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Vaisakha 11, 1891 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session  
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, May 1, 1969, Vaisakha 11,  
1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मिल कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

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\*1441. श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :

श्री ओंकार सिंह :

श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मिल मालिकों ने मिल कर्मचारियों के लिये कुल कितने क्वार्टर बनाये और इनमें से कितने दिल्ली में बनाये गये;

(ख) कितने कर्मचारियों को क्वार्टरों की आवश्यकता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत करेगी जिसके अन्तर्गत मिल मालिकों के लिये अनिवार्य होगा कि वह कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर बनाने पर अपनी आय का एक भाग खर्च करें; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). इस मामले का सम्बन्ध राज्य

सरकारों से है और इस समय सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है

(ग) और (घ). इस पर राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करके विचार किया जायगा।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मिल मजदूरों के लिए मकानों की समस्या बहुत गम्भीर है और आजादी के 22 साल के बाद भी दिन प्रति दिन यह समस्या गम्भीर ही होती जा रही है। दिल्ली में इंडस्ट्रियल आर्गेनाइज्ड लेबर के पास जो क्वार्टरों की संख्या है वह करीब 3500 है जबकि टोटल रिक्वायरमेंट करीब 2 लाख की है। नतीजा यह है कि 1960 में 60,000 भुगियां थीं जिनमें कि उन मजदूरों के परिवारों के दो लाख लोग रह रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह सब फैक्टरीओनर्स के लिए इस सम्बन्ध में कोई लेजिस्लेशन बनायें और उस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से भी कोई बातचीत करेंगे ?

सरकार अपनी तरफ से मिल मालिकों, मजदूरों या कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों को क्या-क्या सुविधाएँ दे रही है जिससे कि मजदूरों के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा मकान बन सकें ?

श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद : यह बात ठीक है कि अभी मजदूरों के लिए मकान बनाने की सुविधाएँ जो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पिछले वर्षों में राज्य सरकारों को या एम्प्लायर्स को दी हैं उसमें जितनी हम आशा करते थे कि वह हम से लेंगे और वह काम होगा उतना नहीं हो पाया है। सरकार ने 50 प्रतिशत: कर्ज और 50 प्रतिशत ग्रांट के रूप में राज्य सरकारों को और ऐसे एम्प्लायर्स को दिया जोकि उन मकानों को बनाना चाहते थे लेकिन मजदूरों की संख्या की तुलना

में जितना उसका उपयोग होना चाहिये था उतना नहीं हो सका। अभी जो माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया कि केन्द्र राज्य सरकारों से या फैक्टरी ओनर्स से बातचीत करे तो हम इस बात पर विचार कर रहे हैं और बराबर विचार करते रहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि इस बारे में हम राज्य सरकारों और फैक्टरी ओनर्स से भी और बातचीत करें।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों की बात कही तो यह विचार उन का वास्तव में बहुत सराहनीय है। अभी हम कोआपरेटिव्स को भी दे रहे हैं लेकिन अगर मजदूरों ने भी स्वयं अपनी कोआपरेटिव बनाई तो उनको न केवल सरकार के माध्यम से बल्कि और तरीकों से भी हम कर्ज देने पर विचार करेंगे।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने यह मान लिया कि जो समस्या है वह गम्भीर होती जा रही है और बावजूद उनके प्रयासों के वह हल नहीं हो पाई है। दिल्ली में हालत यह है कि एक गैरेज जिसमें न किचन है न लैट्रिन, बाथरूम उसका किराया 100 रुपये महीना है और एक मजदूर की तन-स्वाहा आप चाहे कितनी बढ़ा दें वह किराये में चली जाती है। नतीजा यह है कि वह वैसा का वैसा गरीब पड़ा रहता है।

पहला सवाल मेरा यह है कि क्या आप कोई कानून इस तरह का बनायेंगे? सब फैक्टरी ओनर्स के बारे में अगर आप नहीं बना सकते हैं तो क्या राज्य सरकारों से इस सम्बन्ध में सलाह करेंगे कि वह सब फैक्टरीज के बारे में कोई कानून बनायें ताकि नफे का कुछ न कुछ हिस्सा हर साल जरूर मकानों के बनाने में लगे!

दूसरा सवाल मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने पिछले दो साल में कितना रुपया बतौर कर्जा राज्य सरकारों को दिया है, कितना आपने

ग्रांट के रूप में दिया है और उससे कितने मकान अभी मजदूरों के लिए बने हैं?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** जहाँ तक कानून बनाने का सवाल है तो पहली बात तो यह है कि यह केवल दिल्ली के मिल मजदूरों के लिए नहीं बल्कि सम्पूर्ण देश के मिल मजदूरों का यह प्रश्न है। तमाम देश के फैक्टरी मजदूरों की बात आनी चाहिए।

अगर हमने यह कानून बनाया तो हमें इस पर भी विचार करना होगा कि वह किन फैक्ट-रियों पर लागू होगा, जहाँ 50 काम करते हैं वहाँ लागू होगा या जहाँ 100 काम करते हैं वहाँ लागू होगा या सभी पर लागू करें? केंद्रीय सरकार पिछले कई वर्षों से इस बारे में प्रयत्न-शील है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा इस बात पर हम स्वयं विचार नहीं कर सकते हैं और राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करना होगा। लेकिन इससे भी अधिक कठिन प्रश्न ज़मीन का आ जाता है। राज्य सरकारों ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि ऐम्प्लायर्स ने कहा है कि मजदूरों के लिए मकान बनाये जायें लेकिन जब जमीन का प्रश्न आया तो जमीन मिल नहीं पाई। जहाँ पर यह फैक्ट-रीज हैं वहीं बगल में मजदूरों के लिए क्वार्टर्स बने तो वहाँ पास में जमीन मिलना मुश्किल हो रहा है। बाकी माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया कि राज्य सरकारों से मिल कर विचार करिये तो उस पर हम उनसे विचार करेंगे क्योंकि अन्ततोगत्वा माध्यम बही है और उनके जरिए ही हम यह काम कर सकते हैं।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि दो साल में आपने कितना कर्जा दिया है?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** यह फीगर्स हमारे पास नहीं हैं।

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** कानून बनाने के लिए मैंने पूछा था?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** राज्य सरकारों से विचार कर सकते हैं।

श्री ओंकार सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि यह मजदूरों की जो रहने की समस्या है उसको हल करने में कितना समय लगेगा और जो क्वार्टर्स बनाये हुए हैं उनके बंटवारे का सिद्धान्त क्या है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : समस्या कब तक हल हो जायगी इसका जवाब हम नहीं दे सकते जहाँ तक उनके बंटवारे का काम है यह राज्य सरकारें और एम्प्लायर्स करते हैं। हमें इस बात का यह दुःख अवश्य है कि जहाँ पर हमने ऐसे क्वार्टर्स मजदूरों के लिए बनाये हैं उनको कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने मजदूरों को न देकर जनरल पूल वालों को दे दिया है जिसका कि हम बराबर विरोध करते रहते हैं। हम उन्हें लिखते रहते हैं कि वह ऐसा न करें और हमने उन्हें चेतावनी दी है कि अगर वह बाज नहीं आये तो समूची ग्रांट और कर्ज जो हमने उन्हें दिया है वह उन्हें वापिस करना होगा।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : In respect of this scheme there was three parties, namely, the State Government, the employers and the workers. Though I fully sympathise with my friends anxiety about providing accommodation to these workers, Government will admit that none these three parties are enthusiastic in this scheme. State Governments are not utilising the grants given to them. Workers are not utilising the houses allotted to them and employers are not accepting the grants pressed on them. Have you enquired as to what is the reason for the lack of enthusiasm for your scheme? The employers have to pay by way of interest much more than they would pay by way of house allowance. Workers are only occupants for the duration of their work. As soon as they give up the work, they have no right in the house. I would like to ask this question. Why don't you think of a scheme where some ownership rights accrue to the workers? You might evolve a scheme, where they may utilise the provident fund and the workers cannot only occupy the houses but own it during the course of their work and thereafter.:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, he should be congratulated for putting this

question. Today is May Day, which is Workers' Day.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) Today he is in red shirt.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, it is nice to see the hon. Member in red shirt. It is very nice to hear this idea from him on May Day. I also welcome this. It is true that when houses are given to the workers, we had encouraged the idea of allowing workers to purchase in due course of time by paying in instalments. Somehow that idea did not work up and we still feel that there should be such scheme where the workers could benefit. Therefore, we have got a build-your-house scheme for which we give loan for Housing and through other sources but we are prepared also to give loan from the provident fund as mentioned by the hon. Member for the scheme of build your-own-houses. About the three partners we find sometimes this whatever may be the reasons, the fact remains that this problem has to be solved and we have to persuade them, goad them, advise them that this scheme should continue and progress.

श्री शिव नारायण : मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जमीन नहीं है, ठीक है, लेकिन जो क्वार्टर्स बने हुए हैं उन्हीं को हम दो मंजिला और तीन मंजिला बना सकते हैं ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह सुन्दर और अच्छा विचार है। यह सर्जेशन फोर ऐक्शन है।

SHRI INDRAJIT K. GUPTA: The difficulty about finding land which the Hon. Minister referred to may be brought up in the case of existing factories because the adjacent areas may be built upon already. But in the case of new factories and new industries which have been licensed all the time, why don't the Government think of imposing a condition that in the case of these new licences it will be incumbent on the new factory owners to provide a minimum number of houses for the workers? Can they not make it compulsory?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** As I have said, it is true that housing should be a condition because unless workers get good houses, they cannot put their heart into their work and we cannot get sufficient production. We have always encouraged this and have passed on this idea to the employers and the State Governments. The difficulty is that this can be done only through legislation and regarding legislation we have already explained our difficulties. Still, we will consult State Governments on this point and come to some arrangement.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** This has nothing to do with State Government. This is about licences which have been given for new industries. Why not make it a condition ?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** Even in the case of new licences, State Governments come into the picture.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** Central Government give the licences.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** Not all.

**श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :** अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि बहुत सी कम्पनियां और फैक्टूरियां ऐसी हैं जिनके पास एम्पलायीज के रहने के लिये जगह नहीं होती है । तो क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है कि आज शहरी क्षेत्रों के बजाय देहाती क्षेत्रों में कम्पनी या फैक्टूरियां लगाने के लाइसेंस दिये जायें जहां जगह बहुत काफी है और लोगों को रोजी और रोटी भी मिले, मकान भी मिले और फैक्टूरियों को भी दिक्कत न पड़े ?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाब :** यह ठीक है कि फैक्टूरियां देहाती क्षेत्रों में भी लगे, लेकिन फैक्ट्री लगाने के लिये सिर्फ स्थान ही नहीं बल्कि रा मैटीरियल और रिसोर्सेज का भी ध्यान रखना पड़ता है । इसलिये मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं कि फैक्टूरियां देहाती क्षेत्रों में ही खुलें ।

**SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :** We have rural housing scheme, town housing scheme, Corporation housing scheme and we have agricultural workers' housing scheme. But so

far as industrial workers are concerned, there is no such comprehensive scheme. Shri Lobo Prabhu explained here that the workers are not spending money for housing. There is no money allotted to workers for housing.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** I have not said that.

**SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :** Yes, I want to know whether Government will evolve a comprehensive housing scheme for industrial workers working in factories. Some such measure must be taken by the Central Government with the aid of the State Governments with the Central Government take initiative in the matter ?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** As a matter of fact, we have at present schemes which we are trying to implement through the State Governments. We give them grants or loans and the State Governments in their turn are getting it done by local bodies or other agencies.

**श्री बसवन्त : फैक्टूरियों के वर्कर्स के लिये जो क्वार्टर बनाने का प्रस्ताव है उसमें विषमता दूर करने के लिये क्या मंत्री महोदय ने कोई ऐसा फैसला किया है कि जहां ज्यादा वर्कर्स हों वहां ज्यादा क्वार्टर बनाये जायें ? जैसे महाराष्ट्र का जो थाना जिला है उस में 50,000 वर्कर्स हैं लेकिन उन के लिये रहने का स्थान नहीं है । इस विषमता को मंत्री महोदय कैसे दूर करेंगे और कितने समय में करेंगे ?**

**श्री भागवत झा आजाब :** जैसा मैंने बतलाया । समय के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ यह जो योजना है उसके अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों को मकान बनाना है । वह जितने मकान बनाना चाहें बनायें वह हमसे उसके लिये ग्राण्ट्स और लोन के रूप में घन ले सकते हैं या असिस्टेंस ले सकते हैं, लेकिन यह राज्य सरकार के काम करने की बात है ।

**श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास :** जब यह क्वार्टर बने थे तब उन को हायर पवर्ज पर देने की योजना थी । जहाँ तक हायर पवर्ज योजना को

कार्यान्वित करने का प्रश्न है, उसमें क्या कठिनाई है, और इस योजना को लागू करने के लिये जब लोग क्वार्टरों में रहते हैं तो उनको मकान का मालिक क्यों नहीं बनाया जाता ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : हायर पव्वेज योजना के अन्तर्गत जो क्वार्टर दिये जाते हैं वह योजना अब भी वर्तमान है और हम यह कोशिश करते हैं कि उन को मकान इन्स्टालमेंट बेसिस पर दिये जायें, लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि जब मजदूर उन क्वार्टरों में एस्टेब्लिश होने के बाद अपना काम खत्म करते हैं और नये मजदूर काम करने आते हैं तो उनको वह सुविधायें अवेलेबल नहीं होती हैं, इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि बिल्ड योर हाउस स्कीम पर जोर दिया जाये बजाय इसके हायर पव्वेज स्कीम के ऊपर जोर दिया जाये ।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : In view of this difficulty, will the Government consider this proposal by which the scheme can always be divided into two parts ? One is, where the buildings are built and let out to the workers, and the other is where land is acquired. Divide it into plots and then give them to the workers themselves so that they can build on them.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I think it is a good proposal, which the Hon. Member has made. As regards the latter part, we have 'build-your-house scheme.'

डाक व तार विभाग में हिन्दी का काम

+  
\*1442. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :  
श्री राम चरण :  
श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

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

(क) डाक व तार विभाग तथा टेलीफोन विभाग में हिन्दी में किये जा रहे काम का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में तथा पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में डाकघरों, तार घरों आदि में सभी सरकारी काम हिन्दी में आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ? सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री शेरसिंह ). (क) राजभाषा ( संशोधन ) अधिनियम, 1967 के अनुसार द्विभाषी काल के दौरान निम्नलिखित काम हिन्दी में भी किया जा रहा है :—

- (1) प्रस्ताव
- (2) सामान्य आदेश
- (3) नियम
- (4) राजपत्र अधिसूचनाएं
- (5) प्रशासनिक तथा अन्य रिपोर्टें
- (6) प्रेस विज्ञप्तियां
- (7) संसद संबंधी कार्य
- (8) संबिदाएं
- (9) करार
- (10) लाइसेंस
- (11) परमिट
- (12) टेंडर के फार्म

(13) बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश सर्कलों तथा दिल्ली टेलीफोन परिमंडल की 15 प्रतिशत टेलीफोन निर्देशिकाएं । पंजाब सर्कल तथा हैदराबाद और बम्बई टेलीफोन मंडलों की टेलीफोन निर्देशिकाएं भी हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

इसके अतिरिक्त निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिए भी हिंदी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है :—

- (1) हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों का उत्तर
- (2) रिपोर्टें तथा पत्रिकाएं
- (3) उन राज्य सरकारों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार के लिए जिनकी राजभाषा हिंदी है ।
- (4) चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार



(5) राजकीय समारोहों के लिए निमंत्रण पत्र

- (6) कर्मचारी कल्याण संबंधी परिपत्र  
(7) लेखन-सामग्री छापने के लिए  
(8) डाक-टिकट और मोहरें  
(9) टिप्पणी तथा मसौदा लेखन

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) द्विभाषी काल में इन राज्यों में सारा काम केवल हिन्दी में करना वांछनीय नहीं है।

**श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश में कितने तार घर ऐसे हैं जहाँ ग्रंथेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी में भी तार देने की व्यवस्था है ?

**श्री शेर सिंह :** देश में कुल तार घरों की संख्या 9920 है और उनमें से 3158 तार घर ऐसे हैं जहाँ हिन्दी में तार देने की व्यवस्था भी है।

**श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :** क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि जिन राज्यों की राज भाषा हिन्दी है वहाँ सेविंग्स बैंक अकाउंट के लिये हिन्दी में कारोबार होता है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं होता है तो इस बात का ध्यान रखते हुए कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ज्यादातर लोग हिन्दी ही जानते हैं और उनको सेविंग्स बैंक अकाउंट खोलने के लिये प्रोत्साहन मिले, क्या सरकार वहाँ सेविंग्स बैंक अकाउंट हिन्दी में रखना आरम्भ करेगी ?

**श्री शेर सिंह :** सेविंग्स बैंक अकाउंट हिन्दी में भी चल रहे हैं। इससे भी आगे बढ़ कर कई जगह ब्रांच आफिसों में रीजनल भाषायें भी चल रही हैं। चूँकि डिपाजिटर्स लोकल भाषायें बोलते और समझते हैं इस लिये उन्हें भी हम सुविधायें दे रहे हैं।

**श्री रामचरण :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन स्टेट्स की राज भाषा हिन्दी है वहाँ पर जितने पोस्ट ऑड टेलिग्राफ विभाग

हैं उनमें जितनी भी खत व किताबत होती है, चाहे वह दूसरी स्टेट्स से हो चाहे सेन्टर से हो या आफिशल्स के बीच में हो उसके लिये क्या वह जरूरी कर देंगे कि सारा काम काज हिन्दी में किया करें ? और ऐसा कब तक वह कर सकते हैं ?

**श्री शेर सिंह :** मैंने अभी कहा कि द्विभाषी सिलसिला चल रहा है उसमें पूर्ण रूप से एक दम से सारे पत्र-व्यवहार के हिन्दी में होने का प्रबन्ध हम कर सकें यह कठिन है। लेकिन हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि अधिक से अधिक पत्र-व्यवहार हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों से हिन्दी में ही हो। यह होना बहुत जरूरी है और हम करेंगे भी।

**श्री राम चरण :** आपको बाइस साल लग गये।

**श्री शेरसिंह :** हमारा प्रयास अभी भी चल रहा है।

**श्री भोलू प्रसाद :** क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलायेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा और उनके अधीन जितनी संस्थाएँ और संगठन हैं उनके अध्ययन दलों के द्वारा जितने प्रतिवेदन 1968-69 तक प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं उनमें से...

कितने प्रतिवेदनों का प्रकाशन हिन्दी और ग्रंथेजी में किया गया है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि 1968-69 के एक साल में कितने प्रतिशत फार्म हिन्दी में प्रकाशित किये गये हैं और कितने प्रतिशत ग्रंथेजी में और कितने ग्रंथेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में प्रकाशित किये गये हैं।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसी अवधि में कितने प्रतिशत तार हिन्दी में आए और हिन्दी में उनको स्वीकार करके ग्रंथेजी में उनका अनुवाद करके भेजा गया ?

**श्री शेर सिंह :** इतनी सारी संख्याएँ एक दम से देना तो कठिन होगा। इसके लिए तो नोटिस चाहिये।

श्री मोलह प्रसाद : प्रतिशत दे दीजिये ।

श्री शेर सिंह : संख्या ही मालूम न हो तो प्रतिशत कैसे दिया जा सकता है ।

श्री मोलह प्रसाद : पहले भाग का जवाब दे दीजिये । वह तो आप दे ही सकते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER : He has not got the particulars and he wants notice.

श्री मोलह प्रसाद : यह क्या तमाशा है । किस चीज के आंकड़े मांगे जा रहे हैं ? फैमिली प्लानिंग के तो नहीं मांगे जा रहे हैं । नोटिस दिया गया है । जवाब तैयार करके आना चाहिये ।

श्री शेरसिंह : मूल प्रश्न में यह पूछा गया है कि हिन्दी में जो काम डाक तार विभाग में हो रहा है उसकी डिटेल्स क्या हैं । मैंने बता दिया है कि इस इस ढंग से काम चल रहा है । अब अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी में कितने पत्र गए, या तार दिये इतनी डिटेल्ड इनफार्मेशन अगर एकत्र करनी हो तो इसके लिए बहुत समय चाहिये ।

श्री मोलह प्रसाद : प्रतिशत तो बताना आसान है...

MR. SPEAKER : He has not got the particulars. He would be very happy to give them but he has not got them now.

SHRI V. KRIHNAMEOORTHI : Mr Speaker, Sir, I understand that there is a conspiracy amongst somebody to see that Hindi is imposed on the unwilling people of India, which is against the interests of this country. The Minister was giving the details of a list in which Hindi is being imposed. It just reminds one of the Tughlak regime, when he shifted the capital from Delhi and back again.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put your question now. Who the Tughlak is, it is difficult to decide.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMEOORTHI : Those sitting there are the representatives of

Tughlak. That is why I am saying that by this change of policy in language, they are going to harm the unity of this country. It is not only this act. I have got instances in the railways, the post and telegraph offices in Madras and in the southern region where these officials are compelling the employees there to learn Hindi and saying that otherwise they will reap the consequences. I have got copies of official circulars. Is this Government going to check such things and such actions? We have passed a Resolution, and this Government is going against that resolution and is putting in Hindi indirectly and imposing it on unwilling people.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that by this imposition of Hindi in some of the offices in the southern region and Maharashtra, the non-Hindi speaking people are put to a lot of suffering and what the Government is going to do to solve this problem.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : In Maharashtra, they are not put to any suffering.

SHRI SHER SINGH : Today at least, I expected my DMK friends also will change colour.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMEOORTHI : I know what I am. (Interruption) Shri Bhakt Darshan and Shri Azad—they are known to us.

SHRI SHER SINGH : I was disappointed to hear the same thing from my hon. friends today also. But I may tell him that...

SHRI V. KRISHNAMEOORTHI : You are in the North Pole we are in the South Pole. The country knows it.

SHRI SHER SINGH : We are not imposing Hindi anywhere. As I said already, to those who need some information some forms, some other things in Hindi, we supply those things in Hindi. We supply them in the regional languages also at the local offices, at the branch office level. Therefore, we are not giving undue importance, as he says, to any particular language or

anything of that sort. But Hindi being the language of administration, as has been approved by this House here, and along with English, of course, which is an additional, associate language,—in both these languages, we will have bilingual forms, bilingual reports. All these things will come in, and Hindi, of course, will get in because Hindi is the official language here.

**SHRI D.N. TIWARY :** This question relates to Hindi-speaking areas and not to Tamil or Telugu speaking areas. I do not know why my friends jump up as if it is a red rag to the bull whenever the name of Hindi is mentioned.

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY :** There are non-Hindi people living in Hindi areas.

**SHRI D.N. TIWARY :** In Madras also, non-Tamils are living. But there the administration is carried on in Tamil.

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY :** That is State. This is Centre. For your State administration, you can have Hindi.

**SHRI D.N. TIWARY :** I want to know whether all the telegrams sent in Hindi in the Hindi areas and in those areas which have adopted Hindi as their language are translated into English and sent to other places or they are sent originally in Hindi?

**SHRI SHER SINGH :** In more than 50 per cent of the telegraph offices located in Hindi areas, we have now arrangements for giving telegrams in Devnagari script. We have also issued instructions that this Devnagari telegraph service should be extended to all the offices as soon as trained officials are available. We are giving training to our officers in the use of Devnagari telegraph service.

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** मुझे उन लोगों से कुछ नहीं कहना जिन्होंने हिन्दी को केवल अपने राजनीतिक प्रचार का हथियार बना रखा है या हिन्दी नाम आते ही जिनको उससे चिढ़ लगने लग जाती हैं। मैं तो संचार मंत्री से यह जानना

चाहता हूँ कि वर्षों के प्रयत्नों के बाद क्या यह सही नहीं है कि एक यह भी निर्णय हुआ था कि जो हिन्दी भाषी राज्य हैं उनमें जो टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी है वह हिन्दी में भी प्रकाशित होगी ? क्या इसी आधार पर दिल्ली में भी हिन्दी की टेलीफोन डायरेक्टरी फरवरी 1969 में तैयार हो गई थी और उसका विमोचन भी हो गया था ? यदि हां तो क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि लगभग चालीस हजार व्यक्तियों ने हिन्दी डायरेक्टरी की मांग की थी। लेकिन उनको इसको न पहुँचा कर अभी तक भी उसे स्टोर में रखा हुआ है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो अधिकारी हैं वे यह सिद्ध करना चाहते हैं कि इन डायरेक्टियों का कोई उपयोग नहीं है और भविष्य में इस प्रकार की डायरेक्टियाँ न छपी जायें ? क्या मन्त्री महोदय विभाग से पता लगा कर हमें बतायेंगे कि कौन यह लोग हैं जो बीच में इस प्रकार का व्यवहार कर रहे हैं ? सरकार का पैसा भी व्यय हुआ है और जो लोग इनको चाहते हैं उनको ये पहुँच भी नहीं पा रही हैं।

**श्री शेर सिंह :** यह ठीक बात नहीं है कि चालीस हजार लोगों ने दिल्ली में इनकी मांग की थी। तेरह या पन्द्रह हजार के करीब ने मांग की थी। आइन्दा भी जैसा पहले मैंने कहा है कि और भी जो प्रदेश हैं, जैसे राजस्थान है, बिहार है, उत्तर प्रदेश है और पंजाब में दूसरे सर्कल हैं वहाँ भी हम हिन्दी में डायरेक्टरी छापने का काम जो है इसको आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह कहा है कि तेरह या पन्द्रह हजार से इसके बारे में मांग आई थी, तो क्या वजह है कि उनके पास ये पहुँच नहीं रही हैं। जब डिमांड है और पन्द्रह हजार के करीब छपी हैं और आपके गोडाऊन में पड़ी हुई हैं तो पहुँच क्यों नहीं रही हैं ? जिनके लिए इनको छपा गया है उन तक इनको पहुँचाया क्यों नहीं जा रहा है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : अगर कोई नहीं गई है तो मैं मालूम करूँगा। मेरा खयाल है पहुँच चुकी है। लेकिन अगर कहीं नहीं पहुँची है तो जरूर पहुँचा दी जायेगी।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is very unfortunate that whenever the language question comes, immediately the Hindi-English controversy starts. We have adopted Hindi as our national language and English as associated language. Therefore, for the time being, the work of the administration has to go on in both languages. If there is any case in which only Hindi is used and English is not used, my friends can have cause for grouse. When both languages are used, I do not think anybody can have any grouse. I would only request my DMK friends that they should not be allergic whenever Hindi is mentioned. We are not allergic to English. So far as Hindi is concerned, there is no question of imposition. It is our own language and we must have our own language here. Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri said, you have printed the telephone directory in Hindi, but it is full of mistakes.

I have got a Directory in Hindi. But I feel the necessity of an English copy because I find the Hindi Directory is full of mistakes. May I know whether in future whatever is printed in Hindi will be up-to-date? Even the changes made in the English Directory have not been made in Hindi. The telephone numbers which were there eight months back have been put in the Hindi Directory. May I know whether in future when they publish a new Directory in Hindi it will be up-to-date and mistakes will not be there as in the present case?

श्री शेर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना ठीक है कि उस में कुछ गलतियाँ रह गई हैं। पहली बार यह प्रयास किया गया है। उस में नामों आदि को एल्फाबेटिकली एरेंज करने में कुछ समय लगा और कुछ अन्य गलतियाँ भी रह गईं। लेकिन मैं आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में ऐसी गलतियाँ नहीं रहेंगी और ठीक से काम होगा।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Sir, I concede the demand of my Hindi friends to have con-

tact with the P & T Department in Hindi only in the Hindi-speaking areas. But I hope that my Hindi friends would equally concede our anxiety to allow this benefit of transacting business with the P & T Department and the Railway Department, which come into contact with the people in all nooks and corners of the country, in the different languages of those people. Whatever might be the constitutional position, in his answers the Minister has been repeatedly saying that we are passing through a bilingual phase. I am afraid it would be impossible for the P & T and the Railways to have this bilingual phase. I do not have any attachment towards English. If it is got rid of today I will not feel sorry for it. But to give a feeling of self-respect for the other language groups in this country since we are multi-lingual, these departments have got to have a multi-lingual system as far as the operations of these departments vis-a-vis the public are concerned. In this connection I would like to know how far the P & T has so far taken up the work of bringing these things in Tamil, Telugu and other languages.

Secondly, my hon. friend Shri Krishnamoorthy also referred to the fact that we have been getting a lot of representations to the effect that non-Hindi members are being compelled to learn that language in an indirect way. It is not put as a compulsory subject but working hours are taken up for teaching Hindi with the result that when they are absent from Hindi classes they are deemed to be absent from work and on that basis action is being taken against them. I do not know whether it is constitutionally the correct position to do that. I would like to know how many hours are being taken away from working hours to teach Hindi language? Is it incumbent on the part of an employee to learn Hindi, when he is doing the job or when he is selected for a job?

SHRI SHER SINGH : I have already stated that we are bringing out some forms even in regional languages. They are :

P. O. slips, P. O. journal, P. O. Account.....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : In order to save the trouble of the hon. Minister I

may say that my question was about M. O. forms, cards, covers and all such things which the public use. Even Money Order forms which used to be printed in Tamil, they have stopped it now. I am not asking about administrative forms.

SHRI SHER SINGH : Sir, I was just reading out the list of the forms which were printed in regional languages also.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister may place it on the Table. He need not read the whole list.

SHRI SHER SINGH : Nine forms are printed in regional languages. About Money Order forms we have issued instructions to get them printed in three languages—trilingual forms. Money Order Forms, V. P. P. forms, Acknowledgment of registered articles, "sent message" forms, "received telegram" forms etc. will be now trilingual forms.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : What about teaching of Hindi language to the employees ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : Hindi being the official language has got to be taught to the employees because unless they know that language it will be difficult.....

MR. SPEAKER : During working hours ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : He is objecting to the very teaching of it.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : My objection is to it being taught during the working hours.

MR. SPEAKER : We will go to the next question.

हिन्दुस्तान इन्सैक्टीसाइड्स लिमिटेड में संयुक्त प्रबन्ध परिषद्

\*1444. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान इन्सैक्टीसाइड्स

लिमिटेड द्वारा स्थापित की गई संयुक्त प्रबन्ध परिषद् सफल सिद्ध हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं और अन्य उद्योगों में ऐसी परिषदें स्थापित करने में क्या कठिनाइयां अनुभव की जा रही हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री भागवत झा आजाद ) :

(क) जी हां, कुल मिलाकर यह सफल रही है।

(ख) संयुक्त प्रबन्ध परिषद् में 6 सदस्य होते हैं, जिनमें 3 प्रबंधकों के प्रतिनिधि और 3 श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधि होते हैं। इसकी बैठक महीने में एक बार होती है। इस परिषद् ने पांच उप-समितियां नियुक्त की हैं। उत्पादन की समस्याओं और करार में उल्लिखित अन्य मामलों के संबंध में प्रबंधकों द्वारा संयुक्त परिषद् अथवा उसकी सम्बन्धित उप-समिति से सलाह ली जाती है। परिषद् और उसे सौंपे गये कुछ प्रशासनिक कार्यों से नियोजक और श्रमिक के बीच में तारतम्य बनाये रखने की उपयुक्त प्रणाली का विकास हुआ है। अन्य प्रतिष्ठानों में ऐसी परिषदें स्थापित करने में सामने आई कुछ कठिनाइयां संक्षेप में इस प्रकार हैं :

(क) नियोजकों व कर्मचारी संघों में सही रुख का अभाव, (ख) अन्तर्नियम प्रतिद्वन्द्विता; (ग) संयुक्त निकायों की बहुलता; और संयुक्त परामर्श सम्बन्धी औपचारिक प्रबन्ध की विद्यमानता।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इस मिले-जुले प्रयास से एन्टी-बायाटिक्स में इतना बड़ा लाभ हुआ है, हड़तालों को टाला गया है, कटुता से बचा गया है, अफसरों का अफसरशाही का दृष्टिकोण बदला है, श्रमिकों को भी लाभ हुआ है और सरकार को भी लाभ हुआ है, तो फिर क्या वजह है कि सरकार इस स्कीम को पब्लिक और प्राईवेट सेक्टर में तेजी

से बढ़ाने में सक्का रही है और वह इसको जल्दी से लागू करने के लिए कोई बड़ी परि-योजना क्यों नहीं बना रही है ?

**श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद :** मैं माननीय सदस्य से सहमत हूँ कि कई जगह इस योजना को अच्छी सफलता मिली है और इस आधार पर हम यह प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि प्राइवेट और पब्लिक दोनों सेक्टर में इस काम को बढ़ाया जाये। वर्तमान समय में पब्लिक सेक्टर में 34 जगहों में और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में 53 जगहों में जायंट मैनेजमेंट कौंसिल चल रही हैं। लेकिन इसके विस्तार में एक कठिनाई यह है कि एम्पलायर्स और एम्पलाइज में सही रुख का अभाव है। दूसरी प्रमुख कठिनाई यह है कि इन्टर-यूनियन राइवेलरी से इस काम को आगे बढ़ाने में बाधा पड़ती है। यह कठिनाई सामने आती है कि मैनेजमेंट किससे बात करे। जब तक यूनियन्ज की पारस्परिक राइवेलरी की समस्या हल नहीं होगी, तब तक इस काम को आगे बढ़ाने में कठिनाई होगी।

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** अगर यही एक बड़ा कारण है कि एक ही उद्योग में जो कई यूनियनें होती हैं, उनकी पारस्परिक प्रतिद्वंद्विता बाधक है, तो इस सदन में इतनी बार सरकार को जो यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि एक उद्योग में एक ही यूनियन हो और सीक्रेट बेल्ट से चुनाव हो, सरकार उस सुझाव को स्वीकार क्यों नहीं करती है और उस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में धीरे काम क्यों कर रही है ? पूरे देश में कुल 80, 85 जगहों पर यह योजना लागू की गई है। यह संख्या बहुत ही थोड़ी है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ-जहाँ यह योजना लागू नहीं हुई है, वहाँ इसका विरोध मैनेजमेंट की तरफ से होता है या मजदूरों की तरफ से।

**श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद :** जैसा कि मैंने बताया है, हमारे सामने दो-तीन कठिनाइयाँ हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करती है कि एक ही यूनियन

हो। यह कानून की बात नहीं है। माननीय सदस्य तो इस बात को मानते हैं, लेकिन लेबर यूनियन्ज, माननीय सदस्य की बगल में बैठे हुए मित्रों और एच० एम० एस०, इनटक और ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० वगैरह श्रम संगठनों को केवल कानून के जरिये कैसे मनाया जाये ? इस समय 89 जगहों में यह काम चल रहा है। सरकार चाहती है कि इस योजना का विस्तार हो और जायंट मैनेजमेंट कौंसिल बनाई जायें, लेकिन जब तक इन्टर-यूनियन राइवेलरी खत्म न हों और एम्पलायर्स के रुख में परिवर्तन न हो, तब तक हम इसका विस्तार नहीं कर सकते।

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** जब सब यूनियन्ज कहती हैं, तब भी सरकार नहीं मानती है।

**श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद :** माननीय सदस्य इसका उदाहरण दें।

**SHRI S KUNDU :** The Minister has said that the Joint Management Council is running properly. If so, may I know why during the last few years the number of Joint Management Councils which was at the level of 140 has gone down to 89 now ? Is it because the industrialists and employers are not cooperating for the proper functioning of the Joint Management Councils ?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** It is a fact that this scheme got a very big boost in 1965 when we had aggression and the managements and unions came together. In 1966 we had 140 such undertakings where this was to be tried. In 1967, it became 132; in 1968, it became 130 and, at present, we have got 89. It is because many of them tried to do but later on they could not implement.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Why ?

**SHRI S. KUNDU :** He has not given answer to my most relevant question.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** I have answered why it is not functioning. I have

given the reasons for it, firstly, absence of right attitude of both employers and employees; secondly, inter-union rivalry and, thirdly, the existence of informal consultative committee. Due to these reasons, we have not been able to spread out.

**श्री ओमप्रकाश त्यागी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यूनियन्ज की राइव्लरी की वजह से बहुत सी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं हो पा रहा है और जितनी भी यूनियनें हैं वे किसी न किसी राजनीतिक पार्टी का समर्थन प्राप्त किए हुए हैं, इस लिये उनकी राइव्लरी कभी समाप्त नहीं होगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मजदूरों के हित में यह नहीं है कि सरकार इस सिद्धान्त को छोड़ कर कि वे यूनियन्ज आपस में समझौता करके आपके पास आयें और कहें की हम एक ही यूनियन बनाना चाहते हैं—सरकार स्वयं ही ऐसा नियम लागू करे की एक ही यूनियन होगी और प्रति-वर्ष सीक्रेट बॅलेट के आधार पर उसका निर्वाचन होगा और उसी के साथ सरकार समझौता करेगी।

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** सरकार यह कैसे करेगी ? जो मजदूर अपने हितों का ख्याल कर के डिफरेंट यूनियन्ज में हैं उन को हम कैसे कहें कि तुमको अपना हित मालूम नहीं है—आप इन्टक में या एच० एम० एस० में या ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० में रहो या न रहो। यह उन के सोचने की बात है, हम उन को कैसे फोर्स कर सकते हैं ?

**SHRI RANGA :** May I know what has been the experience so far in all those industrial concerns belonging to Government as well as private enterprise where the joint management has come in the workers are content to work there ? Have there been fewer strike, fewer days of strike, fewer lock-outs and fewer man-hours lost ?

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** It is a fact that where we have tried this, the results are very good. It is a fact that there have been fewer strikes and the productivity has gone up. In such cases where

we have tried and have given hand to the unions in administration, in management things, we consult them in production, in their techniques, in the running of canteens, in fixing up holidays, the results we have got so far are encouraging.

**श्री जयपाल सिंह :** माननीय मंत्री जी कठिनाइयों की बात करते हैं—सरकार यहां पर किस लिये है—कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए है या कठिनाइयों को बढ़ाने के लिए है ? सवाल यह है कि यह जो आपसी भगड़ा है—कहीं बनर्जी वालों का है, कहीं उधर वालों का है, कहीं इधर वालों का है—आप ऐसा कानून क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं ताकि केवल एक ही यूनियन रहे ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

**SHRI JAIPAL SINGH :** I must have a reply. I want to know why ? I come from the Jharkhand area and I know INTUC has no following.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all. Next Question.

### दालों का उत्पादन

1449. **श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत दस वर्षों में दालों की उपलब्धि 20 प्रतिशत कम हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दालों का कृषि उत्पादन भी धीरे-धीरे कम होता जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये इन की खेती को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

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

(c) During the last 10 years, the average annual production of pulses ranged between 11.5 million tonnes to 13 million tonnes, excepting during the year 1963-64 and the drought years 1965-66 and 1966-67, when the production dropped down between 8 million to 10 million tonnes, which shows a percentage decline of 23% to 36.5% as compared to the peak production year 1958-59. The entire indigenous production of pulses during the last 10 years was available for home consumption, excepting the year 1968-69, when a small quantity of 50,000 tonnes was allowed for export.

(d) Research Scientists are seized of the problem and a coordinated research programme has been adopted. Efforts are being made to step up the production of pulses through adoption of the following measure:—

- (i) Adoption of package of practices approach in large areas under irrigated or assured rainfall conditions where rapid returns could be obtained.
- (ii) Introduction of short-duration catch crops of pulses for growing after kharif or rabi harvests.
- (iii) Programme for inter-cropping of some of the pulse crops with some cash crops like sugarcane etc.
- (iv) Programme for multiplication of rhizobium cultures for different pulses.
- (v) Programme for multiplication of seeds of some of the newly evolved strains of pulses.
- (vi) Increased use of fertilisers specially phosphatic fertilisers.
- (vii) Taking up efficient and economical control measures against diseases and insect pests damaging the pulse crops.

(viii) Evolving disease resistant varieties of pulses.

(ix) Development of variety of Khesari with very low content of neuro-toxic alkaloid, and

(x) Development of varieties with better cooking quality and nutritive value.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है उसमें यह बताया गया है कि पिछले 10 वर्षों में दालों का उत्पादन 11 मिलियन टन और 13 मिलियन टन के बीच में रहा है, बढ़ा नहीं है। बल्कि तीन वर्षों में ऐसा भी हुआ है कि उत्पादन कम हुआ है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें यह मालूम है कि पंजाब सरकार के कृषि विभाग ने एक अध्ययन किया है और उन्होंने यह पाया कि दालों के उत्पादन में अन्दाज़न 29 परसेण्ट रकबा कम हो गया है, अर्थात् किसानों ने बोना कम कर दिया। क्या आप बतायेंगे कि इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: The Punjab Government has obviously referred to the period 1966-67 when there was a drought, and as I have already explained in the statement, the production of pulses has been varying from 11.5 million tonnes to 13 million tonnes. Obviously, there is no increase, as in the case of the other foodgrains, in this sector. This has been engaging our attention. One of the reasons is that most of the pulses are rain-fed crops; that means, the vagaries of monsoon affect their production.

Secondly, we are trying to develop high-yielding varieties of pulses.

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : जिस तरह से सरकार ने गेहूँ की हाई-ब्रीड और हाई-ईल्डींग वैराइटी मैक्सिको वर्ग-रह से लाकर बनाई है और किसानों को दी जा रही है और उससे उपज बढ़ी है, क्या इसी तरह से हमारे रिसर्च इंस्टीचूट दालों के लिये भी कोई इस तरह का काम कर रहे हैं जिससे थोड़े समय में ज्यादा उपज हो सके ? अगर ऐसा प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है तो ऐसी कौन सी वैराइटीज निकाली गई हैं ?



**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** Yes, Sir. That has been taken up.

**श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :** मैंने पूछा था कि कौन सी वैराइटीज निकाली गई है, क्या आप उनके नाम बता सकेंगे।

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** The hon. Member is aware of the 'Moong' variety. We are trying also 'Lobia' and 'Arhar'.

