stage of preparation and the details will be known only when the Plan is finalised.

Irrigation Facilities in Bihar

2039. SHRI VALMIKI CHOUHDARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total cultivable area in Bihar and how much of it is provided with irrigation facilities and how these figures compare with all-India figures ;

(b) the reasons for lack of irrigation in facilities in Bihar ; and

(c) the schemes for minor irrigation in Bihar for 1969-70 and for the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

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

Procurement Levy on Groundnut Oil

2040. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government

have permitted the Government of Gujarat to introduce a compulsory procurement levy of 15 per cent on the producers of groundnut oil and agreed to a levy price of Rs. 2.25 per Kg ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the production of groundnut this year is lower than the level of last year's production ;

(c) if so, the economic justification of the levy and under what norm the percentage of 15 per cent has been fixed for procurement of groundnut oil ;

(d) what is the justification for the fixation of the levy price at Rs. 3.25 and Rs. 3.75 ; and

(e) the reasons for entrusting the procurement work to Gujarat State Marketing Society Limited, instead of to the Food Corporation of India, which had been doing this work till last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government of India have permitted the Govt. of Gujarat to introduce a procurement levy of 15 per cent on the producers of groundnut oil and agreed to a levy of Rs. 2.50 per Kg.

(b) Firm estimates of production of groundnut for the 1968-69 season are not yet available.

(c) The levy scheme is intended to maintain supplies and distribution of groundnut oil at fair prices to the consumers. The rate of levy has been fixed at 15 per cent keeping in view various factors including that of safeguarding the interests of producers and consumers.

(d) The levy price has been fixed at Rs. 2.50 per Kg. and not at Rs. 3.25 or Rs. 3.75.

(e) This primarily is a matter for the State Government.

Purchase and Sale of Edible Oil in Gujarat

2041. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the newspaper reports about the "edible oil purchase and sale scandal" attributed to the opera-

tions of the Gujarat branch of the Food Corporation of India, and the fact that the entire investigation has been handed over to the special unit of the State's Anti-corruption Bureau instead of Central Bureau of Investigation ;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the Anti-Corruption Bureau ;

(c) the estimated loss suffered by the State of Gujarat because of this scandal ;

(d) whether it is a fact that some top-ranking officers of the Gujarat branch of the Food Corporation of India have asked for transfer to other regions ; and

(e) reasons submitted by the above officers for transfer and names of such persons ?

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

(b) and (c). The investigation of the Anti-Corruption Bureau is not yet completed. It is, therefore, premature to say whether there was any scandal and loss to any one resulting therefrom.

(d) No, Sir,

(e) Does not arise.

Damage Done by a Desert Rat Called 'Gerible'

2042. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Arid Zone Research Institute has located the desert rat called 'gerible' ;

(b) the estimated extent of damage done annually by millions of these desert rats to crops, grass and vegetation ; and

(c) whether a satisfactory remedy has been found to destroy this terrible pest ?

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

(b) The desert gerbils chiefly feed upon grasses which are the main fodder for sheep

and other livestock. The extent of damage to vegetation depends on their numbers. In heavily infested fields the gerbil may consume most of the palatable grass and thus pose a serious Problem to the livestock industry. They also damage the forest plantations by their debarking activity.

(c) Yes. A very cheap method for the effective control of desert gerbil has been found out.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों का भविष्य निधि

2043. श्री प्र० दीपा : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि क्षेत्रीय भविष्य निधि प्रायुक्त, दिल्ली ने नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के प्रबन्धक को भविष्य निधि का तीन महीने की राशि जो कर्मचारियों से गैर-कानूनी तौर पर बसूल की गई थी, उन्हें वापस करने का निदेश दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को यह राशि अब तक न लौटाई जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन ने नियमों के अनुसार दोनों ओर की भविष्य निधि की राशि दे दी है ; और

(ग) सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को यह राशि कब तक दी जायेगी ?

भ्रम, रोज़गार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भा आचार्य) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). यह मामला औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार और सेवा कार्य मन्त्रालय के विचाराधीन है और यह मन्त्रालय खादी और ग्राम उद्योग प्रायोग का परामर्श ले रहा है ।

बाँबा जिले में टेलीफोन सेवा

2044. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के

बाँदा जिले में टेलीफोन सेवा असन्तोषजनक है, गावाज साफ तथा स्पष्ट रूप से नहीं सुनाई देती और एक्सचेंज कर्मचारी अपने काम में लापरवाही दिखाते हैं और कनेक्शन उचित रूप से नहीं देते हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप टेलीफोन पर जोर से बोलना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त त्रुटियों को दूर करने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) बाँदा जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में टेलीफोन सेवा के असन्तोषजनक होने का कारण बाँदा-कानपुर मुख्य ट्रंक लाइन पर ताँबे के तार की भारी चोरियों का होना है, न कि कर्मचारियों की अपनी ड्यूटी की लापरवाही या उचित प्रकार से कनेक्शन न देने के फलस्वरूप । चोरी के कारण प्रायः लाइनों में गड़बड़ी हो जाती है और परिणामस्वरूप ट्रंक लाइनें ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करती । 1968 वर्ष के दौरान ऐसी 186 चोरियों की घटनाएं घटी ।

(ख) ताँबे के तार की एवज में एल्युमिनियम का तार लगाने के प्राक्कलन की मंजूरी दे दी गई है । बाँदा और कानपुर के बीच एक अतिरिक्त एल्युमिनियम युग्म लगाने की भी मंजूरी दे दी गई है । इन कार्यों के पूरा होने से टेलीफोन सेवा में सुधार होने की आशा है ।

डाक व तार विभाग द्वारा वायरलेस अपरेटरों के पदों को समाप्त किया जाना

2045. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मौसम विज्ञान विभाग, दिल्ली में मेट चैनल 'ए' समाप्त कर दी गई है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप डाक व तार विभाग द्वारा वायरलेस अपरेटरों के सात पद समाप्त कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि नियमों के अनुसार आसाम सफिल में 7-8 रिक्त पदों के लिये दिल्ली से सर्वाधिक वरिष्ठ अपरेटरों को भेजा जाना चाहिए, जबकि उनके बदले वहाँ पर कनिष्ठ व्यक्तियों को यह धमकी देकर भेजा जा रहा है कि यदि उन्होंने वहाँ जाने से इन्कार किया तो उन्हें बर्खास्त कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस अनियमितता के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जो हाँ । मेट चैनल 'ए' बन्द कर दिए जाने के परिणामस्वरूप चार वायरलेस अपरेटर फालतू हो गए हैं, न कि सात ।

(ख) यह डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा मौसम विज्ञान विभाग को पट्टे पर दिया हुआ परिपथ था । अब मौसम विज्ञान विभाग इसे अपने पास नहीं रखना चाहता ।

(ग) और (घ). जिस यूनिट में भर्ती की गई हो उसके बाहर साधारणतः उन्हीं वायरलेस अपरेटरों का स्थानान्तरण किया जाता है जो वहाँ सर्वाधिक अवधि तक रहे हों । किन्तु यह मामला पदों की समाप्ति का है, इसलिये सर्वाधिक कनिष्ठ व्यक्तियों को बाहर भेजा गया है । अन्यथा नियमों के अनुसार उन्हें छुट्टी का सामना करना पड़ेगा न कि बर्खास्तगी का, जैसा कि प्रश्न में बताया गया है ।

Cooperative Societies in Gar Nicobar Islands

2046. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that 'Panam Hinengos' which are the Cooperative Societies working at Gar Nicobar Islands, are functioning in their own pattern of dealings detrimental to the members ; and

(b) if so, the remedial action proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Kandla Fertilizer Project

2047. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian delegation visited U. S. A. recently to have talks with the U. S. authorities in connection with the setting up of Kandla Fertilizer Project ;

(b) if so, the nature of the talks held ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPA-DASWAMY) : (a) and (b). A delegation consisting of the Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Cooperation and the Managing Director of Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd. visited the USA recently with a view to discussing and resolving certain problem and methods of implementation arising from the understandings reached earlier with (i) Cooperative Fertilisers International, a group of US cooperatives, who are to assist IFFCO in the establishment and operation of this project, and (ii) the Bank of America which has agreed to assist IFFCO in finding dollar loans to finance the foreign exchange component of this project under US Agency for International Development guarantees.

(c) As a result of these discussions, clearer understandings have been reached in regard to the responsibilities of Cooperative Fertiliser International in this project, and the informal understandings reached earlier with the Bank of America have also been formalised.

उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला बाँदा में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन

2048. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बाँदा जिले में खाद्यान्न उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिये जिन योजनाओं को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में चालू करने का विचार है उनकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिंदे) : राज्य सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Changes in the Telephone numbers of Members of Parliament

2049. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some telephone numbers in Delhi including those of some Members of Parliament have been changed ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, specially for the changes affecting in the M.Ps. telephone numbers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Delhi Telephone System is multi-exchange system and changes in numbers including those of Members of Parliament are some times necessitated on account of re-adjustment of area served by various exchanges. The change of numbers of the subscribers served by the Secretariat (level '3') Exchange was necessitated consequent on the conversion from 5 digits to 6 digits. This latter change has affected a large number of M. Ps. and could not have been avoided.

Increasing Unemployment

2050. **SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment has increased under the last three Annual Plans ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government for increasing employment under those Annual Plans and the result thereof ; and

(c) the total number of unemployed at the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan and the total unemployed persons at the end of the Third Annual plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The only information available on the subject relates to the number of work seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges which is given below :—

Date	No. on Live Register
31.3.1966	24,69,421
31.3.1967	25,60,503
31.3.1968	28,79,741
31.12.1968	30,11,642

The various development programmes which were undertaken during the three Annual Plans have generated more and more employment opportunities.

(c) No reliable estimates are available. The Planning Commission have set up a Committee of Experts on unemployment estimates in August, 1968. The Committee will examine and make recommendations on the methodology of estimating unemployment, labour force growth and employment generation.

— — —

12.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Pro-Pakistan Speech by Sheikh Abdullah

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, Calling-attention.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : May I rise to a point of order in regard to this ? We have a convention in this House that whatever might be the expressions during the excitement of a debate, in the formulation of questions and items which are printed on the Order Paper, insinuations should be avoided as far as that is possible. Sheikh Abdullah is a citizen of this country...

AN HON. MEMBER: He does not say so.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Whatever he may say about it, we consider him as a citizen of this country, who is not here to defend himself. I could have understood it if it had been mentioned as the report of a speech which appears to have been of a certain character. But to make a positive statement about a certain person who is not here to defend himself and to have a question or an item on the Order Paper in that manner is something which goes against the grains of parliamentary propriety.

MR. SPEAKER: I think so that it could have been framed 'reported speech'. The expression used could have been avoided.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We always say 'reported speech'.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that I need any seconding. I accept it and I have said exactly the same thing. A phrase like 'reported speech' or something like that would have been better. But anyway, it is there. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri may raise it now.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : (हापुड़) बच्चन बहोदय, मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक बहस के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह-कार्य मन्त्री का ध्यान आकषित करते हुए चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

मीनगर में 27-2-1969 को शेख अब्दुल्ला के राष्ट्रविरोधी तथा पाकिस्तान-समर्थक भाषण और काश्मीर के मामले में रक्तपात की वक्की !'

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government have seen press reports of the deplorable speech made by Sheikh Abdullah in Srinagar on 27th February, in which among other things he is reported to have stated that if the Government of Jammu and Kashmir were to grant proprietary rights to refugees on evacuee property bloodshed would follow. He is also reported to have asked the Kashmiri youth to rise and seek what was due to them and said that the Pakistani youth had shown them the way. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir are closely examining the speech with a view to deciding whether it is actionable under the law.

I would like to add that the report that I just got on teleprinter from the Government of Kashmir is as follows. This is the free translation of it in English. The portion in question appears to have a little different version. I thought that I should bring this to the notice of the House also. This is what he seems to have said :

"We warn the Government that it is playing with fire and the Government of India wants to play a bloody drama here."

This is what he has said. I thought that I should bring this also to the notice of the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Balmampur) : He has said 'bloody bath' ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : He has said that 'The Government of India wants to play a bloody drama here'.

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : शेख अब्दुल्ला और उनकी जहरीली नीतियां भारत सरकार की पिछली गलत नीतियों का दूष्परिणाम है। तीन बार शेख साहब की जेल भेजा गया और तीनों बार बिना किसी निर्णय पर पहुँचे हुए उनको निकाला गया। अभी भी भारत सरकार शेख अब्दुल्ला के सम्बन्ध में एक परीक्षण कर रही है। शायद वह सोच रही है उनको बिना किसी प्रकार का दोष लगाये हुए छोड़ने से वह प्रभावहीन होते हुए चले जायेंगे। पर इस प्रकार का जहरीला और झाल झोलने वाला वक्तव्य

में समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार को भविष्य में निर्णय लेने के लिए पर्याप्त होना चाहिए।

यह जो ध्यान आकर्षण था उसके शब्द यदि आप पढ़ेंगे तो वह यह थे :

"शेख अब्दुल्ला के राष्ट्रीयरोषी तथा पाकिस्तान-समर्थक भाषण" पाकिस्तान समर्थन के सम्बन्ध में गृह-मन्त्री ने अपने इस वक्तव्य में किसी प्रकार का कोई संकेत नहीं दिया है। मेरे हाथ में यह 28 फरवरी का इंडियन एक्सप्रेस जिसमें उनके अपने प्रतिनिधि ने जिसने कानों से उनके भाषण को सुना शेख अब्दुल्ला के भाषण का सार उसमें दिया है। इसमें स्पष्ट रूप से उन्होंने लिखा है कि शेख अब्दुल्ला ने अपने ईद की नुमाज के उस भाषण में जनरल अय्यूब के सम्बन्ध में पेट्रयाट शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया, राष्ट्रभक्त व्यक्ति वह है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मसीहा कहा है।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : जी हाँ मसीहा कहा है।

दूसरे उसमें कहा है कि पाकिस्तान रेडियो को चाहिए कि हमारी नीतियों के सम्बन्ध में खुले हृदय से उदारता के साथ समर्थन दें। मैं नहीं समझता कि गवर्नर ने जो गृह मन्त्री को यह अपनी जानकारी दी है उसमें शेख अब्दुल्ला के पाकिस्तान समर्थन के उस प्रकार के वक्तव्यों को क्यों छिपाया ? गृह मन्त्री ने सदन को इस प्रकार के ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव में जिसमें कि स्पष्ट उल्लेख किया गया है इस सम्बन्ध में क्यों नहीं जानकारी दी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब शेख अब्दुल्ला का यह जहरीला प्रचार चल रहा है। उधर पाकिस्तान के अन्दर मुद्दों का भी वही जहरीला प्रचार चल रहा है। मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों के अन्दर क्या किसी प्रकार का कोई अंदरूनी तारतम्य है ? भारत सरकार का जो गुप्तचर विभाग है

उसने क्या किसी प्रकार की उनको जानकारी दी ?

दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से जानना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि जो शेख अब्दुल्ला ने खूनी क्रान्ति की घमकी दी उसका मुख्य आधार यह है कि कश्मीर जो पाकिस्तान के अधिकार में है वहां से घाए हुए शरणार्थी जो कि जम्मू में आकर बस गये हैं और यहां से जो मुसलमान सन् 1947 में पाकिस्तान चले गये थे उनकी जमीनों पर किसानों का अधिकार है। गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह सुझाव दिया है कि उनको मालिकाना हक उस पर मिलना चाहिए। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस प्रान्त से आप आते हैं अभी तेलंगाना के एजिटेशन में इसी सरकार ने यह नीति अपना ली है कि तेलंगाना को विशेष अधिकार दिये जायें। फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि जम्मू के गन्दर जो लोग 22 साल से रह रहे हैं, गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट है कि उनको भी मालिकाना अधिकार प्राप्त हो उनको फिर क्यों इस प्रकार खूनी क्रान्ति की घमकी दी जाय। मेरी सबसे बड़ी आपत्ति यह है और जिसको कि मैं गृह मन्त्री श्री चव्हाण से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कल जम्मू काश्मीर असम्बली में कांग्रेस पार्टी के तीन मेम्बरों ने खुले अपने भाषण में कहा है कि गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के मानने का अभिप्रायः होगा कि राज्य को भारत से बिल्कुल पृथक् कर दें। कल के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में इस प्रकार का जम्मू कश्मीर कांग्रेस का एक प्रस्ताव भी निकला है और अभी तक शेख अब्दुल्ला के उस जहरीले वक्तव्य पर साक्षिक साहब भी चुप हैं और कासिम साहब भी चुप हैं।

गजेन्द्रगडकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट के संबंध में भारत सरकार की नीति क्या है ? इस प्रकार के निष्पक्ष आयोग का प्रतिवेदन आने के बाद भी कि जिसमें गजेन्द्रगडकर के अलावा श्री तैयबजी जैसे निष्पक्ष विदेश मन्त्रालय के व्यक्ति और श्री शंकर प्रसाद ये जिनका कि प्रारम्भ से जम्मू कश्मीर के साथ सम्बन्ध रहा

है भारत सरकार क्यों चुप बैठे हुई है और उसको कब से लागू करना चाहती है ?

तीसरी बात जो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि इस प्रकार का वह खुलखुल्ला जहरीले और खूनी क्रान्ति सम्बन्धी बयान कब तक कश्मीर में भारत सरकार देने के लिए खुली छूट देना चाहती है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has raised a large number of questions. I will try to deal with them as far as I can.

First of all, he said that I had not made reference to certain portions of Sheikh Abdullah's speech. I thought I should not quote the whole speech here but only the relevant portions which were rather deplorable. One was his reference to a 'bloody drama' or 'blood-bath' or whatever it is. The other was about expecting the youth to rise and take action on the pattern of Pakistani youth etc. I have made those references. The other portions are also there ; I have seen those reports.

Certainly, whatever he has said about Ayub is something which is very deplorable. His trying to portray a picture of Ayub in the context of Kashmir or India is something very deplorable.

We know Sheikh Abdullah sometimes takes the opportunity to make some brave speeches here and there. Ultimately, we will have to make an assessment of what exactly he is likely or not likely to do. It is on that assessment that we will have to decide what action to take. In this matter, we are in very close contact with the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Put him in jail again.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No. It is no use merely trying to dramatise the issue. I would request my hon. friend from Haryana not to try to dramatise these things.

MR. SPEAKER : We were talking about cross-breeding of cattle in Haryana a little while ago.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : So that is one aspect.

The second aspect is concerning proprietary rights to those refugees who have come from the other side. Really speaking, the question is about giving them permanent proprietary rights over those lands. That is a matter of which the Jammu and Kashmir Government are seized. They are considering a Bill about this particular matter. It had been referred to a select committee and I think it has come back with a report. Some legal points are involved about which they are taking the view of the Attorney-General.

I can say what, really speaking, the issue is. The Jammu and Kashmir Government has taken the position that this cannot be treated as evacuee property because these people have moved to that area which we still claim as our own area. Therefore, it cannot be evacuee property. If at all this land is to be handed over to those people with permanent proprietary rights, it will have to be acquired. This particular matter, therefore, is under consideration. Unfortunately, Sheikh Abdullah, quite inconsistent with his reputation as a secular man, has tried to communalise the issue. That is a very unfortunate part of it. That was why I said it was deplorable.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : The hon. Minister has made a wrong statement. They have not gone to the Pakistan—occupied area ; they have gone to Pakistan.

श्री प्रकाशबीर झास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का जो मुख्य भाग था उसके ऊपर यह मन्त्री जी फिर चुप रह गये। यह शेख अब्दुल्ला के द्वारा जो खूनी क्रान्ति की घमकी दी गई है और कश्मीर और पाकिस्तान के नौजवानों का जो उन्होंने आवाहन किया है और उसका मुख्य आधार है गजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट तो मेरा कहना यह है कि गजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट जो इस प्रकार के तीव्र निष्पक्ष व्यक्तियों ने दी है भारत सरकार की उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और भारत सरकार उस सम्बन्ध में क्यों चुप है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is not a question of the Government of India being silent or not being silent about certain things. This Commission was appointed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Naturally, in this matter, it is not right for the Government of India to rush with their views.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR (Karimganj) : There is no doubt about one fact, that Sheikh Abdullah is today an utterly frustrated man in India.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In India.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : This has been more so because all of his attempts to force the Government of India to talk with him on the basis that Kashmir is not an integral part of India has completely failed. But one thing which is disturbing is that in the recent speech which he made, as the hon. Minister rightly said, he has communalised the entire issue. I would like to know whether the Government is taking any step whatsoever so that he cannot spread communalism between people and people in that valley.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have already explained about the action to be taken in this matter. The only thing which we can do, we should do, is to keep a close watch and make a proper assessment of the matter. Ultimately, whatever action has to be taken will have to be considered not in isolation of an individual, Sheikh Abdullah, but of the effect it will have on the situation in the Kashmir valley itself.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : The hon. Home Minister has advised us not to dramatise the situation, and I do not want to dramatise it also, but this issue was raised on the floor of the House on a previous occasion, when the strong Home Minister of India stated that he was watching the situation in Kashmir closely and persistently, and he was watching Sheikh Abdullah also, and he gave an assurance he was doing that. In the phraseology of a great author, his assurance came like the roar of a tiger, only to disappear like the quail of a snake. Here is a statement by Sheikh Abdullah. I am

not worried merely about the law and order problem, I am worried about the image of this Government. When the image of this Government is put forward before the entire world, we are all one, that is how I feel about it. Here is a man who calls this Government a worthless Government, and only a docile Government run by a superannuated political party can tolerate it.

My question is this. Sheikh Abdullah wants to create an explosive situation. He has given a communal twist, and this is not merely a problem of Kashmir, it is a problem of the people of India. To face it merely from the point of view of law and order, I don't think is the proper solution. A popular movement has got to be built up in Kashmir to face it. In view of this fact, will the Home Minister take steps to send an all-party parliamentary delegation to Kashmir to popularise the issue that people have got to be careful about this communal twist?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. member started with a very brave stand, and I thought he was going to make some revolutionary suggestion, but ultimately he brought a rat out of a mountain. He talked of tigers and snakes. He seems to be fond of snakes. But apart from that, as I have said, the only suggestion that he made was, which is certainly very indisputable, that to meet the situation there should be some popular movement. I entirely agree with him that there should be a popular movement about it, and if hon. members want to take any deputation, certainly I will give them all facilities.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: My question was whether the Government of India was going to sponsor a delegation. I am an individual. If I want to go, I do not need your permission to go there.