**SHRI RANGA:** Rajasthan as well as Punjab and Haryana Governments are complaining that the various restrictions that have come to be placed upon the export of their pulses from their regions to other areas have also been discouraging their kisans. Also pulses are raised generally as part of the other crops according to the seasons. What steps do Government propose to take, first of all, to ease the movement of pulses from one State to another and, secondly, to give additional incentives by way of proper prices being fixed and then maintained for pulses also so that their production can go up?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** Prof. Ranga is not only an ordinary Member of this House but he is also a very important leader of this House. I am sorry that he does not know that, at the moment, there are no restrictions, whatsoever, on the movement of pulses.

**SHRI RANGA:** What about the other part, namely, to give incentives to the growers of the pulses so that more and more area within the same acre of land can be devoted?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next Question.

#### Procurement of Rice

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\*1452. **SHRI R. BARUA:**  
**SHRI N. R. LASKAR:**  
**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India have procured about 11.5 lakh tonnes of rice since the beginning

of the current crop season in November, 1968 upto February, 1969;

(b) if so, whether 50 per cent of the target set for the procurement has been achieved; and

(c) the total procurement of rice achieved from the different States so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):** (a) and (b). The quantity of rice procured during the current crop season upto February, 1969 by the Food Corporation of India was about 14.45 lakh tonnes of rice.

No separate target of procurement by Food Corporation of India had been fixed. Actual procurement of rice by all agencies including the Food Corporation of India upto the end of February, 1969 was about 61% of the overall target.

(c) The total quantity of rice procured upto about the third week of April by all agencies including the Food Corporation of India is about 26.9 lakh tonnes.

**SHRI R. BARUA:** In view of the encouraging procurement figure, may I know whether Government is contemplating to allow some of the mills to have their own arrangement for milling of rice? In fact, in my State, all the rice mills are closing down which involves a huge loss of invested capital and also loss of employment.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** As far as the mode of procurement is concerned, we entirely leave it to the discretion of the State Governments. It is for the State Governments to decide on the mode of procurement.

**SHRI R. BARUA:** In view of the past experience with regard to losses in the process of storage and surreptitious leakage, will the Government give an assurance that in regard to procurement and storage, steps will be taken to plug the loopholes so that staggering losses in the form of leakage and in the form of deterioration do not happen?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** This is much beyond the purview of this question. But I would say that there are no staggering losses as has been mentioned by the hon. Member.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:** Is it not a fact that the Food Corporation is charging heavy handling charges? Is it due to overstaffing in the Food Corporation or is it due to mismanagement in Food Corporation? They charge about Rs. 11-12 per quintal for handling. May I know from the Minister whether in view of this they will entrust the procurement to Co-operatives in the State Federations so that they may charge less for procurement and also to give some incentive to people to part with rice? May I know from the hon. Minister if they are going to give Rs. 5 per quintal as bonus?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** As far as employing co-operative agencies for procurement is concerned, wherever possible the Food Corporation does try to employ co-operatives as agents of procurement.

**SHRI RANGA:** Not as monopolists.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** Not as monopolists. It is also left to the discretion of the State Government. We consult the State Government and in consultation with them the mode of procurement is determined.

As far as the costs are concerned, I am prepared to sit with any hon. Member. By and large the costs and margins of the Food Corporation are just based on actuals, about Rupee one per quintal for cost of storage etc. But this question is being raised on a number of occasions on the floor of the House. I am prepared to sit with any hon. Member to convince him how the charges are really not excessive. If there is any suggestion regarding particular item, I am prepared to look into that.

**श्री सरजू पांडेय :** देश के कई भागों से ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया चावल नहीं खरीद रहा है। खास तौर से आसाम से ऐसी शिकायत मिली है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका कारण क्या है कि

जब चावल मार्केट में अवलेबल है तो यह क्यों नहीं खरीद रहे हैं ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** We are prepared. If there is any information that the hon. Member has, he should be good enough to pass it on to us.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या फूड कारपोरेशन सभी प्राविसेज में काम कर रहा है या केवल कुछ प्राविसेज में ही परचेज का काम कर रहा है ? और क्या यह सही है कि घान का दाम और दूसरे गल्ले का दाम मार्केट में गिर रहा है ? इसलिए सरकार ने जो यह नई पालिसी अख्यार की है उसके अनुसार अब फूड कारपोरेशन को हिदायत देगी कि वह बराबर तैयार रहे और जब भाव गिरने लगें तो वह उसका पूरा परचेज कर लें ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** The assurance which has been given by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture that we shall be prepared to buy any quantity of rice stands. Except Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Nagaland and Haryana in all other States the Food Corporation is operating.

**SHRI HEM BARUA:** May I know which is the state in which the Food Corporation has reached the target of procurement? Is it West Bengal? If it is West Bengal, what is the target fixed and the quantity of procurement achieved by now?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE:** The procurement so far in West Bengal is satisfactory. My information is that they have reached almost Rs. 4 lakhs tonnes for the State Government and the Food Corporation.

**विकलांग व्यक्तियों की बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी**

\*1456. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी में विकलांग व्यक्तियों में बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके नाम रोजगार कार्यालय में पंजीकृत हैं;

(ग) कितने विकलांग व्यक्तियों को वर्ष 1968-69 में रोजगार के असवर दिये गये थे और उन विकलांग व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाब ) :  
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

(ग) 1968-69 में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए विशेष नियोजन कार्यालय, नई दिल्ली की सहायता से 221 विकलांग व्यक्तियों ने नौकरी प्राप्त की। मार्च, 1969, के अन्त में चालू रजिस्टर में पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या 583 थी ।

(घ) विकलांग व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाने के कार्य में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि के लिए, सरकार द्वारा पहले से ही की गई निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही के अच्छे परिणाम निकल रहे हैं :

1. रोजगार ढूँढने वाले विकलांग व्यक्तियों और नियोजकों को विशिष्ट सहायता देने के लिए, नई दिल्ली में विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए एक विशेष नियोजन कार्यालय की स्थापना की गई है ।

2. नियोजन कार्यालय द्वारा सम्प्रेषण हेतु अप्रता तीन प्रदान की गई है ।

3. केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों तथा संस्थानों में लिपिक की नौकरी चाहने वाले विकलांग उम्मीदवारों को टकण योग्यता में छूट दी गई है ।

4. नियोजन कार्यालय से संलग्न विशेष चिकित्सा बोर्ड द्वारा डाक्टरी परीक्षा की सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं ।

5. केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों तथा संस्थानों में श्रेणी तीन और श्रेणी चार के पदों में भर्ती के लिए आयु सीमा में 5 वर्ष की छूट दी गई है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरबा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जितना मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया वह सारा बैसे तो ठीक है लेकिन इन्होंने दिल्ली पर डाल दिया, दिल्ली राजधानी पर डाल दिया कि यह तो एक स्टेट का सवाल है, ऐसा करके उत्तर दे दिया । लेकिन शिक्षा के माध्यम और नौकरियों में केन्द्र सरकार उनको क्या सहायता देती है ? राज्य सरकार पर टालने का सवाल नहीं है । उनको इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र क्या सहायता देता है और इतने जो आपने नौकरियों में बतलाए, क्या एक दो विकलांग विदेशों में भी भेजे हैं ?

श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाब : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न स्पष्टतः नम्बर (क) में दिल्ली के लिए है । इसलिए हमने जवाब बँसा दिया है । अगर माननीय सदस्य सम्पूर्ण देश के लिए सवाल देते तो मैं उसका उत्तर देता । इसलिए कृपा कर मुझ पर दोष आप न डालें ।

जहां तक इस मन्त्रालय का सम्बन्ध है हम अपने विभिन्न एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के जरिए यह कोशिश करते हैं जानने की कि इनकी संख्या क्या है, इनको सहायता किस प्रकार की दी जाय और अब हमने इनके लिए विशेष एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज खोले हैं जिसमें सात सम्पूर्ण देश के लिए काम कर रहे हैं । इनके द्वारा हम यह कोशिश करते हैं कि इनकी जो असुविधायें हैं विकलांग होने के कारण उनमें कहां तक सुधार किया जा सकता है और दूसरे, हम यह प्रयत्न करते हैं कि कहां हम इनके लिए प्लेसमेंट कर सकते हैं । हमारे

आफिसर्स जाते हैं, देखते हैं और इंटरव्यू वगैरह होता है तो उसमें वह खुद जाते हैं और इस तरह इनके लिए प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** मैंने पूछा दिल्ली का और बतला रहे हैं बम्बई का। मैंने यह पूछा था कि इनके प्रशिक्षण के लिए, इनको रोजगार का काम सिखाने के लिए, जैसे बड़ई का काम है, बुनाई है यह सब सिखाने के लिए सरकार क्या काम कर रही है? कितनी ऐसी शिक्षण संस्थाएँ हैं?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** यह प्रश्न कृपा कर आप सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट से करिए। वह इसका उत्तर देंगे। यह काम हमारे विभाग का नहीं है।

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** सोशल वेलफेयर क्या करेगा ?

**श्री भागवत झा आजाद :** उनसे पूछिये, वह बतलायेंगे।

#### F. A. O. Seminar in Manila

\*1462. **SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent Food and Agriculture Organisation Seminar at Manila has revealed that there is likely to be a surplus of rice in Asia this year; and

(b) whether the above trend in production is likely to affect the price of rice now being imported by India and if so, to what extent ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :** (a) and (b). The discussions at the 13th Session of the F.A.O. Study Group on Rice held at Manila from 20-27th March, 1969, indicated that in Asia, better harvests have been reaped during 1968 in most of the importing and exporting countries. As a consequence, India is currently importing rice at a price considerably lower than last year.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** As a result of the rice crop throughout the world having increased will the supply of rice be in excess of world demand? I would like to know what will the element of price advantage that our country will derive from out of it? In other words what were the import prices last year and what are the import prices we are having to pay now for the Rice?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** Regarding the first part of the hon. Member's question, that stage of world surplus has not come so far. And, as far as Price is concerned, I don't think, I should go into the question of prices of individual countries. That is not in our interest.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** What would be the likely shortage in India compared to demand and what is the programme for import?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** Our imports are upto 4 to 5 lakh tonnes. Depending upon production, we will be in a position to manage with imports of this size.

#### Import of Tractors

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\*1468. **SHRI DEVEN SEN:**  
**SHRI D. R. PARMAR:**  
**SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:**  
**SHRI KIKAR SINGH:**

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

(a) the names of the countries from which tractors were imported during the year 1968 together with the number of tractors imported from each country;

(b) what was the price of the said tractors and the price at which they were sold to the users; and

(c) what is the number of tractors proposed to be imported this year ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :** (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

## Statement

(a) and (b) : The information is given below :—

Name of the country.	Model of tractors.	Quantity imported during 1968.	Total CIF Price (Rs.)	Approx ceiling selling price (Rs.)
U.S.S.R.	DT-14B	844	46,52,972	58,49,764
	Byelarus MTZ-5MS	445	56,89,325	68,84,150
Czechoslovakia	Zetor-2011	1000	98,84,200	1,30,74,100

Besides, it was also decided to import 15,000 tractors during 1968-69. Information in respect of these tractors is given below :

Name of the country.	Model of tractor	Quantity to be imported	Total Price (Rs.)
U.S.S.R.	DT-14B	6,000*	6,63,00,000 (CIF)
	Bye-larus-MTZ-5MS	500	63,92,500 (CIF)@
Czechoslovakia	Zetor-2011	5,000£	4,61,85,000 (FOB)
Rumania.	Super UTOs	500%	77,50,000(C&F)
GDR.	RS-09	3,000	3,18,00,000 ..

The selling prices for the above mentioned tractors have not been fixed so far.

\* Of these tractors, 1,017 tractors have been received so far.

@ The price is after taking into account a special total discount of Rs. 3 lakhs,

£ Of these tractors, 1000 Nos. have since been received.

% Of these tractors, 487 Nos. have since arrived in the country.

(c) The programme for the import of tractors during the current financial year, 1969-70, is under consideration of the Government.

श्री देवेन सेन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने ट्रैक्टर किस कन्ट्री से किस भाव खरीदे गये ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I have mentioned in my statement the number of tractors and the price at which they are procured.

## SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Deaths in Famine Affected Areas of Rajasthan

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SNQ. 20, SHRI D. N. PATODIA:  
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:  
SHRI DEVEN SEN:  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

SHRI KIKAR SINGH

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 7,000 persons are reported to have died in Barmer, the worst famine-affected area in Rajasthan;

(b) whether, in view of the urgency of the situation, the Central Government have considered it desirable to augment the supply of foodgrains to this area of Rajasthan;

(c) whether the quantum of aid that the Centre proposed to give to the Government of Rajasthan for dealing with the famine situation in the State has been supplied in full; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and what particular steps the Central Government propose to take to avert the deteriorating famine situation in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The allegation that over 7,000 persons have died in Barmer district of Rajasthan is highly exaggerated, but some deaths due to cholera, gastro-enteritis, diarrhoea, dysentery, measles and fevers have taken place in Barmer district, among other areas. The Rajasthan Government have appointed a senior official of the State Health Department to make a detailed inquiry. The inquiry has not yet been completed.

(b) : No deaths have occurred as a result of shortage of foodgrains. The foodgrains availability in Rajasthan is quite satisfactory. State Government have adequate stocks of foodgrains and have recently raised the per capita issue of foodgrains from 10 kg. to 12 kg. per month in the affected areas. They have not felt the necessity of lifting the quota of wheat allotted to them for April, as also a part of the quota allotted for March.

(c) and (d) : The Central Team which visited Rajasthan last year had recommended a ceiling of Rs. 8.96 crores for expenditure on drought relief during 1968-69. Against this ceiling, a sum of Rs. 13.16 crores was actually released by the Central Government. The Team visited Rajasthan a second time in April, 1969, and have just submitted their report which is under consideration.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Before I put my supplementary question, permit me to point out that the question never referred to deaths on account of shortage of food supply; the question referred to deaths on account of famine conditions which include shortage of food supplies, malnutrition, shortage of drinking water, inadequate medical facilities and all that. The attitude of the Government and the statement made by them in regard to famine conditions in Rajasthan and the deaths caused thereby are very much at variance with many other statements and observations made by many non-officials and institutions. Apart from politicians, an

accredited representative of the *Indian Express* visited Barmer district about which a news item appeared this morning in the *Indian Express*. The representative has made certain categorical observations with regard to the conditions prevailing in Barmer district. He has stated that on account of the outbreak of various diseases pointed out by the hon. Minister and the conditions created thereby, the situation is grim. For the first time in the history of Barmer district, cholera has broken out in about fifty villages, as admitted by the Collector of Barmer. One Congress MLA, according to the report of that correspondent, Biridhi Chand, has stated that as many as 1000 persons have died in Barmer district. There is difficulty about food supply, drinking water and medical facilities. Drinking water arrangements have completely broken down; the arrangement for the supply of trucks is not working satisfactorily. People have to walk for miles together, sometimes as much as twenty miles to get a drop of drinking water. In this respect, this situation could have been anticipated even six months ago. I do not know what type of State Government is there which cannot take even elementary precautions in respect of such a situation in areas like Barmer.

My question, therefore, is whether this situation was anticipated by the Central and the State Governments and if so what precautionary measures were taken by them ? Why was not necessary action taken to prevent such conditions as prevail today ? Secondly, in view of the conditions prevailing there now and in view of variations in statements made by different persons about the situation there, are they prepared to sponsor a delegation of Members of Parliament belonging to all parties to make an on the spot study and report to the Central Government ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There is no need to sponsor such a delegation. The hon. Members are free to go to Rajasthan ; it is just close by and they can go and assess the situation. As far as the State Government is concerned the hon. Member has cast some aspersions on the Rajasthan State Government which is handling the situation with considerable ability. The State Government is doing everything to provide drinking water... (Interruptions.)

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** How many persons have died during the last six months due to famine conditions? What have they done to provide drinking water? Why should people die if they were provided with bare necessities such as water and food?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** Detailed arrangements have been made by the Rajasthan Government to provide drinking water. With our concurrence they had recently issued an Ordinance; if a Collector feels so, any truck could be requisitioned and utilised for transporting water. The Railways are also prepared to run tankers, wherever possible. But the difficulty that is faced by the railways should be appreciated. There is no water in the station.....(Interruptions). The general assessment is that the Rajasthan Government is doing fairly well in regard to these matters.

There is outbreak of cholera and some other diseases but we have sent two teams from here. The whole area has been divided into 15 blocks by the State Government and each block is entrusted to a medical officer with necessary facilities such as vehicles, etc. We have also supplied a large quantity of medicines as requested by the Rajasthan Government and also necessary vaccines and other medicines are in the hands of the medical authorities.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Large quantity of medicines, many trucks, several wagons—how many trucks, or wagons and what is the quantity of medicines? Generalised, sweeping remarks are made. I do not know what can be done. The hon. Minister stated that two teams had visited. I want to know whether any of these teams had specifically mentioned the bad management of the State Government relating to food supply, drinking water and medical facilities? Has any action been taken by the Centre either requesting or insisting upon the State Government to rectify these arrangements.

The next point is about funds. Have any remarks been made about the extent of misuse of the famine fund by resorting to wrong muster rolls...(Interruptions.) He says Mr. D. P. Mishra; I do not know—and

by squeezing money from this fund for personal appropriations?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** Nobody has reported to us anything adverse like this.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Has nobody mentioned the inadequate water supply, inadequate medical facilities? Is he prepared to lay their report on the Table of the House?

**श्री देवेन सेन :** क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि कितना रुपया माँगा गया था और अभी तक कितना रुपया दिया गया है? क्या यह भी सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों, राजपूत और पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए सरकार की तरफ से जो पानी दिया जाता है वह उनको नहीं मिल पाता है और राहत के काम के लिए मजदूर लगाये जाते हैं, उनसे एक महीने काम कराया जाता है और पैसा उन्हें दस दिन का दिया जाता है?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** No distinction is made on the basis of caste or creed. As far as the provision of water-supply is concerned. About the allegation of the hon. Member that wage are not paid in time, it is not correct.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** इस कांग्रेसी सरकार के लिए यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि इन बीस सालों में वह जनता को रोटी, कपड़ा और पानी भी नहीं दे सकी है। मैं मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो मुख्य मन्त्रियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था तो राजस्थान के मुख्य मन्त्री ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से क्या मांग की थी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहाँ पर जो पानी दिया जाता है वह वहाँ 35 पैसे फी जोड़ी बैल के हिसाब से पानी पिलाते हैं और 20 पैसे में एक आदमी का पानी का घड़ा भरा जाता है। इस तरह से पानी बेचना बड़े शर्म की बात है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार निःशुल्क पानी की व्यवस्था करेगी, निःशुल्क चारे की व्यवस्था करेगी और निःशुल्क अनाज की व्यवस्था करेगी?

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या सरकार इस अकाल के अभिशाप को मिटाने के लिए जो राजस्थान नहर परियोजना आज से 13 साल पहले हाथ में ली थी जिसका एक चरण भी नहीं बनने पाया, क्या उसके बनाने के काम को अपने हाथ में लेकर इस अकाल को मिटाने के लिए जल्द से जल्द प्रयत्न करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have covered many of the points asked by the hon. Member even on the previous occasion. Our approach to the problem about the Rajasthan Canal has been explained both by me and the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power. The team which has recently gone there, and to which I have made a reference, has recommended a further sum of Rs. 9.02 crores as a means of extending financial assistance to the Rajasthan Government up to June.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : यह फ्री अनाज, फ्री चारा और फ्री पानी के लिए मंत्री महोदय का क्या जवाब है ? उद्योग बेचारों के पास पैसा ही नहीं है यह सब खरीदने के लिए और जानवर वगैरह पानी व चारे के मर रहे हैं ।

स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : माननीय सदस्य को पता होगा और यह चीज इस सदन में बार बार दुहराई गई है कि जहां पर इस तरह का सूखा पड़ा करेगा, अकाल की स्थिति का निर्माण होगा, वहाँ तीन, चार काम करने होंगे । पहला काम तो लोगों को रोजगार दिलाना होगा ताकि उनमें क्रयशक्ति पैदा हो सके । कुछ लोग ऐसे हो सकते हैं जोकि काम करने के लायक न हो, उनको मुफ्त में अनाज देना या पैसे की सहायता देना शामिल है जिससे वह अपना गुजर बसर कर सकें । जहाँ तक चारे का सवाल है उस में भी यही है कि कुछ जानवरों के लिए तो बिलकुल मुफ्त में चारा दिया जाता है, कुछ के लिए सबसिडाइज्ड रेटपर दिया जाता है । इस तरह से यह तीनों काम चल रहे हैं । अनाज के लिए भी यही बात है कि कुछ लोगों को अनाज मुफ्त दिया जाता है, कुछ

को सबसिडाइज्ड रेट पर दिया जाता है तो कुछ को वाजिब दामों पर दिया जाता है ।

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान का दुर्भाग्य है कि बम पड़े तो राजस्थान पर, अकाल पड़े तो वह भी राजस्थान पर ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : About the earlier part of his question, we are aware of the statement made by the State Chief Minister. About the other part, we have already assured the Rajasthan Government that we shall be extending to them necessary financial assistance for sinking tubewells. About seeds and fertilizers, we are prepared to look into their requirements. We are taking care of it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The Chief Minister is persistently saying that there are no deaths, whereas other people are saying that thousands of people have died. We want to know the truth. If you repeat parrot-like what the Chief Minister has said, what is the fun in our putting question here ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE ; I have already referred to it in my main reply.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In reply to part, (a), he said the figure of 7000 is highly exaggerated. He said some people have died of cholera, gastro-enteritis, measles, etc. I want to know whether any assessment has been made about the number of persons who have died because of starvation. Out of 26 districts, 24 have been declared as famine-stricken areas and people must have died. May I know whether any enquiry has been held as to how many people have died and whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government headed by Mr Sukhadia concealed this fact for many months until it was brought to the notice of this House by Rajasthan members and others ? I want to know what instructions have been issued to the Chief Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : This has been answered already.



**श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर :** अभी 30 अप्रैल के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स अखबार में चीफ़ मिनिस्टर श्री सुखाड़िया का यह स्टेटमेंट छपा है कि अपोजीशन का यह चार्ज कि करीब 10,000 लोग राजस्थान के स्केयरसिटी-हिट डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में हाल के महीनों में मर गये सही नहीं है और उन्होंने इसे डिनाई किया है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय के नोटिस में वह आया है ?

क्या दूसरी बात जो श्री सुखाड़िया ने कही है वह भी उन के नोटिस में आई है कि कुछ मौतें कौलरा और गैस्ट्रोइन्ट्रिटिस के कारण हुई हैं और उन बीमारियों को रोकने के लिए एफ़ैक्टिव एरियाज़ में डाक्टरों, कम्पाऊंडरों और आक्जिलरी हेल्थ वर्कर्स की मोबाइल टीम्स भेजी जा रही हैं ?

एक अन्य बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि हमें फ़ूडग्रेंस नहीं चाहिए बल्कि अब जो बारिश होने वाली है उस के लिए हम उन्हें अच्छे बीज और फर्टिलाइज़र्स दें ताकि आयन्दा के लिए फेमिन को रोका जा सके। इस के साथ ही और ट्यूबवैल्स को बोर किया जाय। 62 नये ट्यूबवैल्स वहां पर बोर किये गये और मई के आखिर तक उनके पूरा हो जाने की उम्मीद है तो इस पर भी क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गया है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** I would like to reiterate that as soon as the monsoon sets, we will be prepared and we will see that seeds and fertilizers are made available. We are taking care of it.

**श्री व० न० भार्गव :** लगातार कई वर्षों से राजस्थान के कुछ भागों में अकाल की स्थिति बनी हुई है। इस बार अकाल की इतनी भयंकरता है कि सम्भवतः मानव स्मृति में इतना भयंकर अकाल नहीं पड़ा होगा जिस से वहां के कृषकों और राज्य सरकार की आर्थिक स्थिति पर भयंकर और विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार वहां के कृषकों को लगातार रोज़गार देने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था कर रही है जिससे आने वाली कठिनाई के समय उनका निर्वाह हो सके। इसके अतिरिक्त महीनों में

आने वाली कठिनाई के समय उनका निर्वाह हो सके। इसके अतिरिक्त आगे के लिये भी कुछ ऐसी आर्थिक व्यवस्था कायम करने का प्रयास करेगी जिससे कि काश्तकार वर्षा का मौसम आये तो वह बीज आदि की व्यवस्था कर सकें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान सरकार को इन सब कार्यों की व्यवस्था के लिये साधन उपलब्ध करेगी ?

**SHRI N. K. SOMANI :** I would not enter into the controversy about the number of deaths due to any particular reason, because neither the Centre nor the State Government is going to accept it easily. Nevertheless, we get periodical and regular reports about increasing number of deaths in famine-affected areas, partly as a result of consumption of red jowar and milo, complete lack of drinking water and the consequential diseases like-gastro-enteritis, cholera, etc. Apart from that, certain peculiar symptoms have developed. I gather on the basis of reports from relief camps with which I am associated that a person develops very quickly a vomiting sensation, vomits 4 or 5 times and within 3 to 6 hours collapses and dies. The State Government doctors have not been able to diagnose it properly. May I request the Government of India to send some specialists from Delhi to help the local doctors to diagnose the real cause of this and find a remedy. Secondly, the supply of drinking water is very late and irregular. Water is now being sold at 25 paise to Re 1 per kilo in several villages which I can name. The supply is made once or twice a week. You can understand their predicament. Therefore, in view of the Planning Commission's report submitted for the balance of the period upto the end of July, when the next monsoon, we hope, will relieve the situation, when would the Government send the balance of additional funds demanded by the Rajasthan Government ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** As far as medical needs are concerned, there should be no difficulty in complying with the suggestion of the hon. Member. One or two teams have visited the area. Only last week the Additional Director of Medical Health Services has been asked by the Government

of Rajasthan to make a detailed enquiry with regard to the various causes of deaths, diseases etc. As far as release of funds is concerned there should not be any difficulty because there is a set procedure. As soon as the Government of Rajasthan submit accounts of expenditure, up to the ceiling funds are released to that Government (*Interruption*).

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Increase in Postal Revenues after Enhancement of Telegram Rates etc.

\*1443. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department's income has gone up substantially as a result of increase in the rates of postal articles and telegrams ; and

(b) if so, the increase over last year's sale proceeds of similar articles ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). The relevant information is being collected which will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

##### Drought in Gujarat

\*1445. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether drought conditions are prevailing in certain parts of Gujarat ; and

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

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

(b) As a result of drought, cotton production in Gujarat is likely to be less by about 1,50,000 bales this year as compared to the production last year.

##### Loss of Foodgrains Due to Pests

\*1446. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have developed new measure to destory pests to avoid huge loss of foodgrains;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the acreage of land over which the measures were applied during the year 1968; and

(d) the results achieved ?

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

(b) A statement furnishing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Over 90 million acres (gross) of various crops were treated with plant protection measures in 1967-68 and the anticipated achievement in 1968-69 is 135 million acres.

(d) the plant protection treatments applied to crops have resulted in enhanced yields—estimated variously at 15 to 50 per cent in individual fields.

##### Statement

The details of plant protection measures taken by the Government are briefly stated as under :—

1. *Seed Treatment* : Seed treatment is an insurance against seed—and soil-born diseases and pests. In India, the percentage of pre-treated seeds was about 1.3% at the end of the Second Plan and 3% at the end of the Third Plan. The present level is about 6%. It is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan, 40 million hectares would come under seed treatment. All the nucleus and foundation seed that is being produced in the country is immediately treated after harvest. Similarly, seeds of

high yielding varieties of crops and several cash crops, that is marketed by the National and State Seed Corporations and organised seed producers are also pre-treated.

2. *Anti-Rat Measures* : The damage caused by rats and mice is considerable and the problem is constantly under review. Large scale rat and mice control campaigns are organised in a systematic manner in the States and detailed instructions for organising such campaigns have already been forwarded to the States. A sum of Rs. 40.00 lakhs a year has been distributed to the States by the Government of India for the last 3 years for issue of rodenticides free of cost for organising such campaigns. The area covered by anti-rat campaign during 1967-68 rose to 8.6 million acres and the anticipated coverage in 1968-69 is 10 million acres. By 1973-74, the coverage is expected to be about 16 million hectares.

3. *Control of General Pests* : These include termites, weevils, white grubs, cutworms, armyworms, hairy caterpillars, grasshoppers and locusts. The control of most of these pests is being practised over 4 million hectares. It is proposed to intensify these control measures and a target of 12 million hectares has been proposed by the end of the Plan.

4. *Intensive Plant Protection Measures* : For producing a pest and disease free crop, repeated applications of pesticidal treatments on prophylactic basis is necessary. About 50 pesticides are used in India of which about 30 are manufactured in the country and about 20 imported. The value of pesticides consumed for agricultural purposes has risen from Rs. 460.00 lakhs in 1960-61 to Rs. 1,500.00 lakhs in 1967-68. The requirement of pesticides by the end of the Fourth Plan has been estimated to be about 90,000 tonnes technical grade. Constant touches maintained with F.A.O. and the experimental work being carried out in the developed countries in the application of pesticides. Ultra-low volume techniques of application of pesticides, both from the air and the ground have been adopted on an appreciable scale and these have been found quite effective.

5. *Equipment* : The total number of manually operated spraying machines manufactured in the organised and small-scale industries is estimated to be at over 2,00,000 valued at Rs. 41 million. The major items manufactured are stirrup pumps, food pumps, rocking sprayers, compressed air pumps, pressure retaining sprayers, etc.

6. *Aerial Spraying* : The application of pesticides from the air is gaining popularity. The Central Aerial Units has 7 fixed wing planes and there are 7 private operators with 15 fixed wing planes and 11 helicopters. The coverage in 1967-68 was 9,88,336 acres and in 1968-69 about 13 lakh acres have been covered till February, 1969. It has also been decided to add 30 aircrafts and helicopters and foreign exchange to the tune of 1.5 million dollars has been allocated for this purpose. Treatment of crops from the air is also resorted to particularly in the control of epidemics.

7. *Training* : Training of local officials and farmers is being organised and strengthened. The Central Government has established a Central Plant Protection Training Institute at Hyderabad where in-service training is given to the State officials in the latest methods of plant protection. Similarly, certain States have organised regular programmes of in-service training for their officials either in separate institutions or existing institutions. Training of farmers in plant protection is also being organised and plant protection will form an integral portion of farmers' training programme that is being instituted with the help of UNDP.

8. *Mobile teams* : Organisation of large number of mobile teams equipped with power sprayers for acting quickly over large areas is being continuously emphasised to the State Governments. Some progress has already been achieved in this regard. 6 States have organised 34 mobile plant protection squads so far and others are in the process of setting up such squads.

#### Science Congress

\*1447. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Science Congress this year more stress has been laid on farm and food fronts; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to study the papers put forth in the Science Congress and to implement the recommendations made therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNSAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The reports received by us indicate that a considerable amount of discussion took place at the Indian Science Congress Session at Bombay on problems of farm and food production.

(b) The papers presented and the recommendations made at the Science Congress are being studied by the Government. Steps are proposed to be taken to implement those of the recommendations which are considered useful and practical depending upon the availability of resources.

राशन में दी जाने वाली चीनी की कीमत में वृद्धि

\*1448. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राशन में दी जाने वाली चीनी की कीमत बढ़ाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तिथि से कीमत बढ़ाई जायेगी और कितनी वृद्धि की जायेगी और उससे उपभोक्ताओं पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख) . विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में चीनी कारखानों के वास्तविक कार्यकरण के परिणामों की दृष्टि में चालू पिराई मौसम की समाप्ति पर हमेशा की तरह लेवी-चीनी के

मौजूदा मूल्यों की समीक्षा की जाएगी। संशोधित मूल्य निर्धारित हो जाने के केवल बाद ही उपभोक्ताओं पर इस मूल्य संशोधन का प्रभाव ज्ञात होगा।

#### Import of Fertilizers

\*1450. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a considerable increase in the import of fertilizers during the year 1968-69 as compared to previous year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to reduce the import of the fertilizers ?

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

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

Strike of P. and T. Employees in September, 1968

\*1451. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the break in service ordered by the D. G. P & T for the employees in P & T Directorate who could not attend office in time on the 19th September, 1968, the day of token strike, is in complete consonance with the policy laid down by the Ministry of Home Affairs in regard to such employees of the Government of India; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the discriminatory treatment accorded to the late-comers in the P & T Directorate only ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). Ministry of Home

Affairs have not issued any general instruction in regard to those employees who did not come to office in time, as this was an administrative matter to be dealt with by the appropriate authorities on merits. The various administrative authorities, including the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, had accordingly taken decisions in this matter on administrative expediency in regard to the staff working under them. These decisions could, obviously, be not uniform.

### राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को घटिया बीज दिया जाना

\*1453. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश को ज्वार के घटिया संकर बीज दिये हैं जबकि निगम ने अन्य राज्यों को बढ़िया किस्म के बीज दिये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) खराब किस्म के बीज दिये जाने के लिये जिसके कारण किसानों को हानि उठानी पड़ी, कौन व्यक्ति उत्तरदायी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

### विवरण

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को संकर ज्वार के बीज की निम्न मात्राएँ संभरित की गयी थीं :

खरीफ 1966	140 क्विंटल
खरीफ 1967	1019 क्विंटल
खरीफ 1968	कुछ नहीं

निगम द्वारा संभरित बीज गारंटीकृत शुद्धता और अंकुरण क्षमता के प्रामाणित बीज हैं । मध्य

प्रदेश सरकार से केवल दो शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं । एक शिकायत खरीफ, 1966 में संभरित 12 क्विंटल संकर ज्वार के बीजों से सम्बन्धित थी, यद्यपि इसकी अंकुरण क्षमता काफी ठीक थी फिर भी निगम द्वारा यह वापिस ले लिया गया ।

मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त दूसरी शिकायत राज्य में खरीफ, 1967 के दौरान उत्पादित संकर ज्वार के बीजों से सम्बन्धित है । बीज का परि-संस्करण किया गया और थैलों में भर कर निगम की शीलों और टैग उन पर लगा दिये गये । कुछ डेरों के मामले में जो कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा उत्पादकों से पहले ही खरीद लिये गये थे, उनकी अंकुरण क्षमता को प्रयोगशाला-परीक्षणों की रिपोर्ट के मिलने पर निम्न स्तर का पाया गया । निगम ने तदनुसार राज्य सरकार को सलाह दी कि बीज का मूल्य चूँकि पहले ही अदा किया जा चुका था, अतः राज्य सरकार ने निगम से क्षतिपूर्ति की मांग की है । यह मामला विचाराधीन है ।

### Allotment of Wheat Quota to Flour Mills in Haryana

\*1454. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present position regarding the allotment of wheat quota to the flour Mills in Haryana ;

(b) whether the mills in question are now being allotted quota according to their grinding capacity ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same;

(d) whether their grinding capacity has not been recognised so far ; and

(e) if so, the steps which Government propose to take in the matter and ensure the full utilisation of the capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (e). With effect from 1.3.1969, allocations of wheat to individual flour mills are being made by the State Government out of the bulk quota allotted by the Centre. The State Governments have been advised that allocations may be in proportion to the approved capacity of each mill.

Actual grinding by a mill during a Particular period may sometimes be different from the approved capacity. Recently the capacities of all the roller flour mills in the country have been re-assessed on the basis of norms recommended by a Committee appointed for the purpose and the question of revision of the capacities is under examination.

#### Production and Procurement of Wheat

\*1455. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present food situation in the country as a result of recent rabi crop ;

(b) the figures of production, state-wise ; and

(c) the quantity of wheat procured during the current season ?

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

(b) Firm estimates of production of food-grains during 1968-69 will become available only after the close of the current agricultural year 1968-69, i.e. some time in July - August, 1969.

(c) The marketing season for wheat has just started and so far reports have been received about actual procurement of a little over a couple of thousand tonnes.

बर्मा से लौटने वाले भारतीयों का पुनर्वास

\*1457. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1963 से अब तक बर्मा से लौटने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों की कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां उन्हें बसाया गया है और राज्यवार उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उनके पुनर्वास के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है;

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

(ङ) अब तक उस योजना से कितने लोगों को लाभ हुआ है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवत भा आजाद) : (क) 1,68,477 ।

राज्यवार वितरण, विवरण संख्या-I में दिया गया है जो सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-981/69]

(ख) और (ङ) : लौटने वालों की संख्या, जिन्हें विभिन्न राज्यों में व्यापार ऋण, रोजगार, कृषि भूमिका आवंटन, आवास के लिये प्लॉटों/व्यापार के लिये स्थानों इत्यादि के आवंटन के रूप में पुनर्वास सहायता दी गई है, विवरण संख्या-II में दी गई है जो सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-981/69]

(ग) और (घ): बर्मा से लौटाने वाले भारतियों के पुनर्वास के लिये तैयार की गई योजनाओं का व्यौरा विवरण संख्या—III में दिया गया है जो सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-981/69]

शामगीर फार्म (दिल्ली) से हरिजन खेतियों की बेदखली

\*1458. श्री प० ला० बाळपाल : क्या साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूमिहीन हरिजन खेतियों को, जो गत कई वर्षों से यमुना के निचले क्षेत्र में शामगीर कैथवाड़ा फार्म, दिल्ली में खेती कर रहे थे, उस क्षेत्र को रिहायशी क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिये जाने के कारण इस शर्त पर बेदखल कर दिया गया है कि उसके बदले में उन्हें किसी निकटवर्ती क्षेत्र में खेती के लिये भूमि दी जायेगी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बहुत से अन्य परिवारों को तो खेती योग्य भूमि का आवंटन कर दिया गया है परन्तु चार हरिजन परिवारों को भूमि का आवंटन नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार शेष चार उपर्युक्त हरिजन परिवारों को, यमुना के निचले क्षेत्र में शामगीर कैथवाड़ा के गांव के फार्म पर बेकार पड़ी 500 बीघे "नाजूल" भूमि में से, भूमि आवंटन करने का है ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्डे) (क) दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण ने, जो इससे सम्बन्धित है, यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि उन्होंने न किसी को निष्कासित किया है और न ही कोई आश्वासन दिया है।

(ख) चूंकि दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण ने उन्हें निष्कासित नहीं किया, अतः अधिकरण द्वारा उन्हें खेती योग्य भूमि नियतन किये जाने का प्रश्न ही उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(ग) दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण को इस प्रकार के किसी भी प्रस्ताव की जानकारी नहीं है।

#### Flowing of Timber into Pakistan

\*1459. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two booms are being constructed at Akhnoor, 20 miles from Jammu, in the Chenab river to prevent timber flowing down to Pakistan;

(b) whether it is a fact that timber worth lakhs of rupees has flown down the river which failed to be trapped and went to Pakistan;

(c) if so, the estimated loss during the last three years; and

(d) whether any efforts were made to recover the same from Pakistan ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 1966-67—Rs. 96,00,000 (due to unprecedented floods during September, 1966).

1967-68—No major loss.

1968-69—Figures of losses if any are being collected.

(d) An agreement has already been arrived at with Pakistan Government under Indus Waters Treaty, 1960 for recovery of timber washed down to Pakistan.

**Medical re-imbursement to P. and T. Employees**

\*1460. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Departments seem to earn many times more than their pay by way of medical reimbursement;

(b) if so, whether the matter has been looked into; and

(c) if so, with what results and the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) Generally 'No', but few cases were detected of this nature.

(b) In cases where the amounts involved are found to be disproportionate to the pay of the concerned officials these are investigated and necessary action is taken in consultation with the normal investigating agencies. Help of C. B. I. & S. P. E. is also taken in investigation.

(c) Punishments have been awarded in cases where the guilt has been established against the officials. Certain authorised Medical Attendants and Chemists shops have been debarred. Further, to check malpractices, the authorised medical attendants as also the chemists have been specified at certain stations. Purchase of medicines has been restricted through co-operative medical stores where available or a pannel of approved chemists have been drawn. The period of submission of claims has also been reduced from one year to three months. The Department has also opened a chain of its own dispensaries and are also considering proposals for addition of a few more. A special study has been undertaken and further measures to control the expenditure in this regard will be taken soon. The Health Ministry is also seized of the problem to evolve a way out which will illuminate abuse of this facility.

**Implementation of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952**

\*1461. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :  
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 has not been fully enforced in the Tata Iron and Steel Company Jamshedpur, Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that crores of rupees contributed by the employees to this Fund are still deposited with the Provident Fund Trustee of the Company;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the workers who retire, resign or are discharged are paid interest on the Provident Fund account deposited with the Company Trustee only upto the day they are in service;

(d) whether it is also a fact that according to the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952 workers are entitled to get interest till the month previous to the month of final settlement; and

(e) if the answer to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government will take steps to enforce the Act in full ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir. The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, has been covered under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 since 1.11.1952; but it has been exempted from the operation of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme under section 17 of the Act.

(b) Under the conditions governing grant of exemption, the Company's Provident Fund vests in a Board of Trustees and accordingly, the provident fund amounts are deposited every month with the Board of Trustees for investment in approved securities.

(c) to (e) . Under its Provident Fund Rules, the Company allows interest for a



period not exceeding 3 months from the date payment becomes due. Under paragraph 60 (2) (b) of the Employees' Provident Fund, Scheme, 1952 interest is payable upto the end of the month preceding the date on which the final payment is authorised. As the over all benefits allowed by the Company are, by and large, not less favourable as compared with the totality of benefits under the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, the Government do not consider that any changes in the Provident Fund Rules of the Company are called for.

#### **Expenditure on Abandoned Animals**

\*1463. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant is given by Government to the Organisation which is looking after the abandoned animals on Pambri Road;

(b) if so, the extent of financial assistance being given by the Government; and

(c) whether Government would consider to increase the grant in view of the expenditure which the organisation has to meet with its limited financial resources through voluntary contributions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Animal Welfare Board, a statutory body constituted under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 has given financial assistance to the Organisation which is looking after abandoned animals on Pambri Road. Government do not, ordinarily, make a grant directly to such organisations.

(b) Rs. 6,000 during 1967-68 and Rs. 3,000 during 1968-69.

(c) The financial assistance for the year 1969-70 will be made by the Animal Welfare Board to different Animal Welfare Organisations, within the limited funds available for the purpose.