श्री श्रील प्रकाश स्थानी (मुरादाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतवर्ष में शेख अब्दुल्ला और काश्मीर से भी ऊपर जो महत्वपूर्ण विषय है वह है इस देश की एकता, सुरक्षा। अगर सरकार किसी भी मूल्य पर इनको बेचनी है या इन पर समझौता करती है अथवा सिर झुकाती है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इस देश के

संविधान और जनता के साथ विश्वासघात है। यह दोनों ही चीजें काश्मीर में शेख अब्दुल्ला द्वारा खतरे से पड़ चुकी हैं। इस समय काश्मीर में दो तरफ से गर्मी आ रही है। एक ओर जम्मू में एजिटेशन है और दूसरी ओर शेख अब्दुल्ला है। इस देश की एकता और सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से हमारी गवर्नमेंट प्रयास कर रही है। उसने काश्मीर घाटी में जो नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन कमेटी की मीटिंग की और जो अनलाफुल ऐक्टिविटीज बिल पास किया, वह केवल इसी उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिए ही किया। उस मीटिंग में निश्चय किया गया था कि मस्जिद, मन्दिर गिरजा व गुरुद्वारों को राजनीतिक उद्देश्य की पूर्ति के लिये प्रयोग न करने दिया जाय। परन्तु आज कल यह देखा जा रहा है कि इस समय मस्जिदों, मन्दिरों, गिरजों और गुरुद्वारों का इस्तेमाल कम्यूनल एन्ड्रूम के लिये किया जा रहा है। अभी ईद के दिन वहाँ जामा मस्जिद में मीटिंग हुई और उस धार्मिक सभा में शेख अब्दुल्ला ने इस तरह का भाषण दिया है। भाषण में क्या कहा है, यह बात भलग है लेकिन जो आपने कहा है कि देश में मस्जिदों, मन्दिरों, गिरजों और गुरुद्वारों का इस्तेमाल इस तरह की बातों के लिए नहीं किया जायेगा, उस के विरुद्ध उनका इस्तेमाल किया गया है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शेख अब्दुल्ला का उद्देश्य है स्वतन्त्र काश्मीर का नवाब बनना। उन्होंने पहले अमरीका की शरण ली और फिर यहाँ का पासपोर्ट लेकर गये और चाहना की शरण ली। उसमें वह फेल कर गये। अब उन्होंने मस्जिदों में साम्प्रदायिकता की शरण ली है, जिससे वहाँ पर साम्प्रदायिक भावनाएँ भड़का कर वह अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति कर सकें। शेख अब्दुल्ला को बिल्ली अब थैले से बाहर आ गई है, उनका स्वरूप सामने आ चुका है क्योंकि अब तक सेकुलरिज्म की घाड़ लेकर उन्होंने अपने को देशभक्त साबित करना चाहा। लेकिन मैं उनके भाषण की ओर इशारा करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने दो तीन खतरनाक बातें

[श्री प्रोम प्रकाश त्यागी]

कही हैं। इस देश में अय्यब साहब को मसीहा बताते हुए यह बात प्रकट की है कि उनका क्या इरादा है और इस देश में पाकिस्तानी नौजवानों की भांति काश्मीर में विद्रोह करने के लिए एक नई हिंसात्मक आन्दोलन की प्रेरणा दी है। दूसरे उन्होंने गजेन्द्र गडकर कमिशन की रिपोर्ट का आधार लेकर हिन्दू मुसलिम कम्यूनल रायट्स कराने का एक बहुत बड़ा संकेत दिया है, और कहा है कि या तो आप गजेन्द्र गडकर रिपोर्ट को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में डाल दें और उसे क्रियात्मक रूप न दें, नहीं तो यहाँ कम्यूनल रायट्स होंगे और खून बहेगा।

इस लिये मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार शेख अब्दुल्ला की स्पीचों को देखते हुए और मनलाफुल ऐक्टिविटीज बिल और नेशनल इंटीग्रेशन काफरेंस से पास किए हुए प्रस्तावों का ध्यान करते हुए शेख अब्दुल्ला को और अधिक बाग लगाने की अनुमति देगी।

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि कोहली कमिशन शुह मन्त्री के आदेश पर बना, उसने रिपोर्ट दी, वहाँ हिन्दुओं का एजिटेशन हुआ पार्वती लड्की के सम्बन्ध में। उस कोहली कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को रद्दी की टोकरी में डाला जा चुका है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह लोग बाहर के आदमी नहीं हैं, विस्थापित काश्मीर के ही लोग हैं, चाहे वह हिन्दू हों या मुसलमान। सारे भारत-वर्ष में आपने विस्थापितों के साथ यह व्यवहार किया है कि जो लोग यहाँ से पाकिस्तान चले गये उन की सम्पत्ति आप ने विस्थापितों को दे दिया, चाहे वह हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गजेन्द्र गडकर कमिशन रिपोर्ट के आधार पर क्या आपने काश्मीर की स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कोई राय दी है जिससे वह उसको क्रियात्मक रूप दे ताकि काश्मीर के दोनों भूगोलों के साथ समानता का व्यवहार हो सके? अगर आपने इस तरह की सम्मति काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट को नहीं दी तो क्यों नहीं दी?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have al-

ready replied to most of the Points that the hon. Member has raised and I shall try to repeat one or two points. He asks whether we are taking any action on the recommendations of the National Integration Council which held its meeting in Srinagar on the use of temples, churches, mosques, etc. The hon. Member is probably aware that such a Bill had been introduced in the House and it was referred to the Select Committee and the Select Committee had submitted its report during the last few days and it will be considered in Parliament. He has asked me about the Unlawful Activities Bill. There is some legal doubt whether it could be made applicable to Kashmir. We are introducing another Bill to make this point clear.

This is about the legal facts : whether these things should be made use of against any particular organisation or individual is a matter of judgment, as I said.

About the Gajendragadkar Commission, again I would like to say that this was not appointed at the instance of the Government of India or the Home Minister. This Commission was appointed by the Jammu and Kashmir Government itself.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक प्रस्ताव दिया था.....

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I would not answer the notices on the floor of the House. (Interruption).

श्री देवेन सेन : यह नहीं बताया गया कि उसको आपने रिजेक्ट कर दिया है या नहीं। आज बंगाल में स्थिति क्या है, इसके बारे में कुछ तो जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए.....

MR. SPEAKER : It is not proper. I would not answer any notices given. Will you kindly sitdown? I would not answer any notices.

श्री देवेन सेन : मेरा प्रस्ताव रद्द कर दिया गया है या नहीं, इसके बारे में कुछ भी खबर नहीं दी गई है।

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot answer. So many notices are given. If I have to answer them, I will have to answer them the whole day. (*Interruption*). It is not proper. So many notices are given to me and if I am to answer everything here, where will it lead to ? I do not know.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंबेर) : आपको बताना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : बताना भी नहीं चाहिए । Not on the floor of the House. It is wrong : it is totally wrong.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you see me in my Chamber ? I would like to here you, and I would like to have your valuable advice. You are a very senior Member and the Deputy Leader of a party. I would like to have your guidance but not on the floor of the House.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I am grateful for what you say. Please listen to my submission at least for a change, because I do find —(*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ? I cannot deny.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : If you hear me because you think you should hear me, I am ready to say, but if you hear me under a sense of grievance or that I am trying to take advantage of my being a senior Member of the House..... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : It is not for Shri Mukerjee alone ; I am speaking for the whole House. It is not for Shri Mukerjee alone ; I am speaking for all the senior Members. Further, some of the new Members may not know the procedure and the rules. But all of you, senior Members at least know ; you have been here for 15 years. I would like to know from you, senior Members, what will be the position if every point that is not allowed and not included in the agenda is allowed to be raised on the floor of the House. And if I allow it for one Member, whether it is for Mr. Ranga or Mr. Vaj-

payee or Mr. Mukerjee, then, how can I disallow it for any other Member ? What will be the fate of the Speaker, whoever is in the Chair ? What will be the fate of the Speaker ? That is what I want to know ; please enlighten me.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I know, generally speaking, when you intimate to us that something has been disallowed in your pleasure, at least I make it a point not to mention it in the House. But occasionally there are exceptional circumstances. Even earlier in the House, in the previous Parliament, occasionally..... (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : It is not one occasion or for one Member. It is in respect of 520 Members and 520 occasions, for each Member.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I am not answerable to my brethren. I am not my brother's keeper. I cannot be answerable to them. But in West Bengal...

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I disallowed specifically. You are raising it. I think it is out of order here. But I am not able to say so to senior Members. You are putting me in a terribly embarrassing position.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I would not refer to it, to what is happening in West Bengal ; the Home Minister said the other day that the Government of India is not an adviser of the Governor, but I find reports in the papers about the Central Government experts giving advice...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it. I do not want this to be raised.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Well, if you do not allow, naturally we have to sit down.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : The West Bengal Legislature is going to meet at 3 p.m. today, and we do not want to have any trouble in relation to it. That is why we want to say. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Madhu Limaye.

12.44 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Evidence of certain Iron and Steel Department Officials before Public Accounts Committee

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं निम्न प्रस्ताव सभा के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ :

"That the question of privilege against Shri N. N. Wanchoo, former Secretary, Department of Iron and Steel, and Shri S. C. Mukerjee, then Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, for allegedly giving false evidence before the Public Accounts Committee, be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

आज मैं जो मसला उठा रहा हूँ वह बहुत असाधारण है। शायद हमारी पार्लियामेंट के इतिहास में इस किसम का कोई दूसरा उदाहरण नहीं है और मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि इस पर आवश्यक गम्भीरता से यह सभा विचार करेगी।

आज का मेरा प्रस्ताव किसी मंत्री के खिलाफ नहीं है बल्कि दो बड़े अफसरों के खिलाफ है जिन्होंने पार्लियामेंट के दो सदनों को तथा उनकी पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी को गुमराह किया।

कुछ अकादमिक सबूतों के आधार पर मैं उस समय के इस्पात सेक्रेटरी श्री बांचू और भूत-पूर्व डिप्टी स्टील कंट्रोलर श्री एस० सी० मुखर्जी के खिलाफ इलजाम लगाना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने झूठा और गुमराह करने वाला सबूत तैयार किया और इस पार्लियामेंट की सब से महत्वपूर्ण कमेटी के सामने पेश किया।

स्टील बार्डर और पूर्व-आयात सम्बन्धी मामलों में, जिसमें कुप्रसिद्ध अमीरचन्द प्यारेलाल, राम कृष्ण कुलबन्त राय तथा उनसे सम्बन्धित कर्म जुड़ी हुई थीं; श्री बांचू ने, श्री मुखर्जी की हाथिरी में, झूठी शहादत दी।

पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की उप-समिति ने वित्त मन्त्रालय से पूछा था कि इस तरह के इस्पात के आयात के बारे में जो सुझाव इस्पात मन्त्रालय के द्वारा रखा गया था, उसके साथ अपनी सहमति उन्होंने किन शर्तों पर प्रकट की थी।

वित्त मन्त्रालय के संयुक्त सचिव ने कहा था कि हमने दो शर्तें रखी थीं :

(1) निर्यात के बारे में निश्चित करार होना चाहिए तथा बैंकों से यह आश्वासन मिलना चाहिए कि इस निर्यात से जो विदेशी मुद्रा मिलेगी, वास्तव में भारत में भेजी जायेगी ; और

(2) ये फर्म पंद्रह प्रतिशत बैंकों को गारंटी देगी।

"निर्यात सम्बन्धी निश्चित करार" का मतलब उन्होंने बताया कि "विदेशी खरीदने वाले के साथ करार" से था।

इस जानकारी के आधार पर पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने श्री बांचू से गवाही ली जो उन दिनों में इस्पात सचिव थे। कमेटी ने पूछा कि क्या उपरोक्त शर्तों को स्टील कंट्रोलर ने ठीक तरह समझ लिया था। श्री बांचू ने जो कहा, वह मैं संक्षेप में जैसा आपने कहा, पढ़ रहा हूँ :

The instructions of the Ministry left some room for different interpretations. I feel the instructions of the Ministry were not as clear as they ought to have been on this particular point, viz., what was intended. The Sub-Committee enquired if there was any misunderstanding on this point between the Economic Affairs Department and the Ministry of Iron and Steel. The Secretary, Ministry of Iron and Steel stated, "I would not say that. The Ministry of Iron and Steel do not seem to have translated the instructions of the Economic Affairs Department in clear and unambiguous terms."

इसी शहादत की बजह से पी० ए० सी० गलतफहमी में पड़ी और उसने निम्न प्रकार अपनी पचासवीं रिपोर्ट के 62 पृष्ठ पर अपनी राय व्यक्त की :

"The Sub-Committee regret to observe that these views of the Ministry of Finance were not communicated in clear and unambiguous terms by the Department of Iron and Steel. The Sub-Committee cannot but deprecate in strongest words this failure on the part of the Iron and Steel Ministry."

अब मेरा यह कहना है कि श्री बांधू के द्वारा संदिग्धता तथा दो भाष्यों की गुंजाइश और वित्त मंत्रालय की सूचनाओं को ठीक तरह से स्टील कंट्रोलर को न बताया जाना आदि जो बातें कही गईं वे एक विषुद्ध मनगढ़न्त कहानी है। इस व्यान के लिए उनके पास कोई आधार नहीं था। सब से ग्रहम बात तो यह है कि श्री बांधू को पता था कि इस तरह शहादत देने के लिए उनके पास कोई सबूत नहीं था, फिर भी श्री बांधू ने एस० सी० मुखर्जी और वित्त, इस्पात और गृह मंत्रालय के अफसर तथा भारत के अतिरिक्त आडिटर जनरल की उपस्थिति में जान बूझ कर झूठी गवाही दी, सत्य को छिपाया और पार्लियामेंट को गुमराह किया।

इस विषय में इस्पात मंत्रालय तथा स्टील कंट्रोलर के बीच जो पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ उससे यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है। मैं सब से पहले श्री एस० सी० मुखर्जी के द्वारा इस्पात मंत्रालय के उप सचिव को दस मार्च 1960 को लिखे गये पत्र को पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"The other day I spoke to you about Ministry's letter No. SC(C)-5(5)/60 of 2nd February, 1960 laying down the procedure for barter deals. In paragraph 2(b) of this letter it is mentioned that import licence against barter deals should be issued before the export is made only in cases 'where a firm contract for export' exists. We are not quite clear as to what firm contract for export the Ministry has in view in this context; in other words, whether the Ministry desires that the exporter should have a firm contract with the supplier of the exportable material in India, e.g. Hindustan Steel Ltd., Kalinga Industries Ltd., etc. or whether a firm contract for export should exist with the foreign buyer of the exportable

materials and only a letter of credit would be lacking. You promised to look into the relevant file and to give me a ring. As I have not received any communication from you so far and as a number of parties are pressing us for issue of import licences prior to export by submitting 15 per cent bank guarantee, I would request you to send me a telegram as soon as you get this letter."

यह खत मिलने के बाद श्री रामनाथ ने श्री डी० एस० राम की हिदायत पर इकानोमिक एफेयर्स विभाग के श्री बाई० टी० शाह से बातचीत की। इस बातचीत के बाद, और उस समय के इस्पात सचिव, श्री ब्रूयलिंगम, की सम्मति से, उन्होंने श्री एस० सी० मुखर्जी को निम्न प्रकार जवाब दिया :

"Please refer to your letter No. C/3/59, dated the 10th March, 1960. I have consulted the Economic Affairs Department. Government's intention is that at the time you allow import on a bank guarantee, you should have satisfactory evidence that the exporter in India has a definite commitment from a foreign party to purchase the tonnage proposed to be exported. We would leave the form of evidence to you."

इन पत्रों से स्पष्ट दिखाई देता है कि वित्त मंत्रालय की शर्तों के बारे में स्वयं श्री मुखर्जी ने स्पष्टीकरण चाहा था और वह इसलिए कि अमीचन्द प्यारेनाल जैसी बदनाम फर्म उनके ऊपर पुरजोर ढंग से दबाव डाल रही थीं।

स्वयं स्पष्टीकरण मांगने तथा उसको प्राप्त करने के पश्चात् स्टील कंट्रोलर ने वित्त मंत्रालय की शर्तों को ठुकराया, जिनको वास्तव में इस्पात मंत्रालय ने ठीक ढंग से स्टील कंट्रोलर को बता दिया था।

सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के सामने गवाही देते समय उन्होंने, सरकारी फाइलों पर जो सबूत था, उसको दबाया और पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी को, स्टील कंट्रोलर को सभी जिम्मेदारियों से मुक्त करने के लिए प्रेरित किया।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इसके मुतासिलक मैं ताजीराते-हिन्द की दो दफाओं की ओर ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ, जिन में झूठी गवाह्यत देने, झूठे सबूत तैयार करने आदि की चर्चा की गई है। इंडियन पीनल कोड के तहत इन जुर्मों के लिए सात साल तक की सजा दी जा सकती है।

अब यहाँ पर फँसले हो चुके हैं कि इस पार्लियामेंट को अदालतों का दर्जा प्राप्त है। श्री कौल और श्री शकधर ने अपनी संसदीय प्रणाली सम्बन्धी किताब के पृष्ठ 201 पर लिखा है :

"Prevaricating, giving false evidence, or wilfully suppressing truth or persistently misleading a Committee is a breach of privilege and constitutes a contempt of Parliament."

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि संसदीय कमेटी के सामने झूठी गवाही देना किसी न्यायालय के सामने झूठी गवाही देने से कम गम्भीर अपराध नहीं है। इसीलिए मैं कहूँगा कि सरसरी तौर पर देखने से ही प्रतीत होता है कि श्री बाबू और मुकर्जी ने गम्भीर अपराध किया है।

हमारी संसदीय प्रणाली में सभी मन्त्रालयों की गलतियों के लिये, और उनकी असफलता के लिये, कम से कम संसदीय दृष्टि से, मन्त्रियों को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाता है और इनकी उन्हें कीमत भी चुकानी पड़ती है, इस्तीफ़ा देकर या बरखास्त होकर।

लेकिन इस मामले में मन्त्रियों की जिम्मेदारी का कोई सवाल ही उत्पन्न नहीं होता। इस मामले में गवाही दी गई भूतपूर्व इस्पात सचिव के द्वारा। इस्पात मंत्री को इस सबूत से कोई मतलब नहीं था। इसीलिए कमेटियों के सामने आम तौर पर मन्त्रियों को नहीं बुलाया जाता। अब तक नीकरसाही तथा भ्रष्ट व्यापार का यह गठबन्धन और उसकी शक्ति पार्लियामेंट के नियंत्रण से बाहर रही है। पहली दफा ये लोग पकड़ में आये हैं। ये सारे जो गलत काम

अफसरों के द्वारा किये गये हैं, ये भ्रष्ट व्यापारियों के दबाव और घूसखोरी के कारण किये गये हैं।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह मामला प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी के सामने जांच तथा रपट के लिए भेजा जायेगा और यह कमेटी इस मामले की शोध जांच करेगी। मेरी पक्की राय है कि जिन्होंने पार्लियामेंट की एक स्टेटुटरी कमेटी के सामने झूठी गवाही दी है, उनके प्रति कोई दया या रियायत नहीं बरती जानी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहूँगा कि मैं इस बारे में तुरन्त इस सदन में फैसला नहीं चाहता हूँ। मैं सारे मामले को प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी के पास भेजना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Sir, before the Minister replies, would you permit me to say a few words about the procedure which is proposed to be followed here ? I sympathise with the hon. Member who raised this point. I appreciate his concern that parliamentary committees should get honest evidence. But the procedure sought to be followed appears to hold out a danger for the very system of parliamentary accountability which the hon. Member has at heart. If officials are to feel, whether or not the Committee in question finds them guilty of having misled them, that what they say can be placed before Parliament and referred to the Committee of Privileges, I do feel that in future we shall not get the frank and candid information and expression of views that these Committees have got so far.....(Interruption). Many times mistakes are admitted very frankly. Officials say : "We have made a mistake ; we promise not to do it again." That is not the kind of admission you will get if every remark made by them is open to this kind of a thing.

In this particular case, the old Committee, before this Committee took over, adjourned the proceedings.....(Interruption).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Are we discussing it ?

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : तो इस पर पूरी बहस हो जाये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस पर पूरी बहस के लिए इजाजत दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : As Chairman of the PAC I have permitted him.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : The old Committee adjourned this matter in 1966 until the Sarkar Committee made its report. That report has been made. Only in the last few days action-taken notes have been received from the Ministry. Now the Committee, at present in existence, will report on this matter in an 'Action taken' Report by the 30th of April. It is at that time that this motion would be in order in the light of that Report. I would, therefore, suggest that the correct procedure would be, when the PAC is seized of the matter, to let it make its report before the end of its term on 30th April. At that time we will also consider what Shri Limaye has said in his statement and if it is found to be true we ourselves will report about it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let it go to the Privileges Committee. It has nothing to do with the 'Action taken' report. I also am a Member of the PAC.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : Sir, Shri N. N. Wanchoo, ICS, former Steel Secretary, appears to have committed certain errors in furnishing information to the Public Accounts Committee about certain matters of 1960, five or six years later. It has, however, to be pointed out that Shri Wanchoo took an early opportunity to bring the error to the notice of the PAC when the first action report on the recommendations of the PAC was sent to that Committee. During the investigation by the Committee of Enquiry on Steel Transactions headed by Shri A. K. Sarkar, Shri Wanchoo referred again to the errors and made no attempt to conceal them. The Sarkar Committee did not draw any adverse inference against Shri Wanchoo. One of the members of the Committee, however, in his dissenting note expressed

the view that Shri Wanchoo had been misled by Shri Mukherji but even that dissenting member did not make any observation against Shri Wanchoo.

I refer to these facts to give the House a rough idea of the circumstances of the case. Adverse observation having been made by a dissenting member of the Sarkar Committee against Shri Mukherji and the matter raised being one of privilege, it is in the interest of all concerned that possible doubts about Shri Mukherji's conduct should be looked into by the Privileges Committee. The case of Shri Wanchoo does not contain even this element of doubt but since his case is closely interlinked with that of Shri Mukherjee, Government would have no objection to the cases against both of them being referred to the Committee of Privileges.

MR. SPEAKER : Since it is accepted by Government also, I shall put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That the question of privilege against Shri N. N. Wanchoo, former Secretary, Department of Iron and Steel, and Shri S. C. Mukherjee, then Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, for allegedly giving false evidence before the Public Accounts Committee, be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

The motion was adopted.

— — —

12.59 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement of action taken on recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on 'Radio and Television'

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI D. ERING) : On behalf of Shri Gujral, I beg to lay on the Table a statement of action taken on the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on 'Radio and Televi-

[Shri D. Ering]

sion'. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-211/69].

Reports under Companies Act, etc.

SHRI D. ERING : On behalf of Shri Annasaheb Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Annual Report of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1968 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-212/69].

- (2) A copy of the Prevention of Cruelty to Draught and Pack Animals (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. S. O. 4486 in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1968, under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-213/69].

- (3) A copy of the U.P. Land Revenue Provisions (Extension to Rampur) Act, 1969 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 5 of 1969) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-214/69]

Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): On behalf of Shri Sher Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 247 (English version) and G.S.R. 248 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1969, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-215/69].

13.0 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

— — —

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up the General Discussion on the Budget (General) for 1969-70.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : On a point of order, Sir.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने स्पीकर साहब को पहले से लिखकर दिया है और उन्होंने मुझे इजाजत दी है।... (अवधान)... मैंने तो पहले से ही नोटिस दिया है। मैं तो सोच ही रहा था कि आप मुझे बुलाएंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as Mr. P. K. Deo is concerned, I have got some communication from him. Be very brief.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the whole discussion on the Budget proposals is *ultra vires* of the Constitution because it contravenes item No. 86 of List I of Seventh Schedule. The item No. 86 reads :

"Taxes on the capital value of the

assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies ; taxes on the capital of companies."

Clearly and categorically, it excludes agricultural land. The Deputy Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, in his Budget proposals, has brought in a levy of wealth tax on agricultural land. They cannot take the plea under the residuary powers of the Centre under article 248 of the Constitution because if you see item No. 49 of List II it reads :

"Taxes on lands and buildings."

That is clearly a State subject. This will be an encroachment on States autonomy and will restrict the tax-levying capacity of the States. Agricultural income-tax, at the moment, is being levied in most of the States. This will provide a handle to the Centre to use it as a political manoeuvre or even to strangle the States whose resources are very meagre and it would be used as a patronage to those States who toe the line of the Centre.

The hesitancy of the Finance Minister on the soundness of this proposal has been made clear by the addition of a subsequent slip in the printed budget speech and he is not himself confident about it ; he wants to pass the buck to the Attorney-General whose name he has mentioned for the first time in a Finance Minister's speech. Further, Shri N. C. Chatterjee has stated that Mr. Niren De, the present Attorney-General has not been consulted. We would very much like that the Attorney-General should be called to this House and should be asked to explain the constitutionality of this provision.

Further, the matter has been complicated by the Prime Minister's coming late and all that. All these...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is that a point of order ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : All these things go to prove that there is a sharp difference of opinion even inside the Cabinet. Taking into consideration all these facts, I beg to plead that so long as there is this provision in this budget, this budget cannot be discussed. Therefore, I seek your ruling that the Finance Minister should take the earliest

opportunity to delete this new impost of wealth tax on agricultural land and then only you should allow the discussion on the general budget.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने अध्यक्ष महोदय को पहले से ही लिख कर दिया था...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just now I have seen the hon. Member's notice. So far as I am concerned, I have no information that the Speaker has given permission...

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मैं क्या करूँ ? यह आपके सचिवालय का मामला है मैंने बहुत दिन पहले दिया था ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he wants to raise a point of order supporting Shri P. K. Deo, he could do so. Beyond that I am not prepared to allow. This is a big communication.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा प्वाइंट अलग है । उनका अपना अपनी जगह पर है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा...

SHRI P. K. DEO : You should first dispose of my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think Shri Madhu Limaye is also making a submission concerning the same point...

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे दूसरे रहेंगे, आप उसे सुन लीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I dispose of the first point of order ? In that case, the hon. Member's point of order would be covered by that.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिए...

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Shri Randhir Singh and I had been rising to raise points of order. But you have only permitted Shri Madhu Limaye to go ahead.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : On a point of order.....

SHRI DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let Shri Sheo Narain please co-operate....

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : I stood earlier. But you have only allowed him. You have not called us. I want clarification on this.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : You not allowing Opposition Members. But why are you not allowing Congress Members also to raise points of order ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have permitted Shri Madhu Limaye. Now, let him be brief.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन मैं बाकायदा नोटिस देकर वित्त विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ। मुझे अध्यक्ष महोदय की अनुमति थी और जब मैं अपना बयान देने के लिये खड़ा हो गया तो मैंने कहा कि वित्त विधेयक में जो सुझाव हैं उनका भी मैं विरोध कर रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान)... उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

श्री शिव नारायण : सर, हमने उनसे पहले प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर उठाया है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Madhu Limaye. He may be brief.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मैं बातों को दोहराऊँ तो आप कह सकते हैं कि मैं विस्तार कर रहा हूँ। मैं तो अपनी बात संक्षेप में ही रख रहा हूँ। जब मैं वित्त विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ तो मैं चाहता था कि जो सुझाव हैं उनका भी मैं विरोध करूँ और संबैधानिक आपत्ति भी उठाऊँ। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि उस समय बात चली नहीं। अगर चल जाती और मेरे सब साथी उसमें शामिल हो जाते तो जरा अच्छा होता। मैंने संबैधानिक आपत्ति दो सुझावों को लेकर उठाई थी। एक जो फटिलाइजर के ऊपर इन्होंने जो उत्पादन शुल्क लगाया है, आयात पर लगाया है असल में... (व्यवधान)... मीनू मसानी जी इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा, उस दिन आपने झड़ंगा डाला था, सरकार की दलाली करने का काम

आप लोग करते हैं... (व्यवधान)... मैंने उस वक्त जो संबैधानिक आपत्ति उठाई थी...

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN (Rampur) : I strongly object to this expression.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : How can he argue about it at this stage ? .. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What has happened is this. He had addressed a communication to the Speaker because on that day he had not been allowed to make his full plea. If I were to stop him at this juncture, then I should have stopped Shri P. K. Deo also. At the present juncture, it is a proposal in the form of a Bill and the appropriate time to raise this point would be at that time when that Bill will come up before the House, not at this hour.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बजट के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But where is the budget ? These are only the proposals.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, लेकिन मैं उस पर नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, बजट के बारे में बोल रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him be brief on this. I have given him permission. But let him be very brief.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पहला मुद्दा यह है कि जिन संबैधानिक आपत्तियों को मैंने उठाया था उनको चाहे पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री हों, बंगाल के इन्फर्मेशन मिनिस्टर हों, महाराष्ट्र के मोहिते साहब हों या दूसरे मंत्री हों, सभी लोगों ने मेरे आक्षेपों का समर्थन किया है।

आगे चलकर मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ — जो सबसे बुनियादी बात है कि जब इन्होंने अपना बजट भाषण दिया, उसके बाद बजट भाषण की प्रति हम लोगों को तत्काल दी गई, उसमें यह एक वाक्य नहीं था जो मैं आपके सामने पढ़ना चाहता हूँ —

"I shall, however, consider as to how genuine agriculturists can be exempted from the purview of this measure and will be moving the necessary amendment to the Finance Bill at the appropriate time."

यह वाक्य उसमें नहीं था—इसीलिये मुझे यह सवाल यहाँ उठाना पड़ा है। दूसरे दिन इन्होंने क्या किया। हमारे पालियामेंट्री पेपर्स के साथ एक स्लिप हमको दी गई, उसके ऊपर लिखा था—इरेटम। इरेटम का क्या मतलब है? मैं तो अंग्रेजी का पंडित नहीं हूँ, लेकिन ग्राक्सफोर्ड डिक्शनरी को उठाकर देख लीजिये...

श्री रणधीर सिंह : गलती है।

श्री मधु लिमये : सदन को गुमराह करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है—इसी लिये मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ। इस स्लिप में कहा गया है कि यह इरेटम है। इसके क्या माने? ग्राक्सफोर्ड डिक्शनरी कहती है—

"Error in printing or writing."

इस सदन के साथ मजाक किया जा रहा है—कितनी हास्यास्पद स्थिति हो गई है। बजट सुभाषों में एक बुनियादी परिवर्तन किया गया है, जिसको ये कहते हैं कि छपाई की गलती है। इसका क्या मतलब है...(व्यवधान)...

उसके बाद टी० पी० सिंह साहब ने एक प्रेस वक्तव्य दिया, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा—

"Since the proposal was first formulated, the Deputy Prime Minister had had second thoughts about the scope of the proposals."

तो टी० पी० सिंह साहब कहते हैं कि यह सैकेण्ड-थीट पश्चात् बुद्धि है। सरकार कहती है कि छपाई की गलती है, लेकिन असली चीज क्या है? उस दिन जब बजट भाषण शुरू हुआ तो कैबिनेट के दूसरे सदस्य क्यों नहीं आये? यहाँ पर हंगामा हुआ था—इसका एक मात्र कारण था कि मन्त्री-मंडल के सामने जब इन्होंने अपना बजट रखा तो बड़ा हल्ला हुआ। जिन भाषकों को मैंने उस दिन उठाया था—

फटिलाइजर के बारे में कृषि संपत्ति कर, ऐसी संवैधानिक प्राप्ति को वहाँ पर उठाया गया था और मोरारजी भाई के यहाँ आने के पश्चात् हम लोगों ने देखा कि इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने उन के हाथ में एक स्लिप दे दी, जिसको इन्होंने यहाँ पर पढ़ा था। इसलिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनकी बातों में तीन असंगतियाँ हैं—सरकार कहती है कि छपाई की गलती है, टी० पी० सिंह कहते हैं कि उपप्रधान मन्त्री ने पुनर्विचार किया, लेकिन असली चीज यह है कि मन्त्री-मंडल के भ्रन्दर जो मतभेद थे, उनको लेकर इन्होंने यह परिवर्तन ऐन वक्त पर किया, जिसकी सदन को पहले से इत्तिहा नहीं थी।

दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि इस बजट सम्बन्धी सुभावों का पहले ही बम्बई और दूसरे केन्द्रों में पता लग गया था, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि गोकुल चन्द मोरार का जैसे जखीरेबाज लोगों ने चीनी और कृत्रिम धागा आदि का स्टॉक करके लाखों रुपया कमाने की साजिश की है। इसलिये इस बजट लीकेज के बारे में जाँच की जाय...(व्यवधान)...में बजट लीकेज के बारे में सफाई चाहता हूँ, इसकी जाँच होनी चाहिए। अगर यह साबित हो जाय कि बजट लोक हुआ है—मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि मोरारजी भाई ने लोक किया है—अगर इनके वित्त विभाग ने लोक किया है, तो भी इसकी जिम्मेदारी उनको लेनी चाहिए।

अन्तिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब संवैधानिक प्राप्ति हम लोगों के द्वारा उठाई गई—सबसे पहले मैंने उठाई थी, तब मोरारजी भाई ने ग्रहमदाबाद में क्या भाषण दिया—हमारे ऊपर लाञ्छन लगाये कि सस्ती लोकप्रियता के लिए यह सब किया जा रहा है या जो लोग टैक्स नहीं देना चाहते, वे ऐसी बातें कर रहे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति के लिए, जिसके पास एक बीघा जमीन भी नहीं है, टैक्स की चोरी की तो कोई बात ही नहीं है और न सस्ती लोकप्रियता की बात है...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीखली तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा (बाढ़) : आप गालियां दे रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मधु लिखये : किसने गालियां दी ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो इनको भी धन्यवाद और बधाई देना चाहता हूँ इन्होंने ग्रहमदाबाद में श्री तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा ने जो भाषण दिया है, इसमें करीब-करीब 80 प्रतिशत मेरी बातों को मान लिया है। उनकी सब बातों को बुरा नहीं मानता हूँ, मोरारजी भाई ने जो विनोदप्रियता दिखाई, सेम्स आफ ह्यूमर दिखाया, उसके लिये मैं उनको जरूर बधाई देता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप भी इन तीन मृद्दों के बारे में अपना निराण्य दें। पहला—स्लिप के बारे में, दूसरा—बजट लीकेज के बारे में और तीसरा—इन्होंने हमारे ऊपर जो आरोप लगाये हैं, किसी के छद्म के बारे में सन्देह प्रकट नहीं करना चाहिये, कम से कम हमारे जैसे लोगों के बारे में।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : My point of order is very simple. What is the definition of 'agricultural land'? Agricultural land includes anything subsidiary to agriculture or anything pertaining to it. Even buildings on agricultural land, even pumping sets installed on agricultural land, even tube-wells fixed on agricultural land, come under 'agricultural land'. Kindly look into the Union, State and Concurrent Lists. I draw attention to Union List items 86-88. These specifically exclude agricultural land for the purpose of taxation by the Centre.

In items 86, 87 and 88 in the Union List, agriculture for purposes of taxation by the Centre is excluded. In Concurrent List items 6 and 7 also agriculture is excluded. In the State List, in Schedule VII, items 46 and 49, taxes on agricultural income and taxes on lands and buildings are mentioned. If at all any tax is to be levied on tubewells on pumping sets or agricultural income, it has to be done by the State Government. I go a step further and say that even to fertilisers this applies, because fertiliser kept in a building is also part and parcel of agricultural land.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is your contention that fertiliser bags are included in agricultural land itself ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : They are meant for promotion and development of agriculture. My submission is that the Centre has no *locus standi* in the matter of levying taxation on agriculture or agricultural income, and therefore these proposals should be deleted. I support the other proposals.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : I have a very brief submission to make.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The same point is being repeated. You want to put on record your protest.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I am on a different point.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ व्यवस्था के प्रश्न उठाये गये, आपने इजाजत दी है, जो कि सदन के सामने हैं। अब आप हमको बोलने से रोक नहीं सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not stopping any member. Two members have addressed a communication regarding this point and I asked them to make a brief statement. The question is whether this is the appropriate time to take this up. I want to proceed further.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : That is exactly the point on which I would like to make my submission.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री देव ने जो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया है उसका आधार है कि केन्द्र, कृषि सम्पत्ति पर, कृषि भूमि पर कर लगा सकता है या नहीं। यह बिबाद की बात है और श्री देव ने कहा है इसी सदन के एक सदस्य श्री निर्मल चन्द्र चटर्जी ने इस बात का खंडन किया है और इस समय जो एटार्नी जनरल हैं उनसे भी इस पर राय ली गई है। यह बड़ा गम्भीर आरोप है। वित्त मन्त्री स्पष्ट करें कि एटार्नी जनरल से उनका मतलब किससे है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; Whether

this is the appropriate time, on that point I want clarification.

SHRI N. DANDEKER Why don't you rule ?

श्री मटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि वित्त मन्त्री महोदय, स्थिति स्पष्ट करें जिससे हमें चर्चा करने में आसानी होगी। इस तथ्य को चुनौती दी गई है कि वर्तमान एटार्नी जनरल से पूछा गया या नहीं पूछा गया और अगर वित्त मन्त्री स्थिति स्पष्ट करेंगे तो चर्चा में सरलता होगी।

वैसे मैं आपसे इस बात पर सहमत हूँ कि व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाने का यह मौका नहीं है।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : You were pleased to ask whether this is the appropriate time to raise this issue. I want to state very categorically that this is the appropriate time, because otherwise the Deputy Prime Minister should give us a clarification about the instructions that have been already issued to the various State Governments, particularly on the question of fertilisers.

We have fertilisers worth about Rs. 23 crores and the Government of Tamil Nadu had taken steps to see that the farmers got fertilisers at a cheaper rate before the new levy comes into effect and they were accordingly taking measures to distribute fertilisers. Some days back, just after the budget they received a telegram from the Centre not to sell fertilisers at the old price but at the new price, even before the Finance Bill has come before the House. If this is not the occasion, what else is the occasions ? This raises another serious issue whether it is constitutionally proper for the Government to issue a directive to the State Governments on the new prices even before Finance Bill is passed by this House. I entirely agree with the contention of earlier speakers about the agricultural tax : it is *ultra vires* of the Constitution and it has no business to be there.

SHRI N. DANDEKER : There is an Act called the Provisional Collection of Duties Act. As soon as any indirect tax is announced, it comes into operation at once. I wanted to refer to the issue which

had been mentioned just now by my hon. friend.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE (Betul) : Shri Limaye's allegation regarding the leakage of the budget is a serious matter and I do request him not to treat this matter lightly and at the party level. Let him bring a motion before the House with all the material that he has and if there is a *prima facie* case, we shall all join him to institute an enquiry. His second contention was that the levy on fertiliser tantamounts to agricultural income tax. There is a certain concept of income under the income-tax Act.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I know ; do not be technical.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : It is a tax on a person in relation to income not on the income itself.

I, therefore, request that he should withdraw his point of order.

श्री शिव नारायण : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर पर चार्ज लगाया है कि बजट का लीकेज हुआ है। अगर इन्होंने बजट लीकेज को साबित नहीं किया तो फिर इस मामले को प्रिविलेज कमेटी के पास रिफर किया जाना चाहिए, यह मेरी आपसे डिमान्ड है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall dispose of the minor points.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Can we not wait till 3 O'clock : if we can we shall know what happens in Bengal also (Interruptions). Certain omission was sought to be rectified.

श्री जार्ज फरनेम्बोज (बम्बई बजिए) : अध्यक्ष महोदय,...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : "Add at the beginning of the sentence....."

श्री मधु सिनये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Correction or Addendum would have been better.

श्री जार्ज फरेन्सोज : वह तो इरेंटम है, प्रडेंडम नहीं। इसमें बुनियादी फर्क है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as the other matter is concerned, certain proposals were made in the budget speech. They are being debated here. But even after the conclusion of the debate, I think that unless they are before the House in the form of finance legislation, I do not think it is the proper time to take objection to them.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप इसके बारे में कहिये। उसमें इरेंटम लिखा हुआ है। आप अपने मन से नहीं बोल सकते ने।—(व्यवधान)... यह बाइटल प्रमेंडमेंट है, आप इस पर रूलिंग दीजिये। उनके पापों पर परदा न डालिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So far as leakage is concerned you cannot make such charges lightly.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने वित्त मन्त्री के लिए नहीं कहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sometimes we make charges lightly. There is a method.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या तरीका है, वह आप हमको बताइये। हम उसको मानने के लिये तैयार हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are serious and if you have evidence you should take appropriate steps. You cannot caste doubt on the integrity of any person; that is entirely wrong.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है मान लिया, लेकिन सबूत और क्या होता है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting it. If you want to bring a substantive motion, with substantive evidence, you may do so, but not in this lighthearted manner. No Member will be permitted to make it like that. This is

entirely wrong. This is below the dignity of this House. Therefore, for the time being, all the points of order have been ruled out.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : What about the Attorney-General's opinion ? Has he been consulted ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At the appropriate time, we shall take it. I know. It is not the law of the land. But in support of the thing, he has pointed it out. That is all. Beyond that, I need not say.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You must clarify the position.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे अफसोस है कि एक बात कही गयी और वित्त मन्त्री सदन में मौजूद है, चर्चा होने जा रही है, यह यह बात स्पष्ट कर सकते हैं कि अटार्नी जनरल से पूछा गया है या नहीं। उन्होंने कहा पूछा गया। इसको चुनौती दी गयी। मैं नहीं समझता इसमें कोई आपत्ति की बात है।

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I have consulted the Attorney-General and I have got the Attorney-General's opinion before me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, do you hold that the errata and addenda are one and the same ? Are we to take it that they are one and the same, or, they are different from each other ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us take it seriously. I said that instead of that correction, "addenda" would have been better.

श्री मधु लिमये : बेंटर का क्या सवाल है। सही बात होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Beyond that, I do not say anything. I do not attach any more serious importance to it. Shri Masani.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in this Gandhi Centenary Year, I hope the Finance Minister would agree that a test by which we may invite this House to judge his budget proposals should be one that was prescribed long ago by Mahatma Gandhi himself. Because each of us has to have some yardstick by which we judge this budget. I would like to invite this House to test it by the yardstick which Gandhiji had very nobly placed before the people long ago. He said at that time :

"I will give you a talisman. Whenever you are in doubt, or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test. Recall the face of the poorest and weakest man whom you may have seen and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny?"

I think it would not be unfair to judge these budget proposals by its effect on the lowest and the poorest and the humblest of our people. Now, if we accept that test—there may be room for difference of opinion as to how we apply it and I think the hon. Finance Minister might not apply it in detail in the same way and but I suppose he would agree with the spirit of this suggestion. The question is, what are the basic facts against which we apply this test.

A recent National Sample Survey came to the conclusion that only one out of three Indians has one rupee a day to spend on himself. If he lives in a village, his average income is 50 paise per day. If he lives in a town, it rises to 80 paise per day. While 35 per cent of the people in the towns can afford to spend a rupee a day, only 15 per cent of the rural population can afford to do so. What is sadder is that. Since 1952, the proportion of the people who do not have one rupee a day has unfortunately not dropped at all. Therefore, applying this test, I am driven to the conclusion that the classes of people to whom I should like to apply this test would be the agriculturist, by whom I mean the small farmer or the landless worker in the villages on the one hand,

and the lower middle class and the working class in the cities on the other.

So far as the urban classes are concerned, we can call them the consumers, and what they have gone through in the last 20 years we all know. The lower middle class in particular, who do not have any dearness allowance, have been ground down year after year by increasing taxation and inflation. While the income of this class is relatively fixed, their costs have gone up many times and, by increasing income-tax and the excise duties in this budget again on various needs of life, I am afraid this budget is going to hit the lower middle class of the towns and the cities still further.

While changing the excise duties from specific to *ad valorem*, the Finance Minister said : "We are not interested in crumbs coming our way and we do not seek to make any profit out of this."

But he said that in spite of his desire not to make money, some Rs. 2½ crores would perhaps accrue to the exchequer. I understand that in the last few days, it has already been computed—I would like him to look into it and take the necessary steps that follow from it—that the soap industry in India alone will have to pay Rs. 1.30 crores extra because of the shift from specific to *ad valorem* excise duties and that a similar large amount would be payable by the cement industry also. In other words, these "crumbs" of Rs. 2.5 crores which we do not grudge the Finance Minister are going to be very much larger. It is not merely a crumb, but he will collect a big slice if he is not careful. Since that is not his intention, will he kindly revise the scheme of conversion by lowering the rates or otherwise, so that he really does not mulet the consumer any more, because neither the soap manufacturers nor the cement manufacturers are going to bear the duty, which will be passed on to the consumer—the poor lower middle-class and the rural people.

The facts about agriculturists, I find from reading newspapers and journals, are not as well known. For generations, under the British and under our own independent government, the rural population has been ground down, neglected and drained of what Karl Marx would have called the

[Shri M. R. Masani]

"surplus value" of their labour, for the benefit of the urban people. Gandhiji used to say : "We of the towns and cities will do everything for the man in the villages—except get off his back". If I may say so, even under the slogans of "socialism" today, we of the cities have not got off the back of the rural population. The parity of prices till about two years ago was unfair to the rural population. While their prices were artificially controlled, restricted and held down by zonal barriers, compulsory procurement and other controls, the prices the agriculturist had to pay in the market were not similarly controlled. He had to pay more and more for the needs of his life and for agriculture.

The farmer has just come out of his troubles after two bad monsoons, which in Bihar and other parts of the country accurately led to famine. He is trying to get on his feet and to recoup his loss. Even now he has to pay higher prices for inputs.

The controlled price of fertiliser mixture in India today is Rs. 860 per tonne. The corresponding cost of mixtures from fertilisers imported varies from Rs. 490 to cost Rs. 560 per tonne. The Administration Reforms Commission's Study Team on Agricultural Administration gave some very revealing figures. It said, that the quantity of rice an Indian farmer has to find to buy one kilogram of fertiliser is 3.8 kg. of rice in India, while it is 1.47 in the USA, 1.8 in Japan and only 0.85 in Pakistan. In other words, the Pakistani farmer gets his fertiliser at nearly a fifth of the price at which our peasant gets it.

The position is even worse in regard to pumping sets. Government fails to provide irrigation to the larger area of cultivated land in India even today. Pumping sets are a form of self-help, cheap and more economical than larger river valley projects, by which the farmer tries to solve his problem and the country's problem. He, therefore, deserves every encouragement and appreciation for showing that initiative. And yet, the price of the pumping set he is allowed to buy is twice the price he would pay if it were allowed to be imported. An Indian-made oil engine and

pumping set of 3 HP for irrigation costs Rs. 2,390. An imported German set costs Rs. 1,172. A Japanese set costs even less. In other words, we are making him pay even today, before the budget, the price of two sets for one set.

Is this the time to impose any further excise on fertiliser or pumping sets? I ask the Finance Minister in all good conscience, is this the time? Against this background, is this social justice of any kind? Is this an encouragement to solve the food problem of this country? The amount is not only Rs. 22 crores, as some scribes in our press would have it. Rs. 22 crores is the yield of the excise on fertiliser. There is a corresponding amount of Rs. 25 crores more from the countervailing customs duty, totalling Rs. 47 crores.

And it is a little while back that the subsidy on fertilizers was removed, adding another Rs. 37 crores to the peasants' burden. Therefore, for fertilizers alone, the peasants of India will now have to pay Rs. 84 crores more than they were paying this time last year.

Now it seems that the Finance Minister has evidently yielded to the pressure of those mad men in the Planning Commission who have ruined our economy during the last decade. They of course, wanted a 15 per cent duty and the Finance Minister, probably fighting a near guard battle against the to half-baked Marxists whom we have had to suffer from the days Mahalanobis and others, has accepted ten per cent as a compromise. Even so, I have no hesitation in saying that the duties on both fertilizer and pumping sets are wicked, and we shall oppose both of them to the end.

Broadly similar considerations apply to the attempt to impose the wealth tax on agricultural land. I concede that when an argument is put, as it was put this morning by certain learned gentlemen : "Is it not just that a man who is living in the countryside should also be taxed as a man in the city?" In the abstract, on paper, it may sound reasonable and make, good sense. But social justice, or any justice, is not something in the abstract. Justice has to be in a particular context. When a court of law administers justice, it goes into the facts of the case and the rights of the

parties and then administers justice. Now, as I have pointed out already, the facts are that we are living at the end of a period of gross injustice done to the rural population in the interests of, the ruling class, British and their friends in the old days and "the new class" of State capitalists who have come to power today on the other. Agriculture is India's basic industry. We have kept it depressed. Hence, our plans have gone awry and we have become bankrupt in the eyes of the world. Now, when agriculture is trying to get on its feet, staggering to its feet despite the misfortunes and disabilities of the past, when it is trying to shove off the shackles, not thanks to government's policies but to the shrewdness and the basic intelligence of our peasantry, just when the peasantry is trying to get on his feet, you clobber him on the head with one blow of the *danda* after another.

I say that our peasant needs a fair deal for a little while; there will be ample time to tax him then. Let there be some time for the green revolution to establish itself, to assert itself, though I have my own doubts about its success. We all welcome the green revolution; but let there be time for it to establish itself, stabilise itself. Today the peasant is still vulnerable to one bad monsoon. When one bad monsoon can hit him, is this the time to impose taxes and further taxes on him?

I fear that the Finance Minister, I am sure unwittingly, has started a new class war in our country. Reading newspapers written, of course, by men from the cities like myself, I find an entirely one-sided point of view on taxing the peasant. Why is he getting away with it? This is the kind of superficial, simplistic thinking in which a section of our intelligentsia seem to revel. I say we have got enough cleavages in our country already, based on linguistic, regional and other claims. Let us not add one more divide in our national life between the rural and the urban people. It will be a tragedy for India if the people of the countryside and the people of the towns start getting at each other's throats. We here want to keep above such a futile battle and work for social justice to people in both the sectors and between the sectors.