#### **Number of Tubewells Sunk in Uttar Pradesh for Irrigation**

\*1464. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Tubewells for irrigation purposes sunk in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the total expenditure incurred in connection with the same and their total irrigation potential;

(c) the actual area of land in acres benefited; and

(d) how many of the tubewells are in working condition and how many of them are out of order at present ?

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

#### *Statement*

(a) to (d). The number of State tubewells sunk in Uttar Pradesh for irrigation purposes upto the 31st March, 1969 was 9,601 of which 9,384 were commissioned. In addition to 9,601 tubewells, 26 tubewells were constructed during the First Five-Year Plan period with funds provided by the Local Self-government Department for the purpose of supplying drinking water. These tubewells are being maintained and run by the Irrigation Department of the State and 19 of these are being utilised partly for irrigation purposes.

The total expenditure incurred in connection with the construction of 9,601 tubewells upto March, 1969, including expenditure on appurtenant works including acquisition of land, construction of buildings for residential and office purposes etc., is of the order of Rs. 68.533 crores.

The total irrigation potential created upto the 31st March, 1969 has been estimated at 35.71 lakh acres and the area irrigated by

State tubewells during 1968-69 is about 29.56 lakh acres.

It is estimated that there are about 50 tubewells which have failed and the rest are in working order. Action is in hand to rehabilitate or reconstruct the failed tubewells.

As regards Private tubewells, the number of such wells existing at the end of February, 1969 is estimated at 1,10,000 Nos. (round). The expenditure on private tubewells and the irrigation potential created therefrom is not known. However, it has been roughly estimated that the average cost per unit of a private tubewell in U. P. is about Rs. 8,000 per unit with an irrigation potential of 20 crop acres per well. No precise figures of the area actually irrigated by the private tubewells are available. Information regarding the private tubewells out of order is also not available as these tubewells are operated and maintained by the cultivators themselves.

#### Welfare of Tribals in Tripura

\*1465. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the light of the report of the Study Group on Tribal Economy which has recently pointed out lack of suitable training and employment policy for tribals, Government have issued any directions to the Tribal Government for evolving a suitable policy to provide for suitable training and employment facilities for the tribals in that Territory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of funds made available to that Government for providing for training and employment facilities during the last year and being provided for 1969-70; and

(d) the details of the training facilities for tribals in Tripura which are proposed to be provided in 1969-70 ?

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

ment are still awaiting the recommendations of National Commission on Labour to which the Study Group has submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total budget provisions for training and employment facilities for 1968-69 and 1969-70 in Tripura were Rs. 5,94,000 and Rs. 6,44,000 respectively. No separate allotment has been made for tribals.

(d) Information in this regard is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

#### ‘यूनिसेफ’ से दूध क संयंत्र की मशीनें

\*1466. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने ‘यूनिसेफ’ के साथ एक करार किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार आगामी 15-20 वर्षों में ‘यूनिसेफ’ से दुग्ध चूर्ण तथा दूध के संयंत्र की मशीनें प्राप्त करेगी;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार इतनी लम्बी अवधि में देश में ऐसी मशीनों का निर्माण नहीं कर सकेगी?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) 1949 में भारतीय बच्चों, युवतियों, गर्भवती स्त्रियों और दूध पिलाने वाली माताओं को लाभ पहुंचाने वाले कार्यक्रमों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए ‘यूनिसेफ’ के साथ एक करार तय हुआ था। दूध के संयंत्र और मशीनें उपहार रूप में प्राप्त हुई हैं। नियमानुसार ‘यूनिसेफ’ डेरी संयंत्रों को दूध चूर्ण सप्लाई नहीं करता। वास्तव में हमारी कुछ मुख्य डेरियों का निर्माण उपहार में मिली मशीनों की सहायता से किया गया है। इन डेरियों के समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को सस्ते दामों पर दूध सप्लाई करने का उत्तर-

दायित्व हमने लिया है। सस्ते दूध के लिये दुग्ध चूर्ण की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। किन्तु हमारी बहुत सी डेरियों को दूध वितरण के स्तर को बनाये रखने के लिए दुग्ध-चूर्ण की जरूरत रहती है। 'यूनिसेफ' से दुग्ध-चूर्ण या दूध के संयंत्र की मशीनें प्राप्त करने का हम पर कोई दायित्व नहीं है।

(ख) 'यूनिसेफ' का सदस्य-देश होने के नाते भारत ने दुग्ध प्रायोजनाओं के लिए डेरी उपकरणों की आयात योग्य मदों के रूप में सहायता ग्रहण की है।

(ग) डेरी उद्योग लगभग आत्म-निर्भर हो गया है और होमोजनाइजर आदि कुछेक मदों को छोड़कर बहुत से अपेक्षित उपकरण भारत में ही तैयार हो रहे हैं।

#### Abolition of Food Zones

\*1467. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA:  
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:  
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:  
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:  
SHRI K. M. KUSHIK:

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

(a) whether the Federation of All India Foodgrain Dealers' Association has submitted a Memorandum demanding the abolition of food Zones;

(b) whether the Memorandum has alleged that all is not well with the working of the Food Corporation of India and cultivators are being forced to sell grains to its agents below the fixed prices; and

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

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

(b) That Memorandum does not make any reference to the working of the Food

Corporation. However, the Federation had separately circulated a booklet under the caption "The Food Corporation of India has no place in India Economy".

(c) The Food Corporation of India, which was set up to work as a sole public sector agency for procurement and distribution of foodgrains in the country and to bring in the much needed discipline in the trade, has by and large been able to achieve this objective. For the first time during the past many years the prices of foodgrains in most parts of the country have shown a stable tendency. The Corporation has been able to give incentive prices to the producers and at the same time has ensured regular supplies to the consumers at reasonable prices. The Government has a pragmatic approach to the question of zones. The question of zones is periodically reviewed before each harvest. Whenever availability of a particular grain has improved, movement restrictions have been relaxed.

#### New Sugar Factories in Gujarat

\*1469. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposals for the grant of licences for establishing Sugar Factories in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Seven applications have been received for the grant of licences to establish new sugar factories (all cooperatives) at the following places in Gujarat :—

1. Chalthan, District Surat.
2. Talala, District Sorath (Junagarh).
3. Talaja, District Bhavnagar.
4. Gavadka, District Amreli.
5. Supedi, District Rajkot.
6. Gariadhar, District Bhavnagar.
7. Matra, District Kaira.

These applications are under active consideration and a decision is expected soon.

1968-69 for the State Plan Minor Irrigation schemes :

#### Decontrol of Sugar

\*1470. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of marked increase in sugar production during the current year, Government propose to scrap the sugar control ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ?

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

(a) and (b). The present policy of partial decontrol of sugar has enabled the sugar factories to pay higher prices for sugarcane than the minimum prescribed by the Government and enabled the domestic consumers to meet a reasonable part of their needs at controlled price. The production of sugar has gone up and thereby the quotas of the States for distribution to domestic consumers have been increased. Thus the policy has met the need of the situation. It is premature to consider revision of this policy at this stage.

#### Central Assistance for Minor Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

8234. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the central assistance in the form of loans and grants given during the Third Five Year Plan and during 1968-69 for minor irrigation projects located in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The following loans and grants were sanctioned to the Govt. of Gujarat during the Third Plan period and during

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Assistance sanctioned	
	Loans	Grants
1961-62	163.81	33.43
1962-63	138.19	38.95
1963-64	129.80	35.46
1964-65	281.52	6.78
1965-66	332.79	39.62
1968-69	239.50	87.15

Note 1. Assistance for the years 1961-62, 1962-63 and 1963-64 was released under the combined Head "Agricultural Production including Minor Irrigation". Separate figures for Minor Irrigation are not available.

Note 2. Assistance for 1965-66 and 1968-69 was released on provisional basis and is thus subject to final adjustment on the basis of audited figures of expenditure to be received from the State Government for the above period.

In addition to the above assistance, 100% grant was given by the Government of India for the scheme of 'Research and Training on Minor Irrigation and water Use' during the Third Plan and during 1968-69. The amount of such grants are indicated below :—

Year	(Amount released for)	
	Rs. Research Scheme	Rs. Training Scheme
1962-63	4,000	3,000
1963-64	61,618	Nil
1964-65	20,000	Nil
*1965-66	18,000	50,000
*1968-69.	10,000	42,500

\*Provisional subject to adjustment on the basis of actual audited expenditure figures.

Indian Institute of Labour Management  
Studies, New Delhi

8235. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the year of inception and the broad purposes for which the Indian Institute of Labour Management Studies, New Delhi was set-up, together with the names and qualifications of its managing officials ;

(b) the number of officers of the public undertakings who were trained in labour relations at this Institute during the last three years, year-wise and Industry-wise ; and

(c) the amount of expenditure on training involved during each of the last three years upto December, 1968, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT & REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Indian Institute of Labour Studies (formerly known as the Central Institute for Training in Industrial Relations), New Delhi, was set up in 1962 as a Third Plan Project. The broad purpose of the Institute is to impart specialised in-service training in labour matters to officers of the Industrial Relations Machinery of the Central and State Governments and Union Territories ; training facilities are also provided to nominees of the South and South-East Asian countries/Commonwealth and African countries under the Colombo Plan and other foreign technical assistance plans and since October, 1966, to some nominees of the Public Sector Undertakings.

The names and qualifications of the present managing officials of the Institute are :

1. Shri S. K. Gokhale, M.A.,LL.B., DSW Director.
2. Shri F. Banerjee, B.A.,LL.B., DSW Deputy Director
3. Shri D.V. Ramachandran, B.A.,LL.B., DSW Assistant Director

4. Shri Inderjit Singh, M.A.,LL.B., DSW Assistant Director
5. Shri V. S. Srivastava, M.A.,LL.B. Assistant Director
6. Shri Ramanand, M.A.,B.Com. Assistant Director LL.B., DSW

(b) Year	Name of Public Sector Industry	No.	Total
1966	Nil	—	—
1967	Steel	3	5
	Heavy Electricals	2	
1968	Fertilizer	3	21
	Coal	4	
	Minerals	2	
	Oil & Gas	1	
	Banking	6	
	Steel	1	
	Drugs & Pharmaceutical Heavy Engg.	2	
	Water Transport	1	

(c) Information is available for the three financial years in respect of total expenditure of the Institute. It is given below :

	Rs.
1965-66	2,11,897
1966-67	1,99,417
1967-68	2,50,612

Refresher Course Training in Industrial Relations

8236. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the policy adopted by Government regarding the imparting of refresher course training in industrial relations to officials handling labour matters in all the public sector undertakings ;

(b) how many such officials of the public sector undertakings have undertaken the said refresher course training during each of the past three years and the amount spent thereon during the above period ;

(c) the nature of training imparted and the course or the subjects taught during theoretical and practical trainings ; and

(d) the place or places where those officials are sent for such refresher course training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a to (d). At the Regular Courses run by the Indian Institute of Labour Studies, amongst others, a certain number of nominees of the public sector undertakings are also given training. At these courses, the entire gamut of labour legislation together with Personnel Management and Industrial Psychology, is covered through talks by faculty members, guest speakers, introduction of case studies and syndicate discussion methods.

In addition to the Regular Courses, Short Refresher Courses (of two days duration) are also organised for the benefit of officers of the State Governments/public sector undertakings on request.

One Short Refresher Course was organised at Delhi in 1967 at the request of a public sector undertaking at which 16 officials were imparted training. The Regular Courses are conducted only at Delhi, while the Short Refresher Courses can be conducted at the Plant also, if such a request is made.

The number of officials of public sector undertakings who have received training at the Regular Courses in 1966, 1967 and 1968 is, Nil, 5 and 21 respectively. Separate figures of expenditure incurred on the training of officials of public sector undertakings are not available.

A.I.R. Station at Pauri, District Garhwal (Uttar Pradesh)

8237. SHRI NAGESHWAR DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration of Government to set up an A. I. R. Station for the Hill areas at District Headquarters Pauri, District Garhwal (U.P.);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date by which it is likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(b) A medium wave station is proposed to be sent up at Pauri during the Fourth plan period.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Buffer Stock of Edible Oils

8238. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite there being a serious shortfall in the availability of groundnut oil in the current season, Government have asked the vanaspati manufacturers to cut down the consumption of soyabean oil;

(b) if so, whether such situation could be avoided if timely steps had been taken to build up buffer stocks of edible oils, especially of imported soyabean oil and the reasons for not having taken such steps; and

(c) the steps which are now proposed to be taken to ensure adequate supplies of edible oils to the vanaspati manufacturers in the interest of maintaining stable vanaspati prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Consumption of soyabean oil in vanaspati is regulated by the Government having regard to a number of factors, including the prices of indigenous edible oils and the availability of imported oil in the different zones.

(b). and (c) Steps have already been taken to procure soyabean oil/sunflower oil from other countries. Recently an agreement for the purchase of 40,000 tonnes of soyabean oil from U. S. A. under P.L. 480 has been signed. Procurement of more oil is under consideration.

**Difference in Amount Realised from Telephone Coin Boxes**

8239. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a wide difference between the amount realised from the coin boxes of Departmental Public Call Offices and the sum warranted by the relative meter reading;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to a test check in one of the telephone districts, cash collections during the quarter ending March, 1968 were found to be short by about 58 per cent of the amount that should have accrued as per meter readings;

(c) whether it is further a fact that suggestions to check shortfalls in collections had been made to the P & T Department as early as in 1956 and further directions given in 1966 and that they were not fully complied with by the P & T Department; and

(d) if so, the justification for further increasing the telephone and telegraphic changes as is proposed in the 1969-70 budget ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. This is possible as the PCOs are of post payment type in which the meter records the call immediately the called party lifts the receiver irrespective of whether the coins have been inserted or not by the calling party.

(b) Yes, and as stated at (a) above, a disparity between meter reading and collection is possible.

(c) Yes, Suitable instructions were issued to Circles and Districts and they are being followed. To prevent possible pilferage in collections two officials are sent out to collect the money.

(d) Increase in telephone and telegraph charges are not co-related with shortfall, if any, in the P. C. O. revenues.

**Sound and Music Recording Engineers in A.I.R.**

8240. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sound and Music Recording Engineers employed by the All India Radio with the grades of their salaries;

(b) the reasons why these trained Engineers are not asked to record musical programme even at important stations like Bombay and Delhi and made directly responsible for the same;

(c) the reasons why staff artistes are permitted to do the recording as none of them is technically qualified to do so; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some of these recording staff artistes are known to have spoiled the recording of other artistes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There is no separate cadre of sound and music recording engineers in A. I. R. Personnel drawn from Engineering cadres look after technical aspects of recording operation.

(b) They are required to do considerable amount of recording work. Some programme personnel are also required to look after some aspects of this work.

(c) These persons are required to look after only that part of recording work which they are competent to do.

(d) No such instance has come to notice.

**Production of Sugar**

8241. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where sugar is produced with quantity and value of

annual production, State-wise, during the last three years;

(b) the reasons as to why production has gone down in certain States, State-wise;

(c) the quantity and value of sugar consumed last year by each sugar producing State and the quantity supplied to other States and to the Central Government during the last year;

(d) the quantity and value of sugar supplied to Nepal during the last three years; and

(e) the reasons why Nepal is being supplied sugar when sugar produced by Communist countries is being regularly smuggled into India through Nepal in large quantities to the detriment of our sugar industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement—I giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Hour [Placed in Library. See No LT—982/69

(b) Production of sugar in 1966-67 and 1967-68 had gone down as compared with 1965-66 due to a considerable fall in acreage under sugarcane and yields due to drought conditions.

(c) A statement—II giving the quantity of sugar consumed within each sugar producing State and the quantity despatched outside the State in the last year 1967-68 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—982/69] Value of sugar consumed cannot be determined, as the consumption includes free sale despatches also.

(d) and (e). 13,485 quintals of sugar valued at about Rs. 12 lakhs was released for supply to Nepal in December, 1965 and January, 1966. No releases for supply to Nepal were made in 1966-67 and 1967-68.

#### Singing Artistes of A. I. R.

8242. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of 10 male and 10 female singing artistes who were given 12 or more programmes during the last 12 months with the dates of programmes from Bombay Radio Station with their grades and fees paid per programme;

(b) the names of 10 male and 10 female singing artistes who were given 12 or more programmes during the last 12 months with the dates of programmes from Delhi Radio Station with their grades and fees paid per programme; and

(c) the number of programmes generally given in a period of 12 months to a singing artiste, gradewise, from the parent station and from other stations and the nature of practice followed in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Rotation of Establishment Officers of A. I. R.

8243. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Vigilance Commission has recommended that the Officer-in-Charge of establishment postings and transfers may be rotated every two years;

(b) if so, whether this recommendation is being followed by the Engineering Branch of A. I. R.; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to implement it ?



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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Assistant Station Engineers in A.I.R.

8244. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are about 80 posts of Assistant Station Engineers lying vacant at the various stations of A.I.R. and have not been filled up though, there are sufficient qualified senior Assistant Engineer due for promotion; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) 65 posts are vacant. But all of them cannot be filled by promoting Assistant Engineer.

(b) The reasons for delay in filling them so far are—

- (i) delay in holding of the Engineering Services (Electronics) Examination with respect to the direct recruitment quota; and
- (ii) non-finalisation of recruitment rules with respect to promotion quota.

The competitive examination for direct recruitment was held by the U.P.S.C. in April, 1969. Recruitment rules for promotion quota are likely to be finalised soon. All these vacancies are thus expected to be filled in due course.

#### रुई का उत्पादन

8245. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री सूरज भान :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री देवराव पाटिल :

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

(क) इस समय रुई की आवश्यकता और वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ख) उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष कितने मूल्य की रुई का आयात किया जाता है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहब शिन्दे) : (क) पांच वर्षों की औसत के आधार पर मिलों, खादी, कारखानों में अतिरिक्त प्रयोग, निर्यात तथा उपभोग सहित देश में कपास की कुल माग लगभग 66.5 लाख गॉटों हैं। 1967-68 के दौरान कपास की कुल उपज 55.62 लाख गॉटों थीं। 1968-69 के उत्पादन के अनुमान अभी निर्मुक्त नहीं किये गये हैं।

(ख) कपास के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये कपास उगाने वाले सभी महत्वपूर्ण राज्यों में पैकेज कार्यक्रम के अनुरूप सघन खेती की विधियों को अपनाया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त कपास उगाने वाले प्रमुख राज्यों में कपास के उत्पादन को अधिकतम करने के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं को कार्यरूप दिया जा रहा है तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी इन्हें जारी रखा

जा रहा है। इन उपायों की मुख्य विशेषताएँ निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) सुनिश्चित वर्षा तथा सिंचाई वाले 4.70 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि के क्षेत्र में प्रति वर्ष सघन खेती करना ;

(2) असिंचित क्षेत्रों में बड़े पैमाने पर वनस्पति सुरक्षा अभियानों का आयोजन करना ;

(3) कपास के न्यूक्लियस तथा आधार भूत बीजों का उत्पादन करना ;

(4) केन्द्रीय पैकेज क्षेत्रों में कपास का वर्गीकरण करना ;

(5) आन्ध्र प्रदेश और मैसूर में सी आई-लैंड काटन का विकास करना ।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के वास्तविक उत्पादन के निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों से यह स्पष्ट है कि उपरोक्त उपायों के अपनाने से कपास के उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है :—

वर्ष उत्पादन (180 किलो की 000 गांठें)	
1965-66	4,762
1966-67	4,973
1967-68	5,662

(ग) 1966-67 और 1967-68 के दौरान आयातित कपास का मूल्य क्रमशः 88.52 तथा 86.13 करोड़ रु० था ।

**गोदी मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में मजुरी बोर्ड का प्रतिवेदन**

8246. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री सूरज भानु :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गोदी मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में मजुरी बोर्ड का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस प्रतिवेदन में क्या-क्या सिफारिशें की गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन पर विचार कर लिया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद) :  
(क) जी नहीं । बोर्ड के अंतिम रिपोर्ट की अभी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

देश में दूध और घी की मांग तथा उत्पादन

8247. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री सूरज भानु :

श्री रणजीत सिंह :

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

(क) देश में दूध और घी की कुल मांग कितनी है और वास्तविक उत्पादन कितना है ;

(ख) इस कमी को किस प्रकार और कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

लाघ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) यद्यपि दूध के उत्पादन का निर्धारण करने के लिए “अखिल भारतीय आधार पर” नियमित वैज्ञानिक रूप से कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किये गये हैं, केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संस्थान द्वारा तैयार किये गये अनुमानों के अनुसार 1966-67 में देश में दूध का उत्पादन 200 लाख मेट्रिक टन था। इससे अधिक नवीनतम आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

जहां तक घी का सम्बन्ध है, प्रायः उत्पादन पंच-वर्षीय पशु-धन गणना के आंकड़ों के आधार पर आंका जाता है। मोटे तौर पर 1966 के दौरान घी का अनुमानित उत्पादन 3,65,000 मेट्रिक टन था।

जहां तक देश में दूध तथा शुद्ध घी की मांग का सवाल है, इसके आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) पशु-धन विकास और दूध के अधिक उत्पादन को राष्ट्रीय पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान प्रदान किया गया है।

(ग) केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकार दोनों के द्वारा कार्यान्वित की गई कुछ योजनाएं निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

- (१) अखिल-भारतीय आदर्श ग्राम योजना।
- (२) सघन पशु विकास योजना।
- (३) प्रजनन योजना।
- (४) चारा तथा भूसा विकास योजना।
- (५) बछड़ों के पालन-पोषण की योजना।
- (६) पशु मेले तथा दूध उत्पादन प्रतियोगितायें।
- (७) रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम।

१. पशु-चिकित्सा अस्पतालों तथा चिकित्सालयों की संख्या में वृद्धि।
२. पशु-प्लेग उन्मूलन योजना।

३. टीकों तथा सीरे के उत्पादन के लिए जैव उत्पादन प्रयोगशालाओं का विस्तार।

परन्तु अधिक प्राप्त होने वाले दूध का कितना भाग तरल दूध के रूप में, कितना घी बनाने के लिए और अन्य उत्पादों के लिए प्रयोग किया जायगा, यह बात बाजार की आर्थिक परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करती है।

#### Manufacture of Long Distance Transmission Equipment

8248. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :  
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) whether Government have finalised their proposal for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment;

(b) the name of the place where the project would be set up;

(c) the estimated cost thereof;

(d) the time by which it would be completed; and

(e) whether any foreign collaboration or assistance is involved in the project; and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India have decided to set up the new factory for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment at Naini near Allahabad.

(c) According to preliminary estimates, the capital expenditure on the new factory is expected to be about Rs. 245 lakhs.

(d) The factory is expected to reach full production in stages in five years.

(e) No foreign collaboration is involved in the project.

कृषि फार्मों के लिए रूस से मशीनों का आयात  
8249. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री स० च० सामन्त :

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

(क) पांच नये राजकीय कृषि फार्मों के लिए जो मार्च, 1969 तक स्थापित किये जाने थे रूस से 31 लाख रुपए की मशीनों के कब तक आने की संभावना है;

(ख) ये फार्म कब तक काम करना आरम्भ कर देंगे और उन पर होने वाला कितना व्यय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जायेगा; और

(ग) 1971 तक सरकार द्वारा स्थापित किये जाने वाले 10 फार्मों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे): (क) और (ख): सोवियत संघ से उपहार रूप में प्राप्त होने वाली लगभग 31 लाख रुपये की मशीनों से स्थापित पांच फार्मों में से भारसुगुडा (उड़ीसा) हिसार (हरियाणा) जालंधर (पंजाब) और रायचूर (मैसूर), के फार्मों ने कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। इन फार्मों के लिए कुछ मशीनें पहले ही प्राप्त हो चुकी हैं। शेष भी चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है। पांचवें फार्म की स्थापना भी शीघ्र ही केरल में किये जाने की आशा है। इसके फार्म के लिए मशीनरी 1970 तक आने की आशा है।

सोवियत संघ से उपहार स्वरूप प्राप्त होने वाली मशीनरी के अतिरिक्त भारत सरकार इनमें से प्रत्येक फार्म पर पांच वर्ष की अवधि में 3 करोड़ रुपये व्यय करेगी।

(ग) इस समय अन्य कोई फार्म स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Malpractices In Amar Dye-Chem Limited,  
Kalyan

8250. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :  
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a communication from the Bombay Labour Union, Bombay about unfair labour practices at Amar-Dye-Chem Limited, Kalyan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

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

(b) The letter contained an allegation against the management of Amar Dye-Chem Ltd., Kalyan of undue interference in the affairs of the trade unions.

(c) As the subject matter of the complaint falls in the State sphere, it was referred to the Government of Maharashtra for necessary action.

बचत बैंकों में हिन्दी में कार्य करना

8251. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों तथा पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में बचत बैंक खातों सम्बन्धी समस्त कार्य हिन्दी में करने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि उन राज्यों की जनता और सरकारें ऐसा चाहती हैं; और

(घ) क्या बचत बैंक खातों को किसानों के हित के लिये पूर्णरूप से बैंकिंग प्रणाली के आधार पर और एक पृथक विभाग के रूप में चलाने का है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। फिर भी जनता के इस्तेमाल में आने वाले फार्म उसकी सुविधा की दृष्टि से अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी या क्षेत्रीय भाषा में छापे जाते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) राजभाषा (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1967 के प्रावधान और केंद्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में भाषा के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में गृह मन्त्रालय के अनुदेश बचत बैंक का काम करने वाले डाकघरों पर भी लागू होते हैं।

(घ) बचत बैंक को किसानों के लाभ के लिए पूर्णरूप से बैंक प्रणाली के आधार पर चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है और न ही इसे अलग विभाग के तौर पर चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में लघु सिंचाई योजनाएँ

8252. श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री राम चरण :

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में सूखे की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए वहाँ पर लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये किसी विशेष राशि का नियतन किया है;

(ख) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये कोई विशेष राशि मांगी है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और कौन-कौन-सी मांगें पूर्ण रूप से पूरी कद दी गई हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) और (घ) : उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने १९६८-६९ में लघु सिंचाई योजना के लिये ४ करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि के नियतन की प्रार्थना की थी जिसमें सूखा प्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सरकारी नलकूपों के लिये एक करोड़ रुपये की राशि भी सम्मिलित थी। राज्य सरकार ने गांव को बिजली मुहैया करने के अपने कार्यक्रम के लिए 7.50 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि के नियतन के लिये भी प्रार्थना की थी। बजट संशोधनों की कमी के कारण लघु सिंचाई और गांवों को बिजली मुहैया करने के कार्यक्रमों के लिये राज्य सरकार को १९६८-६९ में अतिरिक्त राशि उपलब्ध नहीं की जा सकी।

अंगूरों की खेती

8253. श्रीमहाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्यात के हेतु शराब बनाने के लिये अंगूरों की खेती करने के लिये अब तक क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं; और

(ख) चौथी योजना के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीअन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) सरकार ने इस दिशा में कोई प्रयास नहीं किये हैं।

(ख) इस प्रकार का कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार नहीं किया गया है। फिर भी पंजाब सरकार का प्रस्ताव है कि अंगूर की शराब तैयार करने के लिए एक शैम्पे कारखाना लगाया जाये।

**Assistance to Famine affected Areas in Gujarat**

8254. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for giving some financial assistance and other concessions to the people of Gujarat particularly to the families of scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes because of acute famine conditions in some parts of Gujarat; and

(b) if so; the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The relief measures undertaken by the State Government include organisation of relief works to give employment to the affected population, grant of gratuitous relief, provision of drinking water facilities and organisation of a milk feeding programme. The Central Government have released during 1968-69 and 1969-70 a sum of Rs. 13.50 crores to the State Government towards expenditure on relief measure necessitated by floods and drought. Some quantities of wheat and milk powder have also been allotted for free distribution.

Relief is being given without any distinction of caste and creed and members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes benefit from it along with the rest of affected population.

**Cotton Yield in Gujarat**

8255. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the cotton yield in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION, (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE): For increasing the cotton yield in Gujarat, intensive cultivation of cotton has been taken up on an area of 64,000 hectares in the State sector and 54,000 hectares under

the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Maximised Production of cotton. Besides, the following measures are being taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme:-

1. Organisation of Mass Plant Protection Campaigns in unirrigated areas.
2. Production of Nucleus and Foundation seed of cotton.
3. Organisation of Varietal Demonstration Plots.
4. Kapas grading centres.

**Procurement of Foodgrains in Gujarat by Food Corporation of India**

8256. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and other foodgrains procured in Gujarat by the Food Corporation of India and other State agencies till the end of December, 1968; and

(b) the total quantity exported outside the State so far ?

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

(a) About 71,100 tonnes during the period 1st November, 1967 to 31st December, 1968.

(b) About 126 tonnes during the same period by Agriculturists and consumers for personal consumption.

**Village Cooperative Societies in Andhra Pradesh**

8257. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the member of schemes for the consumers service organised through the medium of village Cooperative Societies in the village of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the nature of assistance rendered by the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) the places where these Societies are located ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M.S. GURU PADASWAMY) : (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the distribution of consumers articles in rural areas through marketing and village cooperatives was sponsored by the Government of India during the year 1963-64 as a complement to the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Urban consumers stores. This scheme was applicable to the whole country including Andhra Pradesh. This scheme has been transferred to the State Sector from the current financial year onwards.

(b) Under this scheme, selected marketing societies were assisted in the shape of share capital contribution and managerial subsidy to the extent of Rs. 10,000/-and Rs. 5,000/-each respectively. In Andhra Pradesh, a total financial assistance of Rs. 4.94 lakhs representing Rs. 2 lakhs as share capital contribution and Rs. 2.94 lakhs as managerial subsidy were provided to marketing cooperatives under this scheme.

(c) In Andhra Pradesh, according to the information available, 452 village cooperatives and 34 marketing cooperatives were undertaking distribution of consumers' articles in rural areas. However, the places of their location are not readily available.

**डाक तथा तार सफिलों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों को नियुक्ति**

8258. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :  
श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में डाक तथा तार विभाग के कुछ सफिलों में हाल में हिन्दी अधिकारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या दिल्ली तथा हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में अन्य सफिलों में, जहां राज्य सरकारों ने अपना राजकीय काम हिन्दी में करने का निर्णय किया है, हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं जबकि इन राज्यों में भी अन्य राज्य सरकारों के साथ सम्पर्क रखने के कार्य के लिए इन अधिकारियों की आवश्यकता है ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) कुछ हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों—जैसे कि दिल्ली और मध्य प्रदेश सफिलों में सहायक हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षकों के पद भी बनाये गये हैं ।

(ग) अन्य हिन्दी-भाषी क्षेत्रों में अब तक ऐसे अधिकारी नियुक्त करने की कोई जरूरत महसूस नहीं की गई क्योंकि इन स्थानों पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों में से अधिकांश पहले से ही हिन्दी जानते हैं । इन स्थानों के लिए भी जब आवश्यक समझा जाएगा तो पदों की मंजूरी दे दी जाएगी ।

**डाक तथा तार विभाग में महिला कर्मचारी**

8259. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तथा तार विभाग में इस समय कुल कितनी महिला कर्मचारी हैं;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में उनमें से कितनी को प्रसूति अवकाश दिया गया; और

(ग) इसके फलस्वरूप सरकार को कितना वार्षिक व्यय करना पड़ा ?

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

से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और तथा शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

### खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में कर्मचारी

8260. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें राजपत्रित तथा अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या अलग-अलग कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ग) राजपत्रित अधिकारियों में और अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों में कितनी कितनी महिलाएँ हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे ) :

(क) 13,936

(ख) राजपत्रित	अराजपत्रित
1,347	12,562

(ग) महिलायें	महिलायें
राजपत्रित	अराजपत्रित
59	343

### Export of Rice

8261. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and value of rice exported in the year 1968-69; and

(b) the names of countries to which exports were made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) About 7.8 thousand metric tons of superior basmati rice, the CIF value of which amounted to about Rs. 159.0 lakhs was exported during 1968-69.

(b) The countries to which exports made: were Kuwait, Ethiopia, Fiji, Muscat, U. K. U. S. A., Canada, Uganda, Bahrein, Lebanon, Seychelles, Aden, Daman and Saudi Arabia.

### Pending Cases of Labour Disputes of Railway Employees

8262. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a large number of cases of Railway employees pertaining to labour disputes are pending with his Ministry;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of cases pending as on the 31st December, 1968, Railway-wise, received through the recognised/unrecognised Unions, and also individually; and

(d) the steps being taken to get these cases finalised expeditiously ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The number of cases pending with



the Ministry at present is given below :

Sl. No.	No. of cases pending	Name of Railways.	Recognised/Unrecognised Unions/individually.
1	2	3	4
1.	1	Dehri Rohtas Light Railway	Unrecognised Union.
2.	1	Southern Railway	Unrecognised
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>		

(d) The final decision on these two cases will be taken at an early date.

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली से गढ़वाली लोक गीतों का प्रसारण

8263. श्री अब्दुल सिंह भदौरिया :  
श्री जमुना लाल :

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

(क) ऐसे गढ़वाली लोक गीतों तथा विभिन्न गढ़वाली कवियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से गढ़वाली कार्यक्रम के प्रसारण के लिए स्वीकार किया गया है;

(ख) प्रत्येक कवि द्वारा लिखित ऐसे गीतों की संख्या कितनी है किनको उक्त कार्यक्रम के लिए स्वीकार किया गया है और उन कवियों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) किस आधार पर और किन व्यक्तियों के सुझाव पर यह गीत स्वीकार किये गये हैं;

(घ) क्या अपने गीतों का प्रसारण करने के लिये गढ़वाली कवियों को कभी कहा गया है; और

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल) :

(क) गढ़वाली कवियों के 251 लोक गीत और 83 गीत ।

(ख) 1. श्री ऊमा शंकर सतीश	5
2. श्री केशवा नन्द ध्याणी	5
3. श्री शेरसिंह गढ़वेशी	10
4. श्री गिरधारीलाल कंकाल	7
5. श्री हरिदचन्द्र घिल्डियाल	4
6. श्री शिवानन्द पाण्डे	7
7. श्री चन्द्रधर बहुगुणा	5
8. श्री भजनसिंह 'सिंह'	3
9. श्री जगदीश किरण बहुगुणा	1
10. श्री कमल साहित्यालंकार	16

(जब वह स्टाफ में नहीं थे)

और

(1965 में आकाशवाणी में कार्य-भार ग्रहण करने के बाद)

20

(ग) गीत उनके छंद तथा भौगोलिक महत्व तथा उनके विषय के आधार पर चुने जाते हैं। गीतों का चयन गढ़वाली कार्यक्रम की देख-रेख करने वाले व्यक्ति की सिफारिश पर किया जाता है।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) सवाल ही नहीं उठता।

#### Import of Foodgrains Through Trivandrum Port

8264. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of steamers carrying foodgrains that called at the Trivandrum port during the year 1968 and total quantity of foodgrains discharged through that port;

(b) whether the Central Government and the Food Corporation of India have received any representation requesting that more foodgrain ships should call at Trivandrum port; and

(c) the steps taken by his Food Ministry for discharge of foodgrains through the Trivandrum port on a large scale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) None, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Central Government received a request for utilising the ports of Kerala in general for supplies to that State. In as much as Trivandrum port is concerned,

operationally it is not feasible to work vessels at this port on any large scale. The following major difficulties are there :—

(i) The port is seasonal suitable to be worked only between the months of October and April when there are no rains.

(ii) The port is not suitable for handling bulk cargoes. Even the bagged shipments get damaged or lost during conditions prevailing at the port.

(iii) Smooth working is normally not possible on account of the existence of rival labour unions.

However S. S. 'Felicity' carrying 3000 Metric Tons rice in bags was sent to Trivandrum in February 1969 to gauge the present situation.

#### मध्य प्रदेश को उर्वरकों की सप्लाई

8265. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी मात्रा में उर्वरक सप्लाई किये गये; और

(ख) यह किस मूल्य पर राज्य सरकार को सप्लाई किये गये और फिर किसानों को किस मूल्य पर दिये गये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) 1968-69 के दौरान, केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल में से मध्य प्रदेश को निम्नलिखित मात्रा में उर्वरक सप्लाई किये गये :

उर्वरकों की किस्म	सप्लाई की गई मात्रा (मीटरी टनों में)
अमोनियम सल्फेट	38,028
यूरिया	31,418
कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट	237
(20.5 प्रतिशत एन० का 69 मीटरी टन और 26 प्रतिशत एन० का 168 मीटरी टन)	
डी अमोनियम फास्फेट	1,080
पोटाश और मुरियेट	6,630

(ख) उर्वरक सप्लाई करने के लिये किसानों से बसूल किये तदनुसार फुटकर दामों केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल द्वारा राज्य सरकारों तथा को नीचे दिखाया गया है :

उर्वरक की किस्म	राज्य सरकार के लिये प्रति मीटरी टन मूल्य (1)	कृषकों के लिए प्रति मीटरी टन मूल्य	
	(रुपये)	(रुपये)	
अमोनियम सल्फेट	20-2-69 तक	447 <sup>६</sup>	502
(1) 100 किलोग्राम की बोरे	1-3-69 से	484	539
(2) 50 किलोग्राम की बोरे	28-2-69 तक	458	513
	1-3-69 से	495	550
यूरिया	28-2-69 तक	780	860
कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट	1-3-69 से	663	943
	31-12-68 तक	385	437
(20.5 प्रतिशत एन०) (2)			
कैल्शियम अमोनियम नाइट्रेट			
(25 प्रतिशत एन०)	28-2-69 तक	475	535
	1-3-69 से	515	575
डी० अमोनियम-फास्फेट	28-2-69 तक	1000	1095
	1-3-69 से	1122	1217
पोटाश का मुरियेट	28-2-69 तक	445	485
	1-3-69 से	483	523

#### मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली के नलकूपों के लिए नियतन

8266. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में 1969-70 में कृषि प्रयोजनों के लिये बिजली के नलकूप लगाने के लिये कोई विशेष नियतन किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी राशि का नियतन किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्धे) : (क) से (ग). 1969-70 के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामों के विद्युतिकरण के लिए

अभी तक कोई धन का नियतन नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि, 1969-70 के लिए राज्य सरकार की वार्षिक योजना का अनुमोदन होना अभी बाकी है।

मध्य प्रदेश में अधिक शीत के कारण फसल का नष्ट होना

8267. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के किन-किन जिलों में अधिक शीत के कारण फसल पर कुप्रभाव पड़ा था और उसके फलस्वरूप कितने प्रतिशत फसल नष्ट हो गई थी;

(ख) प्रभावित किसानों और व्यक्तियों को राहत देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र से सहायता मांगी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). पूछी गयी जानकारी राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Introduction of Newly designed R. M. S. Compartment on Western Railway

8268. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that newly modern R.M.S. Compartments on the Central and Southern Railways were introduced a number of years ago ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not introducing such compartments in the Western Railway also; and

(c) the time by which these compartments are likely to be introduced in Western Railway ?

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

(b) Question does not arise as ten new type of R. M. S. vans have been supplied on Western Railway in 1968-69.

(c) Question does not arise.

टेलीविजन पर किसानों के लिए कार्यक्रम

8269. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा :

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

(क) क्या टेलीविजन के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में किसानों को शिक्षित करने का कार्यक्रम आरम्भ कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कार्यक्रम किन-किन स्थानों में आरम्भ किये गये हैं तथा इससे कितने किसानों को शिक्षित किया जा रहा है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० इ० कु० गुजराल) : जी, हां।

(ख) कार्य टेली-क्लबें दिल्ली के इर्द-गिर्द 80 गांवों में गठित की गई हैं। इन गांवों की सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई। देखिये संख्या LT—983/69] अनुमान है कि इन केन्द्रों में लगभग 8,000 व्यक्ति कार्यक्रमों को देखते हैं जो सप्ताह में दो बार टेलीविजन पर दिखाए जाते हैं।

औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिए केन्द्रीय कल्याण मंत्रालय

8270. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री बि० नरसिम्हा राव :

श्री देवराव पाटिल :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग के अध्ययन दल ने औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिए एक केन्द्रीय कल्याण मंत्रालय बनाये जाने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत भा आजाद) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र में श्रम समस्या सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल के विचार-विमर्श (चर्चा) के दौरान सरकारी उपक्रमों के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कल्याण

मंत्रालय स्थापित करने के लिए एक सुभाव दिया गया। परन्तु दल ने राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग से सिफारिश की कि इस प्रस्ताव पर व्यापक दृष्टिकोण से विचार किया जाए और यह सुभाव दिया कि वाणिज्यिक स्वरूप के दोनों सरकारी और निजी उद्यम इस प्रकार के मंत्रालय, यदि और जब बनाया जाए, के क्षेत्राधिकार में आने चाहिएं।

(ख) सरकार इस मामले पर आयोग की प्रतीक्षित सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने पर विचार करेगी।

#### Ban on Cow Slaughter

8271. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :  
SHRI D.C. SHARMA :

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

(a) the efforts made so far towards putting a ban on cow slaughter in the country; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-984/69*]

#### Formulation of National Labour Policy

8272. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the need to formulate a national labour policy was stressed at a symposium organized by the Rajasthan Employees' Association at Jaipur on the 23rd February, 1969;

(b) whether the matter has been given a consideration; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) The Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation are not aware of the symposium or the results of its deliberations.

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

#### Creation of a Telegraph Division in Darbhanga

8273. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Muzaffarpur Telegraph Engineering Division was created in 1954;

(b) whether it is also a fact that telephone connections in 1954 numbered about 2000, at present these are more than 6000;

(c) whether the Muzaffarpur Division has to cater to the needs of the area between U.P., Nepal, West Bengal and East Pakistan with more than quadrupled telephone exchanges;

(d) whether a public petition has been filed to create another Telegraph Division at Darbhanga covering the area of east of Muzaffarpur; and

(e) if so, action taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Telephone connections including extensions numbered 838 on 1-10-1954 and 6223 as on 31-3-1969 in Muzaffarpur Engineering Division.

(c) Yes. The number of exchanges under this Division were 9 as on 1-10-1954 and 67 as on 31-3-1969.

(d) We have received representations from certain local organisations and other Telephone users of Darbhanga District for opening a new Telegraph Engineering Division at Darbhanga.

(e) A proposal for the creation of a Division at Darbhanga has been recently received from the Postmaster General and is currently under examination.

#### New Plan For Teaching Of Trades In Delhi

8274. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a new plan for teaching of trades in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it will be implemented ?

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

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

सिवार (राजस्थान) स्थित सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय को टेलीफोन केन्द्र में परिवर्तित करना

8275. श्री मोठा लाल मीना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को सिवार के सरपंच, व्यापारियों तथा जनता से इस बारे में अनेक अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं कि भरतपुर डिवीजन (राजस्थान) के सवाई माधोपुर जिले में सिवार स्थित सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय को टेलीफोन केन्द्र में परिवर्तित किया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार वहाँ टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब खोलने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। फिर भी टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग रही है जिसे मौजूदा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर से विस्तार देकर पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) और (ग). सार्वजनिक बिजली की सप्लाई के अभाव में टेलीफोनों की मौजूदा मांग के आधार पर इस स्थान पर एक्सचेंज खोलना लाभकर नहीं है। एक्सचेंज तभी खोला जा सकता है जब या तो बिजली की सप्लाई उपलब्ध हो या पर्याप्त मांग हो जिससे कि करचल मैग्नेटो एक्सचेंज लगाना लाभकर हो सके। उस समय तक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर से ही विस्तार दिये जायेंगे।

#### राजस्थान में नई चावल मिलें

8276. श्री मोठा लाल मीना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में नई चावल मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए इस समय कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं;

(ख) सम्बन्धित आवेदन कर्ताओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा उनका विचार इन चावल मिलों को किन-किन स्थानों पर स्थापित करने का है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) यह सूचित किया गया है कि राज्य सरकार के पास कोई भी आवेदन पत्र लम्बित नहीं पड़ा है। जिला क्लक्टरो के पास यदि कोई आवेदन पत्र लम्बित पड़ा हो

तो उसके बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

**सहकारी क्षेत्र में और अधिक चावल मिलें**

8277. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहकारी क्षेत्र में कुछ चावल मिलें स्थापित करने के बारे में एक योजना स्वीकृत की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस कार्य के लिये सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली प्रस्तावित सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इनमें प्रत्येक मिल की पूर्वानुमानित क्षमता क्या है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम०एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) :** (क) जी हां।

(ख) केन्द्रीय साहाय्यत योजना कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत चावल मिलों की स्थापना करने के लिये सहकारी समितियों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की एक योजना है। यह योजना दूसरी योजना अवधि के प्रारम्भ से ही शुरू की गई है और चौथी योजना अवधि में भी चालू रहेगी।

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, सहकारी समितियों को अंश पूँजी अंशदान, दीर्घकालीन ऋण और प्रबन्धकीय उपदान के रूप में वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। सहायता की मात्रा प्रत्येक चावल मिल की लागत पर निर्भर करती है।

(घ) प्रत्येक सहकारी चावल मिल की क्षमता 1 टन से 2 टन धान। चावल प्रति घंटा के बीच अलग-अलग हो सकती है।

**सवाई माधोपुर तथा जयपुर जिलों में भूमिगत पानी का सर्वेक्षण**

8278. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भूमिगत गहरे पानी का सर्वेक्षण करने वाले दल ने राजस्थान के मुख्य भागों का सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के सवाई माधोपुर तथा जयपुर जिलों को भी उपर्युक्त सर्वेक्षण में शामिल किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त दोनों जिलों के बारे में सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदनों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) यदि सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है तो कब तक सर्वेक्षण होने की सम्भावना है;

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) उपर्युक्त दोनों जिलों में कहां-कहां नलकूप लगाये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब) :** (क) से (च). राजस्थान में भूमिगत जलमंडल, भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण तथा समन्वये नलकूप संगठन जसी कई संस्थाओं द्वारा किया जाता है पूछी गई जानकारी इन स्रोतों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**सिंचाई के लिए खारा पानी**

8279. श्री ए० ला० ब्राह्मण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उदयपुर विश्व-विद्यालय का कृषि अनुसंधान केन्द्र सिंचाई के लिये खारे पानी का उपयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रयोग कर रहा है;

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

(ग) राजस्थान के उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ इस समय ये प्रयोग किये जा रहे हैं;

(घ) क्या बीकानेर डिवीजन के कुओं तथा तालाबों में काफी मात्रा में उपलब्ध खारे पानी पर इस प्रकार के प्रयोग करने की कोई योजना है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) :** (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अध्ययन से ज्ञात हुआ है कि गेहूं, बाजरा और मकड़े की अपेक्षा जो खारे पानी को अधिक सहन कर सकता है। 17.5 संवाहकता और 9 मिलीमौस प्रति सेंटीमीटर का पानी पाली, जोधपुर और भीलवाड़ा जिलों में में खैराइच गेहूं के लिये बिना किसी हानि के प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है। भूमि के रेतीला होने का कारण नागपुर में अधिक खारे पानी का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। खारी जल सरुत मिट्टी की अपेक्षा मुलायम मिट्टी में उत्पन्न होने वाली फसल को अधिक हानि पहुँचाता है। देखने में आया है कि मध्यस्तरीय खारी और क्षारीय भूमि में उर्वरकों के साथ गोबर की खाद का प्रयोग गेहूं, जौ, मकड़े और बाजरे के लिये लाभप्रद है। नागौर और भीलवाड़ा जिलों के लवणीय जल सम्बन्धी शोध का परिणाम अभी प्रकाशित होना है ।

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा ये प्रयोग जोधपुर पाली, भीलवाड़ा और नागौर जिलों की मिट्टी में किये जा रहे हैं ।

(घ) अभी ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है, क्योंकि इन अनुसंधानों के परिणाम अन्य परिस्थितियों में भी इसी प्रकार अपनाये जा सकते हैं ।

(ङ) आवश्यकता हुई तो विश्व-विद्यालय इस कार्य का विस्तार बीकानेर की मिट्टी में भी कर सकता है ।

**Class IV Employees of Indian Agricultural Research Institute**

8280. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR:

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

(a) the categories of Class IV posts in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute in various Divisions according to each Station;

(b) the number of workers employed in each category of posts;

(c) the number of permanent posts in each category; and

(d) the number of persons confirmed against the permanent posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT. 985/69.]

**Class III and IV Posts in Indian Agricultural Research Institute**

8281. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR:

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

(a) the categories of Class IV and Class III posts in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute; and

(b) the present scale of pay for each category of posts ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (d). The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library see No LT 986/69].

**Farmer's Training and Education Programme in Uttar Pradesh**

8282. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the places in Uttar Pradesh where the farmers' training and education programme has been launched to impart the latest knowledge in the Scientific and agriculture to the farmers;

(b) the number of farmers covered in Uttar Pradesh and trained so far and the period during which they were trained;

(c) whether literacy is also a part of this programme and if so, the manner in which this part is carried out in the villages; and

(d) the number of villages and farmers benefited by the literacy programme in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Under the scheme of Farmers Training and Education in the selected High yielding Varieties programme districts, five Farmers Training Centres have been allotted to Uttar Pradesh and are located at the Gram-sevak Training Centre, Bakshi-ka-Talab, (Lucknow), Gramsevak Training Centre, Bichpuri, (Agra). Gramsevak Training Centre (Ghazipur). Sataon Block. (Rae Bareilly) and Bakewar (Etawah).

(b) Under the programme, 56,754 farmers have been trained from 15.8.67 to 31.3.69 in the districts of Lucknow, Agra and Ghazipur. The centres in Rae Bareilly and Etawah districts have been started only recently. As such, information on the number of farmers

trained in these two districts is not yet available.

(c) Yes. This is a part of the programme only in Lucknow district. The Functional Literacy Groups have been organised in the selected villages to enable the farmers to acquire sufficient literacy to prepare their farm plans, fill in the input cards, maintain farm accounts and write simple letters for credit, supplies, etc.

Classes are organised for group of 20-30 adult farmers at specific place (school, community centre, etc.), at specified hours. Each course is of 6-months duration, the first three months devoted to intensive teaching for five days a week and the remaining three months for 2-3 days a week.

(d) The Functional Literacy programme has been taken up in Lucknow district at 60 centres with an approximate enrolment of 30 adults in each centre in four Blocks namely Bakshi-ka Talab, Mohanlalganj, Goshainganj and Sarojini Nagar. Nearly 1,800 adult farmers concluded their literacy classes in December, 1968.

**भारत में दुग्ध संयंत्रों के लिये मशीनों का आयात**

8284. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में इस समय कार्य कर रहे 60 दुग्ध संयंत्रों के लिये किन देशों से मशीनों का आयात किया गया और उनकी कीमत क्या थी ;

(ख) इन कारखानों में प्रयोग आने वाली देश में बनी मशीनों का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त मशीनों को देश में न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) (क) विभिन्न एजेन्सियां तथा यू० एस० ऐड० यूनिसेफ़, कोलम्बो प्लान देश (उदाहरणार्थ न्यूजीलैंड, कनाडा, आस्ट्रेलिया आदि) ने अब तक हमें सामग्री के आयातनाय मदों की जैसे

पैस्चुराइजर्स, होमोजीनाइजर्स, बोटलिंग लाइन्स, प्रशीतन सामग्री, बोयलर्स, रोड। रेल टैंकर्स, मिल्क डायर्स इत्यादि जिनका कीमत लगभग 1294 करोड़ रुपये है, प्राप्ति में सहायता की है।

(ख) डेरी प्लान्टों की स्थापना की उपरोक्त प्रक्रिया में, सामग्री की देश में बनी मर्दों को, जैसे वाटर टैंक, वाटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लान्ट और अन्य सहायक सामग्री, काम में लाया गया।

(ग) जब से आयातित मशीन प्रथम योजना में पहले-पहल प्राप्त हुई, देश में बने डेरी सामान के निर्माण में पर्याप्त प्रगति हुई है। डेरी प्लान्टों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये फार्म, डेरी सामग्री, जैसे पैस्चुराइजर्स, स्टोरेज टैंक्स, बोटलिंग लाइन्स, प्रशीतन सामग्री, बोयलर्स आदि निर्माण कर रही है। केवल थोड़ी सी मर्दें जैसे कि होमोजीनाइजर्स देश में निर्माण नहीं किये जाते हैं। देश में इन मशीनों के निर्माण न होने के कोई कारण नहीं है। सरकार इनके देशी निर्माण के प्रोत्साहन के लिये भरसक प्रयत्न कर रही है।

#### दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत में गिरावट

8285. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967-68 को समाप्त होने वाले गत दस वर्षों में दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत में कितनी कमी हुई है और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है जबकि देश में लगभग 60 कारखानों काम कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को उक्त कारखानों को चालू रखने के लिये आरम्भ में 3,000 टन दुग्ध चूर्ण विदेशों से आयात करना पड़ता था जिस की मात्रा अब लगभग

20,000 टन हो गयी है और इस के बावजूद भी ये कारखाने अपनी निर्धारित क्षमता में केवल 40 प्रतिशत क्षमता पर काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति अनुमानित खपत जोकि 1956 में 46.69 किलोग्राम थी 1966 में कम होकर 42.01 किलोग्राम रह गई, परिणामस्वरूप 10 वर्ष की अवधि में दूध की खपत में लगभग 10 प्रतिशत की कमी आई।

दुग्ध संयंत्रों के क्रिया-कलापों का देश में समग्ररूप से प्रति व्यक्ति दूध की खपत से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि इन संयंत्रों का मुख्य उद्देश्य मूलतः स्वच्छ और स्वस्थ प्रक्रियाओं द्वारा अच्छे किस्म का दूध केवल कुछ नगर क्षेत्रों में उचित मूल्य पर संभरित करना है। दुग्ध-शालाओं द्वारा सोवित उपभोक्ता देश की जनसंख्या के अनुपात में बहुत ही कम है।

(ख) और (ग). इन संयंत्रों में आयातित दुग्धचूर्ण का प्रयोग 3,000 मीटरी टनों से 11,000 मीटरी टनों (किन्तु 20,000 टनों तक नहीं) तक बढ़ गया है। वितरण के लिये उपलब्ध दूध की मात्रा में वृद्धि के लिये दुग्ध-चूर्ण की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। इसके अतिरिक्त ये संयंत्र जनता के कमजोर वर्ग जैसे बच्चे, दूध पिलाने वाली और गर्भवती माताओं आदि को कम चिकनाई और अधिक प्रोटीन वाला दूध भी संभरित करते हैं। कम चिकनाई और अधिक प्रोटीन वाला दूध दुग्धचूर्ण से बनाया जाता है।

इन संयंत्रों ने अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता में समुचित उन्नति की है, जोकि स्थापित क्षमता

का 40 से 75 प्रतिशत तक और कुछ मामलों में 90 प्रतिशत तक होता है। यह एक बड़ा आशापूर्ण लक्षण है। चतुर्थ योजना में इन संयंत्रों के कार्य संचालन में सुधार के लिये राज्य सरकारों और अन्य सम्बन्धितों द्वारा पूर्ण प्रयत्न किया जायेगा।

#### Policy on Central State Farms

8286. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether Government propose to reconsider its policy of setting up new farms in the Central sector; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE). (a) and (b). Government have recently decided not to set up, for the present, any new Central State Farms other than the Farms which have already been set up or are in an advanced stage of planning.

#### Commemorative Stamp of Rafi Ahmed Kidwai on 20th Anniversary of Night Airmail Service

8287. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : SHRI MUHAMAD SHERIFF :

Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the 1st April, 1969 a Commemorative Stamp was issued in honour of late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Night Airmail Service ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Night Airmail Service was introduced during the year 1949 ;

(c) if so, the reasons why the year of introduction of the Night Airmail Service has been wrongly printed as 1948 in the 'Description of Design' in both English and Hindi in the folder ; and

(d) the reasons for such frequent mistakes particularly when only recently there was wrong printing on the commemorative stamps of Dr. Martin Luther King ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The mistake was detected immediately after the printing of the publicity folders and was rectified in manuscript before the folders were put in sale.

(d) The mistake was due to carelessness in proof correcting. Due notice has been taken of this and a senior officer made personally responsible for checking the proof.

#### Costs of Foodgrains Charged by Food Corporation of India

8288. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : SHRI RAGHUBIR SINGH SHASTRI : SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) Whether the agricultural Prices Commission has expressed the view that the costs and margins of foodgrains charged by the Food Corporation of India are some what higher ;

(b) If so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto ; and

(c) What steps Government propose to take to make the Corporation compete successfully with the trade under changed circumstances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission in their Report on "Price Policy for Rabi Foodgrains for the 1969-70 Season" has expressed the view that the costs and margins charged by the Food Corporation of India are somewhat higher than those normally added by the trade.

(b) and (c). Strictly speaking the cost and margins of the Food Corporation of India cannot be compared with that of the private trade. The Food Corporation has to incur higher charges on account of cost of holding over a longer period and long distance movements. Under the zonal pattern in force, trade is moving foodgrains within limited areas. Longer period of storage involved in the case of Food Corporation of India is on account of holding for national buffer stocks. The Government is, however, making every effort to minimise the operating costs of F. C. I. as much as possible. The incidental charges of the Corporation for procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains are scrutinised closely by the Government and only the barest minimum charges are allowed.

**मध्यप्रदेश में डाकघरों की संख्या**

8289. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह

जबलपुर	2	बालाघाट	2	माडंला	3	रायपुर	13
द्रुग	8	बस्तर	6	दमोह	2	रायसेन	4
सागर	2	सेहोर	2	विदिशा	4	इंदौर	2
देवास	1	धार	2	खारगोने	3	मन्दसौर	9
रतलाम	8	भाबूआ	7	उज्जैन	3	शजापुर	2
राजगढ़	4	होशंगाबाद	2	पूर्वी निमाड़	2	नरसिंहपुर	2
खारगोन	2	भिंड	11	मोरेना	4	ग्वालियर	8
शिवपुरी	5	दतिया	2	गूना	2	सिओनी	2
बेतुल	2	छिदवाड़ा	2	पन्ना	3	रीवा	3
सिधी	5	छत्तरपुर	2	सतना	5	टीकमगढ़	6
विलासपुर	11	रायगढ़	5	सुरगुजा	5		
							= कुल : 180

उज्जैन श्रम उप-डिवीजन के अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक उपक्रमों द्वारा कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान

8290. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उज्जैन उप-डिवीजन के अन्तर्गत ऐसे औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने 1967-68 में अपने कर्मचारियों तथा श्रमिकों को बोनस दिया है ;

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के नगरीय तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस समय कितने डाक-घर काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 में, जिलेवार, कितने अतिरिक्त डाक-घर खोले जायेंगे ?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेरसिंह) :**  
(क) 25 अप्रैल, 1969 को : शहरी—567 और देहाती—5,210 ।

(ख) 1969-70 के दौरान विभागीय मानको के पूरा होने और घनराशि आदि उपलब्ध होने पर खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों की जिला-वार, संख्या इस प्रकार है—

(ख) कर्मचारियों को कुल कितना बोनस दिया गया है ;

(ग) सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में उन उपक्रमों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने उपर्युक्त वर्ष में बोनस नहीं दिया है ; और

(घ) कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिलवाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम रोज़गार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) : (क) से (ग). यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। परन्तु बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नियोजकों या श्रमिकों के लिए सरकार को बोनस के भुगतान/प्राप्ति की सूचना देना अनिवार्य नहीं है। अतः सरकार के पास यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(घ) यदि कोई विशिष्ट मामले सरकार के ध्यान में लाये जाते हैं, तो "संबंधित सरकार" इस पर विचार कर सकती है।

**Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi**

8291. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:  
SHRI KIKAR SINGH:  
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:  
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:  
SHRI DEVEN SEN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Assistant Instructor in House-keeping who had no previous teaching experience or basic qualifications in the subject in accordance with the rules was appointed in the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The post was advertised and on the basis of the interviews held by the Staff Selection Committee of the Institute, a candidate was appointed in 1967, although the candidate did not have the prescribed qualifications. The Institute is being addressed to state the circumstances under which such an appointment came to be made.

**Improvement in the Condition of Tribals**

8292. SHRI DEVEN SEN:  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

SHRI D. R. PARMAR:  
SHRI KIKAR SINGH:  
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:

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

(a) the proposals which were given by the Study Group of National Labour Commission for improving the conditions of the tribals in the country; and

(b) when and the manner in which they will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The Government understand that the Study Group on Tribal Labour (Agricultural and Industrial) set up the National Commission has submitted a report to the Commission. Government is not seized of this matter at present and will consider it on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission which are awaited.

**Unemployed Persons**

8293. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:  
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:  
SHRI DEVEN SEN:  
SHRI KIKAR SINGH:

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

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

(b) the prospects of finding employment for them during 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Precise information is not 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 potential.

(b) Various development programmes in the field of agriculture, industry, transport and communications and social services, such as education, health, family planning and social welfare included in the Annual Plan 1969-70, are expected to provide increasing employment opportunities for unemployed persons.

**Promotion of Scheduled Castes from Class III to Class II**

8294. SHRI RAMJIT RAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officials promoted from Class III to Class II (Gazetted) posts during last three years in the Posts and Telegraphs Departments;

(b) how many of them belonged to Scheduled Castes; and

(c) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes who had been superseded by their juniors for promotions from Class III to Class II Gazetted and the reasons thereof ?

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

**Export of Seeds**

8295. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of seeds exported by India during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) whether some more varieties of seeds like cauliflower, onion, dhoob grass have also got export potential;

(c) if so, whether information about the export market of such seeds is given to private seed growers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) A statement showing the quantity of seeds exported by India for sowing purposes during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 (April, 1968—January, 1969) is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-987/69]

(b) According to available information, there is a good potential for vegetable seeds including cauliflower and onion in foreign countries, especially in South East Asia, West Asia and African countries. There appears to be a good scope for the export of dhoob grass seeds also. The National Seeds Corporation is carrying out some preliminary investigations for exploring foreign markets for Indian seeds. However, the question of conducting a market survey to assess the export potential of various seeds in foreign countries is under consideration.

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

**Import of Seeds for Multiplication**

8296. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of stock seeds for multiplication in India and for re-export is permitted; and

(b) if not, the steps government are taking to permit the import of such seeds?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Corporation for A. I. R.**

8297. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA: SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 49 on the 19th February, 1969 and state:

(a) whether a final decision regarding placing the All India Radio under an autonomous Corporation has since been taken;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is an important matter and needs detailed examination in consultation with the other Ministries.

#### Open-Air Cinemas in Delhi

8298. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has decided to set up a chain of open-air cinemas with low priced tickets in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether this has the approval of the Central Government; and

(c) if not, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A proposal is under the consideration of Delhi Administration. But no final decision is reported to have so far been taken.

(b) It is not necessary to have the approval of the Central Government.

(c) The question does not arise.

#### Pattern of Investment of Employees' Provident Fund

8299. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :

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

(a) whether Government have decided to liberalise the pattern of investments of provident fund accumulations under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the employees will be benefited ?

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

(b) The following pattern of investment has been prescribed for both exempted and unexempted establishments for the year 1969-70 :—

(i) in Central Government Securities	Not less than 50%
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(ii) the balance in securities created and issued by State Governments, Small Savings and other securities guaranteed by the Central or State Governments.

(c) It is estimated by the Provident Fund Authorities that the Employees' Provident Fund will earn an additional amount of about Rs. 52 lakhs approximately by way of interest during 1969-70 as compared to the yield from the investments used to be made prior to 1-9-68 in Central Government Securities and Small Savings.

#### Declaration of Telegraph Offices in Delhi as Administrative Offices for observing Holidays

8300. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager, Telephones, Delhi has declared Telegraph Offices in Delhi as Administrative Offices for the purpose of Observing Holidays and Second Saturday off in each month;

(b) if so, the number of staff benefited by such order; and

(c) whether other Telegraph Offices in the country would also be declared Administrative Offices and facility of holidays and Second Saturday off extended to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, sir. Under some misunderstanding the staff employed in the day duty Sections for handling the administrative work in the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi and local Departmental Telegraph Offices under the gazetted charge have been permitted by the General Manager Telephones, New Delhi to avail of administrative office holidays on par with administrative office holidays on par with administrative staff of Delhi Telephones District. These orders are being cancelled.

(b) 302 staff benefited by such arrangements. This is being withdrawn.

(c) No sir. On the other hand orders had been issued that all Telegraph Offices would have uniform working hours and holidays for operative offices for all sections in the office.

#### Supply of Sugar to U. P.

8301. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the extent to which the actual demands of Uttar Pradesh for sugar were met by the Central Government in the years 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): During the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 (upto 23rd November, 1967), there was

complete control over price and distribution of sugar. The available quantity of sugar was distributed among the States on the established basis. In 1967-68, the policy of partial decontrol was introduced. Only 60% of the production of sugar by the factories was requisitioned as levy and distributed in monthly quotas to the States including Uttar Pradesh. In August, 1968, the Uttar Pradesh Government asked for an increase in its monthly quota from 10,603 tonnes to 21,000 tonnes. This was not found possible due to limited availability of levy sugar. The policy of partial decontrol is being continued for the current season 1968-69 also with an increase in the levy procurement rate from 60% to 70%. On account of the increase in levy rate and anticipated higher production in 1968-69, the monthly quota of Uttar Pradesh has been increased from 10,603 tonnes to 14,752 tonnes from January, 1969. During 1967-68 and 1968-69 besides the monthly allotments made, sugar was also available for consumption from free sale releases made to factories in view of the policy of partial-decontrol.

The following quantities of sugar were allotted to Uttar Pradesh during the four years :—

1965-66	3,35,257 tonnes
1966-67	2,55,864 „
1967-68	1,39,202 „
1968-69	
(Upto April, 1969)	90,261 „

#### Attack on Press Information Bureau Office at Hyderabad

8302. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a batch of agitators raided the Office of the Press Information Bureau of the Government of India in Hyderabad on the 7th April, 1969 and damaged the office property and even relieved an Information Officer of his money;

(b) if so, the estimated loss incurred to the office property; and

(c) the steps taken for the protection of the Officers in future ?



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

(b) Rs. 580.00 approximately (This does not include the value of the loss to office records and a teleprinter machine the report about which is awaited from the P & T authorities).

(c) Immediately after the raid, police santries were posted at the office of the Press Information Bureau on round the clock duty. This arrangement still continues. For the future, the local police authorities have assured adequate protection as and when required.

#### Drought in Tamil Nadu

8303. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:  
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that certain areas of Tamil Nadu face the prospect of rationing of water and mass exodus from urban areas due to severe drought;

(b) the total population of the State affected by drought;

(c) the estimated loss in agricultural production due to the drought; and

(d) the relief measures taken so far and the extent of help rendered by the Central Government to fight the drought ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The State Government have intimated that acute shortage of water is being felt in many urban and rural areas of Tamil Nadu and this may necessitate rationing of water in the near future. There is no need at present to evacuate any major towns but conditions may deteriorate by about June or July if it does not rain and the situation will have to be watched.

(b) 25.8 lakh.

(c) The loss in agricultural production as a result of drought is likely to be 12.75 lakh tonnes in respect of foodgrains.

(d) The State Government have organised relief works to give employment to the affected population. Drinking water arrangements are also being made wherever necessary. The Central Government have released a sum of Rs. 3.25 crores to the State Government for drought relief. Further assistance will be given in the light of the recommendations of the Central Team that will visit Tamil Nadu a second time in May, 1969.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture have placed at the disposal of the State Government a quantity of 100 tonnes of gift wheat free of charge for distribution as gratuitous relief. Maximum possible quantities of foodgrains are being allotted to the State keeping in view the needs of other States and the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool.

#### Censoring of Bengali Film "Manusher Jai Jatra"

8304. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :  
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

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

(a) whether a documentary Bengali film 'MANUSHER JAI JATRA' contains derogatory remarks against the ex-Governor of West Bengal ;

(b) whether the above film has been referred to the Eastern Regional Board of Film Censors ; and

(c) if so, with what results ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The film has been given a 'U' certificate by the Central Board of Film Censors after the deletion of a small portion which had been found objectionable by the Board.

#### American Free Gift Articles for West Bengal

8305. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of American free gift of wheat and other food articles supplied in the year 1967-68 to West Bengal ; and

(b) to what extent these articles were distributed by Government of West Bengal ?

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 and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when it is received.

#### Requirement of Tractors of West Bengal

8306. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirements of tractors of West Bengal State and how many have been supplied during 1968 and till March, 1969 ;

(b) whether these were supplied by Government agencies or private individuals ; and

(c) whether the Government of West Bengal have placed any proposals for an additional quota of tractors for the year 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The relative demand of tractors of the West Bengal State for 1968-69 was estimated at 1000 Nos. Against this, 300 tractors (200 Zetor-2011 and 100 DT-14B) were allotted to it. 80 Zetor-2011 tractors have already been supplied and the balance

will be supplied in due course. Information regarding the no. of indigenous tractors supplied by the private dealers is not available.

(b) These tractors were supplied by the U. P. State Agro Industrial Corporation Ltd. which is a State Government Undertaking. The remaining tractors will be supplied by this Corporation (120 Zetor-2011) and the Bihar State Agro Industries Development Corporation Ltd (100 DT-14B).

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### Allocation of Wheat, Rice and Sugar to West Bengal

8307. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal have recently approached the Central Government for allocation of more wheat, rice and sugar ; and

(b) if so, the quantity of these commodities likely to be allocated and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). *Wheat and rice* : After the discussion between the West Bengal Government Ministers and the Minister of Food and Agriculture in March, there has been no fresh demand for allocation of more foodgrains from the West Bengal Government. The March position was fully discussed in reply to Short Notice Question No. 13 on 7.4.1969 in Lok Sabha.

*Sugar* : The monthly levy sugar quota of West Bengal was increased from 11,133 tonnes to 13,167 tonnes from January, 1969. In March, 1969, the State Government requested for increase in its quota by another 3,000 tonnes. As available levy sugar is distributed to State Governments according to a uniform basis, it was not found possible to accede to this request.

#### Jammu and Kashmir Community Listening Organisation

8308. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROAD-

CASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Jammu and Kashmir Community Listening Organisation was brought under the control of All India Radio in 1954 ;

(b) whether service benefits and other advantages, available to all Central Government employees, are denied to the employees of the said organisation ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. This was done as a temporary measure. A final decision whether this organisation should be under the State Government or under the Central Government has not been taken as yet.

(b) The employees are on State Government's scales of pay but they are given dearness allowance at Central Government rates. It is correct that they are not treated as Central Government employees for all purposes.

(c) A final decision about the future of the organisation has not been taken.

#### Refugees From East Pakistan

8309. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more migrants are coming to West Bengal from East Pakistan every month and that the West Bengal Government have asked for funds for their rehabilitation ;

(b) if so, the number of these refugees and the class to which they belong ; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to help the State Government to rehabilitate those persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT

AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). A statement indicating the trend of influx into West Bengal from East Pakistan during 1964 and month-wise influx from 1.1. 1965 upto the end of February, 1969, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Libray. See No. LT—988/69]. The class-wise and profession-wise break-up of this influx is not available. The figures do not show any increasing trend of migration into West Bengal.

As regards the rehabilitation of new migrants coming to West Bengal, it may be stated that, as the State of West Bengal could not absorb more migrants into its economy, it was decided in 1964 that the new migrants entering West Bengal should be resettled outside the State. Accordingly, only those migrants, who agree to move out of West Bengal and within two weeks of their arrival in India enter a relief camp opened by Government, are given relief and rehabilitation assistance. Migrants who enter West Bengal and are in need of relief and of assistance for their rehabilitation should be sent by the Government of West Bengal to the relief camp at Mana near Raipur in Madhya Pradesh where suitable arrangements for their accommodation have been made and from where they will be shifted to the sites of their eventual rehabilitation. The West Bengal Government have not asked for any specific provision of fund for the rehabilitation of new migrants in that State in their budget proposals for the current year.

#### Pre-Investment Survey in Jammu for Forest-Based Industries

8310. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted a pre-investment survey in Jammu to assess the possibilities of development of forest-based industries ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) if the survey is not yet complete, when it is likely to be completed ?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Pre-investment survey in Jammu has started recently.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The survey is likely to be completed by 1970.

#### Broadcast of Pahari Programme from A.I.R.

8312. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Radio Stations broadcasting Programmes in the Pahari language for the people of Kumaon, Garhwal and Himachal Pradesh ; and

(b) whether Government have any plans for setting up a Radio Station in this region exclusively to cater to the needs of the hill people ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

#### U. S. Offer of Wheat to India

8313. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :  
SHRI R. BARUA :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that U. S. Government have offered India 130,000 tons of wheat ;

(b) if so, on what conditions ; and

(c) when it is likely to arrive ?

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

SHINDE) : (a) No such offer has been received from U. S. A. We are, however, receiving purchase authorisations under the existing PL 480 agreement for different quantities.

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

#### Package Plan in Mandya District of Mysore

8314. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the package plan in Mandya District of Mysore State;

(b) the details thereof since 1962, year-wise;

(c) the results in terms of production; and

(d) the expenditure on Jeeps, petrol and other accessories during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Rs. 87.892 lakhs from 1962-63 to 1968-69.

(b) The details of year-wise expenditure since 1962-63 are as follows:

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1962-63	8.095
1963-64	8.713
1964-65	16.200
1965-66	13.465
1966-67	13.149
1967-68	14.164
1968-69	14.106 (Provisional)

(c) The production as well as yield per hectare of rice and other important crops grown in the district showed an upward trend after the introduction of the programme except in the years 1965-66 to 1967-68 when the district faced wide-spread drought, causing a decline in yields. The total produ-

ction of rice in the district rose from 87.600 tonnes in the pre-IADP period (1959-62) to 1,43,600 tonnes in 1964-65. This was followed by a decline in the subsequent years due to drought. The production during 1968-69 for which information is not yet available is expected to be higher. So far as the average yields are concerned, the average yield of rice which was 14.9 quintals per hectare in the pre-IADP period (1959-62) rose to 24.1 quintals in 1964-65. After a decline in the subsequent years, the yield level is again looking up and is reported as 23.9 quintals per hectare in 1968-69.

(d) The information is being collected from the Government of Mysore and will be made available as soon as it is received.

**भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था द्वारा धान की अधिक उपज वाले बीज का विकास**

8315. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था ने हाल ही में बासमती चावल के लिये अधिक उपज वाले धान के बीज का विकास किया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न किस्मों के बीज जारी करने वाली केन्द्रीय समिति ने अब तक यह बीज जारी नहीं किया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में इस बीज को आजमाया है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) :** (क) जी हाँ, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान ने उर्वरकों के प्रति क्रियाशील अधिक उपज देने वाली बोनी किस्मों के लम्बे दाने वाले चावल का विकास किया है

जिन्हें खाद्यान्न बाजार में प्रायः बासमती एवं परमल की श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है।

(ख) भारत सरकार की बीज नियुक्त करने वाली केन्द्रीय समिति को उपरोक्त किस्मों में से किसी भी किस्म को नियुक्त करने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(घ) अखिल भारतीय समन्वित चावल सुधार परियोजना के अन्तर्गत, बिहार में 1968 की खरीफ फसल में इन किस्मों पर प्रयोग किया गया तथा उन पर गर्मी की फसल के मौसम (मार्च से जूलाई 1969) में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

**अधिक उपज वाली अनाज की किस्मों के बारे में अनुसन्धान**

8316. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किस-किस अनाज के बारे में अधिक उपज वाले बीज प्राप्त करने के लिये अनुसन्धान किया गया है;

(ख) क्या उन व्यक्तियों को जिन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में अनुसन्धान किये हैं; प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये कोई उपाय किये गये हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि गांवों के किसानों में इन नए कृषि अनुसन्धानों का व्यापक रूप से और शीघ्रता से प्रचार नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ( श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे ) : (क) गेहूं, चावल, मक्का, सोरगम, बाजरा और अन्य खाद्य फसलों की अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के विकास के लिए देश के अनुसन्धान संस्थानों में और अखिल भारतीय समन्वित प्रायोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत अनुसन्धान कार्य किया गया है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) अनुसंधान कार्यकर्ताओं को विभिन्न तरीकों में अर्थात् पदक प्रदान या पदवी प्रदान करके और उन्हें उन्नत पदों पर तरक्की देने से प्रोत्साहित किया गया है।

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) 1965 में भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रचलित राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शन के कार्यक्रम के द्वारा गांवों में किसानों के बीच कृषि अनुसंधान का प्रचार करने का कार्य किया जा रहा है। यह कार्यक्रम खरीफ 1965-66 के दौरान मध्यम स्तर पर प्रारम्भ किया गया था। किसानों के मस्तिष्कों पर परिणामों ने अच्छा प्रभाव डाला और 1966-67 में कार्यक्रम का विस्तार कर दिया गया। इस अवधि के दौरान देश में लगभग 2,000 प्रदर्शन संगठित किये गये और परवर्ती वर्षों के दौरान उनको चालू रखा गया और विस्तृत किया गया।

कृषि कालेजों के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां

8317. श्री क० सि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य

तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि कालिज के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने के लिये कोई प्रबन्ध किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये छात्रवृत्तियां देने के आधार तथा मापदण्ड क्या हैं और किन-किन व्यक्तियों को ये छात्रवृत्तियां दी गई हैं;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में बिहार के कृषि कालेजों के कितने छात्रों को ये छात्रवृत्तियां दी गयीं और उन कृषि कालेजों के नाम क्या हैं;

(घ) तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि कोई छात्रवृत्ति नहीं दी गई है तो क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना लागू करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

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

(ख) वास्तविक दाखिलों के 5 प्रतिशत तक की दर से विभिन्न महाविद्यालयों को छात्रवृत्तियां वितरित की जाती हैं। केवल उन्हीं विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी जाती हैं जिनके भ्रूंक अर्हक परीक्षा में 60 प्रतिशत से कम नहीं होते और जिनके माता पिता की मासिक आय 500 रु० से अधिक नहीं होती।

(ग) और (घ). गत तीन वर्षों में बिहार के कृषि कालिजों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गईं वे संलग्न विवरण में वर्णित है।

#### विवरण

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	योग
(1) रांची कृषि कालिज, काँके, रांची	2	—	—	2
(2) बिहार कृषि कालिज, सबौर	5	3	3	11
(3) त्रिहट कृषि कालिज, धोली	5	4	3	12
योग	12	7	6	25

नोट : रांची कृषि कालिज, कान्के, रांची से 1968-69 के दौरान उस कालिज में छात्रों को दिया गया छात्रवृत्तियों सम्बन्धी आवश्यक विवरण मार्च, 1969 के अन्त में मिला। फिर भी इन विवरणों में कुछ अन्तर था। अतः उस कालिज से स्पष्टीकरण मांगा गया है। कालिज के उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

#### Shortage of Cables in Telephone Exchange

8318. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some percentage of connectable capacity of the telephone exchanges in the country is lying unutilised mainly due to the shortage of cables;

(b) if so, the percentage not utilised; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the shortage of cables?

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

(b) Percentage of unutilised connectable capacity is 16.53%.

(c) Steps are being taken to raise the indigenous production and also to import cables to meet the shortage.

#### Number of Applications for OYT and Non-OYT Scheme

8319. SHRI N. B. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections under "Own Your Tele-

phone" and non-OYT categories lying pending in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta on the 31st December, 1968 and the average waiting period for both the categories in these cities; and

(b) the steps being taken to cut short the waiting list and the average waiting period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) (1) Waiting List.

	O.Y.T.	non-O.Y.T
Bombay	59,040	*1144
Delhi	4,763	51423
Calcutta	6,521	90878

\*No waiting list under General Category was being maintained at Bombay.

(ii) Average waiting period:

	O.Y.T.	Non-O.Y.T.
Bombay	4 years	1 year
Delhi	8 years	8 years
Calcutta	2½ years	8 years

(b) With the available material and financial resources during the period 1969-74 about 60,000 lines of exchange capacity will be added in each of the towns and the average waiting periods are likely to be about 5, 6 and 7 years respectively at Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta.

“खोया” बनाने तथा क्रीम निकालने पर प्रतिबन्ध

8320. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री मुहम्मद शरीफ :  
श्री बि० नरसिम्हा राव :  
श्री रामबबतार शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली तथा आसहास के जिलों में दूध से “खोया” बनाने

तथा श्रीम निकालने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या दूध विक्रेताओं का कोई प्रतिनिधि मण्डल इस बारे में उनसे मिला ; और

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

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

(ख) दिल्ली, मेरठ और बुलन्दशहर दूध और दूध उत्पाद नियन्त्रण आदेश 1969, के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में गमियों के महीनों में दूध के संभरण को बनाए रखने के लिए खोया और श्रीम सहित दूध के उत्पादों के निर्माण पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना आवश्यक समझा गया है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया है कि बड़े पैमाने पर जनता की भलाई के लिए, खोये तथा क्रोम इत्यादि के निर्माण पर प्रतिबन्ध, जैसा कि आदेश में बर्णित है 15 अप्रैल, 1969 से 14 जुलाई, 1969 तक लागू रहेगा ।

Production of Bal Ahar And Pea-Nut Butter

8321. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has undertaken the manufacture of "Bal Ahar" and "Pea-nut Butter" which are said to be highly nutritious;

(b) If so, the contents of these foods and whether their production has started on a commercial basis; and

(c) Whether there is any proposal to distribute them free to school children and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) : The Food Corporation of India had undertaken manufacture of Bal-Ahar only. Pea-nut butter is being manufactured by the Department of Food.

(b) Bal-Ahar consists of wheat flour, edible groundnut flour and skimmed milk powder fortified with essential vitamins, minerals and flavouring agents. Bal-Ahar is being produced at present only for child feeding programmes and not on a commercial basis.

Peanut butter is made from groundnut kernels with the addition of certain vitamins. Production of peanut butter has just started on semi-commercial basis for the present to ascertain consumer reaction.

(c) Bal-Ahar is being distributed free to the school children under CARE feeding programme. There is no proposal for free distribution of peanut butter for school children.

हिन्दी में प्रकाशित पत्रिकाएं

8322. श्री आत्म दास : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में इस मंत्रालय द्वारा केवल अंग्रेजी में कितनी पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित की गईं; और

(ख) उनको हिन्दी के भी प्रकाशित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

साहब, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रस दी जाएगी ।

Sugar Mills in U. P.

8323. SHRI R BARUA :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI YASHWANT SENGH  
KUSHWAH:



SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:  
SHRI R. K. SINHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that all the 71 sugar mills of U. P. have urged the Centre to save the industry from losses owing to consistent downward trend in sugar prices;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the kind of assistance which Government propose to provide to the State sugar mills ?

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

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

#### Vine Growing

8325. SHRI BRJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that vine growing vine yards have proved successful both in South India and in the North also ; and

(b) if so, what further plans Government have in getting full benefit out of these vine-yards apart from just making grapes available in the market ?

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

#### Import of Harvesters and Agricultural Machinery

8326. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:

SHRI R. BARUA :  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :  
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the import of harvestors, tractors and other agricultural machinery for the year 1969-70;

(b) if so, the number of each type of mechanised agricultural implements to be imported and from which countries these implements would be imported and to what extent in each case ; and

(c) the extent of foreign exchange to be spent for importing them and how much of those imports would be done against rupee payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The programme for import of harvestors, tractors and other agricultural machinery for the year 1969-70 is under consideration of the Government. However, the import of the following agricultural machinery was sanctioned against 1968-69 programme. The majority of these machines are likely to be received in 1969-70:

Name of country	Quantity to be imported	Foreign exchange (Rs. in lakhs)
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#### A. Tractors with spare parts & implements

USSR*	6500	426.93 (CIF)
Czechoslovakia*	5000	461.85 (FOB)
Rumania*	500	85.25 (C&F)
GDR*	3000	397.50 (C&F)

#### B. Power Tillers with spares

Japan	1000	38.50
USA	212	2.58

( Include to mini tractors )

C. *Combine Harvestors with spare parts*

USSR*	12	10.00
GDR*	12@	10.00
West Germany	25@	18.56
Denmark	25	3.15&
Japan	1 b	—

*Harvestors and Binders*

Italy	10	0.48
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*Hay Rakes and Hay Balers*

West Germany	3	1.44
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& Yet to be sanctioned.