We do not think that there is any

fundamental clash between the interests of the urban people and the interests of the rural people. Both require increased agricultural and industrial production and both need incentives from government. So, the real divide in our national life today is between a small class, which Dhillas would have called "the New Class" of India, people living on the power, patronage and money of the State capitalist monopoly which they are trying to establish, trying to get all the money they can out of the workers, peasants and the middle class on the one side and the great mass of the common people, the tax-payers and the consumers on the other. That is the only division I recognise, and I will be with the second against the first. We, therefore, reject any superficial urban clamour for taxing the peasant.

The urban population undoubtedly, has been overtaxed in the last twenty years and the lower middle class has been treated very, very severely and harshly. I come from a city but throughout and the House will bear me out from the days when I stood here in 1959 to stop the collectivisation of the land of the farmer. I have stood for the rights of the peasant proprietor in this country against the interests of the urban classes. But, I went to ask those who are today so indignant about the proposal to levy fertiliser and pumping set duties and to impose the wealth tax on agricultural land, where was their righteous indignation all these years, when year after these men in the Planning Commission and their colleagues in Government, in order to get the surplus value out of the urban population, imposed tax after tax and burden after burden in the shape of income-tax and excise duties on the urban population? Are they also not entitled to sympathy?

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE:
What does it indicate?

SHRI M.R. MASANI: I am asking for a certain amount of class solidarity. We of the urban classes have shown it in the past. Let the rural class also show it. Neither side is blameless. Sectarianism on both sides is bad. Let us, therefore, put an end to parochialism of this kind on both sides.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

I welcome the Finance Minister's retreat but what does the term "genuine agriculturist" mean? He has still not given us his definition. If newspaper reports are correct, he is inclined to make the main source of revenue the test. But would the main source of income be a test which would be a fair one? It will certainly be discriminatory and perhaps unconstitutional under the law. But, apart from that, it would not be fair. Suppose, one is an army officer or a civil servant or a professional man or a businessman who has a firm and cultivates it in a progressive way and gets the most out of it for the country. Is anything wrong with that? Why should his main source of livelihood be farming alone? He is as good a farmer, as genuine an agriculturist, as anyone else. Therefore, I for one am not prepared to agree that anyone who is not born an agriculturist must be taxed, however good a farmer he might be.

We are told that there are classes of people, speculators who do not cultivate land, people who use farms to show false profits from agriculture in order to turn black money into white, people who buy land in order to get loans from banks. If there are such classes of people, the wealth tax is not the place to put them right. A fundamental amendment of the income-tax law must be made by which an abuse of that law can be prevented. Therefore I would say that everyone who cultivates the land and tries to contribute to the country's progress is a genuine agriculturist. We shall not make ourselves a party under this retreat to a halfway house where some people are taxed and others are not.

In any case, the wealth tax is not the right place. There are many reasons for it. One is that when the wealth tax limit was lowered from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 1 lakh, I and my colleagues in this House opposed it. We think that Rs. 1 lakh is no wealth in this country today, because Rs. 1 lakh represents about Rs. 20,000 of the pre-war rupee and nobody would call one a wealthy man who should be taxed if one left Rs. 20,000 to a family of five. I remember, my hon. friend, the Finance Minister, was not unsympathetic than to these people. Therefore we do not want anyone with Rs. 1 lakh of wealth to be taxed at all,

whether in the urban area or in the rural area, much less do we want to extend it to further classes of our society.

Secondly, as is well known, this tax is not working well. Because of so-called evasion, near penal provisions have been framed Government to say that if you assess your wealth inaccurately to the extent of 20 per cent of the amount, you must pay penal tax because you are evading tax. Does it not occur to us that the value of land and farms under this Act is going to be an almost impossible imposition to assess accurately and these so-called penalties will become meaningless because we know perfectly well that land which is worth Rs. 5,000 for an acre to one man is worth Rs. 10,000 to another? Therefore I appeal to the Finance Minister to withdraw this provision altogether. If he wants to deal with the class of evildoers whom I mentioned, let him come to us with his Income-tax (Amendment) Bill and I can promise him that to the extent these three categories of evildoers are concerned, we will not stand in the way and will give him full support.

There are two other levies and taxes in the Budget proposals which I would like to dispose of before I continue my argument. One is the levy on petrol, which again hits the rural people because we cannot have the Green Revolution unless there are roads, trucks and buses to carry grain into the cities and to carry consumer goods to the villages. So, the levy on petrol and lubricants is another wicked impost in this Budget. The tax on petrol has been raised year after year. The oil companies have charged only 19 paise per litre of petrol while the tax was 75 paise or 395 per cent of the cost of the petrol that we buy.

The current proposal means an additional tax on motor spirit amounting to 3½ p. per truck-mile and on lubricants amounting to 1 p. per truck mile, that is, 4½ p. in addition. This would mean that the tax will be 430 per cent. The Government takes away more than four times what the cost of the article is. This amounts to 1 p. per tonne mile on goods moved by road.

The Keskar Committee Report, I thought, was entitled to a little consideration at the hands of the Government. They

had already protested against the excessive diesel and petrol taxes. They pointed out that these were a disincentive to the development of road transport which the country needs and they complained that the tax on petrol and diesel was already high. The Budget now seeks to raise it further.

The enormity of this burden can be realised by the House when I mention that it compares with an average freight charged by the Railways of $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. per tonne mile. So, while the Railways are prepared to carry the load at $7\frac{1}{2}$ p. per tonne mile, the Government wants to charge 12 p. only as tax and leave the poor road transport operator to do what he can.

Only a few days ago, in Ahmedabad, the then Minister of Transport had, according to the *Economic Times* of the 10th February, given an assurance that while he was in no condition or position to secure a reduction of these taxes, he said the burden on road transport would not be raised any further. I would have thought at least a pledge given by his colleague, as recently as February might have been honoured by the Finance Minister in the Budget.

There is a third measure of taxation which is also against the development of this country and the building of our infrastructure, and that is the serious levies on telephones and telegraph consumers that have been levied by the Budget. Only on 20th February I had the privilege to present to the House the 40th Report of the Public Accounts Committee on posts and Telegraphs. I will not take the time of the House in reading that Report. There we made a plea that telephones were already being milched by the General Revenues in a most unconscionable way, that the development of tele-communications which is one of the indices of modern technology or progress was lagging behind, and that some justice should be shown to telephones and telephone users who are in the queue for four years, a queue which is getting longer and longer, waiting for connections. Far from meeting this plea, the hon. Finance Minister has done exactly the reverse. He has increased the burden on telephones for the benefit of the General Revenues while, we were pleading for the telephone revenues to be separated from others and allowed to be ploughed back

for the development of tele-communications in the country.

Coming back to the main theme about neglect of agriculture, I consider this Budget to be objectionable, in regard to the particular taxes that are mentioned, because of the attack on agriculture, road development and communications that today deserve to enjoy the highest priority.

It is alleged that in the Fourth Plan we are shifting the emphasis to agriculture and that agriculture has obtained priority over industry. I would welcome such a development. But the official figures do not confirm this. Where is the shift so loudly proclaimed? In the Third Plan, agriculture got 20.4 per cent of the outlay of the Plan whereas industry got 20.09 per cent. Let us say they were running neck to neck, which was bad enough because 70 per cent of people of our country depend on agriculture. The Annual Plan document for 1968-69 (page 13) gives figures that show that while agriculture, community development and irrigation received 20.6 per cent, industry, big and small, received 24.8 per cent. If there has been a shift, it is in the direction of industry and away from agriculture, not the other way about. About the Fourth Plan, we do not have official figures. But the press reports which probably are authentic make out that in the Fourth Plan agriculture will receive 20.9 per cent while industry will get 22.3 per cent.

In other words, the loudly proclaimed myth that the Prime Minister and the Government have at last learnt the lesson, that agriculture is taking the first place, is not borne out by their own official figures.

Then, again, for the inputs of agriculture, a quick licensing of projects becomes necessary, that is, projects that are required by the agriculturist. Here, procrastination by Government has become a by-word. Various projects for the production of fertiliser have all had the unfortunate experience of being kept waiting and being frustrated. This was true of Haldia, of Goa, of Mangalore, Dharmsey Morarjee, Modinagar and Mirzapur projects. In spite of this patent fact, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, one of the main sources of this evil, went out of his way in the Lok Sabha on the 18th February to deny that there

[Shri M. R. Masani]

had been delays in sanctioning licences due to Government procedures and procrastination. In view of the audacity of their denial, becomes necessary for me to take a few minutes of this House to document this charge.

I give only two examples, both from my own State Gujarat from which I represent a constituency. The Chief Minister of Gujarat, a Congress Chief Minister, is on record as having publicly protested in the last few weeks against the scurvy manner in which projects of this nature from Gujarat were being handled and delayed by the Union Government. I give one example, that of a nuclear thermal power station in Gujarat. A colleague of ours in the Gujarat Assembly asked a question the other day of the Minister of Electricity, whose answer was that the State Government's request had been made to the Central Government on 7th August, 1964. From 1964 to 1968 the matter had been brought up to the Central Government no less than twelve times, but the scheme was still under consideration by the Central Government.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad):
It is like a true Congress Government.

SHRI M. R. MASANI : A bigger and worse example is that of the Mithapur Fertiliser Project. Our need of fertiliser is very well known. Otherwise, we would not be spending as we do today 300 million dollars on the import of fertiliser and fertiliser material every year. But for this fertiliser import, the production of 96 million tonnes of foodgrains of which we are so proud would have been impossible. Unfortunately, we in this country produce less than one per cent of the nutrients produced in the world.

This is due to the fact that the fertiliser industry was identified in the old policy declarations as one of the "commanding heights of the economy" and therefore, it became a State monopoly, and, therefore, did not advance ! It was totally neglected by these planners who were obsessed with their passion for steel and heavy engineering.

When the consequences of this foolish planning became clear and noticeable even

to Government, they came out in December, 1965, with what was proudly declared to be a New Fertiliser Policy, opening the door to both Indian and to foreign private enterprise and ending this State monopoly. I quote from that document of the Government, which says that Government

"Welcomed foreign investors to enter into partnership with private parties for putting up fertiliser plants and promised..."

—this is most ironic—

"...that no sound proposal for putting up a fertiliser plant will be allowed to flounder for lack of rupee finance and that Government will help such projects in finding full rupee capital through financing institutions in the country—"

"...Government offered freedom of distribution without control over prices for a period of seven years from the date of commencement of commercial production."

"They set up a special high-level Committee of Secretaries to function as a single focal point ; and they gave high priority to the import of raw materials required for the fertiliser industry."

It sounded wonderful that at last a change of heart had come about in 1965. But unfortunately profession and practice have proved to be poles apart.

The result, as I said, has been a halting response to these seven or eight fertiliser projects which I mentioned earlier, which, thank God, have at last come into existence. But the frustration still continues. Only on 7th February, Burmah-Shell, who had thought of putting up a fertiliser plant, sadly announced their regret and their disappointment that the company's efforts to participate in the country's development had not borne fruit in recent years, thanks to the Government prescribing certain impossible pre-conditions.

The Mithapur Project, in my part of the country, in Saurashtra, when fully developed over eight years is capable potentially of increasing the food production in India by 12 to 15 million tonnes per year. In other words, from 95 million

tonnes It will go to 110 million tonnes straightway, enough to feed 60 to 75 million people in this country. That is the end-product of this project. Even so, it would only meet 10 per cent of the need of the country for fertilisers. There will be ample room for competition and for others to advance.

The keynote of this scheme is production at the lowest net foreign exchange cost to the country and progressively reduced prices to the Indian farmer.

For this purpose, the import of a certain quantity of ammonia becomes necessary until the necessary quantity of ammonia can be substituted by local production.

Despite this, it would save the country Rs. 200 crores in foreign exchange over the first five-year period; Rs. 650 crores of foreign exchange would be saved over a ten-year period, and thereafter, Rs. 90 crores of foreign exchange a year would be saved, compared to the equivalent amount of fertiliser being imported as at present from abroad. Even if this fertiliser can be produced by the more backward technology which is at present used in this country, there would be a saving of Rs. 100 crores over the first ten years and Rs. 20 crores a years of foreign exchange thereafter. Compared to this more backward technology which we possess, with the import of ammonia, these large savings could be made.

People will ask, 'How can you do this?' This can be done because of the savings achieved by doing without the import of sulphur and hydrocarbons, by the recovery of potash from the sea on the West Coast of India, by creating an export surplus of salt and bromine recovered from the sea which would give Rs. 3.5 crores per year, and by savings in foreign exchange freight costs of phosphate rock and other materials.

For this purpose, Mithapur gives ideal surroundings and an ideal environment because it has everything that is wanted for fertiliser production in this country. It has got sea, sunshine, aridity, barren and flat lands, clay and sand the skills and traditions that exist there already. It is because of this that phenomenal results can be achieved by this project.

15.00 hrs.

The capital cost of the project over ten years has been estimated at Rs. 166 crores including Rs. 47 crores in foreign exchange. Rs. 47 crores of foreign exchange is just 28 per cent of the total capital cost. This is very low, because in the case of the other plants which have been already licensed, the capital cost was 64 per cent in Kotah, 50 per cent in Haldia, 49 per cent in Dharamsey Morarjee and 44 per cent in the ICI plant at Kanpur. The capital cost per annual tonne of the balanced nutrients production is only Rs. 1430, as compared to Rs. 3900 for Nangal, Rs. 3890 for Sindri, Rs. 3430 for Gorakhpur, Rs. 3230 for Haldia and Rs. 2690 for Kanpur.

From every point of view, this project is immensely superior to anything that we have had in this country so far, and the dependence on borrowed funds is also very small. The debt-equity ratio obtaining over the entire construction period averages 1.27 : 1, that is 1.27 of debt to 1 of equity, and never exceeds 1.90 : 1 in any single year in the whole construction period of the project. But look at the fertiliser projects which we have already licensed. In the case of the Coromandel Fertilisers, the debt-equity ratio is 4.24 : 1, in the case of Gujarat State Fertilisers, it is 3.14 : 1, in the case of Haldia (as first approved it is 2.33 : 1, in the case of DCM Fertilisers, Kotah, it is 1.81 : 1, in the case of Mangalore (as first approved) it is 1.67 : 1, and in the case of IEL, Kanpur, it is 1.44 : 1. Therefore, it is a project which has the least amount of borrowed capital and the largest proportion of equity.

I have said enough to show that if there was one project which the Government should have welcomed with open arms and rushed forward to meet half-way, this was one such. But what is the story? It is very sad.

The project was put before the Prime Minister when she visited Mithapur on 30th September, 1967. She immediately showed great excitement at the possibilities of the project and suggested that it should be immediately presented to Government for formal approval. This was done on 27th November, 1967, after a series of informal consultations with the Ministry of Petroleum whose past Minister I see

[Shri M. R. Masani]

sitting over there on the Congress Benches. After being approved by him in his Ministry and the Secretaries' Committee which had been set up under the new fertiliser policy, it was sent to the Cabinet for formal approval. At that point, all further progress stopped. During the last year that has passed since, it has been shuttled between the Cabinet and the Planning Commission and between these bodies and a series of *ad hoc* sub-committees each of which has passed the buck to somebody else.

It has been estimated that the loss to the country in foreign exchange by this delay is the equivalent of Rs. 24 lakhs per day which, spread over a year, comes to a loss to this country in foreign exchange alone of over Rs. 100 crores. It is like throwing out of the window every hour 13,333 dollar bills into the gutter. It means Rs. 1,00,000 an hour is being thrown into the wastepaper basket—every hour of this delay.

What am I to call this? These are people who say that unless the Government can do something big, nothing big should be done in this country. I call this a 'dog in the manger' attitude. I do not think it is a bad description of the mentality of the gentlemen who are coming in the way.

Mr. Graham Hutton, London economist, in his book on Inflation, describes how government generally behaves—he must have thought of such cases. He says: 'Government is like a dog in the barnyard'. It cannot lay eggs, but by constantly barking, it prevents the hens from laying eggs.

But let us be enclosed that these gentlemen have made history. They have provoked a new law from the great political scientist, Prof. Northcote Parkinson, with whose Laws we are no doubt familiar. No doubt, after reading the file on the Mithapur project, Prof. Parkinson has invented a Law of Delay: Hon. members will see how beautifully it reflects the facts of this particular, disgraceful episode in our economic history. He says:

"It is many years now since the existence was proved of the Abominable No-Man. In every organisation,

it is now recognised, there are men who say 'No' to every proposal, partly to avoid taking responsibility, partly to save themselves from the work which a positive decision might involve. To say 'yes' raises the awful possibility of something being done. There is always a risk in agreeing to anything which may turn out to have been a mistake. To say 'No' is far less of a hazard, for nobody can then prove that the action proposed would have served the end in view. To the No-Man, therefore, negation is an end in itself, avoiding the pitfalls and efforts which might result from saying 'yes'."

Prof. Parkinson goes on—

"There is nothing static, however, in our changing world, and recent research has tended to show that the Abominable No-Man".

and here we come to our Cabinet—

"is here replaced by the Prohibitive Procrastinator. Instead of saying 'No', the Prohibitive Procrastinator says 'in due course'—these words foreshadowing Negation by Delay. The theory of Negation by Delay depends upon establishing a rough idea of what amount of delay will equal negation".

Then he gives a very beautiful example—

"If we suppose that a drowning man calls for help, evoking the reply 'in due course', a judicious pause of five minutes may substitute, for all practical purposes, a negative response. Why? Because the delay is greater than the non-swimmer's expectation of life".

"Delay are thus deliberately designed..."

And I make this charge—

"as a form of denial and are extended to cover the life expectation of the person whose proposal is being pigeon-holed. Delay is 'The Deadliest Form of Denial'."

That is Prof. Parkinson.

Now, I come to the last part of my speech. Hon. members have a right to ask: 'You have torn the budget to bits to your satisfaction. But what have you got to substitute? How would you solve the

problems posed by the budget?" I would like to answer this in the five or seven minutes left to me.

The budget fails to meet the challenge posed by our present economic plight. What is the plight. The basic fact in our economic life today is the continuous fall in the savings of the people. The savings of the individual and the collectivity of our people have been going down as a result of the economic policies of this Government. The *Economic Survey* at pp. 21-22 shows a decline in the ratio of total domestic savings to national income from about 10 per cent in 1965-66 to around 8 per cent in 1967-68.

Now, I would have thought that the basic task of this budget would be to correct this fall in the savings of the people and to give them a lift. In this context, the main task of the budget should have been to stimulate the accumulation of savings in the pockets of the people, for investment in agriculture on the one hand and industry on the other. Unfortunately, all that this budget does is to divert yet another Rs. 100 crores from the savings of the people to the sterile coffers of Government where nothing is bred except despair.

Today, already nothing less than 63 to 70 per cent of the investible income of the Indian people is taken away by the Government for relatively unproductive purposes. The State sector's share as a percentage of total investment in the First Plan was 46.4. In the Second Plan it rose to 54.6 per cent, and in the Third Plan to 63.1 per cent. Prof. Shenoy, one of our finest economists, has worked out that this should really be 70 per cent, because the value of foreign aid, which goes mostly to the State coffers, is under-valued by being taken at the nominal rate of exchange of the rupee and not at the real rate of exchange in the free markets of the world which is different. If that was taken into account, the State would take away 70 per cent and leave 30 per cent for the agriculturist, the businessman, the industrialist and all the rest of us. Let us, however, say it is only 63 per cent. So, 63 per cent goes away out of the investible, productive pool. We cannot tolerate this in the interests of our national economy. What follows, therefore, is that if we had the responsibility,

we would cut down taxation, both direct and indirect, drastically and restore the balance.

At that point I will be asked: how will you meet the needs of expenditure? The answer is: "We would not, because much of this expenditure should not be met, should not be incurred."

Year after year the Finance Minister comes to us and says: 'this is the expenditure, I must find the income.' We challenge the first part of the proposition. This expenditure cannot be taken for granted.

The real weakness of the budget is on the expenditure side. That is where all the mistakes start. Tremendous cuts can be made. The hon Minister's predecessor, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, once said that Rs. 300 crores could be cut out, but he did not try, nor has anyone else since then. I am sorry to say that the present Finance Minister has made no effort, has shown neither the capability nor the courage to deal with the vested interests in other spending Ministries who are holding the country to ransom today. He has permitted an increase of Rs. 91 crores in defence expenditure over last year's budget estimates.

We in the Public Accounts Committee presented a report to this House. The Public Accounts Committee does not want the defence of this country to be harmed by a hair's breadth, but after examining the matter, seeing the work of the ordnance factories and other departments, we said in our report that a large cut—myself would place it at Rs. 100 crores—could be made in defence expenditure, without decreasing the fire power or the effective defence of the country by an iota.

In non-plan expenditure, there is an increase of Rs. 141 crores. Civil expenditure has gone up from Rs. 298 to Rs. 363 crores. According to Dr. I. J. Patel, the plan expenditure is Rs. 100 crores more than last year. The biggest white elephant, Bokaro, has got not less than Rs. 170 crores. The Finance Minister says this is "inevitable." It is not inevitable. If there was leadership in the Government, if there was courage, if there was economic sanity in the Government, nothing of this nature would be inevitable.

I said in my speech on the budget last

[Shri M. R. Masani]

year that in the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee presented till then, covering only six out of 25 departments of Government, we had identified a waste of public money of Rs. 45.88 crores. Since then, another year has passed, and going through the Audit Reports presented by the Comptroller and Auditor-General to this Parliament, I find another Rs. 19 crores of public money has been wasted in the period since then. So, putting the two years together, here are examples of Rs. 65 crores being wasted, and yet the Finance Minister says it is "inevitable".

Apart from Bokaro, Hindustan Steel and the Ordnance Factories, I have to mention the Railways. The Railways are eating up capital, as the Public Accounts Committee says, which they are not able to use, for which there is no traffic, which could have gone elsewhere. There are of course other notorious wasters of public money like the Indian Statistical Institute, which has been taking money year after year from the days of Pandit Nehru and Prof. Mahalanobis, without rendering any satisfactory accounts. There is the Suratgarh State Farm taken from the Soviets which has been making a loss every year.

The Public Accounts Committee have found that during the last days of March every year a large amount of public money is alleged to be spent which was still lying unspent, because the Ministries cannot bear the idea of losing that money and its going back to the taxpayer.

This is a practice which should have been set right long ago by the Finance Ministry.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the approximate amount involved ?

SHRI M. R. MASANI : It is difficult to say. If you want some research could be undertaken. There is the example of the Orissa Government which recently announced on 19 February that, except in very exceptional circumstances, after March 10 this year no expenditure would be allowed at all and that any money that remains will go back to the Government's coffers. I commend this example to my hon. Friend opposite. I am sorry that

our PAC reports are getting very little response from the hon. Finance Minister ; they could learn a little from those reports.

Therefore, I come to this conclusion. We on these benches are not to be driven to reply to the question : 'do you want to tax the urban people or do you want to tax the rural people ?' We say : 'Neither'. Both are being over-taxed, particularly the urban people. We will not agree to a single rupee of additional taxation and we shall vote against it. Similarly, we do not consider that there is legitimate need for a single rupee of deficit financing which has been going on all along. We oppose this budget as a whole and we shall oppose every rupee of additional taxation and every rupee of deficit financing.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : The National budget is not merely an annual accounting, a balance sheet of expenditure and revenue and fresh resources without the background of economic perspective. In his speech the Finance Minister briefly referred to the economic background and struck a note of buoyancy and hope. He told us that during the last one year or a little more, we have registered dynamism in agriculture. There is industrial revival and there is also restoration of price stability and some progress had been made towards self-reliance. It is true that we have been through a very bad time but we have now taken a turn for the better. In the agricultural sector, the last two years had been years of high production. It is true that there was the bounty of nature ; but that was not the only factor ; our own efforts in fertilizer inputs, improved seeds and better methods of agriculture and irrigation, power, etc. have yielded results.

As far as industry is concerned, there was a bad recession but that period is now over and we are gradually progressing towards better times. Industrial production had registered an increase ; it stands at 6 per cent. I must however say that this improvement is not uniform in all the industries ; certain sectors have done well while others have not done so well. Our exports have shown sizeable increases. I may not quite agree with the Government claim that prices have shown a declining trend by

one per cent ; but I concede that they have not been increasing.