@ These include 2 Combine Harvestors to be received free for test and trial purposes.

b. To be received free for test and trial purposes.

\*Countries from which imports are being arranged on rupee payment basis are marked\*.

**Import of Fertilisers**

8327. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :  
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any foreign exchange for the import of fertilisers ;

(b) if so, how much and the extent of fertilisers to be imported therewith and from which countries this would be imported and what would be the type of fertilisers to be imported from each country ; and

(c) how much of fertiliser imports are likely to be made under PL 480 or from rupee payment countries indicating the type of fertilisers to be imported ?

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

(b) Government have allotted Rs. 197.85 crores for meeting the cost of import of the following quantities of fertilisers during 1969-70 :—

Nitrogen	1.1 million tonnes.
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0.2 million tonnes.
K <sub>2</sub> O	0.2 million tonnes.

The actual quantities to be imported however, depend upon the availability of the required types of fertilisers in the foreign countries concerned and reasonability of prices prevalent in those countries. In the circumstances, it is not possible to state now the precise quantities of particular kinds of fertilisers to be imported. The imports of fertilisers are likely to be made from Canada, East European countries, including U. S. S. R., Japan, U. S. A., and West Europe.

(c) No fertiliser is imported under PL 480 Agreements for the purchase of following fertilisers have been concluded so far with the East European countries under Trade Plan provisions against payment of non-convertible rupees :—

U.S.S.R.	190,000 tonnes Sulphate of Ammonia.
	60,000 tonnes Urea.
Poland	90,000 tonnes Urea with option resting with suppliers to supply additional quantities of 15000 tonnes of Urea.
Rumania.	25,000 tonnes Urea.
Bulgaria.	117,000 tonnes Urea.
Hungary.	18,000/20000 tonnes Urea.

As regards procurement of potassic fertilisers from U.S.S.R. and G.D.R. negotiations are in progress.

**Supply of Mini Kits to Small Farmers**

8328. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :  
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :  
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :  
SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA :  
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

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

(a) whether there is a scheme for supplying small farmers in the country with mini kits containing seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and note on the method of using them ; and

(b) is so, the broad details of the scheme and the Central assistance to be given for the purpose to each State and Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) There is no such scheme at present. However the Workshop on National Demonstrations held at I. A. R. I. New Delhi from 8th to 10th April, 1969 discussed the philosophy of supplying mini kits to small farmers, who participate in training programmes. This year as an experimental measure six mini kits which will be supplied by the Ford Foundation will be tried in rice growing areas in innovative districts of Thanjavur, West Godawari, Raipur and Sambalpur to test their usefulness.

(b) Does not arise.

#### State Farm Corporation

8329. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :  
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) Whether there is a proposal to set up a State Farm Corporation ;

(b) if so, the existing number of the State farms to be brought under the Corporation and the number and location of new farms to be set up thereunder ; and

(c) the broad outline of the working programme of this Corporation and how it would be financed by the Centre and the State and other parties concerned ?

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

Corporation is being set up to administer the existing Central State Farms at Suratgarh and Jetsar (Rajasthan), Jharsuguda (Orissa), Hissar (Haryana), Jullunder (Punjab) and Raichur (Mysore), as also the Farm to be set up in Kerala. The main functions of the Corporation will be to produce seeds of foodgrains, fibre crops, plantation crops, oil seeds, vegetables, etc. The Corporation will also take up land development work on the lands of private parties on payment by the parties of the full cost of operations. The Corporation will have an authorised capital of Rs. 7 crores and a paid-up capital of Rs. 3 crores inclusive of the existing assets of the Farms worth about Rs. 2 crores. The Corporation will be financed entirely by the Central Government.

#### Today in Parliament Programme

8330. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the 'Today in Parliament' programme at 8.35 p.m. on the 16th April, 1969, while broadcasting the debate in Lok Sabha on Foreign Trade and Supply only a few Members' names and speeches were mentioned in a detailed form while the Opposition parties members' names and speeches were completely left out ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, specially when the entire 10-minute programme was to broadcast only the Lok Sabha proceedings ;

(c) whether Government have any uniform policy in this regard ; if so, the details thereof : and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir. Out of 20 members, excluding the Minister, who participated in the debate, names of 9, including 5 from opposition parties and independents, were mentioned in the English commentary. "Today in Parliament". The number of names mentioned in the Hindi

commentary "Sansad Samiksha" was 14 which included 6 from opposition parties and independents.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. A copy of note containing the general guidelines for script writers of "Today in Parliament" and "Sansad Sameeksha" programmes is placed on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-989/69).

(d) Does not arise.

**Visit of Agricultural Experts from Switzerland to Santhal Parganas (Bihar)**

8331. SHRI MARANDI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agricultural Experts from Switzerland are likely to visit Bharijoa Block in the District of Santhal Parganas, Bihar to instruct agriculturists of 50 villages for improving the production; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No such experts are going under any foreign aid scheme at Government's level. This Ministry has no information of any non-governmental organization seeking such assistance from any non-governmental organization in Switzerland.

(b) Does not arise.

**नई दिल्ली में टेलीफोन मंजूर करना**

8332 श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह: क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री टेलिफोन मंजूर करने के बारे में 17 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6732 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उन व्यक्तियों को इस बीच मांग पत्र भेज दिये गये हैं, जिनको टेलिफोन लगाने की मंजूरी दी गई है:

(ख) मालवीय नगर नई दिल्ली के लिए मंजूर किये गये टेलिफोन के लिए कितने मांग पत्र अब तक नहीं भेजे गये हैं; और

(ग) ये मांग पत्र किस तारीख तक भेज दिये जाने की सम्भावना है?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) जी हां, केवल ऐसे मामलों को छोड़कर जिनके लिए अतिरिक्त के बिल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) 44

(ग) मांगपत्र केवल बिछाने के बाद जारी किये जायेंगे। केबिल का काम पहले ही किया जा रहा है और इसके दो महीने में पूरा होने की संभावना है।

**तीस हजारी टेलीफोन केन्द्र से रजिस्टर्ड मामलों का दिल्ली गेट एक्सचेंज में भेजा जाना**

8333 श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या तीस हजारी टेलीफोन केन्द्र में पंजीकृत कितने मामलों को दिल्ली गेट टेलीफोन केन्द्र अथवा किसी अन्य टेलीफोन केन्द्र में भेज दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को नई पंजीयन नम्बरों की सूचना दी गई है;

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

(घ) क्या उन व्यक्तियों को अब उनके नये नम्बर सूचित किये जायेंगे?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री श्री शेर सिंह: (क) अपना टेलीफोन योजना—666

अपना टेलीफोन योजना से इतर—2550

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) यह आवश्यक नहीं था क्योंकि पुराने पंजीयन नम्बर लागू है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Post Office in Ryam Factory,  
Dharbhanga Distt. (Bihar)

8334. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ryam Factory post office in Dharbhanga district (Bihar) has no telephone arrangement while it has been a sub-post office since a long time ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor :

(c) whether Government propose to make telephone arrangement there ; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the 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) The case for opening a Public Call Office at Ryam Factory has been initiated only now.

(c) and (d). Proposal for opening a P. C. O. is now being examined. The details have been called for from the subordinate units.

Retrenchment of Workers in Public  
and Private Sector Industries

8335. SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA :  
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been more retrenchment in the private sector industries than in the public sector industries in 1968 vis-a-vis 1967 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) if not, the total retrenchment in the private sector and public sector industries, separately and industry-wise in 1968 vis-a-vis 1967 ?

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

(a) to (c) : The information, so far as the Central sphere is concerned, is being collected and it will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

Employees Provident Fund Benefits  
to Cinema Employees

8336. SHRI K. RAMANI :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN :  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

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

(a) whether is is a fact that the benefits of Employees' Provident Fund Act are not granted to the Cinema workers ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether Government consider to grant benefits of Employees' Provident Fund Act to Cinema employees; and

(d) if so, the time by when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD). (a) No. The Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 has already been extended to cinemas with effect from the 31st July, 1961.

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

Legislation for Film Industry Employment

8337. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :  
SHRI UMANATH :  
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that all formalities for enactment of the Legislation for the Film Industry employment, draft of which was unanimously adopted more than a year back by the tri-partite committee which was appointed by Government for this purpose, has since been completed ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay to implement this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). A draft scheme to regulate employment in the firm Industry was prepared and placed before the Standing Labour Committee at its 24th Session held in February 1966. The Standing Labour Committee recommended that a tripartite committee should be set up to examine the draft scheme in detail and to make suitable recommendations. After consultation with the various interests concerned, a Committee was set up which submitted its Report in September 1968. The Report is to be placed before the Standing Labour Committee at its next Session.

#### Sugar Factory in Goa

8338. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any application from private parties and co-operative societies from Goa for sanction to start sugar factories there;

(b) whether Government are aware that even during the Portuguese regime a sugar factory was started there;

(c) whether Government are aware that agriculturists there have started to bring vast areas of fertile land under cultivation of sugarcane ; and

(d) whether Government propose to give permission to start the sugar factory in Goa in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Two applications have been received—one from a joint stock company and the other from a cooperative society for the grant of licences to establish new sugar factories in Goa.

(b) and (c). The required information has been called for from the State Government. At present no Sugar factory exists in Goa.

(d) The applications received are under consideration.

#### Broadcast of Marathi Programme from Panaji (Goa)

8339. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the dissatisfaction amongst Goans for the failure of the authorities of A. I. R. Station, Panaji Goa to allot sufficient time for programmes in Marathi;

(b) whether Government instructed the authorities to allot more than 50 per cent of the time to original programmes in marathi; and

(c) whether Government propose to reshuffle the Advisor, Committee functioning at A. I. R. Panaji ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Representations have been received that time allotted to programmes in Marathi should be increased. Similar demands for increase in time for Konkani programme have also been received.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no Programme Advisory Committee for Panaji Station at present. One will be set up shortly.

**Strike by Bargemen in Goa**

8340. SHRI SHINKRE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government aware that a strike of Bargemen is going on in Goa from the 16th February, 1969 and consequently the ore-loading operations are hampered to a great extent;

(b) whether due to this bargemen strike Government have suffered losses to the tune of Rs. five crores in foreign exchange during the last three months;

(c) whether due to this slow pace of the loading operation and non-availability of sufficient ore many steamers bound for Mormugao harbour have been diverted to other ports;

(d) whether due to the paucity of funds many a mine owners have stopped the extraction of the ore from the mines, partly or completely, resulting in large scale unemployment amongst the workers; and

(e) if so, what action, Government propose to take to pacify the workers and to minimise the difficulties of ore exporters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (e). The dispute falls in the State Sphere.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected.

**High Yielding Varieties of Foodgrains for Rainfed Cultivation**

8341. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the results so far achieved in developing highyielding varieties of foodgrains for rainfed cultivation in the country; and

(b) the total rainfed cultivated area in the country and its proportion to irrigated area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) About 80 per cent of the acreage under cultivation in India is rainfed. In order to improve crop yields under rainfed conditions, researches are being undertaken to (i) develop suitable cultural practices for increasing crop yields per acre, and (ii) develop varieties suitable for growing under these conditions. Some headway has already been made in these directions. Thus, for instance, the hybrid jowars and hybrid bajras have been developed which are capable of giving higher yields than local varieties even under unirrigated conditions. Some of the dwarf varieties of wheat, e. g., Kalyansona, have been found to be doing well under rainfed cultivation. In rice also, varieties are being screened for their suitability for growing under conditions of soil moisture stress. In pulses, short duration varieties are being evolved, in crops like *arhar*, which would stand up to rainfed conditions very well.

(b) According to the agricultural statistics, the total cultivated area in 1965-66 is 135.829 hectares out of which the total unirrigated cultivated area is 109.388 million hectares which represents 80.53 per cent of the total cultivated area. The irrigated area constitutes 19.47 per cent of the total cultivated area.

**Intensive Soil Survey and Hydrological Survey**

8342. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to draw a National Programme for intensive soil survey and hydrological survey;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how the development of agriculture is proposed to be achieved without it ?

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

programme for intensive soil survey and hydrological surveys through out the country,

(b) The soil surveys are being carried out by the All-India Land Use Soil Survey Organisation at the central level and by the State soil survey organisations in the respective States, All-India Land Use Soil Survey Organisation is coordinating, co-relating and classifying the soils on national level. The hydrological surveys of the ground waters has been carried out mainly by the Geological Survey of India and the Exploratory Tube well Organisation. To augment their efforts, the different States are also setting up their own hydrological survey organisations for conducting the survey of the ground waters.

(c) It is because of the realisation of the importance of soil survey and the hydrological survey for agricultural production that the Government of India has set up the required organisations.

#### Aerial Spraying of Fertilizers

8343, SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to make use of fertilizers and pest control, universal aerial spraying is necessary; and

(b) if so, how this is proposed to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) (a) and (b). Aerial spraying of crops for purposes of pest control and fertilizer application is gaining in popularity. However, all areas and all crops are not amenable to aerial application. Consistent of resources, especially foreign exchange is another limiting factor.

Agricultural aviation is being developed is progressively and the aerial fleet in the public and private sectors is being strengthened in keeping with the growing demand for

aero-chemical operation and the availability of foreign exchange.

#### Memorandum against Director of Song and Drama Division

8344. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum containing some serious allegations against the Director of the Song and Drama Division;

(b) whether inquiries have been instituted into these allegations;

(c) if so, at what level; and

(d) when the report of the inquiry is expected ?

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

(b) to (d). The matter is being looked into,

#### Land for Quarters Allotted to Refugees in West Patel Nagar, Delhi

8345. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6689 on the 17th April, 1969 and state :

(a) the amount of compensation paid by the Rehabilitation Department to the private owners from whom land was acquired for the construction of the double storey quarters in Patel Nagar, Delhi and the extra amount of compensation to be paid as a result of the order of the Courts;

(b) whether an appeal had been filed before a higher Court in this regard and if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether the extra amount to be realised from the allottees will be equally dis-



tributed among the allottees including those who have already been given the sale deed; and

(d) the extra amount to be charged and the basis on which it has been calculated ?

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

**Provision of Irrigation Facilities, Electricity, Fertilisers and Seeds to Farmers**

8346. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to provide irrigation facilities, electricity, fertilisers and seeds to farmers at cheap rates; and

(b) the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—990/69*]

**Price of Agriculture Produce**

8347. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to ensure a reasonable price to farmers for agricultural produce; and

(b) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). It has been the accepted policy of the Government to ensure a reasonable price to farmers for agricultural produce. The main measures adopted for this purpose are fixation of minimum support prices and procurement prices. Minimum

support prices are in the nature of a long-term guarantee to the producer that in the event of a sharp fall in the prices consequent on excessive increase in production, their income will not be allowed to fall unduly. Minimum support prices for paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, gram, cotton and jute and the statutory minimum prices for sugarcane payable by factories have been raised in recent years. In the case of important foodgrains, besides minimum support prices, procurement prices at which purchases are actually made by Government are also fixed. The procurement prices are higher than the minimum support prices and include an element of incentive. Procurement prices were raised during 1966-67 and 1967-68. For 1968-69 and the rabi marketing season of 1969-70, procurement prices have been generally maintained at the same level in spite of substantial increase in production and the increase in productivity as a result of adoption of high yielding varieties programme. Moreover, since 1968, Government have undertaken to purchase all quantities of foodgrains offered for sale at procurement prices. This policy has had a large measure of success as it has helped to maintain the farmers' enthusiasm in increasing the production of foodgrains.

**Purchase of Coal From Collieries**

8348. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Government and quasi-Government Coal Purchasing authorities are abiding the Central Government's directive to the effect that Coal purchases should be made only from those collieries that produce certificates from the Regional Labour Commissioner concerned to the effect that they had fully implemented the Coal Wage Board Recommendations;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking after asking collieries to produce such certificates has now decided to ignore the directive issued by the Central Government in September 1968 to this effect;

(c) whether the State Electricity Board have agreed to abide the Central Government's aforesaid directive; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Government's directive has been brought to the notice of major Governmental consumers of Coal through the concerned Ministries/Departments and the State Governments. They are taking steps to ensure compliance by the Undertakings with which they are concerned.

(b) to (d). It is understood that the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking has placed orders on suppliers who have not obtained certificates of having implemented the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board on the ground that the coal offered by the suppliers in possession of such certificates was not of the required grade or the prices quoted were high. The matter is being looked into further.

12.21 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INVITATION BY INDONESIA FOR COMMON POLICY RE NAVAL DEFENCE OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :-

“दक्षिण पूर्वी एशियाई देशों की नौसेना के सम्बन्ध में साभी नीति के लिये इन्डोनेशिया का कथित आमंत्रण तथा उस पर भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया।”

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The Government of India have not been approached by the Government of Indonesia with any concrete proposal regarding joint naval action in the Indian Ocean.

The policy of the Government of India favours the exclusion from the Indian Ocean of any interference or domination by any powers and would like it to become an area of peace and co-operation in future. We have reason to believe that the Indonesian Government holds similar views.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सरकार का 3500 मील लम्बा समुद्री साहिल है और उस साहिल पर छोटे बड़े 180 बन्दरगाह हैं। उन बन्दरगाहों के जरिये भारत का 88 फी सदी वैदेशिक व्यापार होता है। इसके अलावा भारत के समुद्र में 300 के लगभग छोटे बड़े जजीरे हैं। चुनचि भारत के इतने लम्बे साहिल, इतने छोटे बड़े बन्दरगाहों और जजीरों, और उनमें से भी बहुत से जजीरे ऐसे हैं जो पहले सो गये थे, अब जग गये हैं, मिसाल के तौर पर कच्चा तिवू और अम्बमान, जिन पर दूसरे मुल्कों की निगाहें लगी हुई हैं, उन सब की हिफाजत का सवाल हमारे सामने है। मैं खास तौर पर एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस समुद्र पर बरतानिया के निकलने के बाद चीन की निगाह लगी हुई हैं। बहुत से दुश्मन अकलमन्द होते हैं, लेकिन चीन ऐसा दुश्मन है जो जाहिल है। नाथूला पर चौबिस घण्टे का अल्टिमेटम दे कर उसने अपनी जहालत का सबूत भी दे दिया है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि चीन की नेवी के सामने हमारी नेवी क्या है। चीन की नेवी के पास 70 सब-मैरीन्स हैं और हमारे पास सिर्फ एक सब-मैरीन है। दूसरी सब-मैरीन शायद थोड़े दिनों में आ जाय। इस पसे मन्जर में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अपनी नेवी को मजबूत करने के अलावा क्या आप आज अपने साहिल की बम्बार्डमेंट करने वाले जहाजों से रक्षा करने पर विचार करेंगे ?

दूसरी बात यह कि आज भारतवर्ष को यह सुनहरा मौका मिला है कि इण्डियन ओशन खाली है। इण्डियन ओशन के खाली होने के बाद क्या सरकार किसी बेरूनी ताकत की मदाखिलत के बगैर, फौजी मोआहदे के बगैर, अपने हम-ख्याल पड़ोसी देशों के दम्प्यान वाहमी इतहाद और

[श्री सूरज भान] -

इलाकाई हिफाजत और सयासी और इक्तसादी तरक्की का माहोल बना कर दुनिया में भारत की इमेज को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करेगी ?

तीसरा सवाल यह है कि हाँलाकि यह नामुमकिन है फिर भी थोड़ी देर के लिए हम मान भी ले कि आपने अपनी नेवी के जरिए भारतीय साहिल को सुरक्षित कर लिया है, तो भी क्या दूरन्देशी की बिना पर यह बात ठीक नहीं है कि भारत की हिफाजत जन्वी मशरकी एशिया के इलाकों की हिफाजत के साथ वाबस्ता है ? यह सोचते हुए क्या सरकार इसके लिए कोई मौअस्तिर एकदाम उठाने जा रही है ?

चौथा सवाल यह है कि पाकिस्तान के बारे में रूस के बदले हुए रुम्हान को देखकर क्या यह बात साफ जाहिर नहीं होती कि रूस इण्डियन ओशन पर छाना चाहता है ?

पाचवाँ सवाल यह है कि रूस और नावें...

MR. SPEAKER: This is not proper. In future I will have to say: "only one question". If you go on saying 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and so on, where will it end ?

श्री सूरज भान : आखिरी सवाल यह है कि रूस और नावें में अपनी टेरिटोरियल वाटर की लिमिट्स को बढ़ा लिया है। सर्दी के मौसम में रूस यह करता है कि जितना पानी जम जाता है वह उसको अपना किनारा समझ कर उससे आगे टेरिटोरियल वाटर की लिमिट को बढ़ाता है। क्या इसके पेशे नज़ार भारत सरकार भी अपनी टेरिटोरियल वाटर की लिमिट को बढ़ायेगी ?

आखिरी बात यह है कि जैसा आपने कहा इण्डोनेशिया ने हिन्दुस्तान को अभी बुलाया नहीं है, हो सकता है कि कोई निमन्त्रण आ जाय और किसी वक़्त आप उसको पसन्द न करें, तो क्या सरकार इस तजवीज पर गौर करेगी कि जो साहिल पर बसने वाले पड़ोसी देश हैं उनके बीच में जो इण्डियन ओशन आता है

उसको आप कम्बाइण्ड टेरिटोरियल वाटर डिक्लेअर करे और उन साहिली इलाकों पर जो देश हैं अगर उनके अलावा कोई बेरूनी मुल्क का जंगी जहाज आये तो उसे सरकार टालरेट न करे ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the Indian policy about Indian Ocean is concerned, it has been explained and expounded a number of times in this House. It is India's policy that we do not want any kind of tension to be introduced in this area, we want this area to remain free of nuclear armaments, free of tension and we do not like any foreign power from outside the area to come and dominate this area, especially with its naval fleets. That policy has been made clear any number of times. We are also informed that, as far as Indonesia is concerned, it has the same policy as ours and the latest statement made by Mr. Adam Mallik, Foreign Minister of Indonesia, was to the effect that some countries of the region should get together, not with the idea of evolving a defence pact or defence arrangement, but with the idea of working out some sort of arrangement and ways and means to prevent big powers to come into this area and establish their bases with a view to having their areas of influence. There is no proposal for a pact as such.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): What is your reaction to this suggestion of Mr. Malik to which you have just now referred ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We have not received any proposal from Mr. Malik. He has also qualified that statement later on, in the same interview, that his idea is not to enter into a military pact. Sir, with your permission, I would like to read out the actual words used by Mr. Malik:

"The security and independence of any nation is the responsibility of the nation itself. I will say that co-operation in the form of military pacts is unnecessary."

From that it is quite clear that the policy of Indonesia is more or less the same

as ours. We do not want any foreign power to come and dominate this area.

**श्री सुरज भान :** मंत्री महोदय ने मेरी किसी बात का जवाब नहीं दिया ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उन्होंने सब सवालों को मिला कर जवाब दे दिया ।

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:** If the hon. Minister has not followed the questions, he can ask the hon. Member to repeat them; but he must give answers to the specific questions which have been asked.

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:** When a number of questions are asked, it is very difficult to give answer to each of them. I have explained the overall policy of the Government of India in regard to the South East Asian region and the Indian Ocean.

**श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी (करोलबाग) :** भारतीय समुद्र की ओर से सालों पहले से हमले होते रहे हैं। क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि वरतानिया के सिगापुर से चले जाने के बाद हमारे समुद्र की तरफ से कोई खतरा नहीं है ? अगर वह यह समझती है कि भारत को खतरा है तो फिर इस खतरा की रोक थाम के लिए क्या सरकार यह उचित नहीं समझती कि साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के जितने देश हैं, अगर यह स्वयम् अपनी ओर से कोई प्रपोजल न दें तो उनका कोआपरेशन सीक करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान सरकार इनिशिएटिव ले ? अगर वह ऐसा उचित समझती है तो उसने जो कामनवेल्थ प्राइम मिनिस्टर्स कांफरेंस हुई थी उसमें इस विषय पर वहां के प्रधान मंत्रियों से कोई चर्चा की, या जिस समय उप-प्रधान मंत्री गये थे उस समय इस सम्बन्ध में कोई चर्चा हुई थी ? अगर चर्चा हुई थी तो क्या हुई थी और क्या सरकार समझती है कि उससे इधर का खतरा टल जायेगा ?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** As regards the British withdrawal from this area, we do not believe in this theory of vacuum or that if one power goes away

another should automatically come in. As regards the defence of our shores and strengthening the naval fleet, as the House already knows, adequate steps have been taken by the Defence Ministry to strengthen our navy. We are fully vigilant and fully prepared and I see no reason why we should not be able to defend our shores in the event of any attack. About the other question regarding the withdrawal of British navy from this area, I think I answered it earlier. Our policy with regard to the withdrawal of UK navy from this area is well-known. We welcome that move and we do not like any other power to come in after the British go away.

**SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI :** Sir, he has not answered my question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Will he kindly resume his seat. After all, the question has to be relevant. What is the use of asking the Foreign Minister "You have one submarine; how many are you going to add ?" Can he answer that question ? Is it relevant ? He has answered that part of the question which is pertinent to the Calling Attention Notice. If you ask "how you are going to strengthen the navy ?" can this Minister answer it ? If you ask a question "what is your policy towards Pakistan ?" can this Minister answer it ? By asking questions which cannot possibly be answered you are only wasting the time of the House. Even if you happen to be the Minister there, you cannot also answer an important question like that. You ask such a question and if the Minister does not answer it, you get up and say "Oh ! Mr. Speaker, he has not answered my question." What is the poor Speaker to do in such cases ?

**श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा (मधुबनी) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, तारीख का यह तकाजा है कि दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के देशों के इर्द गिर्द जो सागर और महासागर हैं, उनकी निगरानी और सुरक्षा यह देश करे। खास तौर पर 1971 के बाद ब्रिटेन के हटने के बाद एक वैकुंठ क्रियेट हो जाएगा। उसमें यह जिम्मेदारी और भी बढ़ जाती है और उसमें हिन्दुस्तान की जिम्मेदारी अन्य देशों से किसी भी सूरत में कम नहीं है। मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब में कहा है कि कोई कन्क्रीट प्रोपोजल इंडोनोशियाई सरकार की तरफ से नहीं आई है।

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

अखबारों में यह बात आ गई है कि इण्डोनेशिया सरकार ने सीलोन को इनवाइट किया है और दूसरे देशों को भी किया है और सीलोन हिन्दुस्तान के रिएक्शन का इंतजार कर रहा है पेशतर इसके कि वह रिसपांड करे। साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के और मुल्कों को उसने इनवाइट किया है तो फिर आपको क्यों नहीं किया है ?

इंडियन ओशन के आसपास के देशों को आप देखें। वियतनाम के पास सागर में अमरीका की नेवी है। मारिशस के पास ब्रिटेन की है। फ्रांस भी छिपा रुस्तम है। वह भी सबमैरीज को डिप्लाय करता है। क्या आपने इन देशों को फार्मली कहा है कि वे इस इलाके को बैकैट कर दें ? क्विट इंडियन ओशन का क्या आपने नारा दिया है ? नहीं दिया है तो क्यों नहीं दिया है ?

ये आस पास के जितने देश हैं इनके साथ कोओपरेशन करके हम चलना चाहते हैं। यदि उन्होंने इनवाइट नहीं किया है तो भी क्या आप अपने इनिशिएटिव पर इन मुल्कों के साथ मिल कर ऐसा कोई कार्यक्रम बनायेंगे ताकि भविष्य में कोई भी अपने जहाज बिना आपकी आज्ञा के न ले जा सके ? इसको कियान्वित करनेके लिए आप कौन से कदम उठायेंगे ?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** We are aware that there are certain big powers in the world who feel that they have some global responsibility to perform and there is an attempt on their part to establish either naval bases or military bases, not only in the Indian Ocean but all over the world. But, as I have already said, our policy is against this and we do not approve of this kind of thinking on their part. We have, on various occasions, made it known to the powers concerned and to the world at large that we would not like any one of the powers to come and introduce tension in the Indian Ocean area. We have also approached other littoral countries in our neighbourhood about it. Many of them also think on the same lines. Many of them are of the view that some kind of joint front should be brought forward against the particular move on the part of big powers. It is in this context that Mr. Adam Malik made a statement in Indo-

nesia. His idea is not to enter into a pact but to get together and find out ways and means of resisting the move on the part of big powers.

**SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) :** What is the extent of the Indian Ocean shall we know ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** They will mention it later on. Shri Hem Barua.

**SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) :** The Security of India depends on the security of the Indian Ocean and India, unfortunately is not in a position to defend the Indian Ocean on her own. In view of that and since the hon. Minister has said that no proposal has come from Indonesia as such, may I know whether our Government are proposing to take the initiative to have a sort of joint security for the Indian Ocean with like-minded countries of South-East Asia and, if so, what progress Government has made in this regard and, if the proposal has not come from Mr. Adam Malik straight to the Government, would our Government try to contact our Ambassador in Indonesia and have the details of the proposal so that the Government may examine them, before the proposal actually reaches the Government from the Indonesian Foreign Minister ?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** I do not know what particular proposal the hon. Member is referring to from Indonesia. I have already said that there is no such proposal from there and no proposal is likely to come.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** My question was different. I wanted to know whether you are prepared to ask our Ambassador in Indonesia to send a statement about the proposal so that we might examine the proposal, if the proposal at all exists; if the proposal does not exist, the matter ends there.

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH :** The Ambassador has sent a report in which he has clarified the position that Dr. Adam Malik is not making any proposal for a defence pact. He merely wants to get in touch with the countries of the region with a view to finding out ways and means of

keeping these powers out of this area so that no new tension develops or no nuclear powers abuse this area.

**SHRI HEM BARUA** : Is it not a proposal ?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH** : No proposal has come and no proposal is likely to come from Indonesia.

**SHRI HEM BARUA** : What our Ambassador has said is that Dr. Adam Malik has made certain suggestions. He has got a statement from our Ambassador in Indonesia. That suggestion might be taken as a proposal or whatever that might be. Whether it is a proposal or a suggestion, let us not try to do hair-splitting between these two words. How far has this Government studied this suggestion and what is the conclusion arrived at by the Government after studying that suggestion ?

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH** : This Government's policy regard joint defence pact is very well known to the House. We are against such pacts because we feel that a military pact has a snow-balling effect, i.e., one pact leads to another pact. We are against it. The ultimate responsibility of defending our shores and our country depends on us and it is up to us to strengthen our navy and other armed forces.

**SHRI DINKAR DESAI (Kanara)** : The reply given by the hon. Minister is very unsatisfactory. It seems that they have not taken up this question very seriously. Today the point is this. Next year, i.e., in 1970, the British Government is going to withdraw their forces from Singapore. Then the vacuum will be complete. At the other end, the great powers, the Soviet Union and the U. S. A., are manoeuvring together to fill the vacuum. This has come in so many papers. India is the biggest country in South-East Asia. But we are keeping quiet and are following Indonesia to take the initiative in the matter. He says that Indonesia has written; he also says that there is no proposal. It is all confusing. As the biggest country in this area, India should take the initiative in this matter, not for a pact, but for a co-operative policy of defending the Indian Ocean and controlling

the Indian Ocean. If this is not done, India will incur a bad name in the world. Then everybody will say that India is afraid of incurring the displeasure of the great powers because we have mortgaged our country in a way with the great powers by borrowing heavily from them for our Five-Year Plans and that is why we have lost a lot of our independence. If we do not take the initiative, this impression will be created all over the world that India being the biggest country in this area is not taking the initiative because it is afraid of incurring the displeasure of the great powers. Where is our real independence? That is why, my question would be this. If Indonesia has not taken any initiative, so much the better; let India take the initiative in the matter and do something. It is no use the Minister saying that it is our duty to defend the Indian Ocean. There is also the Chinese menace of sending submarines to the Indian Ocean. This has come in so many papers. My question is whether India will take an active initiative. The initiative must be taken by India..... (*Interruptions*) to defend the Indian Ocean. I want a specific answer to this.

**SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH** : I agree with the hon Member that after the British withdrawal if some powers enter this area to fill the so-called vacuum, naturally some kind of a danger will come on the scene. We do not want any other power to come here. It is for that very purpose and in order to persuade these power to leave this area alone as an area of peace that we are making joint efforts. I do not know what more the hon. Member wants. Does the hon Member want that India should go and fill the vacuum ?

12.41 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, DELHI.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SMT. JAHANARA JAIPAL SINGH): On behalf of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Certified Accounts the Indian Institute of Technology,

[Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh]

Delhi, for the year 1966-67 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of technology Act, 1961.

- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-974/69]

**DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) :  
I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the  
Delhi Motor Vehicles (First Amendment)  
Rules, 1969 (Hindi and English versions)  
published in Notification No. F. 3 (34)/68-69  
in Delhi Gazette, dated the 3rd April, 1969,  
under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the  
Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library.  
See No. LT-975/69.]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL  
COMMODITIES ACT, 1955**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND  
CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB  
SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy  
each of the following Notifications under  
sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential  
Commodities Act, 1955:

- (1) G. S. R. 917 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India, dated the 1st April, 1969 making certain amendment to Notification No. G. S. R. 914, dated the 10th June, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. L T-976/69].
- (2) The Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk and Milk Products Control Order, 1969, published in Notification No. S. O. 835 in Gazette of India, dated the 1st March, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-976/69].

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :  
The Delhi, Meerut and Bulandshahr Milk  
and Milk Products Control Order, 1969,  
published in Notification No. S. O. 835 in  
Gazette of India dated the 1st March 1969  
has been promulgated. My submission is  
that when these orders were issued by the  
Central Government prohibiting that no-  
body should make 'koa' and milk products  
with a view to save milk, there is neither  
milk available nor 'koa.' I am only saying  
that they should have consulted the parlia-  
ment. I consulted the Members of the  
Metropolitan Council. Even the Jana Sangh  
administration in Delhi is not consulted.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Sweets must  
be made available. You are showing the  
way now. Now 'Koa' will be discussed on  
the floor of the House, not the business of  
the House.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : श्रीम  
पर भी पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है। उस पर तो  
पाबन्दी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA  
SERVICES ACT**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : On  
behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Sukla I beg  
to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Noti-  
fications under sub-section (2) of  
section 3 of the All India Services  
Act, 1951:
  - (i) The Indian Police Service (Pay)  
First Amendment Rules, 1969,  
published in Notification No.  
G. S. R. 975 in Gazette of India,  
dated the 19th April, 1969.
  - (ii) The Indian Police Service (Re-  
cruitment) Amendment Rules,  
1969 published in Notification  
No. G. S. R. 976 in Gazette of  
India, dated the 19th April, 1969.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-  
977/69].

(2) (i) A copy of the Delhi Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Rules, 1968, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 26 (4)/Panch./ Elec. 68 in Delhi Gazette, dated the 6th March, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 102 of the Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See LT-978/69.]

STATEMENT-INDICATING THE RESULT OF MARKET LOAN FLOATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN APRIL, '69

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a statement indicating the result of market loan floated by the Government of India in April, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-979/69]

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMMENDMENT) BILL

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and to provide for matters incidental thereto as passed by Rajya Sabha.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाहर पानी बरस रहा है और पत्थर गिर रहा है। सारा गेहूं मैदान में भीग गया है। भगवान् का कोप पड़ रहा है। फिर भी यह सरकार फर्टिलाइजर पर टैक्स लगा रही है।

(ii) EVIDENCE MEMORANDA, ETC. BEFORE SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal

Code and to provide for matters incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(iii) MEMORANDA

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I beg to lay on the Table copies of Memoranda/Representations received by the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and to provide for matters incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

PETITION RE: REPEAL OF ESSENTIAL SERVICE MAINTENANCE

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : On behalf of myself and the other M. P.'S. named here, Shri S. M. Joshi, Shri N. Sreekantan Nair, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Nath Pai, Shri M. L. Sondhi, Shri Deven Sen, Shri George Fernandes, and Shri Chitta Ranjan Ray, I beg to present a petition from Sarvashri Jagdish Oberia, A. S. Chauhan, New Delhi and about 2 million other signatories regarding the repeal of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968, regarding the question of compulsory recognition of unions, regarding the withdrawal of cases against victimised employees regarding the grant of need-based minimum wage and regarding the defence of fundamental rights, right to strike and the destruction of monopolies as envisaged under Art. 39 (A) and (B) of the Constitution.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tircherappalli) : The Government must respond to the call.

12.44 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from Monday, the 5th May, 1969, will consist of :—

(1) Further consideration and passing of the Finance Bill, 1969.

(2) Consideration and passing of :

The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1968.



[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

The Estate Duty (Distribution)  
Amendment Bill, 1969.

(3) Further consideration and passing of the Registration of Births and Deaths Bill, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Union Territories (Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions) Bill, 1968, as reported by the Joint Committee.

(5) Discussion on the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan to be taken up on Wednesday, the 7th May, 1969, after disposal of Questions.

As the House is already aware, further consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1967, by Shri Nath Pai is scheduled to come up at 4 P. M. on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1969.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly all sit down ?

He was reading only what was decided at the Business Advisory Committee yesterday. (*Interruptions*) What else can he do. All of you were represented on the Committee. He read out what was decided yesterday by the Business Advisory Committee. It is nothing new. If anything is to be changed again, we can meet and decide. All parties were represented there; it is not as though Mr. Raghuramaiah read his own statement. It is only the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. If he has deviated from any decision which the Committee took, the House has every right to object. Therefore, if you want to change something, you can do it only in the Business Advisory Committee meeting. (*Interruption*) I am still on my legs.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchurappalli): Our objection was not to that, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: My objection is to your talking; I am still on my legs. It is not Mr. Raghuramaiah's decision; it is the decision of the Business Advisory Committee. If you think it necessary, you have a right to reconsider, and to change it, again, in the B. A. C. meeting. It can be decided there. If one Member wants one thing and another Member wants another thing, how the business is to be carried on ? Mr. Ramamurthi wants one thing; Mr.

Prakash Vir Shastri wants another thing. Where will it lead us ?

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): Sir, nobody has followed what he had read. We heard only 67, 4 P. M., etc. but nothing else.

MR. SPEAKER: What else could he do ?

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): We want him to repeat his statement. We could not follow that.

MR. SPEAKER: What else could he do ? I don't mind requesting him to read again provided you give him a patient hearing. (*Interruption*) But, I think, it is not necessary now. <sup>(1)</sup>The motion may be made now.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में एक पायंट बहुत जरूरी है। एक प्लान को किल करने बाद वह चौथा फाइव-यीअर प्लान आया है, लेकिन उस के लिए सिर्फ सात घंटे दिये गये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उसके ड्राफ्ट पर डिसकशन के लिए कम से कम पंद्रह घंटे दिये जाने चाहिए, ताकि उस पर पूरी तरह से गौर किया जा सके।

[ شری اسحاق سمبلی (امروہہ) - ادھیکنس ]  
مہودے، اس میں ایک پوائنٹ بہت ضروری ہے۔ ایک پلان کو کیل کرنے کے بعد یہ چوتھا فائیو ایر پلان آیا ہے۔ لیکن اس کے لئے صرف سات گھنٹے دیئے گئے ہیں۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس کے ڈرافٹ پر ڈسکشن کے لئے کم سے کم پندرہ گھنٹے دیئے جانے چاہیئے۔ تاکہ اس پر پوری طرح سے غور کیا جاسکے۔ ]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I am not raising any dispute. Item 13 is for next week. Item 14 is Report of Business Advisory Committee. I don't object to

that because I am a party to it. Today we want to bring this thing to your notice. Sir, many of us rose; that is why you got upset...

MR. SPEAKER: Somehow you have your say.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Today is the 1st of May, 1969. I only request you, Sir, about this. Lakhs and lakhs of people, lakhs and lakhs of workers, are presenting a petition to the Parliament and they want to come near to Parliament and I request you to ask this Government to lift Section 144 and allow them to come near Parliament to present the petition.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Raghu Ramaiah to make the motion.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### THIRTY-FIFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir I move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 30th April, 1969."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 30th April, 1969."

*The motion was adopted.*

12.49 hrs.

#### FINANCE BILL 1969, Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday I announced that any clarification necessary from the Attorney General may be given by 11 O' clock. I understand these have been sent.

Therefore, we will now have the Attorney General...

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): We want to know the procedure.

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday I clearly explained that at night his opinion would be distributed to all the Members and then I requested you: "By 11 o'clock, please give your questions for clarification so that I can send them to the Attorney General why will reply to those points."

SHRI NAMBIAR: We have to question him.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take up clause-by-clause consideration.

SHRI NAMBIAR: Our questions have been sent, but we want to question the Attorney General here. What is the use of sending our questions to him at his residence and his giving answers? We want to question him here for certain clarifications.

#### Clause 2—(Income-Tax)

MR. SPEAKER: We will begin Clause-by-clause consideration. We will take up Clause 2. Shri Masani.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot): Mr. Speaker, my amendments are Nos. 158 and 159 in regard to this clause...

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा ( मधुबनी ) : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है इस क्लाज बाई क्लाज डिस्कशन के ऊपर। मोरारजी भाई की तरफ से कुछ संशोधन आए हैं फाइनेस बिल पर। वह हम लोगों को सकुंलेट किए गए हैं। यह जो संशोधन है यह लोक सभा सेक्रेटरिएट द्वारा जो विधेयक हमें सकुंलेट किया गया है उस पर आधारित हैं। कल मैंने यह बात उठाई थी, आप थे उस वक्त यहां पर, उस पर उन्होंने यह कहा कि मुझको जो कहना था मैंने कह दिया। आप प्रोसीडिंग्स देख लें, उन्होंने कहा कि मेरा विधेयक वही है जो 28 फरवरी को मैंने पेश किया था। मैं जिम्मेदार नहीं हूँ जो लोक सभा सेक्रेटरिएट ने सकुंलेट किया है उसके लिए। लेकिन आज जो इनके संशोधन हैं यह उनके अपने विधेयक पर नहीं हैं जो उन्होंने 28 फरवरी को पेश किया था, वह लोक सभा के सेक्रेटरिएट ने जो सकुंलेट किया है उस पर संशोधन है। तो मैं

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा ]

यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह लोक सभा सेक्रेटरिएट ने जो विधेयक सकुंलेट किया है उस पर संशोधन है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह लोक सभा सेक्रेटरियट ने जो विधेयक सकुंलेट किया है यह आपका है या अगर यह आपका नहीं है तो आपने अपने विधेयक में संशोधन पेश क्यों नहीं किया, इसमें क्यों पेश किया?... ( ध्वजघान )... अध्यक्ष महोदय, दोनों के पेज नम्बर में फर्क है। लोक सभा ने जो सकुंलेट किया है उसका पेज नम्बर 8 है तो इनके विधेयक में पेज नम्बर 10 है। जो लोक सभा के विधेयक में पेज नम्बर 12 पर है वह इनके विधेयक में पेज नम्बर 16 पर है। इसी तरह जो लोक सभा सेक्रेटरिएट द्वारा सकुंलेट किए गए विधेयक में पेज 13 पर है वह इनके विधेयक में पेज 18 पर है। तो इस तरह से तफरके हैं। जब यह कहते हैं कि वह उसी पर कायम है जो 28 फरवरी को पेश किया था तो अपने विधेयक में संशोधन क्यों नहीं पेश किया ?

\*SHRI M. R. MASANI: I beg to move:

Page 1,—

Omit lines 10 to 17. (158)

Page 2,—

Omit lines 19 to 33. (159)

MR. SPEAKER: These two amendments deal with the revised rates of income-tax on individuals and firms which are sought to be levied in this Finance Bill...(Interruptions).

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात और है...

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down and hear the speech ?

SHRI M. R. MASANI:.....at the rates specified in the First Schedule to the Bill. But since Clause 2 is the clause that enables these additional taxes to be levied, I am using the first possible opportunity to protest against two particular increases in the

income-tax. The first is on members of the lower middle-class whose incomes range between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000/- a year. This group will include people who draw about Rs. 800/- or Rs. 750/- a month. These are the people who are sought to be taxed higher by 2 per cent. This so far as the lowest category in this income-group is concerned. Their incidence of tax will rise from 15 to 17 per cent. Those whose incomes range between Rs. 15,000 and 20,000/-, will have to pay 3 per cent more as additional tax.

The House is aware that the lower middle class people have fixed income and salaries. They have been the biggest victims of the bad economic policies and planning of this Government which have been responsible for rising prices and continuous inflation during the last ten years. While costs have gone up, they have to maintain a certain decent standard of life and for that they are not able to get more income. And unfortunately the Finance Minister has picked on this very vulnerable class of our society to increase their burden and the excuse given is that the line of progression will be straightened out. The Hon'ble Minister will forgive my saying that this is a very fanciful argeement. The line of progression is utterly arbitrary and in this country or may other country how sharp the line of progression is a matter of policy. There is no geometry involved in it. The convenience and the happiness of the people have to decide the curve and not any principles of geometry. He makes this excuse that the line must be straightened out. Therefore, they say that those lakhs of small people should be penalised for the purpose or raising amounts which, to him, may be small but to the tax payer it is big because when a man has to pay three per cent more of his modest income of a few hundreds of rupees, it is not a joke for him any more. Therefore, there is no reason for this particular increase in tax and we shall vigorously oppose it.

The other increase in taxation is on registered firms. Firms and partners have no separate legal identity; there is unlimited liability. A firm and the partners are the same people. Already there was double

\* Moved with the recommendation of the

President.

taxation. Any firm making more than Rs. 25,000 a year had to pay tax as a firm and then each partner had also to pay tax again. That was bad enough and it had been condemned by the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and other experts on income-tax law had denounced it as unjust. The Finance Minister now seeks to lower the floor from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 10,000. A little firm making a profit of Rs. 800 a month will now become liable to double taxation. That is to aggravate an injustice that already exists. For these reasons, I have drawn attention to these matters at this stage.

Perhaps the more appropriate time for voting on the levy of these two taxes would be when the First Schedule is taken up where the actual rates are laid down. But since clause 2 is the clause that enables these two proposals to be made. I am opposing it at this stage.

श्री कबंर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें भी इस पर कुछ बोलना है।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मसानी साहब ने जो मुद्दा रखा है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। कल भी मैंने इस बात को उठाया था तो वित्त मंत्री ने कहा कि बजट के जवाब में मैंने इस पर रोशनी डाली है। आज सवेरे मैंने इन का बजट के उत्तर का भाषण पूरा पढ़ा। इस पर कोई रोशनी नहीं है। मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि इन्होंने सम्पत्ति कर को और आमदनी पर जो टैक्स लगाया है दोनों को मिला कर कहा कि 5 लाख से ऊपर जिन की आमदनी है उन को सम्पत्ति कर लगने पर बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स देना पड़ा है। लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने सम्पत्ति के केन्द्रीकरण को समाप्त करने का सिद्धांत माना है और आमदनी में और सम्पत्ति में जो इस बक्त तरफका है उस को घटाने वाले सिद्धान्त को भी माना है। आमदनी टैक्स जो है वह व्यक्तियों का जो रोजमर्रा का खर्चा बगैरह चलता है उस से सम्बन्धित है और सम्पत्ति एक स्थायी चीज है। इसलिए दोकरों को इन को मिलाना नहीं चाहिए। मैंने यह साफ किया है कि दस हजार जिनकी

आमदनी है उन के ऊपर पिछले 20 साल में 14 प्रतिशत टैक्स बढ़ा है और 15 हजार तक जिनकी आमदनी है उन के ऊपर, अभी मेरे पास वह कागज नहीं है, लेकिन उस की नकल मैंने वित्त मंत्री को दी थी, उसके अनुसार, 34 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है 15 हजार की आमदनी पर। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा यह मध्यम वर्ग के जो लोग हैं उन को कुछ राहत पहुँचाने की दृष्टि से वह जरूर विचार करें और सम्पत्ति कर को मिला कर इस में घूमिल वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश न करें। सम्पत्ति कर इसलिए लगाया गया है कि सम्पत्ति में जो विषमता है उस को खत्म किया जाय।

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought that on important clauses amendments will be moved and the movers will speak. Mr. Masani has moved amendments; so also Mr. Beni Shanker Sharma and others. I thought I should normally call those persons who have moved amendments and who considered the clause as important. If everybody wants to speak, even those who have not considered a particular clause important and have not moved an amendment, then we shall not be able to finish the second reading in four hours time allotted yesterday. I should call at least those who have moved amendments to explain their point of view and then the Minister will have to reply.

13 hrs.

For every clause, if every Member from every party wishes to speak, then we will not be able to finish this even in a week's time. We have been following the procedure all this while. Not that I object to anybody speaking, and I do not mind if it takes more than four hours. But I am saying this so that there may not be trouble in the afternoon. That is why I am explaining it now.

श्री अल्बुल गनी डार : (गुड़गांव) स्पीकर साहब, अगर एक दाग हो तो उस पर एतराज किया जाता है, लेकिन जिस चहर पर दाग ही दाग हों तो उस की मुखालफत की जाती है— इस लिये आपको इजाजत दे देनी चाहिये।

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

[*श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुर्गा नो) اسپیکر*  
 صاحب۔ اگر ایک داغ ہو تو اس پر اعتراض  
 کیا جاتا ہے۔ لیکن جس چادر پر داغ ہی داغ  
 ہوں تو اس کی مخالفت کی جاتی ہے۔ اس لئے  
 آپ کو اجازت دینی چاہیے۔ ]

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी प्रार्थना है कि संक्षेप में अपना मुद्दा कहने के लिये आप समय दीजिये, किसी पर रोक न लगाइये ।

MR. SPEAKER : You are bringing things which will make it impossible for this House to proceed. If I am to call everybody who has not considered it important to move any amendment, and then if I am to call every group, what will happen ? Suppose your party wants a few minutes for each amendment, will it be possible ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मसानी साहब की बात का मैं भी समर्थन करता हूँ । मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस बिल में जहाँ आमदनी को देखते हुए मिडिल क्लास को राहत मिलनी चाहिये थी, राहत देने के बजाय सब से ज्यादा चोट मिडिल क्लास पर पड़ी है । अगर यह बिल पास हो जाता है तो जिस मिडिल क्लास फैमिली की आमदनी 10 हजार रुपये से 20 हजार रुपये सालाना के अन्दर है, उस पर 150 रु० महीने का ज्यादा खर्च पड़ेगा । रजिस्टर्ड फर्मों पर आपने टैक्स बढ़ा दिया है, पहले 20 हजार की आमदनी वाली फर्मों पर लगता था, अब आपने 10 हजार पर टैक्स लगा दिया है । मैं नहीं समझता कि इस से सरकार को ज्यादा आमदनी होगी, बल्कि कम्पलीकेशन ज़्यादा बढ़ जायगी, कलैक्शन का खर्च बढ़ जायगा । अगर किसी रजिस्टर्ड फर्म में दो पार्टनर हैं और 5-5 हजार रुपये जिसकी इन्कम होगी उस

को अपनी इन्कम पर भी टैक्स देना पड़ेगा और रजिस्टर्ड फर्म में भी टैक्स देना पड़ेगा ।

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : May I say that I can appreciate and understand the opposition of my friends to levying an extra tax on the income-group between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 25,000. But the amendments they have proposed to this clause will have quite a curious result.

SHRI M.R. MASANI : I am not pressing them.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If these amendments are accepted, I will not be able to collect any income-tax at all.

MR. SPEAKER : He is not pressing the amendments.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : You are accepting the principle.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not accept the principle.

MR. SPEAKER : So, the amendments are not pressed.

*The Amendments Nov. 158 and 159 were, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put clause 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

13.03 Hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the clock.*

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR in the Chair.]

FINANCE BILL, 1969—Contd.

Clause 3.—(Amendment of section 2)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up Clause 3.

SHRI S.S. KOTHARI (Mandsour) Sir, I beg to move\* :

Page 4, line 3,—

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

for "and" substitute. (1)

Page 4,—

omit lines 4 to 7 (2)

Page 4,—

omit lines 8 to 16 (3)

Page 4,—

for lines 22 to 24, substitute—

"than fifty per cent" the words "not less than forty per cent." had been substituted; (4)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 22,—

for "1970" substitute "1969" (185)

Page 4, line 4 and 5,—

omit "or the shares carrying more than fifty per cent. of its total voting power" (186)

Page 4, lines 19,—

for "or processing" substitute—

"processing or export" (187)

Page 4, lines 23 and 24,—

for "forty per cent." and "more than sixty per cent" had, respectively

substitute—

"twenty-five per cent." had' (188)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, this clause concerns Section 104 companies which are treated as those in which the public are not substantially interested. Admittedly, it is a complicated definition and as in the Explanatory

Memorandum the Finance Minister himself has stated, this involves an enquiry into the control and distribution of the ownership in its equity shares throughout the relevant accounting year which is time-consuming and gives rise to uncertainty about the company's tax liability besides leading to litigation. The amendment that the Finance Bill introduces is one good thing because by that the companies which have share market quotation with regard to their equity shares are to be treated as public. That is a good amendment, but my basic point is, what about the other companies. The complicated definition which was there still remains. That definition has two parts. One clearly points out that a certain percentage of shares, say, 50 per cent, shall be held by outside people—by the public. That is very good. The second part of the definition states that the affairs of the company or the shares carrying more than 50 per cent of its voting rights were at no time during the relevant previous year controlled or held by five or less persons. It is precisely this clause which creates all the complications in determining whether a company is public or private. I would, therefore, suggest to the Finance Minister, if he really wants to simplify this particular section, the second test may be eliminated. It matters little whether those shares which are in the control of the directors are held by one, five or more persons or their relatives. It matters little so long as 50 per cent of the shares are held by the outside public.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Sir, in the beginning I had submitted that my amendment No. 184 has been mis-printed. It refers to clause No. 3, and the words I want to insert after "shall be" on page 3, line 21 are "deemed to have been".

Now I take up my amendments Nos. 184, 185, 186, 187 and 188 all together. I would like to thank the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister for this welcome change. Section 280 has always been a complicated section and a source of litigation. The present definition is in conformity with the Government's declared policy of simplification and rationalisation. As I said, it is a good change and as such it should be made applicable from the year

[Shri Beni Shanker Sharma]

1969-70 instead of 1970-71. I know that there may be some technical objections, but the same can be overcome by proper change of words here and there.

By amendment No. 187, I want to add the words "or export". In his budget speech the hon. Finance Minister had stated :

"Broadly speaking, my tax proposals are intended :

(a) to provide a measure of relief where necessary, particularly in the interest of exports,....."

So, my amendment is in consonance with this declared policy. With our slender foreign exchange position it is very necessary that those companies which are doing export business should also have the benefit of this clause, that is, Explanation 2 on page 4. I think the hon. Finance Minister will accept this amendment, because it is in consonance with his declared policy and it is also very necessary in the interest of our export trade.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : We have tried to liberalise this to a little extent and not to as much an extent as the hon. Members want it. This will make it possible for some people to hold the company completely in their charge, five or less persons, and it will have to be considered as a widely held company. That is not possible. If five or less persons hold more than 50 per cent of the shares, then it belongs to them. How can that be called a public company? Therefore, I cannot accept that kind of a test.

The same applies to the amendment moved by Shri Sharma. He wants to bring in export companies. They also cannot be brought in like that only because 25 per cent of the shares are held by the government and the rest are held by less than five persons.

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : I am not speaking of that. With all those companies which are carrying on business, manufacture of electricity and so on, I want to add the word "export".

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not think that can be done. When it has deliberately not been added, how can I bring it in ?

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : I do not think it has been done deliberately. Your policy has been to boost exports.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It will enable them not only to boost exports but to do something else also. So, I cannot accept these amendments. I oppose all of them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put all the amendments to the vote of the House.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, I would like to withdraw my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Amendments Nos. 1 to 4 were, by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put amendments Nos. 185 to 188 to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 185 to 188 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the clause to the vote of the House. The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 4.—(Amendment of section 16.)*

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move\* :

Page 4,—

*for lines 28 to 31, substitute—*

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

“(1) where the conveyance is a motor car and the amount of salary due to the assessee in respect of the previous year—

- (a) dose not exceed  
Rs. 15,000 ... Rs. 250;
- (b) exceeds Rs. 15,000  
but does not exceed Rs. 25,000 Rs. 300;
- (c) exceeds Rs. 25,000 ... Rs.350;”. (48)

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :  
I beg to move :

page 4, line 28,—

after “motor car” insert “or a scooter” (189)

Page 4, line 30,—

- (i) for “Rs. 25,000” substitute  
“Rs. 15,000”
- (ii) for “Rs. 200” substitute—  
“Rs. 250; in case of a motor car and Rs. 100; in case of a scooter;” (190)

Page 4, line 31,—

- (i) for “Rs. 25,000” substitute  
“Rs. 15,000”
- (ii) for “Rs. 250” substitute  
“Rs. 400;”. (191)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The conveyance allowance which is given here is Rs. 200 if the income is less than Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 250 if the income exceeds Rs. 25,000. We have been told that the increase in taxes for the middle income group, that is, Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 is more or less related to this item. Because some members of the civil service have motor cars, they would get some benefit. What they probably lose would be counter-balanced. But, can you run a motor car for Rs. 250? Then, what about the non-salaried people? This is a very important question.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : They can keep it in the garrage.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : So, my suggestion is that this conveyance allowance should be raised from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350. Secondly, the increased tax on the income group Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 should be withdrawn, because there is no justification for that.

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : By my amendment No. 189 I want to extend benefit to of scooter-walas also. Many salaried people in the income group Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 cannot afford to keep a car. So, they keep a scooter. Why should they not be allowed to have the benefit of this clause? By my subsequent amendment I have suggested that at least Rs. 100 should be allowed for a scooter. That will cover many salaried people who have not the means to maintain a car. When persons maintaining a car would have this privilege of getting relief to the extent of Rs. 250, which would be increased to Rs. 350 if the amendment of Shri Kothari is accepted, why should these poor people who cannot afford a car but only a scooter be deprived of this benefit ?

By another amendment I have tried to bring down the limit to Rs. 15,000 from Rs. 25,000 and raise the allowance to Rs. 400 from Rs. 250.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Would the Finance Minister clarify whether the Members of Parliament would be eligible for this benefit, because they also draw salaries?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Anybody who is entitled and qualified to get that allowance will get it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Are we entitled to get it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I would not say that, because it is a matter of legal opinion and I would not give a legal opinion. The Board will assess it.

Coming to the amendments, the demand is that I should increase the allowances. But this allowance is not supposed to provide for all the expenses of a motor car. It is only for business purposes such allowance is to be given. When a car is kept by a civil servant, or anybody for that matter, it is used not only for office but more for pri-



[Shri Morarji Desai]

vate purposes. So, the allowance which is given is very liberal; it is more than enough. I cannot increase it further.

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : What about scooters?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Whatever can be provided for has been provided.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I want to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has the hon. member the leave of House to withdraw his ammendment ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

*Amendment No. 48 was by leave, withdrawn.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am putting the other ammendments to the vote of the House.

*Ammendments Nos. 189, 190 and 191 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clanse 4 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 5.—(*Amendment of section 40A*)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Sir, what about Clause 4-A ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is out of order, because it is beyond the scope of this Bill. Since there are no amedenments to this clause, I will put it to the vote. The question is :

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 6.—(*Amendment of Section 80C.*)

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : I beg to move :\*

Page 4,—

*for line 49, substitute—*

"be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969" (192)

Page 5, lines 3 and 4,—

*for "be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1970"*

*substitute—*

"be deemed to have been substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1969" (193)

Page 5, line 9,—

*for "1970" substitute "1970;"* (194)

Again, this is a welcome change and I would like to thank the Finance Minister for that. By this amendment he is extending the allowance of Life Insurance premium to the children of the assessees as well and to the members of the Hindu undivided family. But this amendment is given effect to only from 1970-71. If you are doing a good thing why do you not do it earlier and start it from 1969-70 ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : May I say I have been asked by the hon. Members to give only prospective effect to all these taxes and proposals. Now, when they want to have an advantage, they want to have retrospective effect. I cannot agree to that.

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : We have made retrospective things which are not in the interest of assessees.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will put all the ammendments together to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 192, 193 and 194 put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7—(Amendment of section 80 J)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA  
(Madhubani) : I beg to move :\*

Page 5, line 17,—

for "twenty-eight years."

substitute—

"twenty-five years." (165)

"Page 5, line 19,—

for "twenty-eight years"

substitute—

"twenty-five years" (166)

सभापति महोदय, क्लॉज नम्बर 7 पर मेरे दो अमेंडमेंट्स हैं। दरअसल क्लॉज 7 सबसेक्शन (4) और सबसेक्शन (छ) सेक्शन 80 जे इनकमटैक्स ऐक्ट को मेंड करता है। प्रपोज्ड अमेंडमेंट्स का असर यह होगा कि वह टैक्स होलिडे की रियायत जो कि मौजूदा प्राविजन के मुताबिक उन इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रंडरटेकिंग्स को सुलभ हैं जो कि अपना प्रोडक्शन या औपरेशन 31-3-71 तक किसी समय आरम्भ कर देती है उस मियाद को बढ़ाकर 31-3-1976 तक कर दिया जायगा। मेरा कहना है कि यह मियाद पांच साल के लिए नहीं बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए और केवल दो साल के लिए बढ़ा दी जाय। दरअसल यह इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रंडरटेकिंग्स टैक्स होलिडे लेना चाहती है लेकिन वह उन उद्योगों को ज्यादा बढ़ा नहीं पाती है और मेरी समझ में यह जो पांच वर्ष के लिए छूट की मियाद बढ़ाई जा रही है यह जरूरी नहीं है और वह महज इससे मुनाफ़ाखोरी ही करने वाली है। आप जानते ही हैं कि जयन्ति शिपिंग कम्पनी की क्या हालत हुई? वह सरकार से पैसा लेती

हैं, छूट देती हैं लेकिन औद्योगीकरण को जो बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं जहां चाहता हूँ कि यह उद्योग तरक्की करे वहां यह मैं अवश्य कहूंगा कि पांच साल की मियाद न देकर दो साल की मियाद बढ़ा दें और इसी-लिए मैंने अपना अमेंडमेंट दिया है कि 28 साल के लिए 25 साल कर दिया जाय।

इसी तरह से अपने दूसरे अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा मैं (बी) के लिए भी इसी तरह चाहता हूँ कि बजाय 28 साल के 25 साल कर दिया जाय।

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : देश में औद्योगीकरण को बढ़ाया जाय इससे मैं समझता हूँ माननीय सदस्य भी सहमत होंगे और इसके लिए अनुकूल वातावरण पैदा करना आवश्यक है। इसके लिए हवा ज्यादा मजबूत बनाना जरूरी है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मियाद पांच साल के लिए बढ़ाई जानी आवश्यक है और मैं माननीय सदस्य का अमेंडमेंट मानने में असमर्थ हूँ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा : दस साल के लिए क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते ?

श्री मोरारजी बेसाई : पांच साल के बाद अगर जरूरी समझा गया तो और पांच साल के लिए बढ़ा देंगे लेकिन यह मौजूदा मियाद जोकि हम पांच साल के लिए बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं उसे मैं माननीय सदस्य के संशोधन के मुताबिक कम करने को तैयार नहीं हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put both the amendments together to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. to 165 and 166 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 8—(Amendment of section 80 L)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are some amendments to be moved. About amendment No. 90, I am afraid, it cannot be moved because the President's sanction is needed and we have not yet got that.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It must be delayed in the coming. I believe in getting the President's consent to every amendment, I do not want to rule it out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : I beg to move :\*

Page 5, lines 21 and 22,—

*For "one thousand rupees" substitute*

"Five thousand rupees" (6)

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : I beg to move\* :

Page 5, lines 21 and 22,—

*For "one thousand rupees" substitute*

"One thousand five hundred only" (90)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon) : I beg to move\* :—

Page 5, lines 21 and 22,—

*for "one thousand rupees" substitute*

"two thousand rupees" (136)

SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA : I beg to move\* :

Page 5, lines 21 and 22—

*for "one thousand rupees" substitute*

"two thousand five hundred rupees" (195)

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : क्लॉज 8 पर मेरा भी एक संशोधन है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have given an amendment for omission of the whole clause.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : मैं इस पूरे क्लॉज को डिलीट करने के सिलसिले में बोलना चाहूँगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The Finance Minister raised a limit of tax-free income from dividend from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000. Obviously, this was done in recognition of the fact that in view of the capital market being very shy, the limit had to be increased to stimulate capital market.

My amendment proposes to raise this limit from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000. The extended amount of Rs. 1000 will not be adequate from any consideration. I wish to submit that once the Finance Minister has recognised the need for increasing the limit, he should have been bold enough to increase upto a point which would indeed have stimulated investments and caused conditions for better capital market in the country.

In view of the high rate of interest and in view of a better return on real state and other investment, it is well known that investment in capital market is becoming more and more shy every year. Unless an effective step is taken by which an investor feels encouraged, feels stimulated, and is assured of an adequate return on his investment, the capital market is not going to revive. Therefore, I would urge upon the Finance Minister to see that the limit of Rs. 1,000 is increased to Rs. 5,000.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I would submit two important points about this matter.

It is my information that this is an innovation which was introduced by the Finance Minister himself, and I congratulate him on increasing the tax free limit of dividends from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000,—a constructive measure which brings it on a

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

par with the tax free return from Unit Trust. My submission is : why not consolidate these two limits and make it a combined limit of Rs. 2,000 which would cover dividends and the return from Unit Trust because, after all, what is going to Unit Trust is going to the Government's hands. Also the dividend is there. It would assist increasing capital formation in this country and stimulate it.

The second point that I would like to make is this. In Pakistan, in their tax structure, they have a tax-free limit of Rs. 5,000. Therefore, he can consider this and if he finds that the finances permit next year or even later, he can increase this limit to Rs. 2,500. That would be a reasonable figure and it would assist in stimulating capital formation further. The capital market has, no doubt, improved a little, but much more will have to be done if you want to give a boost to the economy and extricate it from the morass of recession. We have turned the corner ; that is good.

This is a constructive clause and I support it.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I have no fresh arguments to advance. I support this particular amendment of Mr. Patodia. If he cannot agree to increase the limit to Rs. 5,000, my proposal is for Rs. 1,500.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : मैं इस क्लॉज नम्बर 8 का सम्पूर्ण तौर पर विरोध करता हूँ और काफ़ी ताकत के साथ उस का विरोध करता हूँ। दरअसल यह जो इन्डियन कम्पनीज के डिवीडेंड्स की एगजम्पशन लिमिट 500 के बजाय 1000 की जा रही है यह डिवीडेंड्स के मुनाफे को बढ़ाने के लिए है। अभी मौजूदा क़ानून में 500 रुपये पर टैक्स लगता है जिसको कि यह बढ़ा कर 1000 रुपये करने जा रहे हैं। इससे नई कम्पनियां नहीं खुलेगीं बल्कि जो आलरैडी बनी हुई कम्पनियां हैं उनमें यह लोग जायेंगे। उनका जो मकसद है कि नये नये इन्वैस्टियल वेंचर्स हो तो वह नहीं हो पायेगा और जो आलरैडी बनी हुई हैं उन्हीं में लोग जायेंगे। इसलिए जो औद्योगीकरण का मकसद

है वह इससे पूरा होने नहीं जा रहा है बल्कि जो आलरैडी मुनाफ़ा उठा रही है उनके ही हाथों में जायेगा। इसमें आप जैसा जानते ही हैं वयनामी शेयरहोल्डर्स हैं, वह बड़े बड़े लोग ही इसे कंट्रोल करेंगे। यह जो मुट्ठी भर बड़े बड़े मुनाफ़ाख़ोर लोग हैं उन्हीं के प्राफ़िट्स को और अधिक बढ़ाने के लिए यह किया जा रहा है इसलिए मैं इस क्लॉज का ऐज ए होल पुरजोर विरोध करता हूँ। वर्तमान इनकमटैक्स ऐक्ट में अभी जैसा रूप है वह रहने दिया जाय और यह प्रपोज़्ड संशोधन नहीं लाना चाहिए।

श्री अब्दुल गनीज़ार : मैं श्री मोरारजी भाई को इसके लिए मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वह खाली ख्वाबी दुनिया में ही नहीं रहते हैं बल्कि वह सोच समझ कर आगे चलने की कोशिश करते हैं। यह बात अलग है कि कहीं कहीं हमारा उन के साथ मतभेद हो जाय लेकिन यह जो उन्होंने डिवीडेंड्स का एगजम्पशन 500 से बढ़ा कर 1000 तक के लिए कर दिया है वह ठीक ही किया है।

मैंने 2,000 की सिफारिश की है। इसलिये कि मैं समझता हूँ कि कदम उठाया जाय तो वह मकसद के लिये पुर-असर हो, जिसका कुछ न कुछ असर पड़े, कोई न कोई फायदा पहुंचे। मैं अपने दोस्त से इत्फ़ाक नहीं करता कि इससे किसी को फायदा पहुंचने वाला नहीं है। गांधी जी के चेले के हाथों नुकसान होने की उम्मीद बहुत कम है। फायदा किसी का न हो ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता, लेकिन बाज बातों में वह अपने साथियों से घिर जाते हैं इसलिये गलत बातें कर जाते हैं। उन बातों की मैं मुस्लिफत करता हूँ।

[ شری عبدالغنی ڈار : میں شری مراد بی بی کو اس کے لئے مبارکباد دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ خالی خوابی دنیا میں ہی نہیں رہتے ہیں بلکہ وہ سوچ سمجھ کر آگے چلنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔ یہ بات اگ سے کہیں کہیں ہماری ان کے ساتھ متعین

[श्री अब्दुल गनी डार]

ہو جائے، لیکن یہ جو انہوں نے ڈیویڈنڈس کا  
اگر پینشن ۵۰۰ سے بڑھا کر ۱۰۰۰ تک  
کے لئے کر دیا ہے وہ ٹھیک ہی کیا ہے۔

میں نے ۲۰۰ کی سفارش کی ہے۔ اس  
لئے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ قدم اٹھایا جائے تو وہ  
مقصد کے لئے پورا اثر ہو۔ جس کا کچھ نہ کچھ اثر پڑے  
کوئی نہ کوئی فائدہ پہنچے۔ میں اپنے دوست سے  
اتفاق نہیں کرتا کہ اس سے کسی کو فائدہ پہنچے والا  
نہیں ہے۔ گاندھی جی کے چیلے کے ہاتھوں نقصان  
ہونے کی امید بہت کم ہے۔ فائدہ کسی کا نہ ہو ایسا  
میں نہیں مانتا۔ لیکن بعض باتوں میں وہ اپنے ساتھیوں  
سے گھر جاتے ہیں اس لئے غلط باتیں کر جاتے  
ہیں۔ ان باتوں کی میں مخالفت کرتا ہوں۔ ]

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I  
find Mr. Patodia is very ambitious while the  
Finance Minister is very miserly. I want  
to strike a *via media*. Therefore, I wanted  
that the exemption limit should be kept at  
Rs. 2500.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : My hon.  
friends who are moving these amendments  
will remember that not only this Rs. 1000 is  
exempt, but even the income from the Unit  
Trust is also exempt. Combined it comes to  
Rs. 2000. Income from Postal Savings Bank  
is also exempt from this tax. If these new  
companies have tax holiday, the dividend  
is also exempt. Last time when I put it at  
Rs. 500, they wanted me to raise it  
Rs. 1000. When I raise it to Rs. 1000,  
they want it to be raised to Rs. 5000. There  
will be no end to it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put all the  
amendments to vote.

Amendments No. 6,90,136 and 195 were put  
and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :  
"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9-(Incertain of new section 80 MM)

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I beg to move :

Page 5, lines 26 and 27,—

for "being an Indian company" substitute—

"being an individual, firm and association  
of persons resident in India or an Indian  
company." (7)

Page 5,—

after line 41, insert—

"(iii) Providing management, economic  
commercial and marketing intelli-  
gence or other similar services," (8)

Page 5, lines 43 and 44,—

for

'approved by the Central Government in  
this behalf before the 1st day of October"  
substitute—

"for which approval of the Central  
Government in this behalf is applied  
for before the 1st day of October" (9)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I beg to move\*:  
Page 5,—

for lines, 42 to 47,—substitute

"under an agreement entered into by the  
assessee with such person—

- (a) before the first day of April, 1969  
and approved by the Central  
Government in this behalf before  
the first day of April, 1970, or
- (b) on or after the first day of April,  
1969 and approved by the Central  
Government in this behalf before  
the first day of October of the rele-  
vant assessment year,

there shall be allowed a deduction from  
such income of an amount equal to  
forty per cent thereof, in computing  
the total income of the assessee." (51)

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move\*:

Page 5, line 46,—

for 'forty per cent'

substitute—

'twenty-five per cent'. (167)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I beg to move\*:

Page 5, line 27,—

after 'Indian company' insert—

"individual, firm or an association of persons resident and carrying on business in India." (196)

SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) : I beg to move\* :

Page 5, lines 26 and 27,—

for 'being an Indian company'

substitute

"being an individual, firm, society or association of persons, residents of India or an Indian company." (266)

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I would request the Finance minister to consider this matter with an open mind because none of the amendments I have moved or am suggesting are of a revolutionary nature. Each of them is designed to help the Finance Minister to carry out his own intention as embodied in this clause. The purpose of this clause as moved by the Finance Minister is to enable companies in India which provide technical know-how to make a deduction of 40% from the fees or other remuneration they receive. My first amendment, amendment No. 7, is that there is no reason to restrict the benefit of this to companies only. A firm or individual or any organization that provides these services is performing the same service for the country's economy as a company. I, for the life of me, cannot see why the words "a company" cannot be replaced by indi-

vidual, firm or an association resident in India or an Indian company as I have suggested in my amendment No. 7. I hope the Finance Minister will agree to this amendment which will enable all those performing the kind of functions he has in mind to benefit and be of service to the economy.

My second amendment, No. 8, is to widen the scope of the services as at present in the Bill which is conforming to the provision of technical know-how and the rendering of the services in connection with technical know-how. Managerial services, marketing intelligence, commercial intelligence are also nowadays as much of a science, as much of an expertise, as technical know-how. I remember I argued this with the hon. Finance Minister—I do not know if he remembers it—when the Income tax Bill was amended many years ago. When we were dealing with foreign technicians and giving them certain facilities when they came to India, at that time, after long discussion the present Finance Minister was good enough to appreciate that management is now a science and managerial services partake of the same merit as the technical services.

The purpose of my amendment No. 8 is to see that this concession, which is in the interest of the economy, is brought in line with another provision already in our Income tax Law which was accepted by the Select Committee on the Income-tax (Amendment) Bill some years back. This is the second change; and I would be glad if the Finance Minister finds it possible to accept it.

Then, Sir, the third change is in regard to the timing. The clause provides that only if Government gives approval to a particular contract by the 1st of October of that particular year, then alone this deduction can be made. The hon. Minister knows very well the kind of delays which place in his Ministry and all the Departments of Government. The country is now buzzing with discontent about this particular aspect of Government, both in big and small matters. Thousands of applicants are being harassed every day and there is a denial of justice through delay in justice. Hence, Professor Parkinson was provoked to make his latest Law which I quoted during my Budget speech. Is there

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri M.R. Masani]

any reason why, if an applicant makes an application and Government permission is not given in time, for no fault of his, despite the merits of his application, this benefit should lapse? All the Ministry has to do is to sit back on any application till October 1st and automatically the application will lapse. The Clause reads :

"Under an agreement entered into by the assessee with such person on or after the 1st day of April, 1969 and approved by the Central Government in this behalf before the 1st day of October of the relevant assessment year, there shall be allowed a deduction from such income of an amount equal to....." etc.

What I am suggesting here in my amendment No. 9 is this. My amendment No. 9 says :

for

"approved by the Central Government in this behalf before the 1st day of October"

substitute

"and for which approval of the Central Government in this behalf is applied for before the 1st day of October."

That would mean that where the assessee does his job and applied for the concession, delay on the part of Government does not deny him what is his due on merits. This at least is quite clear. I don't think there is any need for labouring this point. Quite obviously, delay on the part authorities cannot be a reason for denying justice or not giving a concession.

Finally, although I have not moved any myself, there are certain other amendments which I support, to make certain modifications which are consistent with the objective of the Finance Minister and these are, for all practical purpose, to delete the words 'on or after the 1st day of April, 1969'. I would appeal to the Finance Minister to these amendments. A contract is entered into on the 1st day of March or February of 1969 or may be earlier this year, or in the first 3 months of this year. It is a good

contract. The service rendered is meritorious. Now, if the party makes an application for a certain contract which was made, say, 1st year or during the last 12 months, is there any reason why this concession should be denied? If it has been made in the last financial year or income-tax year and the application is approved on merits, why should not this benefit also accrue?

So, Sir if I may recapitulate, there are four most modest, constructive suggestions I make; and I hope the Finance Minister will depart from his usual posture on this occasion. They are the following :—

- (1) To apply this concession to all assessees, not only companies, but firms and individuals and organisations also.
- (2) To extend this concession to managerial know-how as defined already in the Income-Tax Law for other purposes.
- (3) To remove the incentive to delay and deny justice by making it enough for an application to be made before 1st October; and
- (4) To extend it to agreements made at least during the past year, if not for a longer period.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I would like to reinforce Shri Masani's plea. As far as managerial science is concerned, it is not only a science, but it has become a technology. As Prof. Rao would readily agree with me, managerial science is not only being taught in MIT in U. S. A. but it is fully recognised here also. The Indian Institute of Management are now treated on par with Indian Institutes of Technology. From all these points of view, there is no reason why the knowhow in respect of management development and know how and transfer of this skill should not be made available for the concessions that are just being made.

My second point is that it is not fair to discriminate against such companies which have already taken steps in this direction of providing technical knowhow and therefore the limit of 1st April 1969 as the date of

entitlement to this concession should be withdrawn and with the permission or approval of the Government of India all such past contracts should also be acceptable for this concession.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा : टैक्नीकल नो हऊ के बारे में एक टैक्स हालिडे के तरीके पर आप इनकमटैक्स में कंसेशन दे रहे हैं। यदि हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में टैक्नीकल नो हऊ बढ़े तो उसमें कम्पनियों को मदद मिलनी चाहिये, उनको ऐसा करने के लिये प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन जो रेट इन्होंने दिया है 40 परसेंट, वह मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा है। आपने श्री राममूर्ति को सुना होगा। उन्होंने कहा था कि कोई भी स्वदेशी टैक्नीकल नो हऊ हमारे देश में है ही नहीं, इंडीजिनस टैक्नीकल नो हऊ है ही नहीं और जो है वह विदेशी है। यह तो कुछ दूर की बात हो गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि टैक्नीकल नो हऊ का जो बाहरी कम्पनियाँ हैं वही फायदा उठाती हैं। इस बास्ते इतनी रियायत नहीं होनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि 40 के बजाय 45 परसेंट की रियायत होनी चाहिये। इस बास्ते इसको घटा कर 45 परसेंट कर दिया जाए।

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : I just want to add that if this concession is allowed to other persons also, there is no risk of any underhand means as the Finance Minister is apprehensive of because the agreement has to be approved by the Government. If an individual or an association of persons enter into an agreement like this and gets some income from the knowhow, he would not automatically get this concession unless the agreement is approved by the Government. Therefore there is this check in the hands of the Government. Therefore this extension should be agreed to and I think the amendments that have been moved should be accepted.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : While supporting the Points made by Shri Masani, I would like to quote the Finance Minister himself. When introducing the Finance Bill, he said that the objective of this amendment was to minimise the repetitive import of

technical knowhow. If only the new agreements are to be covered by this provision, shall we be able to achieve this objective? Secondly, I would also quote Sec. 80 (10) of the Finance Bill where mention has been made with regard to giving relief on income of royalty and commission received from foreign companies. In respect of this clause, there has been no discrimination made between new agreements and old agreements, cannot penalise people who by virtue of their skill and enterprise entered into agreements before 1st April 1969 and therefore it would be only within the spirit of the objective declared that we should make this applicable to all agreements, whether new or old.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Sir, I agree that it should not be necessary every year to get it approved before 1st October. That will cause hardships and there may be delays. That I can certainly see and I am prepared to consider that change.

I am not prepared to consider other changes because there was concessions given for marketing services and we are giving them allowances upto one and half times the expenditure made on them.

AN HON. MEMBER : When was it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Last year.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about managerial services?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Managerial and other services will open up scope for getting all kinds of concessions. I do not think I am required to do that. I am required to do only for technical knowhow, not for managerial service.

AN HON. MEMBER : Will you approve of that?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : We may approve, but that does not mean that they must have concession for that.

About firms and individuals, I cannot accept the amendment, because they are not open to audit.



SHRI M.R. MASANI : They are open to audit.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : But they are not obliged to.

SHRI M.R. MASANI : They have to have audit.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : What about the old agreements?

SHRI M.R. MASANI : They may be asked to audit.

SHRI N.K. SOMANI : He can make it a condition.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : If they had done it already before 1st April, 1969, and they had never expected anything, why should I give them a windfall?

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Why should they be deprived of it?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : We have always said that it is prospective and not retrospective. I am only following the hon. Member's example.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : But he is penalising.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am told that it is already covered by the proviso, and that clause 9 does not require any amendment.

SHRI M.R. MASANI : Certainly not. I think his advice is not correct.

The clause reads at present like this:

"...and approved by the Central Government before the first day of October of the relevant assessment year."

The amendment says in very clear words and for which approval of the Central Government is applied for before the 1st October of the relevant year. So, how could this be objected to? I think somebody in the Gallery has not understood it altogether.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am prepared to drop those words namely "and approved by the Central Government in this behalf before the first day of October of the relevant assessment year."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is the hon. Minister moving his amendment in that behalf? Or, shall we keep this clause pending? If we can keep this clause pending, we can pass on to the next clause.

SHRI M.R. MASANI : My amendment is very moderate. But if he wants to have his own amendment, he can have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think that he may formulate his amendment. In the meanwhile, we may go on to the next clause.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : If he accepts this particular amendment, then the clause as amended can be passed. But if he does not accept it and he wants to redraft the whole thing and take all that burden upon himself, that is a different matter. Otherwise, let him accept this amendment and go on to the next clause.

SHRI M.R. MASANI : Will the hon. Minister kindly see my amendment and then look at the clause as it stands? My amendment is quite simple.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am prepared to accept his amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

Page 5, lines 43 and 44,-

for "approved by the Central Government in this behalf before the 1st day of October"

substitute "for which approval of the Central Government in this behalf is applied for before the 1st day of October". (9)

*The motion was adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I may say that technically amendments Nos. 91 and 115 will not be considered as moved because they are the same as amendment No. 51 and they are only a repetition.

I shall now put the other amendments to this clause to vote.

*Amendments Nos. 7, 8, 51, 167, 196, 266 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is"

"That clause 9, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill*

*Clause 10 was added to the Bill*

*Clause 11—(Inspection of new section 80RR)*

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : I beg to move:\*

Page 6, line 31,—for "twenty-five per cent" substitute "forty per cent". (10)

SHRI S.S. KOTHARI : I beg to move\*:

Page 6, line 25,—omit being and author, playwright, artist, musician or actor,"(52)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I beg to move:\*

Page 6, line 25, for "or actor" substitute "actor, teacher or doctor". (53)

\*SHRI D.N. PATODIA : I beg to move :

Page 6, for lines 24 to 27, substitute.

' "80RR. Where the gross total income of an assessee resident in India, includes any income derived by him outside India"; (116)

Page 6, line 33, for 'individual' substitute 'assessee'. (117)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I beg to move:\*

Page 6, line 25, for "being an author, playwright, artist, musician or actor," substitute—"being a doctor, professor, lecturer or teacher". (137)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move:\*

Page 6, line 31, for "twenty-five per cent" substitute "thirty per cent". (168)

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : I beg to move:\*

Page 6, line 25, for 'or actor' substitute 'actor, doctor, lawyer or teacher'. (256)

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I beg to move.\*

Page 6, line 25, omit "artist, musician or actor,"(280)

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Relief has been given by the Finance Minister by permitting deductions by 25 per cent of the foreign income to a class of professionals like playwrights, artists, actors etc.

My amendments are in two parts. The first part is this. This provision has been restricted by the Finance Minister to a class of professionals and not available to all. The objective of providing this particular relief is clear enough, namely to encourage Indians seeking income abroad and secondly to earn more foreign exchange. I do not see any particular justification why the particular class of professionals should be singled out for this concession. Therefore, my amendment is that this particular concession which has been given by the Finance Minister should be applicable to all assesseees so long as they have any earning of foreign exchange, irrespective of their profession.