By and large there are visible signs of recovery in our economic situation. We are not out of the woods yet ; but we are recovering. The measuring rod for judging the performance of the budget is to see whether it places our economy on the road to economic recovery. Secondly, the budget should also express the urge of the people towards the attainment of certain political and social objectives. This is not attainable by fiscal measures only, as has been rightly pointed out by the hon. Finance Minister. He said that the "disciplined participation of every section of community and by every region of the country" is needed in order to bring about economic upliftment. Let us see to what extent the fiscal and financial measures would be able to enthuse the people and bring about their voluntary participation to help in the nation building activities and also put us on the path to economic progress.

The Finance Minister referred to the Fourth Plan in his speech and said that this was the first year, the beginning of the Fourth Plan. I am sorry to say that as yet we do not know the shape of the Fourth Plan and I think that the people's participation would have come in a greater measure and more enthusiastically if the picture had been clearer. There are many things on which I want to comment but I shall limit myself to a few for want of time. Let us first look at the deficit or uncovered part of the budget. After raising Rs. 127 crores by way of taxation, we have left uncovered a gap of Rs. 250 crores. Last year we had left uncovered Rs. 200 crores, but fortunately it came down to Rs. 260 crores. More or less, the situation is the same ; if anything is slightly better than it was last year. But the point is, last year, in spite of leaving an uncovered gap the inflation did not increase because there was a sizeable improvement in production, particularly agricultural production. Because it is imperative that if increased public investment is made, there should be matching production performance. This was done last year mainly by agriculture. We had two successive years of good agricultural production. There-

fore, we could avoid inflation. Perhaps encouraged by last year's experience, this year again the Finance Minister has left an uncovered gap of Rs. 250 crores. I do not know to what extent that is justified ; whether we are in a position to increase our production to such an extent that this gap will not have any inflationary effect on our economy, or are we taking a very grave and serious risk. Because, if inflation comes, then, in effect it is hidden taxation. Inflation means not only erosion in our present income but it means erosion in our savings.

As we all know very well, last time we had to indulge in devaluation because inflation had gone too high. So, are we heading towards a further inflation ? We have to take a warning and see that we keep the deficit figure in the budget only that high that we are able to match our production to it, so that we can take care of this uncovered gap of Rs. 250 crores from having adverse effect on our economy.

There is also a question in my mind, why do we not place greater reliance on market borrowing instead of leaving such a big uncovered gap ?

There has been a general welcome in the papers and in the public of the good measures that have been taken by the Government to improve industry and trade. The lowering of excise duties on jute, tea, raw wool, mica, etc., has been generally welcomed. In fact, I was going to say that though the concession has been very sizeable in jute, jute industry is located in such an area that I am quite sure we are going to face a good deal of labour pressure for higher wages. In view of the labour trouble, the situation has to be watched to see if any further concession to the jute industry may be considered now or at a later stage.

So far as textiles are concerned, over quite a long period, we have been treating the textile industry as a sick industry. This time, the Government has tried to give a certain amount of help to the textile industry by reducing some of the excise duties on yarn, coarse and medium count cloth. I do not think that all this alone will go to set the industry right, but it will go a long way to help the industry, and other necessary steps have to be taken by the indus-

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

tries and commerce departments in this regard.

There is also a tax holiday for new enterprises for five years. The exemption limit on tax dividend incomes has been raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. The development rebate also continues. All these measures, I am sure, are going to help in the recovery of the economy and they have been generally welcomed from all sides. I do hope that this will also help in the formation of capital because the capital market has been in a bad shape during the last couple of years. The investment activity has been low. If we compare the capital raised, we find that in 1965-66, it was Rs. 102 crores, but in 1967-68, it has declined to Rs. 56 crores. And the cause is that there was smaller saving and a lower rate of dividend. That is why, as Mr. Masani also pointed out, today, we have to see whether in our economy, a climate is created for saving and whether there will be buoyancy enough for saving.

I come now to some of the taxation measures which have been criticised. One taxation measure which has been criticised and about which I am also very unhappy is the new tax on sugar. The sugar industry is already a sick industry. It is suffering from various ills, particularly the sugar industry located in the northern parts of India, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. A very disproportionately heavy rise on the excise duty on sugar is proposed. I do not know what is going to be the effect : whether this will affect the cane prices, and the capacity of the millowners to pay their cane dues, and whether the rise in the price of sugar that is expected by the Government is going to be only that much or it is going to be more.

According to the Government spokesmen, the rise in sugar price is going to be 40 paise for free sugar and a paise or two more for the controlled sugar.

Usually in the market, the price rise is much higher than what the Government expect. Sugar is no longer a luxury article, it is a necessity even for the poorest man. We are not able to reach sugar to the rural areas. Therefore, why tax it ? Why could he not have thought of some other item ?

I would draw the hon. Finance

Minister's attention to one of his pet anti-pathies—alcohol—which escaped last year also. Why not tax alcohol, particularly imported alcohol, further ? As this happens to be Gandhi centenary year, he might as well have tried to do that instead of taxing sugar, which is not a rich man's food, but also a poor man's food.

Another tax which has distressed many of us is the proposed rise in the income-tax of people in the Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 group. This group is already taxed in various ways, directly and indirectly. The cost of living index is so high that this group is not in a position to pay more tax. This group is the backbone of the community. This group makes the savings and also makes the purchases. If you tax it further, our demand for purchases and capacity for savings will be affected. This group should not be taxed further. From Rs. 15,000 onwards, you can increase it as you like. In fact, I was going to suggest that we should raise the limit of income-tax exemption to Rs. 6,000 if not to Rs. 7500. The cost of living index is so high that it is very difficult for the middle class and lower middle class to make both ends meet. After all we do want to create an atmosphere of savings. If we tax them so heavily, there will be no money for investment or for purchases. It is a vicious circle which will affect the industries.

Coming to the much-discussed tax on agricultural income, I beg to differ from many hon. members. I support the wealth tax on agriculture. Of late, it is a notorious fact that many industrialists, in order to conceal their black money, have purchased lands and black money has been converted into white money. This is a ruse by which they are cheating the Government. Therefore, if Government want to impose wealth tax on agriculture, there is no reason why it should not be done. There is a lot of speculation also. Many lands surrounding the urban areas are purchased by speculators in the name of agriculture. But they have no intention of doing agriculture ; they only want to sell it later on at high prices. To stop such malpractices, if wealth tax is imposed on agriculture, I have no objection. I would support it.

Coming to the tax on fertiliser and

pumps, on principle I am not opposed to it. If 50 per cent of the development budget is absorbed by the agricultural sector, and if the agricultural sector makes a modest beginning of contributing towards the nation's development, there is no harm. Sometime in early February, I think Mrs. Gandhi, while addressing the public at an agricultural college in Andhra Pradesh, appealed to the rich agriculturists to contribute towards the improvement of the conditions of the poor agriculturists. But I would only ask, is this the time to do this? We are talking of a green revolution. We have had two good harvests, but immediately preceding those two good years, what time we had, everybody knows. In U.P., we had to face the problem of starvation of 8 crores of people.

I know under what conditions we worked, under what stress we had worked in order to increase our agricultural production so that we do not have to face a similar situation again. There is no doubt that we are better off than before; yet, we are not out of the woods. Agricultural production is not yet stabilised. The green revolution has started and we are on the way. The agriculturist has received some incentives, he has started working and he has adopted new ways. We have been able to give him some facilities in the matter of inputs, irrigation and power etc. But we are still very far away from what we wish to achieve. So, at this early stage, we should not go on imposing new taxes. Therefore, I would suggest, let the wealth tax remain, if it is constitutionally feasible and there are no other difficulties, but this tax may come in after some time; not now. Of course, in principle, I do not object to this tax either. My objection is only to the question of its timing.

But there is one point. We have millions of agriculturists whose holdings are less than five acres which are uneconomic. I do not think we should increase their tax burden. Therefore, if we impose this tax we should see in what way we can exempt poor agriculturists, those who are having uneconomic holdings, so that even if we are not able to help them to improve their position, we do not add to their burden. So, there should be some exemption level for this tax.

Here let me thank the government for

giving a little report on the public sector undertakings. This year we have imposed additional taxes to the extent of Rs. 127 crores and we have yet a deficit of Rs. 250 crores. The object of having a public sector is that the income goes to the public coffer and not the private coffer. In the public sector we have invested Rs. 3,500 crores in 80 projects. Fifteen years, if not twenty years, have gone by as gestation period. We cannot have an eternal gestation period. We have to see that this huge amount that we have invested must give us a return. This matter has been engaging our attention and government has been trying off and on to improve things. Though improvements in certain sectors have come about, much yet needs to be done. The report says that in 1967-68 31 enterprises gave us a profit of Rs. 48 crores, which is very good. But, then, 24 enterprises gave us a loss of Rs. 83 crores. So, the total comes to minus Rs. 35 crores. Let us make a modest calculation. If we get a return of 10 per cent on our investment of Rs. 3,500 crores we will have Rs. 350 crores as return from the public sector and there would have been no need for any new taxation or of a deficit budget. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that just as government has given its attention to raising taxation, towards several developmental measures, it should give whole-hearted attention to see how we could re-orient the functioning of the public sector so that it will yield some revenue. If we invest some money, certainly the public has a right to expect some return and it is high time that we get some return. We cannot have a socialist society unless the productivity of capital is understood and appreciated. We are talking in terms of productivity of labour; but we are never talking of productivity of capital. If the investment is infructuous, it is not going to give anything to the country. Therefore, the investment must be fruitful and it must bear some profit.

I have to offer some criticism on the new postal rates. It is a commercial department and it should run on "no profit; no loss" basis. Formerly, it used to give returns but of late it has started running on loss. I am sure there is enough scope to plug loopholes so that it is on level and every year we do not have to raise the postal rates. It causes a lot of irritation

[Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani]

and it reflects inefficiency on the part of the government in the running of the department. I am sure that if proper discipline is exercised on the postal department, with a little effort they can cover the losses which they are now incurring every year.

This brings me to the question of economy. The views of the hon. Finance Minister on this matter are very well known. He was very keen that we should exercise at least ten per cent economy in our administration. He is trying to do it. I know it is a frustrating job. I myself tried it in Uttar Pradesh and I succeeded in enforcing some economy. But, then, there was constant pressure against it and for regrant of whatever I have cut. So, I know the whole process and how difficult it is.

I can very well visualise the torture that the Finance Minister must be going through but I would like to say that he should not give up because, just as before me hon. Member. Shri Masani, pointed out, there is enough scope for economy and to stop wastage. If we go in for stopping wastage and bringing about economy, I am sure, we can bring in a good deal of saving out of this Budget. Just to point out one or two things, how many useless foreign trips are undertaken both by ministers and officers? We can cut out quite a bit of that. Then, so much money is wasted on amenities. Quite a good deal of economy can be effected there too.

Every other day departments are cut, grouped and regrouped and all kinds of things are happening. Every time some little change comes about, I am sure, new staff comes in. Now I hear that the new Foreign Minister is wanting to have a new empire; he wants to put in foreign trade and what-not under that. All these new permutations and combinations go on and they go on adding to our administrative expenditure. So, I would like the Finance Minister, who is known to be very strict, to keep a very strict eye on all these various permutations and combinations to see that with each permutation and combination further expenditure is not incurred and administration further overburdened.

That is all that I have to say. I would say in the end that on the whole it is a realistic Budget. A genuine effort has been

made to see that economic recovery comes in the wake of it. If the burden on the middle class is reduced, I am sure, there will be enthusiasm in the people and they will come forward to give their co-operation and we will be able to raise the saving rate with which alone can we revive the economy of the country.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is not that I often agree with Shri Masani but I entirely agree with his observations that if there was any economic sanity in the Government, the Budget proposals would have been something different and, therefore, I am unable to extend my support to the budget proposals. There is sterility and lack of courage and, I think, they have no conviction on anything at all.

Let me begin with the first sentence with which the Finance Minister started his speech, namely, that he is presenting the first year's Budget of the Fourth Plan. As a *Suyradhar*, he might be knowing it but so far as we are concerned, it is a planless Budget. There is no plan before the country, not only today but for the last several years. Therefore the Budget itself represents planlessness and policylessness. There is nothing in it. Probably, like a *baniya*, he is trying to take some flesh from this and some bone from that in order to present before us some accounting to show that everything is all right. Even there he has failed because it is a deficit Budget and he has not been able to balance it.

If anything, this Budget is static and I have no doubt in my mind that this will not encourage development nor will it boost savings of the community nor will it release forces for bringing about equality about which he has mentioned in his speech. He has said somewhere that to remove growing inequality is another aspect of their policy because they want to build socialism in this country.

If anything, the Finance Minister has been very timid. It is neither a growth Budget nor a development Budget. If progress means, as has been indicated in the *Economic Review*, that we may expect an income growth of 3 per cent in the coming year, which is almost equal to the growth

of population in this country, then God save this country from such type of progress as is visualised by these people !

This Government has no concern about the situation prevailing in the country. They have not based their proposals on the realities of the situation.

If you make a study of the economy, he has almost taken a complacent attitude in the second paragraph of his Budget Speech which is called the introductory part of the Speech. He has painted a rosy picture of the country, of progress all around, as if there is no problem at all facing him. Therefore, he has tried again to go in the same way as he proceeded last year.

What has been the last year's achievement ? There has been stagnation. The stagnant conditions would continue not only in the short-term period but in the long-term period also. If I quote his last year's speech, he has taken a little praise for himself for introducing certain policies which have brought about price stability, reduction in prices and all that. Last year, in his Budget Speech, he said :

"Our aspirations and hopes for economic well-being and a higher standard of living for millions of our people lie in accelerating the tempo of development. But this has to be done without generating further inflationary pressures, and on the basis of a realistic assessment of the resources that can be mobilised in a non-inflationary manner."

What is he actually doing ? Last year, the Nasik press helped him with Rs. 300 crores ; in the current year, it is to the tune of Rs. 260 crores and, again, this year he contemplates to have Rs. 250 crores. It continues like that. Something is said here but, in actual practice, it is something else.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : They are purchasing a new currency press now.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : What is the actual condition ? It is not as what they say.

We have had a remarkable economic study conducted by an eminent economist,

Mr. Gunnar Myrdal, in his book—it is known as Asian drama—which gives a realistic picture, almost a pitiable picture, of the conditions prevailing in our country. They say :

"Our very broad impression supported by the above-mentioned studies and by everything else we know is that on the Indian sub-continent the masses live in worse poverty than did those in the Western European countries at any time during several centuries before the Industrial revolution"

It is 20 years achievement of socialism in this country. Then, they further say :

"It is indeed noteworthy that annual income per head for agricultural labourers in India is not only very low but lower than 1950-51."

It is after a detailed study of the economy of this country that they have come to this conclusion. But this Government is completely blind about the situation.

Sir, if there is political instability in the country, it is because we have a Government which have no relation to the realities of the situation either politically or from economic point of view also. Politically, I think, the existence of the Central Government is unrealistic. They have no support of the people. Even State Governments do not support them. If they want to function here effectively, if they want the support of State Governments, they must also adjust their policies in such a manner as would reflect the opinion of the States concerned which are run by different Governments altogether. Then only, a strong Centre can continue to exist. Otherwise not.

Now, at the present moment, what is happening is this. Let us take a few problems which I want to point out to them. Take the problem of unemployment. I do not want to burden you with the figures. I want to ask whether by these Budget proposals we are going to, in any way, mitigate the sufferings of even educated people. Thousands of engineers are there. There is no development contemplated in this Budget for the coming year. I do not think a single development project is going to be taken up. Almost every State Government Budget shows a deficit. They look to the Centre to give them some money. The Centre here has

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

adopted some policy about which I will come later. But the fact remains that they have not shown any tendency whatsoever to deal with the problem of unemployment which will be a very great cause for instability in the country.

Then let me come to other matters. Let us take the question of regional imbalance. That is also another cause for instability in this country. You cannot deny that. What is happening today? If you look at the budget proposals, you will find that there are not adequate provisions to meet the needs of the States or even within the States, of the backward areas, which have really grown further backward during the course of these few years. No budgetary measures, no financial measures, have been proposed for these. The National Development Council according to me, has no statutory authority; this is another imposition like the Planning Commission on us and it has no statutory authority. If you really want to take the States with you even regarding financial matters, you should do this. There has been a demand, and rightly so, for this. The provision in the Constitution was contemplated when the situation was quite different. In a federal Government, in a federal Constitution, when a new situation has developed, it is also necessary that we should have a machinery to reallocate and re-orient the entire financial policy and the relation between the States and the Centre. I do not know, even politically speaking, why this Government even now is fighting shy to have an Inter-State Council as provided in article 263 of the Constitution which contemplates a situation when there can be differences between the States. In that case, the real authority is not the National Development Council or the Conference of Chief Ministers called by the Prime Minister or the Food Ministers' Conference or other *ad hoc* conferences which are called when they feel the necessity, when they are faced with certain difficulties, but a statutory body which will go into the entire question of relationship between the States and the Centre. So that even matters like appointment of Governor could be decided after consultation and discussion. But they are refusing to do it. The NDC in their

wisdom have decided on a policy on which I am told that the Chief Ministers have also agreed. I do not know how they agreed to it. Whatever it is, the result of that policy is that only States which have a larger population, which are are thickly populated will be benefited and the real sufferers, the other States, would suffer further and go down economically and otherwise.

In this connection, I want to point out what has happened as regards regional imbalance for the last so many years. Let us see what has happened to some of the States like Orissa, Bihar, MP, Assam. These States have remained backward and the disparity between them and the developed States is increasing. We are demanding in the Unctad that the developed countries should give a portion of their income so that the developing countries may also grow. But what is the policy we follow here? Here whenever the question of the relative position of the developed and undeveloped States is discussed, it is said that the former have the advantage of larger income and other facilities. They become richer and the poor States become poorer and deteriorate further in the economic and other conditions. We have no such policy we advocate in Unctad as far as the relations between the developed and undeveloped States are concerned. We have no policy whereby the surplus money available in better-placed States is diverted for the development of the backward regions and States.

Even so far as disbursements of central loans and other assistance are concerned, this Government succumbs only to political pressure. If you are able to put pressure, somehow or other get together and apply political pressure here, you will be able to get what you want. Government here may deny this and say 'We are not succumbing to any pressure; we only decide on the merits of a case'. But that is all humbug. If one goes into the location of industries in this country, one would find that industries have been located in places where if there was no political pressure, they would probably not have been located. So let us not say that this is not happening. This is happening all through,

As I have pointed out, not only the rural population, not only has the poverty of the less developed regions increased and their income gone down, but even some States as whole have had less of development and consequently suffered. As an instance, I will take my own State, Orissa. As regards per capita income at current prices in 1964-65, except Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar, Orissa was the lowest with 347. Punjab was the highest. Take road mileage, which gives an indication of pockets of backwardness even after 20 years of our economic policy. Per 100 kilometers in 1964, the highest road mileage was in Madras with 27.30; Kerala comes next. In Jammu and Kashmir it is 1.20; Rajasthan 4.7, Assam 3.17 and Orissa 5.27.

Even as regards factory workers per lakh of population, how are they employed? The 1963 figures show that except Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa was the lowest with 220 whereas Gujarat, the Finance Minister's State, had 1336. So also Maharashtra.

15.53 hrs.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha in the Chair]

Take facilities for irrigation which is the backbone of this country. We want to develop agriculture. We are saying we will give more towards developing agriculture. But what has been done during these 20 years? Take my State which even in famine and drought conditions has been surplus and has exported rice. There irrigation is lowest, 13 per cent of the cultivated area, whereas the all-India average is 22 per cent. Take rural electrification. It is 1.03 as against the all-India average of 10.

From all this, it will be clear that the gap between the per capita income in Orissa and that in the country as a whole is widening. In 1966-67, the national per capita income was 481.30 as against Orissa's 278.50. This is a difference of more than Rs. 200. This is the position in the mid-1960s, not the early 1950s. This has been the progress of regional imbalance.

If movements like the Shiv Sena—it is a wrong movement; it should be condemned; I think we should all condemn it—are going to make any headway in this country,

we should call a halt to this trend and reverse it. It is this policy which is giving room for such senas which are threatening the very fabric of our nation. This is a direct result of the policy of neglecting the backward regions.

The Finance Minister does not want to break new ground. He says he is a bold man. If he is a bold man, as he appears to be—he says 'I am strong man if he is actually a strong man, with the good of the entire nation in view, not of any region as such, he should take note of this state of affairs and frame policies accordingly. Of course, it is a good budget to keep the Government going somehow or other. From that point of view, it is all right. But there should have been some policy to break this hegemony of some richer States. But to this end, nothing is being done.

Even in Orissa, when there was a proposal for the Talcher industrial complex, it was turned down mainly by the Finance Ministry, although the feasibility, techno-economic and project reports were favourable. Therefore, I think that by overlooking problems like these we are only adding more difficulties to our national development.

The Finance Minister has come out with the plea that there has to be an increase in non-plan expenditure. The lady member who spoke was very kind to him and said that he really, sincerely wants a ten per cent cut in the non-plan expenditure, but she understands his tortures. I want to know what attempt in any direction has been made. If the Finance Minister is able to convince us that really some serious efforts were made but he did not succeed because of some obstruction somewhere, then we can easily support his proposal for the increase of non-plan expenditure to the tune of Rs. 141 crores.

The Finance Minister has said in his speech that Rs. 59 crores more are needed for defence purposes. Nobody would have any objection to it, but what is happening? This time he has given us a document on public sector performance, that is a good thing, I would come to it later, but we would have liked also a paper on defence preparedness, as to what actually has been done. This country cannot remain in darkness about what is happening really in our defence mechanism, what they are

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

doing. Nobody wants that strategic, confidential or secret things should be divulged in Parliament, but at the same time, the country should also know what has been done by the defence organisation, how far we are preparing ourselves, what is the plan before us for which we need more money, but nothing is given in the papers supplied to us.

16.00 hrs.

Today a great debate is going on in the country, and even those who support the public sector have begun to doubt whether any further investment in this sector is wise in the circumstances, whether we are not wasting money. For this I accuse this Government. If this situation has been created, if a handle has been given to the private sector to raise their voice against any investment in the public sector, if almost every day we hear in this House that Bokaro should be scrapped and that no money should be given to it, if this voice has grown, it is because of the deliberate policy of this Government; though they are mouthing socialist slogans, they have deliberately sabotaged this in a manner that such a movement has gained ground. Otherwise, how can we invest so many crores with such an apparatus or machinery before us? It is admitted on all hands that we have the necessary managerial talent, that we have the technical personnel. It is said that for the steel plants, even for designing and other things, we do not want any foreign help at all. All this is admitted, but what have we done consciously to remove the difficulties that have come in the way of the development of the public sector as visualised by us. As if they have really awakened from a great slumber after many years, they saying this paper that they have decided that the Chairman of a public sector undertaking should no longer be the Secretary of the Department and so on. But these are not the only ills or evils from which the public sector is suffering, as the Finance Minister has tried to impress upon us. Is it for the first time, that because the Administrative Reforms Commission came out with a report, that he became conscious of this?

We have lost crores of rupees in this country. The Committee on Public Undertakings had pointed out several times in its reports how these undertakings are working at a loss due to mismanagement and lack of policy. If those suggestions were implemented, matters would have improved to some extent. But they do not want to go to the root of the problem. I want to tell the Government: you may have managers who are independent; you may delegate more powers to the public corporations. But why do you not fix responsibility on them? It had been demanded several times. Secondly, if the objectives are determined, we should make the management responsible for what happens. Once that is done, they will certainly give a good account of themselves. Nothing is mentioned about these suggestions. Whenever a decision about the establishment of a public undertaking is to be taken, the Cabinet does not give its approval in time. The cost increases. Even if we have competent consultants in our own country, there is a great dependency on foreign consultants, even for turn-key projects. Projects are launched without a detailed project report or examination at the highest level. There is consequently delay in completion, not to speak of corruption that is prevalent. I do not want to elaborate these points further. They have in this document told us about the inventories. In this document the total value that is given is Rs. 873 crores. During the course of examination in committees, it was found that the stores of spares and parts could be reduced very much. The inventory of stores and spares for any undertaking should not constitute so much of money: we found that in some cases they could last for two or three years. They are all junk lying there, unutilised. My friend Mr. Tiwari tells me that in some cases they could last even for five years. If the Government wants the public sector undertakings to succeed, it is time that the haphazard approach is abandoned; we must have a total, integrated approach so that they may succeed and measures are to be thought of and implemented from that point of view.