My second amendment relates to the extent of the percentage of relief given. At present it is 25 per cent in the Bill. In India we have today a big problem of foreign exchange, and we need a large amount of foreign aid. Therefore, we should see that we create conditions by which we earn more and more foreign exchange, and we should encourage Indians earning abroad. One of the incentives that we can provide is by way of these concessions.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

My next amendment seeks to provide that the concession should be increased from 25 to 40 per cent. I hope that looking at the merits of the case, the Finance Minister will be good enough to accept this amendment.

**SHRI S.S. KOTHARI :** I am not in favour of extending it to everybody because this particular provision has been made to encourage professional people like authors, playwrights, musicians and actors. But I would strongly submit that there is a class of people like engineers and technical people who may also render services abroad, particularly in the newly developing countries in Africa or some other countries. Therefore, they should be encouraged to do so and earn foreign exchange through their incomes abroad, and bring it into the country. Therefore, I would submit that besides playwrights, artists etc., engineers and technical people should also be included.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Why not chartered accountants also ?

**SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :** If they are also included, I shall be glad. I would, therefore suggest that engineers, technical people, chartered accountants and solicitors should also be encouraged to render services abroad in the newly developing countries, and in respect of whatever foreign exchange they earn and bring in, they should be entitled to or be eligible for this exemption. If the hon. Minister is prepared to accept the other three classes, I am prepared to withdraw my suggestion in regard to the class of chartered accountants, let my tribe suffer.

**SHRI N. K. SOMANI :** The Purpose of asking for the omission of these words like authors, play wrights, musicians or actors etc. has now been fully explained. We would like to plead that people like architects and town planners, engineers and scientists, doctors and lawyers who have occasion to go abroad and earn a part of their fees in foreign exchange should also be given these concessions. I would also like to include auditors and chartered accountants and the like. The discrimination in favour of fine arts only as against the other professions is not understood.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा :** सभापति महोदय, वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने इस क्लॉज में आयर्ज, प्लेराइट्स, आर्टिस्ट्स, म्यूजीशन्ज और एक्टर्ज को विदेशों से होने वाली आय में 25 परसेंट की छूट दी है। वह एक अच्छी बात है। लेकिन अगर वह ठंडे दिल से सोचेंगे, तो पायेंगे कि यह रियायत कम है। अगर वह श्री पाटोदिया के इस संशोधन को मान लें कि यह छूट बढ़ा कर 40 परसेंट कर दी जाए, तो बहुत अच्छा हो। लेकिन अगर वह इतनी दूर न जाना चाहें, तो वह कम से कम 5 परसेंट तो बढ़ा दें, यानी 25 परसेंट से 30 परसेंट कर दें। एक्टर्ज वगैरह बहुत पैसा कमाते हैं। उनको उतनी छूट देने की जरूरत नहीं है। उदयशंकर जैसे आर्टिस्ट बाहर अपने दूप ले जाते हैं और बहुत पैसा कमाते हैं। इसलिए उन्हें भी उतनी छूट देने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन प्रोफेसर राव जैसे आयर्ज को यह छूट—और इस प्रकार प्रोत्साहन—देना बहुत आवश्यक है। अगर उन्हें विदेशों से मिलने वाली रायल्टी में 30 परसेंट छूट दे दी जाये, तो वे राव मन्त्री महोदय का गुणगान करेंगे।

**श्री अन्बुल गनी डार :** चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे इस बात पर गर्व है कि इस वक्त हमारा देश फिर पुरानी यादगारों को ताजा कर रहा है। बड़े से बड़े और बहुत तरक्की याफता देशों में भी हार्ट एटैक के मरीजों के मरने की परसेंटेज 14 से 20 परसेंट के दरमियान है, लेकिन हमें इस बात का फस है कि हमारे देश में यह तादाद 6 और 7 परसेंट के दरमियान आ गई है। हाल ही में डा० करौली को पद्मभूषण की सनद दी गई है। मैंने अपनी एमेंडमेंट में यह अर्ज किया है कि अगर ऐसे लोग बाहर जाएं और वहां पर उन्हें कुछ आमदनी हो, तो उन्हें उसमें कुछ छूट मिलनी चाहिए।

आज एक हजार वर्ष—या कम से कम 150 वर्ष के बाद हमें यह मौका मिला है कि हम अपनी पुरानी तालीम और विद्या को

دुनिया में पहुँचा सकें और बता सकें कि हमारे देश ने किस तरह से दुनिया, परमात्मा, आत्मा और सम्यता को समझा। यह तालीम हमारे 'प्रोफेसर, लेक्चरर और टीचर्स' ही दूसरे देशों में पहुँचा सकते हैं।

इसके अलावा हमने दुनिया को गांधीजी का "लिव एण्ड लेट लिव", पीस और ट्रुथ का सबक सिखाना है। अगर श्री मोरारजी देसाई कुछ लोगों को छूट दे रहे हैं और दयालु हुए हैं, तो वह ऐसे लोगों का भी खयाल रखें, जो दुनिया में देश की इज्जत और मान को बढ़ायेंगे और इस देश का नाम रोशन करेंगे। जिस तरह पहले स्वामी विवेकानन्द और दूसरे बुद्ध भिक्षु बनकर बाहर जाते थे और हिन्दुस्तान का नाम ऊँचा करते थे, उसी तरह ये लोग भी करेंगे। यहाँ पर इंजीनियर्स चाटर्ड स्काउट्स और दूसरे टेकनिकल लोगों को यह छूट देने की बात कही जा रही है। मैं डाक्टर्स प्रोफेसर्स, लेक्चरर्स और टीचर्स को यह रियायत देने की दरखास्त कर रहा हूँ। आज जब देश ने एक नई करवट ली है और एक नया रूप धारण किया है, तो उस की रोशनी दुनिया में फैलनी चाहिए।

[ श्री عبد الغنی ڈار : چیئرمین صاحب مجھے اس بات پر گروہ ہے کہ اس وقت ہمارا دلش پھر پرانی یادگاروں کو تازہ کر رہا ہے۔ بڑے سے بڑے اور بہت ترقی یافتہ دلشوں میں، بھی بھی ہارٹ اٹیک کے مریضوں کے مرنے کی پر سینچ ۱۴ سے ۲۰ پر سینٹ کے درمیان ہے، لیکن ہمیں اس بات کا فخر ہے کہ ہمارے دلش میں یہ تعداد ۶ اور ۷ پر سینٹ کے درمیان آگئی ہے۔ حال ہی میں ڈاکٹر کردلی کو پدم بھوشن کی سند دی گئی ہے۔ میں نے اپنی امینڈمنٹ میں یہ عرض کیا ہے کہ اگر ایسے

لوگ باہر آئیں اور وہاں پر انہیں کچھ آمدنی ہو تو انہیں اس میں کچھ چھوٹ ملنی چاہیے۔

آج ایک ہزار برس۔ یا کم سے کم ڈیڑھ سو برس کے بعد ہمیں یہ موقع ملا ہے کہ ہم اپنی پرانی تعلیم اور دنیا کو دنیا میں پہنچا سکیں اور تبا سکیں کہ ہمارے دلش میں کس طرح سے دنیا، پر ماتا، آتما اور سبیتھا کو سمجھا۔ یہ تعلیم ہمارے پروفیسرز، لیکچرز، اور ٹیچرز ہی دوسرے دلشوں میں پہنچا سکتے ہیں۔

اس کے علاوہ ہم نے دنیا کو گاندھی جی کا "لو اینڈ لیٹ بو" "پیس اور ٹرٹھ" کا سبق سکھانا ہے۔ اگر شری مراد جی ڈیسا کی کچھ لوگوں کو چھوٹ دے رہے ہیں اور دیا لوٹو ہونے ہیں، تو وہ ایسے لوگوں کا بھی خیال رکھیں، جو دنیا میں دلش کی عزت اور مان کو بڑھائیں گے اور اس دلش کا نام روشن کریں گے۔ جس طرح پہلے سوالی دیکھنا اور دوسرے بزرگ بکشتوبن کہ باہر جاتے تھے اور ہندوستان کا نام ادا سچا کرتے تھے، اسی طرح یہ لوگ بھی کریں گے۔ یہاں پر انجینئرز، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹینٹس اور دوسرے ٹیکنیکل لوگوں کو یہ چھوٹ دینے کی بات کہی جا رہی ہے۔ میں ڈاکٹرز، پروفیسرز، لیکچرز اور ٹیچرز کو یہ رعایت دینے کی درخواست کر رہا ہوں۔ آج جب دلش نے ایک نئی کردلی ہے۔ اور ایک نیاروپ دھارن کیا ہے، تو اب، کی روشنی دنیا میں پھیلنی چاہیے۔ ]

15 hrs.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, श्री पटौदिया ने जो संशोधन दिया है मैं उसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकता। मेरा संशोधन इतना ही है कि जो लिस्ट उप-प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने अपनी क्लाज में रखी है उसमें केवल अध्यापक और डाक्टर और जोड़ दिया जाए। मुझे खुशी है कि उप-प्रधान मन्त्री महोदय ने एक सिद्धांत मान लिया है कि जो आर्टिस्ट्स हैं, म्यूजिसियंस हैं या ऐक्टर्स हैं उनको कोई रिलीफ मिलनी चाहिए। मैं तो यही समझता था उप-प्रधान मन्त्री को काफी नजदीक से देखने के बाद भी कि यह बड़े शुष्क तबियत के आदमी हैं, बड़े ड्राई हैं। लेकिन आज यह देखने के बाद तो यह लगता है कि ऊपर से ड्राई हैं और अन्दर से बड़े रसीले हैं, काफी रसीले हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि शकल और भेष यह बड़े डिसेप्टिव हैं। तो मुझे खुशी है कि यह चीज सामने आई है और मैं आशा करूंगा अपने वित्त मन्त्री महोदय से कि कम से कम मेरा जो संशोधन है वह अवश्य ही स्वीकार कर लें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, the purpose of my amendment No. 280 to clause 11 is that we wanted the artists and musicians and actors to be exempted from all taxation completely.

AN HON. MEMBER : No, no.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He says no. He is not an artists. I wanted that they should be exempted because of their art, because of their acting and so on. Naturally therefore, we wanted them to be excluded. But now after hearing some of the arguments made by my hon. friends I have a feeling that it should not be discriminatory. If they raise it from 25 per cent to 40 per cent or so, it will be good. If the hon. Finance Minister has got some aesthetic sense, it is good, and so he has considered, I hope, the case of the artists, musicians and actors. That gives us a feeling that he has an aesthetic sense. As my hon. friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta said, अन्दर से बहुत नरम है, he might be having the feeling of a coconut which is hard on the surface, but very soft inside. (Interruption)

I would only say that either should be extended or it should remain. The question thus is, let us have and let us arrive at a *Via Media* so that all these persons can earn some thing by the sweat of their labour, because they have a technical qualification, they have ability and they possess an art, and they should be given adequate protection.

But there is one danger. The danger is that there are certain playwrights or certain writers who write books and novels. But they are also propagating in this country the various CIA activities also. We are very much afraid of the USA. They are flooding our shops with such books. There should be some check on this. I do not know if the Finance Minister will be able to do that; that is for the Home Minister to do.

Therefore, my plea is that, without being in favour of any amendments as such, either this provision should remain as at present or it should be extended. And therefore, I withdraw my amendment.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : In supporting the amendment, I will only draw the attention of the House and of the hon. Finance Minister to the purpose laid down in the memorandum explaining the provisions of the Finance Bill at page 23.

It says :

"This relief will be granted by allowing a deduction of 25 per cent of such income in the computation of taxable income of the authors, play wrights, etc."

This "etc." includes the others also which are mentioned in the Bill.

"This provision is designed to encourage successful authors, play wrights, artists, musicians, and actors in our country to project their activities outside India with a view to contributing to greater understanding of our country and its culture abroad and also augmenting our foreign exchange resources."

If these are the reasons, it should be extend to all such professions or persons

who can project the image of this country outside and who will bring foreign exchange. So, this amendment suggests that engineers, lawyers....

AN HON. MEMBER : Politicians.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Not politicians; they do not bring in any income. They spend our money and if they bring in any thing they bring for their own pockets.

There are two criteria mentioned: one is projecting the image of the country and the other is earning foreign exchange. All these persons who earn foreign exchange and project the image of the country abroad must be included in this provision. That is only logical.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The object of this provision is, as was just now pointed out, to encourage successful authors, artists, musicians, playwrights, actors, to project their activities abroad with a view to promoting greater understanding in foreign countries of our culture and our way of life and incidentally to augment our foreign exchange. That is not the main motive. How do engineers do that, I do not know. So far as teachers are concerned, they do not earn any foreign exchange. What are they bringing to be taxed? So far as doctors are concerned they charge fat fees and they need not be given anything. The doctor is not going to project any way of life.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Dr. Radha Krishnan used to go to foreign countries.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : As an author Dr. Radha Krishnan will get this. All professors will get this as authors. Professors of music will get it, because they are musicians. I do not think it should be extended to others. And, I think 25 percent is quite enough.

I was surprised that my hon. friend, Mr. Banerjee, wanted musicians, artistes and actors to be excluded. I thought he was more interested in music. But it seems his interest is not as deep as I thought it would be. After all, I think Indian music is superior

to other music and it is better we project it everywhere. That is why musicians have to be given this concession. So also artists. Indian art has been a noble art for centuries.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about yoga and transcendental meditation?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I am only dealing with mundane things, not spiritual in this legislation. Therefore, I cannot accept any amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put all the amendments to the House.

*Amendments Nos. 10, 52, 53, 116, 117, 137, 168, 256, and 280 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 11 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 11 was added to the Bill.*

CLAUSE 12—(*Substitution of new section for section 208.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments.

SHRI M. R. MASANI: Sir, I would like to oppose clause 12 and all the other clauses which form part of the scheme to amend the conditions under which advance tax is collected. Clauses 12 to 22 hang together and whatever I have to say on clause 12 applies to the other clauses also.

All these years, income-tax payers have been made to pay their tax which was going to become due next year one year in advance. That has been the current scheme for several years now. If you think about it, it is harsh enough to ask a man to pay tax on income he is yet to earn which is not a very easy thing to do. It leads quite often, as I can vouchsafe, to hardship; because you may not have the money—you are going to earn it in the next 12 months—and yet you have to pay the bulk of it—one-third at a

[Shri M.R. Masani]

time which comes to a substantial amount. But we have got used to the present procedure, as we get used to so many bad things in life.

The Finance Minister does not think this is bad enough. So far, the assessee was not only an assessee but he was also the collector of the tax from himself on behalf of the Government. Now, the Finance Minister says: "You must not only collect the tax. But you must calculate it on my behalf and, if you make a mistake, I shall punish you."

This is what the new scheme comes to. I should say it is absolutely outrageous. It is outrageous that not only should a man be asked to pay tax in advance but the onus of knowing in advance how much he is going to earn should be laid on him. Up to now it was optional. If you did not want to make an estimate, the Income-tax Officer would make an estimate on your last year's income and you paid the tax in advance or if for some reason you thought your income might be less or more modest in the coming year you ventured a guess and they either accepted it or did not accept it. Now it is made compulsory for everyone to become a fortune teller and to hazard a guess as to what kind of income he is going to make in the next twelve months. It is all right for a man to become a fortune teller. But then you punish him if he is proved wrong! He cannot say: "I do not know, excuse me," because then too he becomes liable to punishment. So he is forced to forecast his income for twelve months in advance and if at the end of twelve months he turns out to be fortunate than he thought he would be and earns something more, then it is made a crime. He pays penal interest and a penalty for not having known what he was going to earn. It was unrealistic and ridiculous.

It is simply not possible for many people to forecast their income in advance. I will give my own example. I am a Management Consultant. Clients hire me through the year to give them advice and they pay my fee. My income fluctuates quite considerably from year to year, not because of the quality of the advice varies but because in some years more people turn up with their problems and in another year less turn up.

How am I to know one year in advance how many people are going to ask me to select executives for them, how many people are going to ask me to guide them on labour policy, and so on? It is impossible. I know that the fluctuations are quite large. If I were to be asked to estimate it, I really would not know. If I over-estimate it I pay money which I do not have even if I have to borrow it. If I under-estimate it I am told: "You are an evader and you are liable to a penalty".

I can give one or two specific reasons why this is particularly difficult. There is a system called system of keeping accounts on a cash basis. In that case, your income is not what you earn during the year, but what is received in cash. In other words, according as a client does or does not pay you, your balance fluctuates. How do I know not only how many people will give me business but how many will pay me in time before 31st December or 31st March? At the end of every financial year, everyone knows there are several outstandings. You remind people on the telephone, you send them reminders but they go on putting you off and in the end it goes into the next year. How do I know how much of it will come in and how much will not?

These are not, I can assure the Finance Minister, fanciful difficulties. These are real difficulties which many thousands of people experience in their own lines.

If you compare this with the performance of the income-tax authorities themselves, the way in which they keep you dangling for years for refunds, the way in which they keep you dangling for every action on their part—even to get your assessment you have to ask for a favour because they are too busy to look to your case—when you look at their behaviour and the impunity with which they can keep citizens waiting without any tax or any penalty on themselves here not only must you pay before you earn but you must calculate it accurately or otherwise you suffer.

Sir, there is an expert body called the Institute of Chartered Accountants. I would like to read a few sentences from a note which they have prepared on the subject. It is a very long note, but I have tried to give

the essence of what they say. I would like to read one paragraph:

"The new provisions are particularly unfair to those assesseees who close their accounts on December 31 or March 31."

That means most of the assesseees because most people close their accounts in December or March.

The paragraph goes on to read like this. "In the former case, the final estimate of income is required to be submitted by December 15, and in the latter case by March 15,—that is approximately two weeks before the end of the accounting year in both cases. It is difficult to comprehend why an assessee should be penalised for failure to estimate his income accurately two weeks before the end of the accounting year and the fact that a margin of 33.1/3 per cent is allowed is no answer to the fundamental difficulty which is involved.

In many cases the determination of profits is dependent on several factors. It is the normal experience of accounting that major adjustments are usually made in the last two weeks of the accounting periods. It is precisely these adjustments which would materially affect the quantum of profits. It is also extremely difficult to estimate the profits before the closing inventory has been taken. Again, in the case of assesseees who maintain the accounts on cash basis, (it is the common practice for those who earn income from their profession to maintain their accounts on a cash basis) accurate forecasting of profits is a difficult task, because the profits are dependents upon actual cash collection and it is not possible to know by March 15 or December 15 how much cash collections would be received before the next two weeks when the accounts are closed."

For these and many other reasons, what is sought to be done is iniquitous and oppressive. I am amazed that a person with the temperament of the Finance Minister has

allowed his advisers, who are sheer bureaucrats lacking in sensitivity and understanding of the other party's point of view, to push him into this position. We at least on these benches are opposed to all the clauses from 12 to 22. Now, various hon. Members are trying, through their amendments, to mitigate the enormity of this vicious, vindictive attitude. They are welcome to try. But, so far as I am concerned, all these clauses, 12 to 22, are unnecessary and mischievous and should form no part of this Bill.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: I would draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the amendment he has himself moved, whereby it has been said that the Central Board of Direct Taxes may issue the notification with regard to any industry where they feel in their wisdom that this provision with regard to advancing the last date of payment would lead to hardship. But why give this discretion where it is not necessary? I do not understand the logic of this. Even to pay the last instalment on the 15th March, we have at times to borrow money. If it is the 15th December, I do not know where the money would come from. As it is, it is difficult even for industrialists and professional people to pay it by 16th March. If you advance the date, it will make it very difficult for them.

I know that neither the Central Government, nor the Central Board of Direct Taxes want this particular clause now, But they are standing on false prestige. Having brought a measure, even though they realise it is not correct, they would not like to withdraw it. They say that they will issue a notification. We have to go to the Board, request, beg, cajole them "kindly issue a notification," and they will issue a notification in one or two cases. I have nothing against the Board. It consist of very good people, reasonable people, who are doing a good job. But since they are reasonable people, when they feel a particular provision is not correct, let them accept the amendment and withdraw the provision, particularly with regard to reducing the instalments from four to three and doing away with the 15th March instalment.

Secondly, with regard to 33-1/3 per cent increase, if the ITO has served a notice on an assessee that he must pay a certain amount of tax and then he finds that his income is a



[Shri S. S. Kothari]

little more, how is he to estimate it by 15th December, I do not know. If the income exceeds 33-1/3 per cent of the demand, he must file voluntarily a revised estimate and pay more advance tax. But what about the assessment? Once government collect all the tax, as a result of advance payment, and provisional assessment, they are not bothered about making the assessment. You may send your representative to the ITO three times, four times, but he will not take of your case. Even the Commissioner does not look into the matter. From my personal experience, I can say that it does not take more than 15 to 30 minutes to complete the assessment once it is taken up. Anyway, I will not go into those details. Let the Finance Minister give attention to this matter of advance payment of tax. He can decide on it later on, after a frank discussion; let the *status quo* continue with regard to instalments. I will particularly emphasize the point that do not unnecessarily provide for issuance of notifications create complications which are not necessary.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता : सभापति जी, अभी मेरे साथी ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उसका पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जो प्रोसीजर मंत्री महोदय इसके लिये बना रहे हैं वह ज्यादा कम्प्लीकेशन्ज पैदा करेगा और इस से अससीज को काफी तकलीफ भी होगी। ऐसा सिर्फ इसलिये किया जा रहा है कि मन्त्री महोदय यह चाहते हैं कि एडवांस टैक्स का पैसा ज्यादा से ज्यादा सरकार के पास आ जाय। अगर यह उद्देश्य भी हो तो, सभापति महोदय, आपको मालूम है। अगर एडवांस टैक्स का एस्टीमेट इनकम टैक्स आफिसर देता है, असेसी जमा करा देता है लेकिन उसके बाद जब इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न भरा जाता है और उसमें ज्यादा इनकम है तो पहला प्राविजन यह है कि जितना पैसा कम हो वह उस समय जमा करा दिया जाये, उसके अलावा इनकम टैक्स आफिसर को यह भी पावर है कि प्राविजनल असेसमेन्ट भी कर सकता है। तो प्राविजनल असेसमेन्ट की पावर भी है और इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न फाइल करते समय अगर

एसेसी की ज्यादा इनकम है तो वह इनकम टैक्स उसको जमा कराना चाहिए, जो कि इनकम टैक्स आफिसर एस्टीमेट देगा वह जमा करा देगा। इसलिए मैं नहीं समझता कि इतनी ज्यादा पावर होने के बाद भी इसकी भी कोई जरूरत है। इसको और ज्यादा काम्प्लीकेट करना और असेसी को तंग करना इससे मैं समझता हूँ कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि जो सुझाव हैं उनको मन्त्री महोदय वापिस ले लें।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : दमियानी तबके के लोग ज्यादातर बैंकों से कर्जा लेते हैं। बदकिस्मती से या खुशकिस्मती से हर एक की स्वाहिश रहती है कि 15 और 31 मार्च के दमियान बैंक में क्रेडिट रहे और इसलिए वे अपने माल को सस्ते या मंदे भाव पर निकाल देते हैं ताकि बैंक में रुपया जमा हो सके।

दूसरे जैसा कि मसानी साहब ने कहा लोग रुपया वसूल करने की कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन कुछ पार्टीज रुपया दाब लेती हैं—यह भी पता नहीं रहता कि वह मिलेगा भी या नहीं। इसलिए यह हार्डशिप लगाना कि पहले से ही वह सही अन्दाजा करके दे दे, यह पसन्दीदा नहीं है। अगर आप यह कहें कि 30 अप्रैल तक हिसाब के वक्त, जो हो दे दें तो कोई मुसीबत नहीं आयेगी। अगर उसके बाद भी कोई जमा न कराये तो मैं मानता हूँ क्योंकि मोरारजी भाई इस बात से दुखी हैं कि अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल जैसे मगरमच्छों से उन्हें बाद में जाकर सुलह करनी पड़ती है, तीन करोड़ की जगह एक करोड़ पर सीदा करना पड़ता है और दूध का जला छाछ भी फूंक 2 कर पीता है लेकिन दमियानी तबके के लोगों में एक तो तालीम भी कम है और वे अनपढ़ लोग ही ज्यादातर बिजनेस करते हैं और टैक्स देते हैं, उनको काफी डिफिकल्टीज आयेंगी। इसलिए आप 30 अप्रैल और 31 जनवरी की तारीख मुकर्रर कर दें। मैं तो अमेंडमेन्ट ला नहीं सकता लेकिन इनको अधिकार है किसी समय भी ला सकते हैं और उसकी मंजूरी ले सकते हैं।

سکھتی کرنے کے بجای داریا دل اور ریجنے-بیل ہونے سے بھی نام کی بڑی دججٹ ہوتی ہے۔  
مومے زممیہ ہے کی جیسا اور دوستوں نے  
مہی کھا ہے، وہ 30 اپریل اور 31 جنوری کر  
دے تاکہ فیر ہر آادمی آپکے دھکم کی مہی  
پابندی کر سکے۔ اسکے باء مہی اگر کوئی  
پابندی نہیں کرتا ہے تو آپ اسسے آربٹریشن  
ن کرے بٹیک تین کروڈ کے بجای 10 کروڈ  
بسول کرے تاکہ وہ ہمیشا کے لیف، ویشمانی  
خوڈ دے۔

[ شری عبدالغنی ڈار: درمیانی طبقے کے لوگ  
زیادہ تر بینکوں سے قرض لیتے ہیں۔ بد قسمتی  
سے یا خوش قسمتی سے ہر ایک کی خواہش رہتی  
ہے کہ ۱۵ اور ۳۱ مارچ کے درمیان بینک  
میں کریڈٹ رہے۔ اور اس لئے دے اپنے  
مال کو سستے یا مندے بھاڈ پر نکال دیتے  
ہیں تاکہ بینک میں ردیہ جمع ہو سکے۔

دوسرے جیسا کہ مسانی صاحب نے  
کہا لوگ ردیہ وصول کرنے کی کوشش  
کرتے ہیں لیکن کچھ پارٹیز ردیہ داب لیتی  
ہیں۔ یہ سبھی پتہ نہیں رہتا کہ وہ ملے گا بھی یا  
نہیں۔ اس لئے یہ ہارڈ شپ لگانا کہ پہلے سے  
ہیارہ صحیح اندازہ کر کے دے دے۔ یہ پسندیدہ  
نہیں ہے۔ اگر آپ یہ کہیں کہ ۳۰ اپریل تک

حساب کے وقت جو ہو دے دیں تو کوئی منسبت  
نہیں آئیگی۔ اگر اس کے بعد بھی کوئی جمع نہ کر لے  
تو میں مانتا ہوں، کیونکہ مراد جمی بھائی اس بات  
سے دکھی ہیں کہ ایمن چند پیارے لال جیسے گرجوں

سے انہیں بد میں جا کر صلح کرنی پڑتی ہے۔ تین  
کرڈ کی جگہ ایک کرڈ پر سو ڈا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اور  
ردیہ کا جلا چھو بھی چھوٹا بھوک کر پیتا ہے  
لیکن درمیانی طبقے کے لوگوں میں ایک تو تعلیم  
بھی کم ہے اور دے ان پڑھ لوگ ہی زیادہ تر  
بزینس کرتے ہیں اور ٹیکس دیتے ہیں۔ ان

کو کافی ڈیفیکٹی آئیں گی۔ اس لئے آپ ۱۲ اپریل  
اور ۳۱ جنوری کی تاریخ مقرر کر دیں۔ میں تو امینڈمنٹ  
لا نہیں سکتا لیکن ان کو ادھیکار ہے کسی سے  
بھی لاسکتے ہیں اور اس کی منظوری لے سکتے ہیں۔  
سختی کرنے کی بجائے دریا دل اور ریزر نیبل ہونے  
سے بھی نام کی بڑی عزت ہوتی ہے۔ مجھے امید  
ہے کہ جیسا اور دوستوں نے بھی کہا ہے۔ دے  
۳۰ اپریل اور ۳۱ جنوری کر دیں گے۔ تاکہ پھر  
ہر آدمی آپ کے حکم کی بھی پابندی کر سکے۔ اس  
کے بعد بھی اگر کوئی پابندی نہیں کرتا ہے تو آپ  
اس سے آر بیٹریشن نہ کریں بلکہ ۳ کرڈ کے  
بجائے ۱۰ کرڈ وصول کریں۔ تاکہ وہ ہمیشہ کے  
لئے بے ایمانی چھوڑ دے۔ ]

15.25 hrs.

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

SHRI M. R. MASANI : Before he replies, may I make a suggestion to him for consideration? He is going to bring before the House, before long, an Income-Tax Amendment Bill to which clauses 12 to 22 exactly belong. They are not part of the taxation measures this year. Would he not consider holding over these 11 clauses and bringing them in a modified form, after proper consideration, as part of the Income-

[Shri M.R. Masani]

Tax Amendment Bill which is a fundametal law and which we may consider on merits ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The suggestion that I should hold up these clauses for the Income-Tax Amendment Bill will not be very feasible because that will mean I have to drop from this and afterwards do it again. I do not think it is necessary. I can amend them if there is any difficulty afterwards. That can be done. I can also consider in the Income-Tax Amendment Bill if it becomes necessary. We can certainly change it if it becomes necessary.

The advanced tax scheme is there already. It is not that it is not there. My hon. friend is reconciled to it, as he said... (Interruption) This advanced tax is necessary for having proper collections. We have already said that as long as the difference is upto one-third, nobody is going to be penalised. That is not a small margin. My hon. friend, Mr. Masani, said that Government expects the assessee to make an estimate of his income. Who else can estimate his income ?

SHRI M. R. MASANI : You.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Government cannot estimate. You have got to give an estimate, what income you get. You have got to give that. Then, we find out if you have not done it correctly. I cannot estimate your income all myself without getting any information. This is something which I have not understood at all. It is not that it is quite a new provision. It does exist in some other countries also.

We find it is better to have this kind of advanced tax so that we are able to cope up with other things. It is not right to say that people are not able to have their estimates, their incomes estimated. Even the companies are able to estimate their profits except when there are some extraordinary circumstances coming in the way. Of course, if they come we are not going to take action against them. Nobody will take action. If there are cases like that which do cause hardship, I shall, certainly, consider changing the law. But I think this is a very healthy provision and it is necessary. I cannot accept opposition to it.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 12 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 12 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the Attorney-General is here. We would like to hear him on the points raised by the hon. Members and the note circulated by him.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to the Members of this House for fore-warning me with some questions. That makes my task much easier.

So far as these questions are concerned, the main question that really emerges from them is : Does Parliament have the power to make a law with regard to agricultural wealth tax ? Now, you all know, so far as Entry 86 of the Union List is concerned, List I, there is only one item there, Entry 86, which deals with wealth tax. The expression "wealth tax" is not there. But the expression "taxes on the capital value of the assets" is there which is the same as wealth tax. So far as this Entry is concerned, it specifically excludes agricultural land. *Prima facie*, therefore, if you read that Entry along with article 246, clause (1), Parliament obviously would have no power to legislate on agricultural wealth tax.

Now, the question is, so far as agricultural wealth tax is concerned, is it included in any Entry under List II or List III ? We all know it is not included in List III ? Concurrent List. The only Entry which has any relation or bears any relation to land is Entry 49 of List II. Therefore, the whole question is whether this entry which reads 'taxation on lands and buildings' includes tax on the capital value of lands and buildings. Now it is obvious that 'tax on land' must include agricultural land and non-agricultural land. Again the question is : does tax on agricultural land in entry 49 of List II include tax on the capital value of agricultural land ? That is the question before this House and we have to find an answer. You all know by now that I have come to the view that the entry does not include tax

on the capital value of agricultural land. I have come to this view after much consideration and I find no answer so far as my view is concerned, although, I must admit, in a court of law the contrary view is always arguable.

In order to find out as to whether tax on capital value of agricultural land is included in entry 49 of List II, one has to see, first of all, when you are considering any tax, the nature of the tax. For instance, you all know that tax on sale of goods is a very different kind of tax from the tax on goods. In the State List, List II, you have a specific entry, entry 54, about tax on sale of goods; and in the same list, you have also another specific entry, tax on goods. Similarly, you have in the State List 'taxes on professions, trades callings and employments', and we all know that that does not mean the same thing as tax on income from professions, trades, calling and employments. They are two distinct concepts.

Now it has been held, fortunately before I came to my view, by several High Courts as well as the Supreme Court that there is a distinction between tax on land and tax, on capital value of land. In order to appreciate this distinction, one has to bear certain points in mind. First of all, when you are taxing on land, you tax on land; you do not tax on the value of the land. For instance, if you are taxing on the value of the land, that is wealth tax; you take into account all the debts of the person who is taxed. As a matter of fact, in the Wealth Tax Act, it is specifically laid down that, so far as the definition of 'net wealth' is concerned, which is going to be taxed under the Wealth Tax Act, the net wealth' specifically excludes the debts of the person who is going to pay the tax.

Now let us take another instance, land which is mortgaged. Suppose the total value of the mortgage exceeds the value of the land; in such an event, so far as wealth tax is concerned, it will be 'nil'. But so far as tax on land is concerned, the mortgage will not be taken into account.

I am making these points for the purpose of submitting to you that, when I came to

this view, I had these points in mind and I said to myself that this distinction is a vital one, because, so far as the taxing power is concerned, as is well known, the object of the tax or the subject of the tax are very important things, are the most vital things. Therefore, you must distinguish between one tax and another, although it may sound similar or seem similar at first sight.

In a privy Council case, which one of the hon. members has cited in one of his questions, the question was as to whether a particular tax was a tax on sale of goods or an excise duty. Well, *prima facie*, the tax was levied on the first sale of the goods, and we all know that, so far as excise duty is concerned, it is levied on the first sale of first manufacture, to be quite accurate. The Privy Council said, and it asserted its decision later again, that we must distinguish between one kind of tax and another kind of tax. Bearing this distinction in mind, I have no doubt that, so far as wealth tax or tax on capital value of land is concerned, it is a very different concept from tax on land.

Now, if we have come to that conclusion or if I have come to that conclusion, the next thing is that we come to this conclusion that it cannot be included in entry 49 of List II.

There is, however, a very possible argument that it does. It will only be fair on my part to put forward that possible argument against my view which is this. Why cannot you have a tax on land by measuring the amount of money which will have to be paid by way of tax on the basis of capital value of the land? As a matter of fact we know in various municipal assessments so far as tax on land is concerned, it is assessed by means of computation on the annual value and letting value. What is wrong then if you could adopt this measure of taxation? Why cannot it be included in the land tax? There again is a large distinction between what you are taxing and the measure of taxation. Measure of taxation may be similar in two different kinds of taxes. As a matter of fact that is exactly what has been pointed out by the Supreme Court in its recent decision.

That does not solve the problem. Entry

[The Attorney General]

49 can include the tax on land in the sense you measure the tax with reference to the capital value of the land. That argument is the only possible argument which you can bring so far as wealth tax on agricultural tax is concerned if it is to be within the ambit of entry 49, list 2. Otherwise there is no escape from the conclusion. According to my view a tax on capital value of agricultural land would not come under the entry 49 of list II. At this stage I may refer to suggesting that tax on capital value of land does come under entry 49 of List. II. I am referring to the questions of Shri Lobo Prabhu, Shri Beni Shanker Sharma and Shri Hiren Mukerjee.

So far as Shri Lobo Prabhu is concerned, he proceeds on the assumption that entry 49 includes this kind of tax. As I have already said, I have a contrary view. That answers that question.

So far as Shri Beni Shanker Sharma's question is concerned, he also in his question proceeds on the basis that entry 49 includes this tax: That also I have answered.

Shri Hiren Mukerjee looks at it from a slightly different angle. He asks this question 'Look at the pith and substance'. I am very grateful to him because we, lawyers, all know the expression 'pith and substance'. Before I came here, I forgot that expression and Shri Hiren Mukerjee reminds me of that. That is exactly the difference the pith and substance on tax on capital value is very different from pith and substance on tax on land. That is the difference I want to make.

Therefore, in my view entry 49 would not include this short of tax. If that is the position and if this tax is specifically excluded from the Union List under Entry 86, if this tax is not included according to my view in Entry 49 of the State List, is it going to hang in the air? I will remind this House that we have a federal Constitution and as far as I know, unless in this Federal Constitution, which is always a written Constitution, the body of the Constitution specifically excludes the power of legislation, the power must be found somewhere. Usually, the device which is employed is to have a resi-

duary entry. In some countries the residuary entry gives the power to the Centre. In some other countries the residuary power is given to the States. In our country it is given to the Centre. The next stage is to consider if such a nature of tax has been excluded from the Constitution. Well, I do not know any provision in the Constitution which excludes tax on the capital value of the land. An argument has been made in some questions that it is excluded from the entry and therefore it is excluded from the Constitution.

With great respect, I think, there is a fallacy in that. The Entry does not give the power to legislate. The power to legislate is to be found in the body of the Constitution. The Entry merely is a subject-matter on which you can legislate. Therefore, in order to find the total exclusion of power you have got to find it from the Constitution itself, and by constitution. I mean constitution without the Entry. As far as I know, there is no such provision excluding the power either of the Centre or of the States to legislate on the capital value of land. Now, if that is the position, what follows then? Here comes the difficulty. This is a very odd situation. My predecessor in office Mr. Daphtary, said that in his opinion it was rather odd that the Constitution-makers should specifically exclude this item from Entry 86 of the Union List but at the same time did not include this item in List II or List III. The situation is rather odd. Well, I have thought about the matter. It did sound odd to me too. Even today it sounds odd. I think there is some explanation. The explanation is this.

You probably remember that in the Government of India Act of 1935 there was a section, namely, section 104. Now, in the Government of India Act of 1935 there was provision like Entry 49 of List II and also a provision like Entry 86 of List I. So far as Entry 86 is concerned the language there was like this. I have noted it down. That was really Entry 55 in List I of the 1935 Act which read thus : ✓

"Taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies..."

In our List I, Entry 86, we have just added to that :

"taxes on the capital of companies."

Otherwise it was the same. So far as List II is concerned of the 1935 Act the Entry was Entry 42 which read :

"Taxes on land and buildings, hearths and windows."

I have tried to understand why they had to include hearths and windows but I have not found an answer, yet. The Constitution-makers left out those two words. They were possibly in the same state of mind as I was when I read it. They just had in Entry 49, taxes on lands and buildings.

Now, Section 104 gave the power to the Governor-General, a residuary power in respect of legislation. And if we assume this proposition that the tax on capital value of land was excluded from the old Entry 55 of List I,—specifically excluded as a matter of fact, and also excluded from the ambit of Entry 42—then, in those days before our Constitution came into the picture, the Governor General had the power to allocate the power of legislation either to the Federal Government or to the Provincial Government. Well, forgetting the Constitution for the moment, I think, much of the controversy over this particular measure would have probably died down if we just looked at the 1935 Act and then we would have found, well, there was a neutral person there ; it was not a question of taking it from the Centre and giving back to the Centre. Hence, it would not look so odd. But what has just happened is, this Section 104 has gone. The power might have been given to the President by the Constitution. It might not then have looked so odd as it looks now. The Constitution has proceeded on the footing that so far as matters pertaining to legislative power is concerned, Parliament should be the sovereign body.

Well, I think, that is the only explanation as to why you have this situation that it is specifically excluded from Entry 86 and at the same time, If I am right, it is not included within the ambit of Entry 49 of List II. Then, if that is the situation, as I said, it cannot hang in the air and as far as

our Constitution is concerned, like many other Constitutions, we have specifically provided, not in one place but in two places, that the residuary power is with Parliament.

I am referring to Entry 97 of the Union List, and I am also referring to article 248 of the Constitution itself.

Now, an argument has been made, or, rather, an assumption has been made in some of the questions to this effect that Entry 97 in any case would not include this. Even assuming for a moment it does not come under Entry 49 of List II the language of Entry 97 would exclude this item because what is excluded under Entry 86 can not be included under Entry 97.

I should read this entry out to you. You have read it many times, but just to remind you of the language here, I am reading it. This is how Entry 97 in List I reads :

"Any other matter not enumerated in List II or List III including any tax not mentioned in either of those Lists.

If I were a lawyer on the other side, I would have argued quite vehemently that the expression "other" has some meaning. That is to say, when it is "any other matter", it means any matter other than those mentioned in List I. So far as the exclusion of agricultural tax or wealth tax on land is concerned, although it is excluded, it is mentioned. Therefore, Entry 97 cannot apply.

This is a point of view which can certainly be urged. I was told in one of the questions : "You do not seem to have made up your mind". I haven't. I haven't for this reason that the Constitution has fortunately given us an extra handle and that is Article 248. That is why I said in my opinion—you must have read it—that it comes under Entry 97 or under Article 248. I said that because I am a lawyer, and that was my fault. Otherwise, I would have been more blunt and I would have said that it does not come under Entry 97, but it comes under Article 248. I am quite confident that it comes under Article 248, for the simple reason that the language of Article 248 is very clear. The language of Article 248 is this : Clause (1) reads thus :

[The Attorney General]

"Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List."

Let us stop here for one second. If I am right in saying that it does not come under Entry 49 in State List, then Article 248 (1) would directly apply.

So far as clause (2) of this Article is concerned, it is mere enumeration of clause (1). That is why Clause (1) stands by itself, Clause (2) reads thus:

"Such power shall include the power of making any law imposing a tax not mentioned in either of those Lists.

If I am right in saying that it does not come under Entry 49 of List II and that it does not come under List III, then Clause (1) of Article 248 will apply.

Questions have been asked by Hon. Members. Forgive me if I do not give the names of the questioners. I will just mention the points. It is said: Here is an exclusion specified in Entry 86; how do you bring it again so far as Parliament is concerned? The main question is: Who has the power? If you do not accept and if the courts do not accept eventually that Entry 49 does not include this taxation or that it comes under Article 248, then of course such a question will be valid. But if we assume that the power is not there under Entry 49, then the matter is very, very simple, that is to say, immediately Article 248 in any event will apply. As a matter of fact, in this connection, you will forgive me if I read just five lines, which envisage such a situation, from a decision of the Supreme Court which is reported in AIR 66 Supreme Court, at page 416. That was a case regarding levy of sugarcane-sugarcane cess to be accurate.