I do not want to repeat what has been said by hon. Members on taxation. It is

clear that the Finance Minister has failed or has not got the courage to tap resources and take them from the sources where they exist ; instead he takes more money hitting in the process the lower middle-class and fixed salary groups and the agriculturists who are the backbone of society. What is the meaning of his taxation proposals ? He has taxed sugar. Is the inflationary trend going to be reduced after these proposals ? It is bound to be affected by them. The Government have become devotees of agriculture but the Finance Minister has taxed fertilisers and pump sets. Those who have thought of these taxation proposals have no idea or knowledge of the conditions in the villages. Otherwise, they would not touch this. When you want to give a little momentum and incentive, if you want to give them, you give the incentive to the industry. You give the development rebate, bonus, this and that. But what have you given to the agriculturists in this country for the last 20 years ? I want to know. Land reforms are not there. Land is still concentrated in a few hands. Nothing is being done. There has been some opposition because this question has come up, because agriculture wealth-tax has been introduced. About this, I have no opposition. I want to say categorically that this proposal that agricultural wealth should be included in "other than agricultural income for purposes of wealth-tax" is welcome to me. I welcome this feature. I welcome it because I feel that if we are really against concentration of wealth in a few hands, if we are really against it in the urban area and in the industrial sector, we are also against it in the agriculture sector. Those who have black money have converted it and they have purchased big agricultural plots and are having a good income, and so I do not know why they should be exempted and why there should be opposition if people who are having wealth of more than Rs. 2 lakhs or so are taxed a little. But I would say this approach is also haphazard.

Let us consider it. We read statements by the present Chairman of the Finance Commission going round this country and saying against abolition of land revenue. There is a suggestion often made by the Planning Commission and often

made by the Centre to the States that the States should also tax irrigation, if new irrigation schemes are to come in. There must be some thinking in this matter. Is it a welfare State, I want to ask. If it is a welfare State, actually what is it that they are doing ? If it is really a welfare State, the peasants who constitute 70 or 80 per cent of our population should really feel that it is a welfare State. But what do they feel ? They pay taxes just as any other citizen in this country. Through indirect taxes, the Government is taking as much from them as they are probably not capable of giving. But if land revenue is abolished, today, why are you so much exercised ? We have found out from State where land revenue is abolished, that the States were not getting a single copper for general welfare from land revenue but that what was being earned as land revenue was being spent on administrative work that was done for collecting or realising that revenue ! That has been the state of affairs in many of the States.

So, what I suggest is this. It is not a question of re-imposition of land revenue. Let us consider seriously this thing ; that is, instead of this wealth-tax on agriculture, let us have an integrated income-tax system. That is, those who are having non-agriculture incomes which are taxable, if they have agricultural land, that also would come under the purview of the income-tax law. Let the income-tax law be amended likewise. Let us abolish land revenue so that the real small peasants whose lands are not even sufficient to maintain themselves—one acre, two acres or five acres each—may be benefited. Where does he find money to pay for the land tax or irrigation tax ? I can even go so far as to say that we should give free irrigation to such peasants and give them development bonus or whatever you may like to call it. If we are really serious about it, I would prefer a plan which cries a halt to other types of development. Let us take a firm resolve, and I think the country would support it and the whole Parliament will come to support it. Let us take a firm resolve that within three years 50 per cent of all agricultural land would be irrigated and whatever money is needed for it, should be found out. I can welcome any such thing, but then, what the Government

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

is doing is, they are only tinkering with the proposals. That is my grouse against the Government. Now, there is second thought over it. All pressures are being put to the effect that 'you withdraw this little thing that you have introduced.'

Without taxing peasants like this, let them take a decision on other important things. Even this budget provides money for privy purses. We were told, they have taken a decision on principle to abolish privy purses. This is just like the AICC decision that in seven years, they will have prohibition, just to satisfy the Finance Minister. What will happen after seven years, one does not know. Probably Mr. Morarji Desai will not be there and there will be no question of having prohibition !

It is no good shelving issues just because they create difficulties for the present moment. Let us decide these things. If you want more income, what are they doing about the proposal to abolish privy purses ? I know what is preventing it. If they were sincere, they would have done something. Probably for presenting the next budget, there may be no Congress Government, because they are threatened from within their own party by the renegades who have penetrated into the party. They have not penetrated ; actually they have welcomed them. Whatever it may be, the fact remains that you do not want to create a crisis within your party, which will threaten the very stability of the Government here. Just to satisfy the people, you go on saying, "We are going to do all these things", but in actual practice, you do nothing.

This budget will only lead to further stagnation, further deterioration and further miseries of the people. Somebody was saying this morning that there has been some appeal to rise in revolt. Seeing the way you are going, I have no doubt that you are paving the way for a violent revolution which will overthrow you and the entire system. That is the danger I see before me. Even after having learnt the lessons and having known that your policies have failed, if you want to carry on in this way, somehow or other trying to wriggle out of difficulties without facing them it will not help. You must reorient your policy. Then only this budget will have

some purpose. I am thoroughly opposed to the way this budget has been presented and I am not going to extend my support to it.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE (Betul) : Madam, barring a mixed reaction to some of the proposals contained in the budget, by and large, this budget has been well received and happily greeted by different sections of the people. The effervescent and buoyant trends in the investors' market have received a sustained strength. This is manifest from the fact that in the Ahmedabad and Bombay stock exchange markets, the equities have gone up by 1 to 1½ per cent.

It has to be considered that there is nothing revolutionary or dynamic in the budget as such because the Finance Minister has once again followed his favourite strategy of fiscal restraint and moderation in drawing the financial programme for the ensuing year. But a student of economics, who has kept himself well-informed of the rather calamitous and perilous course which the economy of the country has charted in the last three to four years would undoubtedly sympathise with the plight of the Finance Minister in coming out with a budget which is on the cautious side, which conforms to the principle of play-safe.

The Finance Minister has balanced the budget and converted what might have been a deficit of Rs. 60 crores at the existing rate of taxation into a surplus of Rs. 40 crores on the revenue account by touching a very wide range of items and by traversing over a very wide stretch of budgetary canvas. In doing this he has at least avoided regional imbalances in the budget. This is in conformity with his strategy of touching a wide range of items. Like a wise bachelor, who always keeps several women at the same time to save himself from the catastrophic calamity of getting entangled with one woman, the Finance Minister has cast his net wide to cover many items.

The Finance Minister has extended the tax holiday to new industrial undertakings. The development rebate will be continued. The depreciation rates are sought to be rationalised and increased. He has also left untampered corporate taxation ; thank

God for it. He has also reduced the export duty on tea, jute, decreased raw wool and mica. He has also raised the exemption limit for income-tax on dividends from Rs. 500 to 1,000 to give fillip to the share market, which is already in the throes of a mini-boom.

He has, however, chosen to increase the rate of personal taxation on the slabs above Rs. 10,000. When I heard the budget speech I was inclined to consider that this would cause very great hardship to the lower middle class people, but on analysing the budget proposals I found that he was out to his usual trick. While he has raised the tax level, he has shown some concessions in income-tax to those who own motor cars and who come in this slab. Under section 16 of the Motor Vehicles Act such employees who have a motor car are entitled to a deduction. So, if the two proposals are collated and juxtaposed with each other, higher levies on one side and higher deduction on the other. for an employee with an income of Rs. 10,000 the relief works up to Rs. 66, for an income of Rs. 12,000 the relief works up to Rs. 68, for an income of Rs. 14,000 it works up to Rs. 25 and on an income of Rs. 15,000 it works up to Rs. 4. Above Rs. 15,000 the tax burden starts increasing and above Rs. 20,000 each assessee will be required to pay an extra amount of Rs. 275 as a result of this enhanced levy. Therefore, those who are critical of these budget proposals especially this levy on lower middle class, would do well to bear this concession in mind before making any criticism.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Give them a car before raising the rate.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Then I come to the agricultural wealth tax contemplated in the Finance Bill for assessment year 1970-71, which has come in for severe criticism.

16.19 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

The criticism of this measure is basically on two grounds. It is said that this type of levy, contemplated by the new legislation is likely to hit the agriculturists

and it is likely to disturb the rural economy. I am convinced that the inclusion of agricultural land and buildings within the purview of the wealth tax is one of the wisest and expedient steps as a starting point for several measures on the same lines to follow. To describe those people who will be within the purview of the new legislation as farmers or agriculturists is not merely a terminological inexactitude ; I submit it is the grossest misnomer and it is, in fact, a deceitful misdescription, because 99 out of 100 assesses who will be hit by the mischief of the proposed legislation are not farmers or agriculturists ; they are invest in agricultural property. It would be unfair to spare the investors in agriculture from the levy.....(Interruptions).

— — —

16.20 hrs.

RE : WEST BENGAL GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, under rule 340.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know, you must have got some news, but I will permit only one from among you to raise it.

श्री जॉर्ज करमन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अग्नी सदन के सामने जी
काम है उसको आप स्वगत करें। पिछले तीन
दिनों से लगातार हम इस सदन में इस मामले
को देखते आ रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no question of adjourning the debate. I will allow Shri Banerjee to make his plea. He wants to raise a certain matter and plead under rule 340 that the debate be adjourned. After listening to him I will give my decision about the adjournment of the debate.

श्री स० लॉ० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, आपको क्यास होगा कि कल जब
आपने कुर्सी सम्भाली थी तब हम लोगों ने उसी

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

वक्त आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करने की कोशिश की थी कि कलकत्ता में आज़ जो वहां की विधान सभा का अधिवेशन होने वाला है, उसके बारे में हमें खतरा यह है कि वहां के राज्यपाल जो एड्रेस पढ़ने वाले हैं, उसको वह ठीक तरीके से नहीं पढ़ेंगे और कुछ ऐसी चीज़ें जिनकी वजह से वहां की असेम्बली को डिस्साल्व किया गया था और जिसके लिए वह जिम्मेदार थे, उसके बारे में जो कुछ एड्रेस में होगा उसको वह नज़र अन्दाज़ करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये परसनल एक्सप्लेनेशन जब कल दे रहे थे उस वक्त मैं ने इस बात को उठाया था और आपको याद होगा मैं ने निवेदन किया था कि 340 के अन्तर्गत आप रेलवे बजट पर जो बहस हो रही है, उसको स्थगित करें। लेकिन आपने इसको नहीं माना था।

अभी जो खबर टेलीप्रिन्टर पर आई है और टेलीफोन से जो खबर हमें प्राप्त हुई है उससे मासूम होता है कि तीन बजे वहां सदन की बैठक हुई और गवर्नर साहब ने भाषण पढ़ना शुरू किया। एक पैरा पढ़ने के बाद या दूसरा पैरा पढ़ने के बाद चार पांच लाइनें जिनमें आरोप लगाया गया था श्री धर्मवीरा के खिलाफ, उनको उन्होंने स्किप ओवर करना शुरू किया। उसके बाद वहां के मुख्यमंत्री श्री प्रजय मुखर्जी ने इस पर एतराज किया और कहा कि आप उसको पढ़ नहीं रहे हैं ठीक से। लेकिन उसकी कोई सुनवाई उन्होंने नहीं की। दुबारा उन्होंने वही किया। कुछ अंश जिनमें उनका खिन्न किया गया था, उनका आचरण जो हमारी नज़रों से खराब था और जिससे गणतन्त्र की हत्या वहां पर हुई थी, उसको उन्होंने नहीं पढ़ा और आगे पढ़ने की कोशिश की।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : अच्छा किया नहीं पढ़ा।

श्री जार्ज करनेम्बीज : शर्म करो, क्या प्रश्न किया।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अच्छा किया या बुरा किया, इसका कोई सवाल नहीं है।

16.24 hrs.

[अध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

मुझे खुशी है अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप आ गये हैं। मैंने कल भी इस मामले को उठाया था। मेरी इस मामले में एक प्रार्थना गृह मंत्री जी से है। साफ तरीके से तीन चार दिन से यह साजिश, यह कंस्पिरेसी गृह मंत्री और गवर्नर के बीच चल रही थी और कोशिश यह हो रही थी कि वहां पर ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा कर दी जाए ताकि फिर एक बार गणतन्त्र की वहां पर हत्या करने की कोशिश की जा सके। यह मेरा चार्ज है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धारा 340 के अन्तर्गत यह प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि आप इस डिबेट को एडजर्न करके, इस मामले के बारे में बहस करने की इजाजत दें। गवर्नर ने जो कुछ किया है वह बिल्कुल गलत है और जो कुछ भी वह कर रहे हैं दिल्ली के इशारे पर कर रहे हैं। उनको वहां जनता नहीं चाहती है एक मिनट के लिए भी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर बहस की इजाजत दें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल का नहीं है, प्रश्न केवल श्री धर्मवीरा का नहीं है। प्रश्न संविधान का है लोकतन्त्र की परम्पराओं का है। राज्यपाल संवैधानिक प्रमुख हैं। क्या उन्हें इस बात का अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वह लोकप्रिय सरकार द्वारा तैयार किये गये अभिभाषण के कुछ अंश पढ़ने से इन्कार कर दें? यह अधिकार यदि हम राज्यपाल को देते हैं तो क्या उसको यह भी अधिकार होगा कि वह कुछ अंश अपनी तरफ से जोड़ दें? अगर यह अधिकार राज्यपाल को दिया जायेगा तो क्या केन्द्र में राष्ट्रपति महोदय को भी यह अधिकार होगा कि वह केन्द्रीय मन्त्रिमण्डल

द्वारा तैयार किये गये अभिभाषण के किसी हिस्से को न पढ़ें। यह संविधान की दृष्टि से एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर चर्चा करने का मौका दें आज या कल।

MR. SPEAKER : What I say is, before we start a discussion or anything like that, if necessary, we must have facts before the House. May I request the Home Minister to make a statement before we adjourn today ?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : We have not received an official report. As soon as we receive one we can talk about it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a constitutional point ; it is a very relevant point. I am sure the Government agrees.

श्री रबी राय (पुरी) : स्पाट न्यूज में आ गया है। इसमें सन्देह की क्या बात है ?

MR. SPEAKER : We will have to find sometime to discuss it. It is not only about the President or the Governor, who ever it is, it is a ticklish point, a constitutional point. Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham has written to me : Mr. George Fernandes has written to me : Mr. Vajpayee has written to me ... (Interruption).

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : The fact is that he has omitted certain paragraphs, as already announced in the radio.

अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप गृह मंत्री को वक्तव्य देने के लिए कहें।

MR. SPEAKER : My point is, instead of off-hand discussing it immediately, I think, you should have the facts and the time to study the legal position. The Government also should have time to study the legal position. Let us discuss it in such a way that it will be discussed more authoritatively and more legally. We will fix some time. If the facts are there, whatever it is ... (Interruption).

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : The Home Minister can get the facts in no time. We can discuss it at 6-30 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER ; On behalf of the whole House, I am saying that let the facts come. After all, this side also would like to know what happened to the Governor, whether he was assaulted ... (Interruptions).

SHRI RABI RAY : He is quite alive !

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know the facts. We will get the facts and, after the facts are available, we will fix time.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : As you said, you may fix some time for the discussion. But we must have a statement from the Home Minister before we adjourn today.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever the statement, before 6 O'Clock, before adjourn for the day, let the facts come so that you can study the legal position, whether the Governor can skip over something or avoid something. Whatever arguments you want to put forth is at your liberty. You can prepare the case. Let the Government also do it. It is a constitutional issue which deserves consideration. After whatever information is available, before we adjourn for the day, I shall fix some time.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज : स्थगन प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करके इस मामले को आप सदन में आने दीजिये।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : May we, therefore, expect that either the Home Minister or the Deputy Prime Minister will make a statement, say, at about 5.30 P.M.

MR. SPEAKER ; On behalf of all of you, I have requested the Home Minister to make a statement today.

श्री रबी राय : आपका धाईर होना चाहिए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : If you so direct, we can collect all the information and make a statement tomorrow morning.

श्री रवी राय : नहीं, आज। (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever information is available, you make a statement. All the information may not be available. After all, these are days when we have quick communication.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : At 6 O'Clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Is the adjournment motion admitted ?

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing as admitted. We await the statement of the Home Minister.

16.29 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Salve may continue his speech.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Sir, I was in the midst of my speech on the Budget. When the murder of democracy and constitution was being discussed, it was impossible for me to evoke the same interest in my speech. You would appreciate, who would like to drink *rasam* when Scotch Whisky is available.

Sir, I was making my submission in respect of the levy of wealth tax, under the Wealth Tax Act, on agricultural properties.

I was making a point that to say that the proposed levy would hit the agriculturists or the farmers is an utterly erroneous proposition to make. To describe those people who will be within the purview of the new legislation as farmers or agriculturists is not merely a terminological inexactitude, it is rather the grossest misnomer, because 99 out of 100 assesses who will be hit by the proposed legislation are

not agriculturists by any means or manner but are those who have invested in agricultural properties. There is absolutely no mistake, there is no error, in the Finance Minister taxing these people and bringing them within the purview of the Wealth Tax Act. I can appreciate what Mr. Masani said ; he advocates the Swatantra philosophy and, therefore, he wants to save those investors from taxation ; this is something which I can understand. But what I cannot understand is that those who swear by socialism are opposing this type of measure.

However, I may point out that, of late, it has been seen clearly in Bombay that two sections of the society are showing increasing interest in investing in agricultural properties ; one section is the film artists who own fabulous agricultural properties and are amassing further wealth ; and the second section are the Ministers in the Maharashtra Cabinet, specially those who come from Vjdarbha region. I know that, before they became Ministers, they were briefless lawyers and moved about unknown and unheard of in the District Court of Vidarbha ; they hardly ever did any farming, but after they became Ministers they blossomed into great Krishi Pandits ..

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : This is highly objectionable... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE : Why is he objecting ? He is not a Minister either here or in Maharashtra..... (*Interruption*). Anyway, I can say that they were the most brilliant lawyers but were not patronised unfortunately ; that is to my knowledge. At any rate today some of the finest vineyards, orange orchards and agricultural farms are owned by these Ministers. Is there any justification to exclude these people from the purview of the Wealth Tax Act ? I submit that it would not be fair to exclude these investors in agricultural properties from the purview of taxation merely because they masquerade as agriculturists.

However, I am not willing to minimise the legal difficulty which the legislation is likely to encounter. Entry 86 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule, which entit-

les legislation over the capital value of the assets, specifically excludes agricultural properties and, therefore, it is a matter which is going to create serious difficulties so far as the legal aspect of the matter is concerned. But I am not a Constitutional pandit and I am not going to opine about it; I would fear to rush where the angels would fear to tread. But, certainly, I have an alternative suggestion to make in this respect and I beg of the Finance Minister to give a very careful and considered thought to my suggestion, for, if my suggestion is accepted, it will achieve the objective and yet avert litigation and it will also silence the critics of the proposed legislation and also meet the requirement which the hon. Minister mentioned at the end of his Budget speech—to leave the genuine agriculturists out of it. My suggestion is that, instead of Wealth Tax being charged on agricultural properties as such, the agricultural properties should be included in the total wealth of an assessee only for purposes of rate and not for purposes of taxation. Further, the rates to be applied to an assessee who has agricultural properties should be prescribed in another schedule. These rates may be a little higher than the rates prescribed presently under the Wealth Tax Act. This will fully comply with the restrictions contained in Entry 86 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.

The first merit of my proposal is that pure *bona fide* and genuine agriculturists who have agricultural properties exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- would be left out from the purview of the Wealth Tax Act.

Secondly, while the agricultural properties in law remain untaxed, a higher burden of taxation would still be entailed on the assessee owning agricultural properties as investments and such tax shall be payable out of non-agricultural wealth to which the qualms of socialist conscience of the country should have no objection.

Finally, there will hardly be any valid ground left for constitutional litigation and estrangement of relations between the Centre and the States if my alternative suggestion in place of the proposed levy of wealth tax on agricultural property is accepted.

Next I come to the public sector undertakings. A memorandum has been circu-

lated making a mention of the performance of these undertakings. With great regret, I must submit that the whole memorandum tells a story of monumental inefficiency of the people in authority. So far as the management of these undertakings is concerned, these have been treated like playthings. No less than Rs. 3500 crores are invested in the aggregate in these undertakings and investment in running concerns is Rs. 3200 crores. Someone has called these 'white elephants'. I submit it is a disgrace to elephants to equate them with our public sector undertakings. They are nothing but massive malignant tumours in the body-economic of the country. It is necessary to take immediate steps to give a massive therapy to these undertakings and save the economy from their fatal effects. The bureaucratic overlords who have been deputed to look after these undertakings have had no training or tradition to carry on any business whatsoever.

Out of these undertakings, Hindustan Steel alone has an investment of Rs. 1000 crores. It is a sick child. Encomiums have been paid to it in the memorandum for having exported steel of the value of Rs. 31 crores. But they have not mentioned how much subsidy has been paid to these exports to enable these exports by HSL. If the performance of Hindustan Steel is seen in relation to the performance of other countries which are in the steel world, it would be found that HSL's performance is extremely below the mark. Steel production in 1960 was 341 million tons which rose to an all-time high of 527 million tons in 1968. As against that, we have an installed capacity of 9 million tonnes of steel, but actual production is not more than 6 million tonnes.

So far as exports are concerned, we are paying homage to HSL for exporting steel worth Rs. 31 crores. In fact, exports also rose to an all-time high of 62 million tons in 1967 as against 14 million tons in 1937. In 1950, Japan exported half a million tons and today exports 13 million tons. We are exporting half a million tons—which is as much as what Japan exported in 1950. This is a most lamentable performance.

Also going through the memorandum, I find rather puerile and childish explanations for the failure of our public sector units. I will only quote two contradictory

[Shri Narendra Kumar Salve]

statements which I am unable to understand in the context of the poor performance by these undertakings in terms of what has been said in the memorandum. In page 1, para 1, it is stated :

"Out of this, investment in the 55 running concerns (including Hindustan Steel Ltd.) accounts for nearly Rs. 3,200 crores".

In para 2, it is stated :

"Owing to lack of sufficient demand accentuated by the recent recessionary trend in the economy, the capacities which have been built up in these enterprises remain unutilised to an appreciable extent".

Then in para 4 :

"Most of the running concerns are also in the process of implementing substantial expansion schemes".

My submission is that we should not start a new process of construction. When we start from the top and then go to the bottom, we reach the bottom sooner than is good for us.

A word about the fancy sort of collaboration which Hindustan Steels want to have. We are told that the Central Engineering and Design Bureau, one of the departments of Hindustan Steel which is supposed to develop proper capacities for engineering construction and designing, a very laudable objective, is going for collaboration with the Russians. I have no objection to collaboration with the Russians, or with any one else for that matter, as long as that is going to help the country, and provided such facilities are not available in the country, but no assessment has been made by the Steel Ministry in this respect. When a question is specifically asked if they have made an assessment of the available talent and capacity in the country before going in for this expensive collaboration, there is complete silence. The Finance Minister should clarify this point on the floor of the House clearly and categorically, whether the cost of the Russian collaboration is or is not fantastically high, whether there is or there is not Indian capacity already in existence which can give the necessary expertise in designing and engineering construction in India.

I am told that the Soviet collaborators have, *inter alia*, asked for a fee of nearly Rs. 50 lakhs only for the instruction book, a book which deals with only how to prepare feasibility reports, project reports, design assignments, techno-economic surveys and marked analysis, which I am told in their entirety can be done here.

The next point is regarding the proposed Taxation Laws Amendment Bill which the Finance Minister intends bringing later in this very session. Our tax laws, you are aware, are actually growing under an endless stockpile of amendments. In six years from 1962 to 1968 there have been more amendments, about 600 amendments, than there were in the 40 years preceding that. I submit that to a student of taxation, these evanescent amendments, these flitting shadows, these ill-conceived and half-baked insertions, omissions and deletions constitute the very travesty of public justice because I suggest that sometimes or other we have to give a modicum of stability to our tax laws so that we enable them to have a healthy growth, and for that purpose it is my most respectful suggestion to the Finance Minister that if he wants to bring a Bill to amend all the tax laws, let him by all means do so, but then let such a Bill be not brought in a hurry, let there be a comprehensive survey of the entire position as it is today in respect of the various tax laws, let him once for all bring a comprehensive tax law making all the amendments that he wants to make. Thereafter he should make an announcement that for a duration of the next three years he is not going to make any changes in the substantive law. Unless this is done, unless we ourselves show respect for these laws, it is impossible to expect that others are going to show the same for us.

About indirect taxes I have only one respectful suggestion to make for the consideration of the Finance Minister. Fertiliser is used even by the smallest farmer and this levy of indirect duty on fertiliser is going to hit efficient productivity of food.

Before I end, I must express my very great dissatisfaction about the obsolete, out-dated and inadequate apparatus of the government for budgeting process. There is complete absence of modern and scientific norms and methods of collecting data,

making analyses and applying proper budgeting norms to determine whether or not rates and levies of taxation are the best, the best at which the ex-chequer garners the maximum golden grain. The dynamic and revolutionary trends of fiscal philosophies seen in countries achieving unparalleled growth of economic prosperity are completely absent in our country. The theory of enlarged levies and taxes for larger collection of revenues has been despatched to the limbo of exploded myths, in the countries which have achieved unparalleled growth of economy. There they concentrate on enlarging the very source of revenue so that the revenue flowing into the ex-chequer by way of taxes and levies increases, but such a bold experiment will never be possible until we have an absolutely modern and well-equipped budgeting system. The compelling urge of the hour is a dynamic investment and fiscal philosophy which will not merely erase the bruises of recession but shall cure for ever the wounds caused by the past errors of policy and errors of judgment. Unless we do this, I submit that our pace of economic growth is likely to hasten but slowly. Otherwise, we shall not in our life time be able to see the signs of redemption of our people from the wrath of poverty, illiteracy and misfortune.

16.45 hours.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare *in the Chair*]

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Every year the Budget is introduced and it produces groans from all over the country from different sections of the community. The hon. Finance Minister has proved to be a very great Finance Minister and I have great respect for him. I would, however, like very much to see that at least one year he presents a balanced budget without any additional taxes. We all know that crores of rupees are wasted both at the Centre and in the States every year and the Rs. 170 crores gap which he has tried to bridge by additional taxation could easily have been saved by plugging loopholes in expenditure by the Centre and the States.

Tax on agricultural land has evoked a great deal of comment and I very respectfully submit to my hon. friend Mr. Morarji

Desai that the Centre is no longer strong enough to push any kind of legislation they like through, unless they have the support of the States and I feel that he and his Government would be well-advised in the years to come to get used to the idea of consulting the States before any such legislation is brought in here.

Talking about the agricultural wealth tax, I realise perfectly well that the Finance Minister had brought in this measure because there are perhaps some businessmen who had gone into agriculture perhaps to make their black money white, and I understand that the attempt is to plug that loophole. But those businessmen have brilliant lawyers and they will get away with it. Right now I am sure their lawyers are working on it and I can assure the hon. Finance Minister that the big businessmen will never be touched. It will be the average farmer who will be punished. Therefore, I suggest to him that this tax should not be imposed at this juncture.

Another question which may not be directly under him is the question of land and property tax being raised in Delhi. Properties which were taxed at Rs. 1500 a year—tax on them had been enhanced right away to Rs. 15,000 a year,—that is ten times. I am as much a socialist as the next man—and in fact I may even say that in some ways I even feel that communism may be the answer to our ever-increasing problems and save our country from the destruction that we are heading for. However the point is that if you profess socialism, let us have a socialism in which a citizen can survive. If you profess communism, let us go all the way. There is no use in these half-hearted measures. Therefore, the Deputy Prime Minister should see that the authorities concerned are reasonable with this taxation in Delhi State.

There is then the big problem about the dearness allowance to be paid to ex-army personnel. Those men who have fought for our country—many of them gave their lives and they even today do not get any dearness allowance on their pensions and have to live on their meagre pensions when the living standards are going up. The land allotment that was promised to the ex-army personnel has a proviso that it will be given only to those who are either maimed or injured or killed in battle. I feel that

[Dr. Karni Singh]

the brave men who fought for our country deserve to be given a better deal. The same applies to the land being allotted in the new colonies all over the country to ex-servicemen. I appeal to the Finance Minister to use his influence to see that these people get certain types of priorities in housing.

Mr. Chairman, one of the biggest matters of concerns to Independent Members like me has been the straining in the Centre State relations. These relations have been strained mostly after the last general elections, when our great magician, Mr. Chavan, tried to come in the way of the democratic functioning in the Opposition-run States. And I can say it with a little bit of hurt, because the State I represent, Rajasthan, was badly and unfairly treated in this direction. But I would like to salute my brothers from West Bengal who have vindicated democracy, and have avenged the wrong done to their State. I do not say that I can support the particular way of thinking or the way the West Bengal Government has functioned before or will function now; that we shall have to see. But the fact remains that the Centre has been taught a good lesson, the Congress party has been taught a lesson they won't easily forget. That the Centre cannot meddle in the affairs of democratically-elected governments, be they communists, socialists, Jan Sangh or any other parties. You know, Sir, that grave injustice was also done to Bengal. The same happened to Haryana. And worse than that happened to Rajasthan.

We know perfectly well that when the election took place in Rajasthan in 1967, the Opposition claimed that they had a majority in the Assembly. As an Independent Member of Parliament, I do not mind whether the Congress had the majority or the Opposition had the majority. But it was the business of the Governor to have called one of the two leaders, either of the two parties, the Congress or the United Front, and asked him to form the government. But instead of that, a bare 12 hours before the trial of strength was to take place in the State Assembly, they clamped down President's rule. And many of us, Members of Parliament, and I am sure other leaders all over the country,

met the Home Minister and asked him to remove the President's rule. He waited for enough time to give the Congress party time enough to win over defectors and thereby helping the cause of defections. When enough people had defected to the Congress side, they removed the President's rule. Now, the joke is that when the Congress party came to power in Rajasthan through defections, through horse-trading Mr. Chavan calls a meeting of all members of the Opposition and the Congress in both Houses of Parliament to try and prevent defections. (*Interruption*).

We know what is happening in Uttar Pradesh. The Congress would welcome defections. In a situation like this, it makes us think that "सो सो बूहे मारकर बिल्ली हज्ज को चली" metaphor is applicable here. It is an extraordinary situation that has developed. On the one side the Congress derides the defections and on the other side they encourage defections. Surely, from the Home Ministry and the Government of India, we could at least expect something better.

What is going to come out of the worsening Centre-State relation? What has happened in Rajasthan or in West Bengal? Nothing but bitterness. You saw what happened this morning when the Adjournment Motion was moved about West Bengal. All this has come as a result of meddling by the Centre in the affairs of States where democratically-elected governments were functioning. Exactly the same thing will happen in Rajasthan. I am quite sure that in the 1972 elections, when they come about, this spirit of revenge in the Opposition—after all we are also human beings—will come to the fore, and will sweep aside the Congress organisation in Rajasthan. I am not opposed to the Congress. I had great respect for the Congress party in the past, because the Congress fought for our Independence and produced a Gandhi and Nehru. But I will never support any party that comes and strangulates democracy, and therefore I hope the Centre has really learnt a good lesson from West Bengal. I sincerely hope whichever party is going to rule the country, probably the Congress today and probably the communists tomorrow, will

follow the healthy democratic principles, and establish conventions whereby the Centre and the States can learn to live together.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : The communists can never do that.

DR. KARNI SINGH : May be somebody else. Now, Sir I have always believed that in our country there would be three groups of political thought : the Congress the democratic opposition, which means the democratic socialist groups together, and the Communists. The democratic socialist opposition groups can never unite as we have seen in the last 20 years. Therefore, the choice before the country will be the Congress or the communists. If you seriously believe—and this is a fact—that an opposition government constituted by the democratic, socialist forces must come to power as an alternative to the Congress, the time is now for the Opposition to unite. If they do not, then do not blame the country for going either Congress or communist. And the choice is obvious.

I would briefly now refer to the Shiv Sena activities in Bombay recently. This has disturbed many serious-minded people, to think how law and order can be taken in the hands of a few anti-social elements. The police forces have also been blamed for sitting idle when Bombay burnt. It reminds me of Nero fiddling when Rome was burning. The same can be said about the Bombay police. They watched on while Bombay burnt. I was told by responsible people of cosmopolitan thought in Bombay city that the Centre must insist that police forces in metropolitan cities which are cosmopolitan should be recruited from all over the country. I know in Bombay city, people from the south often find it difficult to stay. If there were an adequate number of policemen who came from the north, south, east and west, life and property in big cities could be protected. I strongly recommend that not only Bombay, but Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Delhi and other large cities should also have police recruited from different parts of the country, so that people from all over the country would be protected.

I have been very intimately associated with sports activities in our country. I

have had the honour of representing my country in international contests nine times. I feel that one single man who made possible the success we achieved in shooting sport is the Deputy Prime Minister sitting there. This is an absolute fact. I know I would never have been able to achieve the results without his help. He was the one man in the Government who appreciated that sportsmen had to be given a helping hand if we were to keep up with the keen international competition.

I had the opportunity of watching a few of our hockey matches in Mexico. A great issue has been made of our hockey debacle in Mexico. I am sure many members in this House who are sportsmen will feel that to attach national prestige to sports is wrong. I have no love for Pakistan, other than the fact that they are our neighbours. But as a sportsman, I can say that Pakistan fielded a better hockey side than we did in Mexico. In fact, very few people in the Indian Olympic contingent were surprised when Pakistan won. They won because they had a better side. The question now is, India must also produce a better side.

Let us be quite clear in our minds that all your probes by experts who know jolly little about sports will be able to achieve virtually nothing except dampen the spirits of our sportsmen. If you want to build sports, you have to invite active sportsmen who have played sports in the fields to help and advise. Only they can effectively help you. It makes me laugh when I think of one of the ministers who started giving me a lecture on clay pigeon shooting. I had to listen with great admiration and respect, but after a little while, I realised that he was talking about something he had never seen ! If the fate of India's future sportsmen hangs in the hands of such people, I can forecast that at the Munich Olympic games in 1972, we will lose every single sport including hockey. The rest of the world is not waiting for us. We have got the toughest countries to fight within every sport and nobody will let India get back the hockey crown without a grim fight for which they are preparing from now. If we want to gain back our gold medals in hockey, we have to work for it from now. If you feel India is a poor country and there is no prestige attached to sports, it does not matter if we lose.

[Dr. Karni Singh]

Let us then forget about gold medals and enjoy our sports but then why all these probes? If you feel that prestige is attached to sports and hockey in particular, then give your sportsmen an equal opportunity to train with the Sputnik countries. I know that people are coming for the shooting sport in India, but there are no proper match cartridges and no competition guns available in India. And, you order us, please bring back the gold medals from Russia and America! It is like pacing your Thumba rocket against the Apollo-9! There is absolutely no comparison. If we are a poor country, let us be happy with poor standards. But then don't eat out the hearts of our poor sportsmen who are trying to sweat it out on the field and are doing their best with meagre training facilities in our country.

If we continue to make hockey a prestige battle, you will lose it. Here I would make an appeal to the press also. I think one of the biggest reasons why we lost in hockey at Mexico this time is because of the pressurisation of the sportsmen by the government and the press. They made a national issue of it. I can tell you as a man connected with sports that when pressure builds up like that, your knees feel like jelly, no matter how good sportsman you are. The best thing is to adopt the motto of the British, Russians and Americans "you cannot do better than your best; so do your best and best of luck." If we adopt that attitude in sports, we have a better chance of winning.

17.00 hrs.

So far as the question of this hockey probe is concerned, I would like to say that the Hockey Federation should be included in this probe if you want to get any really worthwhile results. Also on the probe committee should be men who serve the Mexico games.

When we were in Mexico we saw a very large contingent of dancers from India, known as the "cultural delegation." Now, many sportsmen were not sent for one reason or another as some were not considered good enough. But a 28-member cultural delegation, more than the active sportsmen's contingent, went to Mexico

City. We sportsmen are not opposed to such cultural delegations going to foreign countries. But the Olympics is primarily a sports event. If the government was prepared to spend money and foreign exchange on a cultural delegation, they could have done it a year later. But, surely, this year sports should have got a higher priority. I would appeal to the hon. Deputy Prime Minister that in future whenever there is a sports meet, sports should get higher priority and whenever there is a cultural meet, the cultural delegation should have a higher priority.

Now, take the discrimination shown to sportsmen as regards aeroplane tickets to Mexico. Only the Hockey Federation received two-way tickets. All the other sportsmen went by paying one-way from their own pockets. Now, if any sportsmen leaving the shores of India feel that they are only half as good as other sportsmen, you are thwarting all their enthusiasm. Incidentally the cultural delegation were paid both ways air fare, I believe.

Today two girls, Rajyashree aged 15 and Bhuvanesh Kumari aged 23 have equalled the third position in the world in our shooting championship in Bhopal. What is the government going to do to train these children to come up? They may be anybody's children, rich or poor, but they are the national youth and national wealth. A man who could come up in sports today has to be basically a freak. It is not just anybody who can go and get a medal in a world contest. World championship or the Olympics are virtually becoming highly professionalised although they may go in the name of amateurism. To compete with men trained like machine you will have to pick up boys and girls under 20 from today and train them. How long for example can a man like me last in shooting? You must plan for Munich from today. I am sure the Deputy Prime Minister will pay attention to this because he is sympathetic to sports and the problems of our youth.

I shall conclude by saying a few words about the famine conditions in our State of Rajasthan. I am very grateful to the Government of India, and also the neighbouring States of Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh for all the help that they

gave us in our grave need. However, in the matter of wages, what is paid to the famine labour is not for a whole month. Sometimes it is only for two weeks. Since these poor people are starving, they have to be paid their full wages in time.

I have drawn attention of the authorities to the difficulties faced by people on famine camps and I am glad that most of these problems have been rectified. But I do feel that the insistence by the government that every man or woman working on famine camps, emaciated though they are, should do a full one-man's work daily, that condition should go. Today they have to do full work to get a wage of Rs. 1.50 per day. Many people are old and they cannot work. Many women are close to labour. In such a situation to expect that one should do a full-man's job on an empty or half-empty stomach is not fair. There are also men who are above 50 years. I hope government will give consideration to this aspect.

The other point is about residual labour. Now if in a village there are 1,000 potential employable labour, only 50 per cent of them are given employment for same reason or another. The other 50 per cent have no employment until such time as new works are taken up. Government will have to provide specially for these men as long as they remain unemployed.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): Mr. Chairman, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on the Budget. I do appreciate the difficulties of any Finance Minister in the month of February. The day the present Finance Minister was reading his Budget speech I was thinking that there was nothing to envy the Finance Minister: actually, we all must have sympathy for him. He was doing a good job of what he had to do. He had come to the conclusion that the Indian economy had become so inelastic that he could indulge only in the ribbling of the resources.

We do realise that we have to have a plan. These few years when the plan had not been in existence, we had seen disparities growing in this country, and employment opportunities for the young diminishing. The various features in the political

life of the country are due to the economic stresses and strains which this country has faced in the last two or three years. Therefore I feel that the Finance Minister was really, as somebody put it, breeding lilacs in dead land, so to say; in his Budget speech there was no rosy picture of new economic horizons. The picture was that of a Finance Minister who was trying to give some blood transfusion to an anaemic patient who will have to live in convalescence for a long time. Therefore I do not really envy the job of the Finance Minister today; he really needs a lot of compassion and sympathy.

All the same, how can we deny that there are certain ifs and buts in the Budget? I would come to those points later on, but before I come to those points, I would certainly commend some of the basic achievements that he has been able to make in the Indian economy. The first and foremost achievement of the last year's Budget, which this Budget has also seen to, is stability in the price line. He had promised stability in the price line and most of the Members on the other side of the House had doubted it; they had rather been taunting him when they said that in spite of his pious wishes he would not be able to maintain a stable priceline. You know, Sir, how important stability of the priceline had become for the Indian economy, considering the way inflation was galloping and the Indian economy could not find breathing time. The Finance Minister gave a little stability and consistency to the Indian economy. He has again brought a kind of sense of stability in the Indian economy which I think, will be the basic phase of the post-Budget period. As Shri Salve pointed out, the buoyancy in the capital market shows that the capital market and the Indian economy have accepted his Budget proposals in that sense. It is a fact and it has been a big achievement for the Finance Minister that last year prices declined by 1 per cent. Prices had gone up by 40 per cent between 1965 and January 1968 and the declined of 1 per cent has been a terrific achievement of the Finance Minister. I do know that it is impossible for any Finance Minister—and this country also should not pine for it—to achieve a reduction in the priceline very much because a considerable reduction in the price ratio would create imbalances in the eco-

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

nomy which nobody would be able to check. Therefore a little reduction in the priceline was a magnificent achievement of the Finance Minister. He has done it and has shown to the country that he can achieve something in a very, very difficult situation.

But I would also like to mention that even though the priceline has come down by 1 per cent and has achieved stability, even today when I am speaking in this House I do realise that the prices are high, as much as by 37 per cent, compared to what they were in 1965. I do not propound the theory that they will come down considerably. What we should achieve is the stability of the priceline and then give a boost up to the economy so that more income is generated and that is absorbed in a particular stable priceline.

Talking about the food production, everybody is talking about the Green Revolution. Even the Finance Minister in his Budget speech has mentioned this very attractive word, the Green Revolution.

A lot of fashionable people have started talking about green revolution which they have not seen but only heard. Most of the people who talk about green revolution only talk from their files and statistics sitting in cities like Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. That is the plight of agriculturists. I would have wished if those people who talk about green revolution in agriculture should have gone in the villages and then come to the conclusion after looking to the conditions of the peasants.

Sir, we are talking about as if we have achieved something wonderful on the food front. On the food front also—the figures may be quite high today—compared to the earlier figures, what have we achieved? What are the achievements in the agricultural sector of our economy? I would like to give some figures. In 1964-65, the production was 89 million tonnes; in 1965-66, it came down to 72 million tonnes; in 1966-67, it came up a little to 76 million tonnes and in 1967-68, it came up to 95 million tonnes, that is, 6 million tonnes increase from the year 1964-65. Is this the revolution? Does it look like a green revolution which every newspaper is singing about, which every fashionable economist, every fashionable society member,

is talking about? Even with the Finance Minister's Budget and stability of the price line, today, in 1968-69, the figure of production is 98 million tonnes and, in 1970-71, we might achieve, if everything goes right, if the economists go right, if the rain-gods are kind, if everything happens according to schedule, the production figure of 102 million tonnes. That is the achievement of our green revolution. What we are talking about green revolution is something which is a misnomer. Even the increase of production is not that much which can allow you to think that agriculture has really started becoming a paying proposition. It might have paid to those who have been very resourceful people, whether they are businessmen or factory-owners or big entrepreneurs or big farmers or big land-holders. The Finance Minister knows that they are very resourceful people and that they would create something out of sand that you give them in their hands.

I am reminded of a story of Akbar and Birbal. Once Akbar asked Birbal, "Who is the most intelligent person in my kingdom?" Birbal brought a gentleman to the *darbar*. He asked that gentleman, "You go with these *laddos*. You see that not even one *laddoo* is broken. Otherwise, you will be beheaded. You come back after a month. You will not be given anything, no wages, nothing of the sort. You will have to come here and appear before the Majesty after one month." That gentleman came back after a month. He was quite healthy. He did not look like as if he had starved for a month because he was not getting anything. Somebody asked him, "What is the secret of your health? You look quite healthy." He replied, "What can I do? You denied me the wages: you denied me everything. Therefore, I asked my servant, 'Look here' these *laddos* have been counted and the king has ordered that they must remain intact. If ants go inside the *laddos* they might eat the inside of the *laddos* and the *laddos* will break and they will get reduced in number. So, you pick up all the *laddos* and put them at different places everyday.' That way, with whatever could be available, the small portions of the *laddos*, by picking them and putting them at different places everyday, I used to fill my stomach."

Now, that is exactly what has happened. The people who are talking in the name of green revolution, the people who are saying so many things about agriculture, are the people who are exploiting agriculturists. I would request the Finance Minister to stop the exploitation of agriculturists. Those who exploit belong to a very distinct class of people. Somebody has said that society is composed of two classes, those who have more dinners than appetite and those who have more appetite than dinners. Now, these people have more dinners than appetite. I would like the Finance Minister to curb their appetite as well as their dinners. They may have a little appetite but they always get more dinners.

I would like the Finance Minister not to go in for the mere exemption of genuine agriculturists who might be harassed in the present situation. Of course, he has assured us that genuine agriculturists will not come in. But this is a system which will create a lot of harassment to the agriculturists. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to protect the agricultural population from this exploiting class which has come to be called *bara Sahib*.

All retired ICS officials, the Chairmen and Managing Directors in public sectors, the Birlas and so on are all going for agriculture. Please keep them away from agriculture: they will demolish the rural classes.

I would like to give some figures. This is a cutting from the *Indian Express*, a reliable paper and not one of the yellow journals. I do not know which is the authority of the paper, but the despatch given by a special correspondent reads thus:

"According to an authoritative survey 85 per cent of India's rural population spent less than one rupee a day in 1967-68..."

He further goes and says:

"..... In 1967-68, India's 'projected' population was 51 crores, about 10 crores in the urban areas add 41 crores in the rural areas..."

These 41 crores of the population are the suffering population. I am not giving my own figures. I would like to quote the figures given by the Planning Commission, the Programme Evaluation Committee's report. This is quite contradictory to all

fashionable talks of 'green revolution'. The Programme Evaluation Committee has taken the period covering from 1951 to 1965, and their study has revealed that the average size holding of the rural areas has diminished considerably. On the one hand, the average size holding of the rural areas has diminished, but, on the other hand, the landless who have been given land like Harijans, have not been given inputs, with the result that they are compelled to sell their lands to big people like Tatas and Birlas. All the vineyard and grapeyards which are flourishing in Hyderabad are owned by big industrialists. I was in Hyderabad during the Congress Session and I could know that. Most of these orchards are owned by them: they all bought the land very cheaply from most of the people who were landless and were given land by Government; the landless people gave them the land because they were doing nothing on that land and, therefore, it was better for them to dispose of that land and get some money to maintain themselves. Why were inputs not given for these landless people, these Harijans, the people who are downtrodden? We are talking of agricultural reforms. We are talking of Bataidari. When in Bihar the Bataidari Bill came—it was a very noble intention—the landowners snatched the land away from the people who had no land, with the result that for two or three days there was no food in their houses and most of the people started thinking in terms of going to the city. I am glad that Mr. Vajpayee and his Party restrained that Bill because they realised the plight of those people who had no land. For the owners, it did not matter if they cultivated ten *bighas*. But if those landless people were denied their employment and their resourcefulness, the result would have been that most of them would have come to cities. Whatever we do, whatever may be our intentions, the thing is that we have to be very very practical and cautious in our programme.

I can tell you a very very tragic thing which has happened. Government decided that nobody can buy land from the landless people, mostly the Harijans. But do you know what has happened? They need money and so, they go to a big man, a *baniya* or a village merchant or a village landholder and ask him to buy the land because they need money.

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

Bue then the big man says that Government has farmed a rule that he cannot buy the farmer's land, he has to go to the Block Development Officer, get this permission and so on. So, the big man suggests, if the price of the land is Rs. 2,000, then he will give him Rs. 1,900 because he has to spend the balance of Rs. 100 on giving bribery to B.D.O. and for going here and there. Ultimately, the poor landless person gets only Rs. 1,900 and government laws do not become applicable. Therefore, I would like the Finance Minister to consider this aspect. Howsoever pious the wishes may be, if they do not get implemented effectively, it will create more chaos and in a decentralised society that we have in the rural areas, it will be very difficult for you to implement the reforms or regulations that you want to propose.

Let these people who talk about a green revolution spend a year in the villages. I would give them the place. Let these big people, economists and others who advise the Finance Minister, and the Secretaries and Joint Secretaries, go and spend a year in the rural areas and then talk about these things.

I would also quote here a very famous philosopher, Thoreau. I would appeal to the Finance Minister to listen to the advice of Thoreau meant for persons like him and me. He said :

"A man who goes alone can start today, but he who travels with another must wait till that other is ready."

Please prepare the rural areas, prepare their mood, prepare their psychology. Let them live well. They have been living with a very high ratio of rural indentedness. Allow them a breathing time. You allow the industrialists tax-holidays. Can I not demand a moratorium for the agriculturists? Give us a tax holiday and when we have readily built up, sound health, surely you have every right to ask from us something for economic development, because development is taking place for us.

If you kill agriculture, please ponder over the consequences. As I said, earlier, in agriculture actually there is no green revolution. Actually the increase in production from 1964 is only 11 million tonnes.

According to Dr. Parapias's report, 11 million tonnes of foodgrains are eaten up by insects, rats and other creatures. So 11 million tonnes go. Therefore, today agricultural development has not taken place so well as we assume and presume.

I would like to advise the Finance Minister that he has been misguided by these experts who have advised him on the last three Plans. In the Second Five Year Plan, everybody was saying that industrial development has come up and the target had been achieved beyond expectation. We had 151 per cent growth. But they did not realise that other sectors had to come up proportionately. Fulfilment of the target in industrial development and its sky-rocketing would leave a big vacuum between that sector and the other sectors. Even today, when the consumer industries have done so well, even today in some of the sectors you have a situation where 60-70 per cent of the industries are working with unutilised capacities; they are not working to full capacities. Do you realise the investment involved in industry and agriculture? Do you realise when capacity remains under—or un-utilised, how much wastage there is in the economy? We have been talking of economy. But this talk must be in a concerted manner. Economy also lies in utilising capacities to the full.

The Finance Minister says that the public sector was supposed to contribute Rs. 126 crores per year. Where are these Rs. 126 crores? Get Rs. 50 crores from them and give relief to the needy classes. Goad them. If the Finance Minister can goad them, he can certainly make them work better. Do not allow the public sector to work under the charge of deputy secretaries, who sit and boss over these public sector concerns. Let the managing director, the manager, and the chairman of these public sector undertakings be the persons who can guide the destinies of these undertakings. Get into touch with them directly. Let the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and Ministers make them feel that what they are doing is the dignified way of achieving some results.

Talking about industrial production, it is a fact that it is higher by 6 per cent in

1968-69. It is expected to go higher by 7½ per cent in 1969-70. But have you compared it with the export performance? According to Shri Manubhai Shah, ex-Commerce and Industry Minister—I am quoting him because he is supposed to be an authority and he has worked in Government for a number of years—there has been a steep decline in the value of India's exports in terms of foreign currencies after devaluation.

And our exports are recovering just above the pre-devaluation level by annually about Rs. 63 crores when the year 1968-69 is expected to touch an over-all export of Rs. 1,350 crores.

It is a fact that exports have risen, but while there has been a 100 per cent increase in world exports, our achievement just touches the fringe. Even if devaluation had not taken place, probably the exports would have risen to the extent that has taken place now. There is no very rosy picture of exports, and something must be done to increase exports, and I commend the Finance Minister for introducing an export-oriented budget.

The more important achievement to my mind is that imports have been lowered by Rs. 1,10 crores, to Rs. 1,840, as pointed out by the Economic Survey. It is because of the little green revolution which has taken place because of the co-operation of the people in the agricultural sector that the import bill has come down. So, if we can reduce food imports, you can imagine how much foreign exchange we can save. All your problems of economic stagnation, increase, import substitution etc., can be met considerably if we reduce the food import to them inimum. Do not import a single food-grain, and see how your economy bounces in health.

I am quite conscious of the growing debt repayment obligation of our country. (*Interruptions*) These people do not realise because they have been living at the mercy of other people. I do not know whether they have felt the pinch of being in great debt, but the Government of India cannot ignore this problem. On the one hand, the European and American market is not very favourable for raising loans. Grants are not going to come also very much, because the mood of the European coun-

tries is different. The Americans are also in a different mood, and therefore the debt obligation in 1969-70 is going to be Rs. 544 crores, and in 1970-71 Rs. 627 crores. This is the picture of our growing debt, and therefore the Finance Minister has to plug all the loopholes whereby we can reduce our foreign exchange burden, either by earning more or reducing our imports.

17 28 hrs.

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*]

A word about regional disparities. We are having so many movements. In Tamil Nadu there is agitation against Hindi, but actually it is not against Hindi, they are not Hindi-haters. The agitation is because of economic disparities, the suspicion that employment opportunities may be denied. It is a kind of nerves or jitters that we find in the country. How can we fight it? Today 40 to 60 thousand engineers are unemployed. I was talking to the General Manager of the Bank of Baroda, and he told me that for the vacancy of a clerk 3,000 engineers had applied. Many engineering colleges are not getting full admissions, because everybody thinks there is no use studying engineering and spending so much money on it. Therefore, the regional disparities have to be checked.

I wish Government consult their own records. The Planning Commission have a very valuable encyclopaedia, from which you can get all the information you want. According to the Planning Commission's Programme Evaluation for 1951-1965 there is a continuance of wide inter-State and intra-State disparities. I therefore submit that there should be a real, serious discussion between the Centre and the States to have a financial devaluation. I agree with some of the States which want better decentralisation of economic priorities. Let them go in for their own economic priorities. If my State of Bihar wants to spend more money on agriculture and irrigation, why should it not be allowed?

SHRI NAMBIAR : In your State there is no Government.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : We will have a Government over soon, don't worry. Most of these Governments,

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

whether Congress or Non-Congress, insist that there should be financial decentralisation. The hon. Finance Minister should study the suggestions contained in the Setalvad Report on inter-State relations about financial devolution. It also suggests that more powers should be given to the States in fixing their priorities under an overall Plan that you would give them. He was very much impressed by that report and I hope he would ask his colleagues to sit with him and do something about it. I am reminded of a chariot drawn by four horses. The Prime Minister is very fond of giving as an example, that four horses were pulling in different directions. The Finance Minister also finds his position in the Cabinet just like that. This is what appeared in the newspapers. At least he must tell the Prime Minister that the Cabinet must think like one and act like one. Otherwise what will happen? It can be a dangerous proposition. We must realise that wishes are not policies; nations which have had only wishes have met a dangerous end. Effective action to implement the policies is needed. The Finance Minister should not put up a lonely battle but a concerted battle with all his colleagues on his side. From newspapers, it seems that he is the lonely custodian of the country's economic ills and nobody else.

I have argued enough against tax on pumping sets and fertilisers. I come from the rural area and represent that area in this Parliament and I represent the ryots. They have no Institute of Economic Growth or the statistical Institute of the Government of India and they have no panel of economists at their command. The poor dump population should not go by fault and that is why I say that their sentiments and emotions should find an echo in Parliament. They may not be able to give you figures. That is how the rural India is. Some of us have also doubts about the legal implications of wealth tax on agriculture land and I request him to re-examine the legal implications and reconsider the entire proposition and give us a tax holiday.

One last word about the States. The Finance Minister gave figures in this House about the debt owed to the Centre by the

States; it totals Rs. 5,191 crores. They want to hunt with the hoard and run with the hare...*(Interruptions.)* I do not know how the Centre has kept its solvency with all these dues. Most of the representatives really speak on behalf of the states, including myself...*(Interruptions.)* My State is also a defaulter.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Write it off.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :

Let us all sit together and devise a way we can also consider whether the entire loan can be written off without creating economic complications. Some of us know and Mr. Limaye knows too, that there is some talk in the Calcutta and Bombay markets, but mostly in Calcutta that the Ministry of Foreign Trade had decided to decontrol a particular type of gunny bag.

At the present moment, the feeling is that this decision has been taken and that will increase the market price of gunny-bags by Rs. 40. Even today, 100 bags are being sold at Rs. 230, and there is no surprise that the price will go up again. I think Mr. Madhu Limaye knows much more about it. But I would like to tell you, "Please see that these jute manufacturers, these monopolists, are not in a position to take advantage of the situation."

I also understand that the Supply Department has been bargaining for a big, large-scale purchasing of these gunny-bags. I do not want to say anything because I have no proof. But let us not have another scandal of a very, very eye-opening nature. I request that this matter should be examined by the Finance Minister, so that he could come to a conclusion whether this kind of de-control should be given or not. I would like to see that no order of de-control is given to this industry. All kinds of complications will arise. There are many things which are being said. I do not want to repeat anything and I do not want to indulge in scandal-mongering. Certain things are being said in the market, that they are cornering goods. That will be a big scandal. I would request the Finance Minister to keep the entire bargain in

check and stop this country and party from another big scandal.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I wish the Home Minister gives us something about West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : Kindly sit down. The parties have not given names. Well, Shri Sreekantan Nair.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot applaud the budget presented before this House by the Finance Minister. The rosy picture of the finances given in this budget does not bear close scrutiny. The Finance Minister's speech gives a rosy picture of the industrial expansion and agricultural development and says that all aspects of our economy are going up. But, as a matter of fact, as a trade unionist, I know what industrial development there is in this country. In the textile industry in South India alone, about 28 mills have been closed down. Almost all the engineering firms are working with half the load, and I am told that this aids industrial production! I do not know what industry has produced so much as to cover the deficit. Anyhow, the Finance Minister admits that during the last year the financial position of the Government weakened and for that admission we are thankful to him. But the proposals he has made, giving concessions to certain export items, and concessions to certain industries, do not meet the actual requirements. Anyhow, I do not oppose them because they are intended to help the industries to stage a comeback.

What I am worried about is his insistence on getting external assistance through the supply channels. The one item on which he is banking is food aid. As Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha has been saying, if we can stop this food aid and if we refuse to import even a single grain, certainly our economy will be well-established, but unfortunately, the entire attitude and the approach of the Finance Minister seems to be to encourage this food import. He is lamenting over the fact that we have got a very fair crop according to him, which, if it continues in future, would bring down the import level of food-grains. He has based his economy fundamentally on this,

as would be clear from the last paragraph of his speech, where he says :

"On capital account, the position has not shown undue deterioration only because food assistance has been maintained at a high level due to spill-over of imports from this year to next year. As self-reliance in food-grains is achieved, this resource will progressively dwindle..." etc.

So, he is certainly aggrieved at the expansion of our economy on the agricultural front, because he thinks he would not get any huge sums of subsidy under PL 480. I make a specific charge that he has tried to sabotage the industrial growth as well as agricultural growth by cutting at the root of our agricultural economy.

When he imposes a tax on fertilizers, he forgets that the poor peasant uses manure and by increasing the expenditure on production of food-grains, the price of food-grains not only in the open market, but in the controlled market and in ration shops also will go up. Naturally the farmers will raise a hue and cry that he must get back at least the cost of production of the food grains he has surrendered to Government. And, Government will have to pay him that price. When ration shop prices go up, the unemployed people—educated and uneducated—will suffer much more. When the peasant finds that his cost is not met, he will abstain from cultivating on a large scale. There will be a downfall in production and the money that circulates in the country will be less. Therefore, even the industrial boom or spurt, as he calls it, will be nipped in the bud. Therefore, at one stroke this duty on fertilisers will cut at the root of our progress in the agricultural and industrial sectors.

The Finance Minister says that the increase of 40 per cent on imported cars will give an additional status to the owners. That may be so. But he has increased the levies on his pet targets—cigarettes and motor spirit. By this levy on motor spirit, the ordinary man will be affected. He has to travel from place to place by bus, if not by taxi. Even the ordinary labourer sometimes has to travel four or five miles by bus to his place of work. He will have to pay a higher bus fare now. Therefore, it is difficult to accept the contention that what the Finance Minister is

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

doing is to mop off the extra profit of the rich men.

The duty on kerosene has been increased. Every man cannot live under city lights. In all the villages, we cannot hope to have electricity. The villager must have a non-smoking decent lantern, which requires good kerosene. If you give him rotten kerosene, in five minutes, the whole glass will be covered with smoke. No poor child in the village will be able to read, because you are increasing the duty on kerosene. The Finance Minister claims to represent the socialist pattern of society. He says, he is a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. He even brings forth the name of the Father of the Nation and connects it with this year.

This year the budget proposals try to cut the poor man's throat at every step.

Now I come to the duty on cloth. The Finance Minister has made a general statement that *ad valorem* duties are better than particular duties. We all know that the Finance Minister is very much interested in textiles for parochial reasons. So, when ever any duty is imposed on cloth, it is always per yard of cloth irrespective of the quality or price of the cloth. This differential is introduced to put the textile mills of South India in a disadvantageous position. Whereas in the case of all other commodities the duty is *ad valorem*, on cloth alone it is imposed on finer and printed counts per sq. metre. Why is he going it? So that the Ahmedabad mill owners may gain and the South Indian mill owners may lose. Here I am not talking on behalf of any mill-owners; I am talking on behalf of the workers engaged in mills. Now I would like to read a telegram which I have received from a big textile owner of South India. It reads:

"Budget very disappointing relief given to spinning mills in South totally negligible stop as excise duty on sized yarn consumed by Maharashtra and Gujarat powerlooms was apparently not fully realised Finance Minister has totally abolished it in the guise of relief also to the spinning mills in the South stop therefore suggest interpreting the amount of revenue expected and actually collected last year which

may reveal the true reason for this seeming concession."

This is by Karumuttu Thiagarajan, Chairman, Tamil Nadu Mill-owners Association. Partiality to the big mill-owners of Ahmedabad who manufacture finer counts and higher varieties and discrimination against the poor mill-owners of South India who produce lower counts and coarse cloth has been confirmed by this budget. The only industry in which he is interested in is textiles and here duty has not been imposed *ad valorem*.

Coming to the introduction of wealth-tax, that is one of the few items in the budget proposals which I am inclined to support wholeheartedly. There also there is one snag, and that is the right of the State to raise that revenue in future when it is in difficulties. Suppose the financial position of a State is difficult and it wants to raise resources. Now the Finance Minister has made a very generous offer that the tax collected on this score will be passed on to the State. But will he give an assurance in future also that all the tax collected under this head will be passed on to the States?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It will be so for all times to come.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : If that is made very clear and if all the States are made to accept, there is no difficulty. It should be given statutory validity. Otherwise, a future Finance Minister may say that he will give the States only 50 per cent of the collections. After all, he is not going to be the Finance Minister for all times to come. With that qualification, it is a good suggestion and I am sure all progressive-minded people will certainly support it.

Except this, all the taxation proposals are hitting at the root of development of this country and are intended to go against the people of this country.

Regarding petty leaves thrown out to the States' finances, no State in India, whether ruled by the Congress or by any other party, is satisfied with the portion that is given by the Central Government. If you look at the Budgets of the States,

you will find that a deficit of Rs. 16 crores, Rs. 14 crores, Rs. 12 crores, Rs. 10 crores or Rs. 8 crores is deliberately put down with the hope that it will be covered by the Central Government. If you do not try to cover it up and give sufficient assistance to the States, even the Congress-administered State will go against you, pool their resources, start a common fight and take the matter to the Supreme Court or to the people who are the highest authority in this Country. Therefore you have to find finances for them and for yourself also.

You say that you cannot touch the non-development revenue expenditure. Why can you not do it? When India became free, how many Secretaries did you have? If my recollection is correct, you had eight. Now how many have we? Their number has gone up ten times. And what are they doing? Of course, some of them are very intelligent, honest and harding, working but a vast majority of them are doing nothing. Signing a file in one day is sometimes very difficult for some secretaries, deputy secretaries assistant secretaries and so on. Every Minister wants five or six secretaries under him so that his stature goes up.

And what about the non-gazetted officers? They are claiming that they are workers, that they are the fellows of the workers and should be supported by us. But we are not going to support those who are wasting their time and are doing nothing and who receive bribes. Therefore you should see that only those people are retained who are useful in the administration. Cut out the other posts. I do not want you to retrench a single employee even if he is a high-salaried person. But you should see that these posts are not filled up so that there is no question of imposing hardship on anybody and, at the same time, our overall expenditure on the revenue side comes under some sort of a control.

Then, many things have been said about the public sector. We have invested Rs. 3,500 crores in the public sector and have given it another Rs. 450 crores as loans. We have spent about Rs. 4,000 crores on it. And what do we get? We get every year a loss of Rs. 40 crores or Rs. 50 crores and the Finance Minister

allots some money for the next year and for future years.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He can continue his speech tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you giving your party's time to him?

SHRI NAMBIAR : We are very much agitated. We do not know what is happening in West Bengal?

MR. SPEAKER : He has taken 20 minutes.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : The only axe with which he tries to slash down expenditure falls upon developmental expenditure in backward States such as Kerala. We have a minor port in Quilon. Work was going on but the work was stopped in the guise of raising it to the status of a major port; so also many industries. 20,000 workers in the bidi factories have been thrown out of work recently. As has been pointed out by Shri Sreedharan, one lakh workers in the cashew industry are facing unemployment. The coir industry and the handloom industry, traditional industries of my State, are languishing and are almost on the point of extinction. What have you done to revive these industries? You say that there has been an increase in industrial production. But such kinds of platitudes are not going to take this country anywhere. If you do not tackle the problems honestly and sincerely, the people of this country will rise and, as has been said by the Leader of the PSP, there cannot but be a revolution to throw out this Government.

17.55 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirtieth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH) : Sir, I beg to present the Thirtieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.55½ hrs.

**STATEMENT RE : WEST BENGAL
GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO BOTH
HOUSES OF THE STATE
LEGISLATURE**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I am making a very brief statement. The Government have not received so far any report from the State Government regarding the Governor's Address to the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of West Bengal today. However, we gather that while delivering his Address, the Governor decided to omit two paragraphs from the printed text ..

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame. (Interruption).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We further gather that at this state the Chief Minister protested against the omission of the paragraphs.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Hear, hear.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The Governor interrupted his Address to draw attention to the correspondence which he had already exchanged with the Chief Minister in regard to these paragraphs.

AN HON. MEMBER : Nonsense.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Thereupon, the Governor read the rest of the Address.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : There is a constitutional deadlock.....

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : Did he advise the Governor to omit those two paragraphs or no ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, Sir.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर)
मैंने पहले आपसे निवेदन किया था कि यह बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण वटना है। जो कुछ पश्चिम बंगाल की

विधान सभा में हुआ है वह संविधान की दृष्टि से बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है। यह प्रश्न केवल एक राज तक ही सीमित नहीं है, इसका प्रभाव सारे देश पर पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर सदन को चर्चा करने का अवसर मिलना चाहिए, यह मन्त्री चर्चा के लिए तैयार होंगे।

एक बात स्पष्ट नहीं हुई है। विधि मन्त्रालय के बारे में कहा जाता है कि उसने सलाह दी कि राज्यपाल चाहे तो भाषण के कुछ अंश पढ़ने से इनकार कर सकता है। यह मन्त्री ने अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दी लेकिन विधि मन्त्री को भी स्पष्ट करना चाहिए कि राज्यपाल ने जो कुछ किया वह केन्द्र की सलाह से किया या अपने मन से किया। और फिर इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए कि अपने मन से करने का अधिकार है या नहीं।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) : It has come in papers, this morning, that the Law Minister consulted the legal opinion about it and the Government of India advised him not to read those paragraphs. Let us know about it.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Sir, it is quite possible he has consulted our friend here, in Delhi, and, as generally happens, it is also possible for these people to have said 'yes' or 'no' or kept mum. But it is their secret. Since, mutually, they have sworn each other to secrecy, my hon. friend might think he is justified in giving that answer that he has given today. I am not concerned so much with that as with the constitutional and political consequences of this.

What happens here ? Here is a Governor who goes against the general convention and the Centre allows him to do it. The country is expected to accept things as they are with the result that, in future, when such things come to be indulged in, by certain sections in the country, the ordinary people would not be able to blame them at all because, as my hon. friend from Bikaner said earlier, Congress Party took the initiative in Rajasthan and now they take the initiative on a much higher plane in West Bengal. This is likely to do great

harm to the country and to our conventions of parliamentary system of democracy.

MR. SPEAKER : I wanted to know from the hon. Members, from both the sides, whether we should go into details now itself.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Let us have a discussion on it tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : That I have to decide. I think. It is a constitutional point, as Mr. Ranga and everyone of you would want to say. Everyone of you may try to see the legal aspect and the constitutional aspect of it before we can discuss it. But here and now we cannot discuss it. It is already 6 O'Clock. You will have to prepare your case also. There is no use getting excited. Of course, there is a reason for getting excited on both the sides. I do not want this excitement. Therefore, I say, you study the matter.

Therefore, let us study the question and discuss it in a calm atmosphere. I will fix some time. The Home Minister has said clearly that they have not given instructions... (Interruptions).

18.00 hrs.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : झूठ बोल रहे हैं ।

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : The Home Minister has given instructions. He does not have the moral courage to say that... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : The telephones are manned by our workers. We can know what is happening.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Dange may have better sources. But I am not to take notice of them—the other sources, how people get and all that... (Interruptions). Will the hon. members please sit down ?

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : My submission is on a different point....

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs. Are you questioning the Speaker being on his legs ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : He cannot continue as the Governor there ..

MR. SPEAKER : What you want to do now, I want to regularise please submit notice...

श्री रवि राय : मैंने दिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER : If you think the same notice which was given by 4 or 5 hon. members...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने एक नया नोटिस दिया है । वह मन्त्री ने अभी जो बक्तव्य दिया है उसके ऊपर चर्चा उठाने का नोटिस दिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right then.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : It has to be done early because another deadlock in thanks-giving will arise... (Interruptions).

SHRI NAMBIAR : My submission is that the Governor has violated the Constitutional provision ; he did not read what the Government gave him ; therefore, he is no more to be considered as the Head of the Government there ; he cannot continue as the Governor there. This is a very serious thing.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Some of us have already given notice of motions to the effect that in view of what has come to be known, the Governor of West Bengal should at once be dismissed by the President, recalled and so on and so forth. In view of your observations earlier today, I am expecting that as soon as ever it is possible we have an opportunity of discussing a motion of that sort whoever the sponsor of it might be. In any case, if tomorrow we have about two hours before the non-official business begins, if we can have a break in the discussion of the General Budget, possibly we can have this matter thrashed out. We can think over it overnight. It is a matter which has been agitating us for days. We do not need too much of time for cogitation. The Home Minister can very well find out what he has to say about it. We may have it tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : I know, a number of notices are there ; I have not gone through all of them. Just now they are coming slowly ; one came for the dismissal of the Governor, another for discussion on the Home Minister's statement ; I do not know, some other might come to dismiss somebody and appoint somebody else. Whatever it is, I will have to consider them before admitting any one of them' I cannot admit all of them. I will have to study. Naturally I will have to select only one of them : it cannot be all of them. I cannot also say which one will be admitted .. (Interruption). I am only trying to regularise what should be done.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : The only question is whether we will have a discussion tomorrow, whichever motion you admit. The only question is whether it will be possible for you to allot time tomorrow for discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : I would like to consult the Government also because they must get from the West Bengal Government... (Interruption). Kindly allow me...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have no quarrel with you : I have quarrel only with them.

MR. SPEAKER : I know, you will never quarrel with me. I would only say that your quarrelling with them should be done in a sportly way ; you should give them a chance to find out from the Government there. They have teleprinter news and you have teleprinter news.

Officially, the West Bengal Government is there, elected by the people. All of us have read the teleprinter news. All of us know it from our friends. But authoritative news will come from the State Government. There is an Assembly there, there is a Government in office elected by the people. We cannot usurp all those powers.

I cannot say here and now that we will have a discussion tomorrow. I think we should have a reasonably good discussion. We must hear from the West Bengal Government also. I agree discussion must be there. But let us take it up in a little calmer atmosphere, not tomorrow. To-

morrow the West Bengal Government would give information.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I would certainly welcome a discussion. It should be a well-informed discussion. If it has to be so, I must get certain facts before I can do anything. I personally do not think a discussion would be advisable tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : The Governor is coming here at 9 P. M. The Ministers are coming here tomorrow morning. Why does he not consult them early ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is no use. The Governor may be coming tomorrow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : To night.

MR. SPEAKER : May be. I am sure Shri Banerjee and Shri Indrajit Gupta would not accept what the Governor says. After all, they must have information from the Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Chief Minister is coming.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : The Chief Minister and Deputy Chief Minister are coming here tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : Before I adjourn the House, I have to make an announcement.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : They can send a teleprinter message to the Chief Secretary and get the information.

MR. SPEAKER : I appeal to all sections of the House to help me. I want this discussion to be useful, because this is not going to be the first and last time. We have got States ; we have got Governors. After all, this is going to be a discussion in a very academic and useful way. Let the Government give some information. I am saying now that we cannot have this discussion tomorrow. It may be Monday. Let us see.

The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A. M.

11.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Friday, March 7, 1969 (Phalgun 16, 1890 (Saka)).