What happened was that a particular State passed a law on sugarcane cess, and that was struck down by the Supreme Court, and eventually Parliament passed a law on sugarcane cess. It was argued that there was no such power of Parliament and it was not in any of the lists. And this was what was said by the Supreme

Court. You will bear with me if I just read five lines from this decision. This is at page 419. This is how it reads:

"The constitutional position with regard to the legislative competence of the State Legislatures on the one hand and the Central legislature on the other in respect of the cess in question is not in doubt. We have already referred to the decision of this court in *Diamond Sugar Mills* case that in view of the said decision, it is obvious that the cess in question was outside the legislative competence of the States."

Then comes the sentence on which I am trying to emphasise for my purpose here at this stage.

"This very conclusion..."

That is to say, the State has no power:

"This very conclusion leads to the irresistible inference that Parliament would have legislative competence to deal with the subject-matter in question having regard to article 248 read with entry 97 in List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution".

So, I am not the only person relying on Article 248 as well as Entry 97. As a matter of fact, the Supreme Court in another decision also preferred to read article 248 along with entry 97 for the sake of safety.

I am trying to say this that as soon as you came to the situation where the tax on capital value is not included in entry 49, we have then a situation where the subject-matter of that tax must be legislated upon by somebody, and the only authority then which can legislate under article 248, is Parliament.

Some other questions have been asked, and I shall answer them briefly now. Apart from the main question on which I have made my submissions and my views quite clear, I have nothing further to add to what I have said already, I have been asked some other questions.

I have been asked a question by, I think, Shri V. Krishnamoorthi. The question is

this. Is there any other decision of the Supreme Court where the residuary power of Parliament under article 248 has been examined and upheld? Yes, there are at least two that I can think of, and I shall give you the references straightway. One is what I have already given you, that is to say, AIR 66, Supreme Court, page 416 and the other is AIR 60, Supreme Court, page 1008.

Another question is this. I do not think that it is quite a question. But still a statement has been made in one of these questions, and it is this, that there is a pending matter before the Supreme Court and therefore it has been asked whether it is not advisable to wait. Well, I do not know of any pending matter.

Regarding the second part of question, if it is a question, it is not for me to answer.

Then, in another question, a suggestion has been made that a reference should be made to the Supreme Court. There again it is not really a question but it is a suggestion which you can accept or reject.

Lastly, a question has been asked-again, I do not think that it is in the nature of a question—by Shri H. N. Mukerjee to this effect. According to him, the doctrine of progressive interpretation requires that a controversial expansion of federal powers of taxation should not be permitted to impinge on States' rights in that regard. Well, this is a rather difficult matter. I do not think that it is quite a question really. But assuming that it is a question, it is rather difficult to answer. First of all, it assumes it is controversial. I have no doubt that it is, I can see quite clearly it is. But whether it is controversial or not, I as Attorney-General have to try my level best to give you my views as I see it honestly about the interpretation of the Constitution. It is a written Constitution, and if under the written Constitution, either the Centre or the State has the power to tax, in that case, whether the expansion of the federal power should make an inroad into the States' power really is something that does not arise. As a matter of fact, the position there is not even political, for

this simple reason, if I may say so with respect to Shri H. N. Mukerjee that if I have come to the conclusion that it is included in entry 49—it is not included,—and if I am also right in saying that it is included in article 248, in that case, there can be no question of controversy and there can be no question of an inroad of the federal power into the power of the States.

The last point, I think, in connection with the questions asked of me was: when was my opinion given? Well you have got the date now, I believe; copies have been given to you.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यहां पर एक दफा यह सवाल उठा था तब श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी का नाम लिया गया था। जब वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि ऐटार्नी जनरल की राय ली गई है तो कुछ लोगों ने श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी से बात की थी। श्री एन सी चटर्जी ने कहा कि श्री नीरेन डे से मेरी बात हुई है, और इन्होंने कहा कि अब तक मुझ से नहीं पूछा गया है। अब तारीख आ गई है। उन्होंने जो अन्तिम वाक्य कहा उससे साफ होता है कि जिस दिन बजट पेश किया गया उसके कुछ दिन बाद उनकी राय आई है यानी 12 मार्च को। क्या यह उप-प्रधान मंत्री का फर्ज नहीं था कि वह कहते कि मैंने श्री दफतरी से पूछा है? हमने जो राय पूछी थी वह श्री दफतरी से तलब की थी, जो वर्तमान अटार्नी जनरल हैं उनसे नहीं पूछा गया था। जिन सदस्यों ने यह सवाल उठाया उसका वित्त मंत्री ने जो जवाब दिया उसके बाद यह गलतफहमी समूचे देश में फैली कि यह गलत बोल रहे हैं, झूठ बोल रहे हैं, श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी झूठ बोल रहे हैं। क्या इसके बारे में उप-प्रधान मंत्री कुछ खुलासा करेंगे? मुझे और कुछ नहीं कहना है।

MR. SPEAKER : That is a different question, Whether it is given on a particular day, whether there was a different set up, whether it was in the knowledge of Mr. Morarji Desai all those are different question. We have asked the Attorney General to give his opinion on the Bill. That is a different



[Mr. Speaker]

question where we do not need the presence of the Attorney General.

श्री मधु लिमये : उनको बैठने का अधिकार है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs; you must sit down; he has given the date clearly. Further discussions can be had later on. I think he has covered all the points given by the hon. Members.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : We want to ask a clarification. Some of the points had not been covered. That was the past practice also.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know what was done last time. I gave a chance this time so that Members may think about it and consider the matter well and than put questions.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : arising out of the statement...

MR. SPEAKER : Supplementaries arising out of the answer? If they want to take ten more minutes, they may do so. If the answer is not clear, they may put questions.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हमारे संविधान में लिखा है कि वोट के अलावा उनके सारे अधिकार हमारे अधिकारों जैसे ही हैं। वह यहाँ दिन भर बैठ सकते हैं।

SHRI P. K. DEO : In view of the latest decision of the Supreme Court in Striking down some of the offending provisions of the Gold Control Act we should be very careful in legislating on any of these matters where there is a constitutional controversy.

With due respect to the Attorney General, in spite of the interpretation of the Supreme Court and the various High Courts distinguishing the tax on land and tax on the capital value of land, so long as Entry 86 in List I stands—it says : tax on capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land—it definitely debars this House from making

any legislation on taxation on agricultural land. So long as it remains part of the Constitution, we can not levy any tax on agricultural land. To take recourse to the residuary power of Parliament and argue that it is done all those things which have been excluded from the list No. I have not been included in the State List in specific terms is not a convincing argument.

16 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : You are beginning to argue. He has made his point. It may not be convincing to you.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I seek the advice of the Attorney General and his clarification on this point : can we proceed without amending the Constitution or without deleting this provision from entry 86?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I had asked a specific question about a particular case low. How does the Attorney General regard the Supreme Court's decision in the Banarsidas Vs. Wealth-tax Officer? I had given a specific pointed question, and I think the Attorney-General either conveniently or perhaps otherwise has just skipped that point. It was a specific, one line question.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Sir, do we take it from the Attorney General's exposition that entry 49 in the State list endows the State Governments with the powers only of getting income from land in the manner of the municipalities and no more than that? Do we take it that the Constitution-makers, according to his interpretation, wanted under that entry that the State Governments should have no access to a kind of taxation which is proposed in the present Finance Bill? That is the clarification which I would seek the Attorney-General.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : There are two basic points involved here. One is the intrusion of the Centre on the powers of the States ; in respect of entry 49, the Attorney-General has more or less left the question open. He has said that entry 49 may include also the right to tax on the value of the assets in land.

The second basic point is about the power of Parliament, even the competence of the Constitution—the contradictions. We have had very clearly in entry 86 that land is excluded; that is agricultural land is excluded. Now the question which I ask very specifically from the Attorney-General is, what is the purpose of limiting the power if it could be overcome by article 248 and entry 97 of the Union list? We cannot credit our Constitution, on the one hand, to say that no tax will be placed on land and, on the other hand, to say that under article 248 and entry 97 of the Union list you can overcome the absolute prohibition in this respect.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER: All those who have given questions will be called if they want, one by one. It makes no difference, this side or that side.

SHRI TENETI VISHWANATHAM (Viskhapatnom): The question is very simple on which we require some enlightenment. It has been pointed out that entry 86 specifically excludes agriculture land. Now, the Attorney General says we can invoke article 248 to bring it back. What is specifically excluded, how can it be brought back by invoking article 248? It is an enabling provision to impose taxes on things which have not at all been mentioned in the list. When a thing has been mentioned in the list and excluded, how can article 248 bring it back?

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): I would ask two or three clarifications from the Attorney-General. Firstly this is a point which perhaps I have not been able to catch—is it not the spirit of the Constitution that the taxes on agricultural land should be left to the State Sector? After listening to the Attorney-General, I have a feeling that he had said that it can be argued, that this tax could be in the State list. So, in view of this, whether it is infringing the spirit of the Constitution by legislating on the capital assets of the value agricultural land by the Central Government. This is No. 1.

Secondly, it has been said in the note that since tax on capital value of agricultural land has been excluded in entry 86, it can be

taxed under the residuary power. In 1945, the Privy Council have said in a judgement that unless all the forms are exhausted, the residuary power cannot be invoked. The lists which are contained in the Schedule are part of the Constitution and when a specific position there, the residuary power cannot be invoked. Since this matter has been specifically excluded, I want to know how this residuary power can be invoked.

Thirdly he said, some members have asked about the latest decision. I was the member who put that question. I had referred to this note which says,

“This question has again been argued within the last few days in the Supreme Court and the judgement is expected shortly.

If the judgement is expected shortly and if it does not mean the latest judgement, may I know whether he would advise the Government not to rush with enactment?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): There are two aspects. In section 104 of the Government India Act, 1935, the Governor-General is specifically empowered to assign power to the State-Legislatures and Central Legislature. The Constitution makers were fully alive to this, but they did not incorporate it in any article, including 248. The deliberately excluded in entry 86 legislation by the Centre on agricultural land. In view of this deliberate exclusion, in view of entries 46, 47, 48 and 49 which empower the State Legislatures to legislate on this subject, in view of the fact that entries 86, 97 and 95 are supplementary in view of the fact that entry 97 can not supersede or go against the specific provisions laid down by 36, in view of the Supreme Court ruling which has been cited here coupling entry 95 along with article 248 to strike down the cess on sugar, in view of the fact that in this case it is not possible to couple these two according to the opinion of the Attorney General himself, may I know whether the power which he attributes to the Centre will be valid?

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani): In my question, I had drawn the Attorney General's attention to the principle of interpretation of the Constitution,

[Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh]

namely, wherever a written Constitution confers rights either on citizens or on States or on legislatures or even on the judiciary, they have to be liberally construed, but whenever such rights are prescribed with exceptions, such exceptions have to be strictly construed. I do not know whether this is a progressive or reactionary interpretation, but this is the interpretation which usually lawyers apply in interpreting the provisions of the Constitution. In this light, I wanted to know, since entry 86 specifically excludes tax on the capital value of agricultural land, even if it is granted for argument's sake that entry 49 does not include that authority to legislate, if it is further conceded that the right of this Parliament to legislate emanates from the Constitution, the Schedules being part of the Constitution, even if article 248 is separately read or read along with entry 97, the language of entry 97 being similar to article 248. If the authority to legislate did emanate from List 97 it cannot be deemed to emanate from article 284 (1) or 248 (2) because it says—Item No. 97:

"Any other matter not enumerated in List II or List III including any tax not mentioned in either of those Lists."

and article 248 has already been read by the learned Attorney-General. I beg of the Attorney-General to consider whether under the scheme of the Constitution where even the enabling articles like Bills have been specified as Money Bills and General Bills and no specific legislative power has been conferred, legislative competence derives from the list of subjects on which the concerned legislatures are competent to legislate. On that itself, if a particular item is excluded from List I and under article 248 or Item 97 residuary powers have been given in respect of items not mentioned in List II and List III, thereby the Constitution-makers have made it clear that as regards items mentioned in List I, which is the Union List, the only guiding factor is List I alone and no recourse can be had to residuary powers. Therefore, I wish to have the Attorney-General's opinion specifically on this as to what is the authority and competence of legislative powers.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got a list of 20 names with me here. Those who do not

agree with the views expressed by the Attorney-General need not repeat their questions. He has clearly made his point of view. Please do not begin arguing. If you do not agree with his views you have a right to have your own view and he has an equal right to express his own view. Ultimately what the Supreme Court will decide, even the Attorney-General does not know. At 4.30 we have to take up the Non-official Business and we must give about ten minutes for the Attorney-General to reply. I will call one or two more hon. Members and then ask Attorney-General to reply.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो सवाल दिया था, मैं उसी को पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"The entry 97 or Article 248 which are invoked to justify this tax only give power to Parliament in respect of any tax not mentioned in the Concurrent or State list. The tax on the Capital value of Agricultural land is not one of those. It is not only mentioned in 86 of List I but specifically excluded from the power of Parliament by that very entry. How can a tax so specifically excluded be brought within the ambit of Parliamentary power by an indirect process of implied reasoning.

The Attorney-General was not good enough to read 86. I hope, Sir, you will read 86 also here and explain.

SHRI R. D. REDDY (Kavali): Sir, it is now clear that as far as entry 49 in the State List is concerned it does not include Wealth Tax in view of the decision of the Supreme Court. It is also clear from the decisions that have been cited in AIR 1966—416 Supreme Court that the decision so far made is that if a matter is not in the Concurrent List naturally it should be in the Parliamentary List or List I. The point for consideration is, if it has been excluded from consideration under Item 86 whether it is possible for us again to include it under the residuary entry or Article 248. So far as the explanation given by the learned Attorney-General is concerned, this aspect of the matter has not been considered by the Supreme Court in any of its decisions. Therefore, it is a matter for consideration

whether after the exclusion in Entry No. 86 it is still open to us to rely on article 248 or residuary entry under Item 97 and say that we have still the power. This is the matter which still requires explanation.

**श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, एटार्नी जेनेरल ने अपनी सम्मति दी है कि पार्लियामेंट को एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड पर टैक्स लगाने का पावर है। उनकी जो ओपीनियन सर्कुलैट की गई है, उसमें वह कहते हैं कि उनसे पहले के एटार्नी जेनेरल, श्री दफ्तरी, की ओपीनियन से वह सहमत है। मैं श्री दफ्तरी की ओपीनियन में से ये शब्द पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"Article 248 speaks of any matter not enumerated. The only condition for the exercise of this power is that the matter should not be in List II or List III.

The word 'matter' in the article signifies a heading or entry in the Union List".

जब तक एन्ट्री 86 में संशोधन नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक पार्लियामेंट को कांस्टीट्यूशनली और फार्मली यह टैक्स लगाने की पावर नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह लाजिमी नहीं है कि पहले हम एन्ट्री 86 में संशोधन लायें और फिर और कोई कदम उठायें।

**SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli):** The Attorney-General has said that there cannot be any bar on the State to impose tax on land, including the value, if they so desire. If so, will not the levy proposed under article 248 limit the ambit of taxation that the State can legitimately impose whenever necessary and thereby encroach upon the legitimate scope and powers of the State ?

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore):** I agree with the view...

**MR. SPEAKER:** If he agrees, then why take the time of the House ?

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY:** But there is also a section of opinion which

believes that it does not come under article 248 (2) and Parliament has no power. Since this measure is a very important one, dealing as it does with the finances of the country, may I know from the Attorney-General whether it will be advisable to refer this whole issue through the President to the Supreme Court and obtain the advisory opinion of the Supreme Court and then enact the Bill ?

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** My question is a short and simple one what is the interpretation of entry 86 under which taxes on the capital value of agricultural land is excluded ? If we accept the argument given by the Attorney-General before the House, the exclusion of taxes on the capital value of agricultural land in entry 86 of the Union List becomes meaningless.

**SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:** In my letter to the Attorney-General I have posed a very specific question. I have said that the Income-tax, Wealth Tax and Estate Duty Acts are allied enactments in the sense that the provisions of these enactments are supplementary to and not exclusive of each other. According to entries 82 and 87 of the Union List, taxes on agricultural income and estate duty on agricultural land are excluded from the purview of Central legislation. So far as the States are concerned, we have got the agricultural income-tax Act. In West Bengal they levy agricultural income-tax. Suppose tomorrow the West Bengal Government makes an enactment, imposing tax on agricultural wealth, I think they will be perfectly within their rights. In that context, I want to know whether this measure will not amount to usurping the powers of the State to levy taxes on agricultural wealth and, if so, will it not lead to clashes between the Union and the States.

**SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak):** The hon. Attorney-General may kindly refer to Union List, Entry Nos. 82, 87 and 88. In Entry 82, the expression "other than agricultural income" is used; in Entry 87, the expression "other than agricultural land" is used and in Entry 88 also, the expression "property other than agricultural land" is used. If you compare these with Entry 86, the expression used in Entry 86 is "exclusive of agricultural land." What is the diffe-

[Shri Randhir Singh]

rence between the word "exclusive" as is given in Entry 86 and the word "other than" occurring in other Entries. I would like to have this clarification from him.

Secondly, why should the Attorney-General read the entire article 246 along with the Seventh Schedule with the Entries thereunder? If it is taken as a whole with the Schedule and the Entries thereunder, is it competent for this House to take up this legislation? In that case, would article 246 be a bar against the enactment passed by this House?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Swarup.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : जो बात मेरे साथी ने कही है मैं उसी को दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि एण्ट्री 86 में दिया गया है कि एग्रीकल्चरल लैंड पर टैक्स नहीं लग सकता और पार्लियामेंट की पावर में नहीं है कि वह टैक्स लगा सके तो बगैर उसको अमेंड किए हुए उन का टैक्स लगाना उचित नहीं है और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, एटार्नी जनरल साहब उसको क्लेरिफाई किस तरह से करेंगे, बगैर उसको अमेंड किए हुए कैसे उस पर टैक्स लगा सकते हैं ?

श्री देवराव पाटिल (यवतमान) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते ही होंगे कि एटार्नी जनरल का मत भारत के किसान के सम्बन्धित है। एटार्नी जनरल ने अपना जो मत दिया है वह उन्होंने कृषि भूमि के आधार पर दिया है। हमारे सामने वित्त बिल में जो टैक्स आया है वह कृषि योग्य भूमि पर आया है और कृषि योग्य भूमि और कृषि भूमि में अन्तर है, इसके बारे में मेरा खयाल है कि एटार्नी जनरल विचार करेंगे। उन्होंने यह कहा है कि अगर 97 में नहीं आता है तो 88 में आ जाएगा तो यह खींच-खांच कर इस निर्णय पर आए हैं, ऐसी तो कोई बात नहीं है ?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I think, many of the questions that have been asked have really been covered by what I said. But I will try to repeat and try to group them together so as to save time of the House.

Many hon. Members here have asked me the question, after I sat down, to the effect that so far as the tax on capital value of land is concerned, it is excluded from Entry 86, how can then Parliament legislate on it? I think, I took half an hour to explain it. I do not think I have anything further to add to that.

The hon. Member, Shri Hiren Mukerjee, asked me that if my interpretation is correct, is it to be assumed that so far as Entry 49 of List II is concerned, it only gives power to the municipality to tax on lands and buildings? I do not think the Entry reads like that. It is an Entry which comes under the heading of powers of the State Legislature. If the State Legislature in any particular State chooses to hand over the power to the municipality, that has nothing to do with the Entry. The State has a power to legislate on lands and building and for that matter, on agricultural land. Nobody stops the States from doing it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: If the Centre takes it away, what remains with the States?

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I am afraid, I am here just to answer the questions of the constitutionality of this measure. Regarding the question, what remains with the States, I am afraid, this House will have to answer that probably. I will try to make it clear so far as Entry 49 is concerned, it does give power to the States. Therefore, it is not necessary to read it as giving power to the municipality only.

I have been asked by Mr. Lobo Prabhu this question. He may correct me if I am wrong. His question is, if this measure of taxation, is excluded from entry 86, what is the purpose of limiting this power in entry 86 and then giving it, with a left hand, under article 248. I have tried to explain as to how it came about. That is to say, the old section 108 was there, and the Constitution-makers definitely must have felt that this power must go to the Parliament and not to the President, for instance, or to a neutral person. That is how it stood. So far as article 248 is concerned, it is as wide as the sky. That power has been given as a residuary power to Parliament.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham again asked me the same question: if it is excluded, how can it be brought back? I have made frantic attempts for the last 45 minutes during my visit to this august House to tell you that my view is that it is brought back under article 248.

Shri Kundu has asked me to look to the spirit of the Constitution. Undoubtedly one does look to the spirit of the Constitution, but when the wording of the Constitution ultimately resolves the controversy, the spirit need not be looked into. The spirit of the Constitution, as I understand as a lawyer, is invoked for the purpose of finding out what is the true interpretation of the clauses of the Constitution, if there be any doubt. From that point of view again it is repetition of the same thing.

He has referred to a Privy Council decision. I am sorry, I did not refer to this in my first statement. I think, the decision referred to is 1945, Privy Council, at page 98. I was rather frantic about it before I came to this because I had not seen this before and looking at the question I thought I was in for trouble. This question presupposes that the Privy Council has said that once a power is excluded from either the Centre or the States, it can never be brought back; you cannot have it under the residuary clause. As I read it, with great respect I would say that the Privy Council says nothing of the kind. That was a case whether the question was—he may correct me, if I am wrong—whether the Centre had the power to tax or the States had the power to tax. The thing which was being taxed was sale of goods. The stage at which it was being taxed was the first stage of sale of goods. The Central Government contended that so far as this tax was concerned, it came under the Centre's entry of excise duty because it was from the first sale. The State contended that that was not so that was on sale of goods. It was in that connection that the Privy Council made a statement. I shall read out the statement from the authority itself. I have got that report with me. I think, this is the passage which the hon. Member is thinking of:

“The Lordships would first observe (concurring herein in the cogent reason-

ing of the Federal court in the Booda Paidamuna case) that little assistance is to be derived from the consideration of other federal constitutions and of their judicial interpretation. Here there is no question of direct and indirect taxation nor of the definition of specific and residuary powers”.

Here, the controversy was not about residuary power at all. It was a clear fight between the Centre claiming that it was under their list and the State claiming that it was under their List. There was no argument about residuary power at all. It was in that connection that this observation was being made.

“The Indian Constitution is unlike any that has been called to the Lordship's notice in that it contains what purports to be an exhaustive enumeration and division of legislative powers between the federal and provincial legislatures”. Where there is such an enumeration, the language of the one list may be coloured or qualified by that of the other. That is to say this colouring was going on between the parties all the time. “The problem is different when on the one hand there are specific, and on the other residuary powers.” The Privy Council did not say, as I read it that so far as the State and the Centre are concerned, if the power is not enumerated there, you cannot go beyond that or that if it is taken away, you cannot have it under 248. The whole purpose of 248, if I may say so with respect to the makers of the federal Constitution, is to provide a safety valve for the purpose of meeting a situation when you find rather unfortunately or suddenly that it is not in any of the lists. That is the sole reason for having the residual clause in a federal Constitution.

The next Question which I was asked is this. Here again the Question of Shri Sreekantan Nair is this. “108 went away from the Government of India Act. There was nothing left on the scene. We are more or less motherless so far that section is concerned. Therefore, if that is gone, you cannot go to 248.” So far as 248 is concerned, it did not proceed on the basis that we are motherless. On the other hand it gave whole powers to the Parliament instead

[Attorney-General]

of the Governor-General. Shri Deshmukh asked that the rights should be liberally construed. I have no doubt about that. He also says that as a corollary the exceptions also should be strictly construed. I have no doubt about the correctness of the proposition. So far as the exception are concerned we do not have to consider them strictly. It stares as in the face. This principle of interpretation only applies when we are considering particular section. It is not at all relevant to find out for the purpose of finding out whether or not what is left out in one entry is to be found under another entry. This interpretation is not relevant for our purpose. Shri Sheo Narain said that we should re-read it again. I can assure him that I have read it many times and reading it again would neither help me nor help him.

So far as Shri Jha is concerned, Shri Jha has raised a question that Shri Daphtary my predecessor in-office gave the opinion that "the matter" came within the power of Parliament. Of course he did it for this reason. He was trying to find out the meaning of the expression 'matter' in Art. 248. What is the meaning of the word 'matter' ? Well he said that the expression 'matter' is not the matter of the capital value but the matter of capital value of certain specific assets. He said that the matter of capital value of agriculture land was excluded and that matter was brought back in Art. 248. As far as I remember, this was the argument and I agree.

Shri Nambiar asked me if it comes in 49. I have already answered that. I do not want to waste your time. My time does not matter.

There has been a suggestion by certain hon. members here that we should have an amendment. It is for you to persuade the Government. I have nothing to add here.

So far as Shri Patil is concerned, he asked a question whether there is a distinction between agricultural land and cultivable land. Personally I do not find any distinction myself. Agricultural land is land when

you cultivate it. Shri Ranjit Singh asked me what is the meaning of the expression 'exclusive'. This is a matter of drafting really. So far as the expression 'exclusive' is concerned, it definitely means 'exclusive' of agricultural land. That is to say land which does not come within the ambit of agricultural land.

I now come to the last question. The question was this. I request you to remind me if I have not answered any question. I am rather nervous, this being the first time and I may be missing certain points. It has been suggested that the matter should be referred to the President for being referred to the Supreme Court for opinion. I may say, that is not a question, that is a suggestion.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is your opinion ?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL : I will give my opinion outside this House.

16.36 hours

#### TRADE UNIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of section 2 and substitution of section 4, 5 etc.)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Trade Unions Act, 1926.

MR SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Trade Unions Act, 1926."

*The Motion was adopted.*

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

\* Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary. Part II, section 2, Dated 1. 5. 69.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\*

(Amendment of Articles 86 and 175 and  
omission of articles 87 and 176)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :  
(Visakhapatnam) : Sir, I beg to move for  
leave to introduce a Bill further to amend  
the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a  
Bill further to amend the Constitution  
of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM :  
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONFERRMENT OF DECORATIONS ON  
PERSONS (ABOLITION) BILL\*

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) Sir, I  
beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill  
to provide for the abolition of the  
practice of conferring by the State  
Decorations, such as Bharat Ratna, Padma  
Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri,  
and for matters connected therewith.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a  
Bill to provide for the abolition of the  
practice of conferring by the State  
decorations, such as Bharat Ratna,  
Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan  
and Padma Shri, and for matters  
connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Sir, I intro-  
duce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\*

(Amendment of articles 217 and 224)

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भारत के संविधान में आगे

संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की  
अनुमति चाहता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a  
Bill further to amend the Constitution  
of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : मैं विधेयक को  
पेश करता हूँ ।

16.38 hours

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—  
*contd.*

(Amendment of articles 75, 164, etc.)  
by Shri Kameshwar Singh

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now  
take up further consideration of the following  
motion moved by Shri Kameshwar Singh on  
the 18th April, 1969 :—

“That the Bill further to amend  
the Constitution of India, be taken  
into consideration.”

Shri Kameshwar Singh may continue his  
speech. He has already taken 24 minutes.  
He must give time for others also.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : अध्यक्ष  
महोदय, पिछली बार जब मैं बोला था, तब  
मैंने अपने बिल में प्रस्तावित धारा 75 तथा  
164 के संशोधनों को लिया था। आज मैं  
अपने बिल के दूसरे भाग यानी धारा 326 के  
संशोधन को लेना चाहता हूँ और वह संशोधन  
इस प्रकार है—

“Amendment of Article 326 : In Article  
326 of the Constitution, for the word  
'twenty-one' the word 'eighteen' shall be  
substituted.”

\* Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 1. 5. 69.



[श्री कामेश्वर सिंह]

इस समय, अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे यहां वयस्क मत देने का अधिकार 21 वर्ष वाले को मिलता है, परन्तु मेरे संशोधन के मुताबिक मत देने की उम्र 18 वर्ष होनी चाहिये। इसके बारे में मेरी जो दलील है, उसे आपके सामने पेश करता हूँ। परन्तु कुछ भी कहने से पहले मुझे यह कहते हुए खेद होता है कि 16 जुलाई, 1968 को श्री सेनवर्मा, जो हमारे चीफ इलैक्शन कमिश्नर हैं, ने मत देने की उम्र 18 या 21 वर्ष होनी चाहिये, इसके बारे में अपना मत प्रकट किया था। उन्होंने कहा था कि 18 वर्ष का लड़का या लड़की अपना मत जूडीशसली एक्सरसाइज नहीं कर सकता—यह बात मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों में कह रहा हूँ। आगे उन्होंने कहा—

"I have some doubts about it. Mr. Verma further said : By getting the right of voting the adolescents would be very much involved in politics and they would even demand a say in even fixing the examination dates.

16.39 hours

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE in the Chair]

मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि श्री सेनवर्मा को चीफ इलैक्शन कमिश्नर होते हुए ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिये था कि 18 वर्ष का लड़का या लड़की अपना मत जूडीशसली एक्सरसाइज नहीं कर सकता। उन्होंने कैसे इस बात का अन्दाज लगा लिया कि 18 वर्ष का लड़का या लड़की जब उसको मत देने का अधिकार मिल जायगा तो वह इन्तिहान के बारे में भी हस्तक्षेप करेगा—यह बिलकुल गलत बात है और मैं इस पर सख्त अफसोस और खेद प्रकट करता हूँ। मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है कि उन्होंने ऐसा कैसे कह दिया। उन्होंने किसी दूसरे मुक्तों के बारे में नहीं सोचा या शायद वे भूल गए थे कि किस युग में रह रहे हैं—आज के आणुविक युग में और टेक्नोलॉजिकल एज में जेनरेशन बहुत छोटी हो गई है (व्यवधान) ... सभापति जी, यहां पर

काई मिनिस्टर नहीं है... (व्यवधान) ... ला मिनिस्टर को यहां पर होना चाहिए... (व्यवधान) ... डा० कर्ण सिंह सिविल एविएशन के मिनिस्टर हैं और करेशी साहब किसी और के मिनिस्टर हैं—यहां पर तो लामिनिस्टर को होना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मैं व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। जब किसी विधेयक पर विचार चल रहा हो तो अबतक इस प्रकार की परम्परा रही है कि उस विधेयक से सम्बन्धित मन्त्री यहां पर रहते हैं क्योंकि उन्हीं को उत्तर देना है। यदि वे यहां पर न हों तो फिर उनके स्टेट मिनिस्टर या डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हों। कोई तो होना ही चाहिए। यहां पर इतना महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक चल रहा है यदि सम्बन्धित मन्त्री ही गैर हाजिर हों तो इस तरह से कैसे कार्यवाही चलेगी ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I agree with you that the concerned Minister must be here. He should be informed.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : The Finance Minister is here and several other Minister are also here.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : The Minister concerned is not here.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : आप हाउस को एडजर्न कीजिए। कर्णसिंह जी तो उत्तर देने वाले नहीं हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not necessary. You are not called upon to speak. Please take your seat.

श्री मधु लिमये : तब तक के लिये कार्यवाही स्थगित कर दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : वे जवाब क्या देंगे ? मैं नहीं बोल सकता हूँ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह कह रहा था कि इसका जवाब तो उन्हीं को देना है और

जबतक वे नहीं हैं या उस विभाग से सम्बन्धित उनका कोई सहायक नहीं है तब तक कैसे विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया जा सकता है? उनको पहले आना चाहिये—तब तक के लिये आप इसे स्थगित कर दीजिए।

**सभापति महोदय :** शास्त्रीजी, आपका जो कहना है वह मैंने मान लिया है कि मिनिस्टर कन्सन्ड को यहां रहना चाहिए। अब वे आ गये हैं। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**श्री कामेदवर सिंह :** चेरमैन साहब, मैं कह रहा था कि सेन वर्मा साहब ने पिछली जुलाई में जब अपना मत प्रकट किया तो वे शायद भूल गये कि और देशों में क्या स्थिति है। शायद वे यह भी भूल गये कि आज हम आणविक युग में, टेक्नोलाजिकल एज में रह रहे हैं। आज से 25 साल पहले जबकि हमारे बुजुर्गों की 18 साल की उम्र थी तब वे शायद बहुत कम बातें जानते थे लेकिन आज के युग में 18 साल के लड़के काफी परिपक्व हो जाते हैं। यही कारण है कि ब्रिटेन ने भी 21 साल से घटा कर 18 साल की उम्र कर दी है। आजकल किसी की भी अगर कोई अच्छी बात हो तो उसको मान लेना चाहिए। रूस ने सन् 36 में ही घटाकर 18 साल की उम्र कर दी थी। युगोस्लाविया ने भी यही किया। फ्रांस में भी यही कायदा है। बर्मा जोकि हमारा पड़ोसी राष्ट्र है, वहां भी यही कायदा है। तो जहांतक मानसिक परिपक्वता का सवाल है, उसमें कोई परेशानी नहीं है क्योंकि आज से 25 साल पहले लोग क्या सोचते थे और आज क्या सोचते हैं। सन् 67 के चुनाव के बाद हमने मध्यवर्ती चुनाव भी देखे हैं। 67 के बाद कोलिशन मिनिस्ट्रीज भी बनी हैं। हर पार्टी के मिनिस्टर्स का क्या काम हो सकता है, वह भी लोगों ने देखा है। मैं समझता हूँ जो लोग यह दलील देते हैं कि 18 साल का लड़का राजनीति के बारे में क्या समझेगा, उनको गलतफहमी है। उनकी यह गलतफहमी कभी भी दूर नहीं हो सकती है। उनको यह गलतफहमी पहले भी थी और आज भी है। सन् 49 में कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली में एक सदस्य ने

यह कहा था कि भारत में वयस्क मताधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। यदि सन् 49 में कुछ लोग कहने वाले थे तो आज भी कहेंगे क्योंकि कुछ लोगों को डर होता है कि अगर वयस्क मताधिकार की उम्र घटाकर 21 से 18 कर दी जायगी तो शायद वोट दूसरी तरफ चले जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि आज की इस टेक्नोलाजिकल एज में इसको जरूर 18 साल होना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में 18 साल का क्या महत्व है वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां 18 वर्ष की कोई भी युवती अपने मन के मुताबिक शादी कर सकती है। कोई भी लड़का या लड़की माइनर से मेजर हो जाते हैं। इंडियन इन्हेरिटेंस ऐक्ट के मुताबिक वे अपनी सम्पत्ति के मालिक हो सकते हैं और जो चाहें कर सकते हैं। ऐसी दशा में वोट देने की उम्र 21 वर्ष क्यों रखी जाये? वयस्क मताधिकार की आयु भी 18 साल ही होनी चाहिए। जब आपके कानूनों में 18 साल की उम्र का महत्व है तो फिर मैं समझता हूँ वयस्क मताधिकार के सम्बन्ध में भी मेरा जो संशोधन है वह बहुत सही है और उसको मान लिया जाना चाहिए।

अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि इसकी वजह से क्या हानि होगी। युवकों को यह अधिकार अगर आज नहीं दिया जाता है तो मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 72 के एलेक्शन में 5 करोड़ युवकों को मत देने का अधिकार नहीं मिलेगा और यह अपराध सरकार के ऊपर होगा। और सन् 77 में इससे भी अधिक करीब 9-10 करोड़ आदमी अपना वोट देने से वंचित रह जायेंगे। इसलिए यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और इस पर हम लोगों को बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए।

एक दलील यह दी जाती है जैसी कि सेन वर्मा साहब ने दी कि वे इम्तहान में गड़बड़ी करेंगे—तो वे इम्तहान में क्या गड़बड़ी करेंगे? इसमें गड़बड़ी का सवाल नहीं है। अगर आप यह कहकर 18 साल की उम्र न करना चाहें कि वे

[श्री कामेश्वर सिंह]

इम्तहान में गड़बड़ी करेंगे या वे कैंपेविल नहीं हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ युवकों के ऊपर यह एक बहुत बड़ा लाँछन है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिए मत देने की उम्र 18 साल ही की जाये।

जहाँतक कांग्रेस पार्टी का सवाल है उसकी तरफ से भी कभी-कभी कहा जाता है कि 18 साल की उम्र नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि 21 साल ही रहनी चाहिए। परन्तु मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी में प्राइमरी मेम्बर को भर्ती करने की क्या उम्र है? उसके लिए तो आपने 18 साल की उम्र ही रखी है। यदि आप अपने राजनीतिक दल में 18 साल के युवकों को लेना स्वीकार करते हैं तो फिर मैं नहीं समझता कोई भी ऐसा कानून होना चाहिए जिसकी वजह से मेरे इस बिल को मान्यता न दी जाये। भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में भी 18 साल के युवक आते हैं और कांग्रेस पार्टी में तो हैं ही—बहुत सालों से यह चला आ रहा है। ब्रिटेन में पिछले साल जुलाई के महीने में यह किया गया। अमरीका के लोग भी सोच रहे हैं। कांग्रेस पार्टी में बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जोकि रूस की तरफ देखते हैं और उससे प्रभावित रहते हैं तो रूस में सन् 36 में ही यह कर दिया गया था—आज उसको बहुत समय गुजर चुका है। आप अगर आज भी उस गलती को सुधार लें तो मैं आपका बड़ा आभारी रहूँगा। इस तकनीकी युग में ऐसा न करने का कोई कारण नहीं रह जाता है। जहाँतक हेल्थ का सवाल है—हेल्थ के ऊपर ही मेन्टल डेवलपमेन्ट डेपेन्ड करता है। आज कितनी सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं युवकों को, कितनी युनिवर्सिटीज खुली हैं और सेना में तो 18 साल की उम्र में ही लोग जा सकते हैं। करीब करीब आफिसर बनने को होते हैं क्या आप कह सकते हैं कि जो 18 वर्ष के युवक सेना में जाते हैं उनमें सोचने समझने की शक्ति नहीं होती है? यदि आप यह कहते हैं तो इस का मतलब है कि आप युवकों को अभी तक समझ नहीं पाये हैं। इसलिये जब युवक सेना में जा सकते हैं और 18 वर्ष की उम्र में आफिसर

बन सकते हैं, इंडियन इनहैरिटेड ऐक्ट के मुताबिक अपनी सम्पत्ति पर अधिकार मिलता है, माइनर से मेजर इन्सान बनता है, इतने कानूनी प्रोविजन जब हमारे कानून में देश के हैं, फिर क्यों न इस संशोधन को माना जाये। इसलिये मैं फिर कहूँगा कि इस संशोधन को मानना अति आवश्यक है। नहीं तो मेरी चेतावनी है कि 1972 में पांच करोड़ युवकों को आप मताधिकार के हक से वंचित रखेंगे और यह घोर अपराध होगा और ये युवक जब 21 साल के हो जायेंगे तो 1977 के चुनाव में कभी भी इस अपराध को क्षमा नहीं करेंगे।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, माननीय कामेश्वर सिंह ने जो बिल हाउस के सामने पेश किया है...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon Mr. Randhir Singh to speak, I want the hon. Members who are present to move their amendments. The majority of them are absent. Anybody wants to move his amendment?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 25th November, 1969."

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैंने अर्ज किया था कि जो बिल हाउस के सामने है इसकी स्पिरिट की मैं तारीफ़ किये बगैर नहीं रह सकता। जम्हूरियत का दौर है और जो आम जनता के मुन्तखिब शुदा नुमाइन्दे हैं चाहे एम० एल० एज० हों या एम० पी० हों वह जिसको लीडर बनायें वही हैड आफ़ गवर्नमेंट होना चाहिये, वही लीडर होने चाहियें, इसमें कोई शक की बात नहीं है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ कांग्रेस को कोई बात कही जा सकती है, एक आध कोई पहले के प्रीसीडेंट दिये जा सकते हैं वहाँ डिफ़रेंट स्टेट्स में जो मुस्तलिफ़ सरकारें अपोजीशन की बनीं वह भी इस दाग से महकूम नहीं हैं और जरूरत इस बात की है कि वक्त आ गया है इस बात

के लिये कि सही मानों में जो जनता के नुमाइन्दे हैं, जो चुनकर आते हैं, जो चोर दरवाजे से नहीं आये, उन्हीं लोगों के हाथ में जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिये, चाहे प्राइम मिनिस्टर हों, मुख्य मंत्री हों।

हमारा देश न सिर्फ एशिया के लिये बल्कि दुनिया के लिये...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a constitutional provision.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : चोर दरवाजे से मतलब यह है कि बैंक डोर से आयें। चोर दरवाजा ऐसे होता है कि डिफ्रीटेड एम० एल० एज०, एम० एल० सीज० बन कर आ जायें। चोरी से मतलब नहीं है।

तो चूंकि हमारा देश दुनिया के लिये एक रोशनी का मीनार है इसलिये जो परम्परा हमारा देश कायम करे और उसके जम्हूरियत की जड़ें तमाम दुनिया में मजबूत हों यह अच्छी बात है।

दूसरी बात जो बिल में आयी है वह उम्र की है कि 18 सालों के जवानों को, लड़के हों या लड़कियां, पढ़ें हों या अनपढ़, उसको राय देने का हक क्यों न हो। सबसे पुरानी पार्लियामेंट इंग्लैंड की है और उसमें सैकड़ों साल इस बात के लिये लगे कि राय देने की उम्र कितनी होनी चाहिये। और इंग्लैंड में, अमरीका में पोलीशन यह है कि 18 साल का मर्द हो या औरत हो उसको राय देने के हक की बात है। तो जहाँ हम उनकी कौपी करते हैं तो क्या वजह है कि हम यहाँ भी वह हक न दें। जिन देशों में 18 साल की उम्र वालों को राय देने का हक है वहाँ के लड़के और लड़कियां क्या हमारे देश के उसी उम्र के लड़कों और लड़कियों से ज्यादा काबिल हैं, ज्यादा समझ रखते हैं? असली बात अगर पूछी जाय तो उम्र ही 17 से 27 साल के बीच में होती है और इसी उम्र में

पूरा जोश और ताकत जिसमें होती है। अगर 18 से 21 साल की उम्र शामिल कर ली जाय तो मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि यह जो देश का तबका है 18 और 21 साल के दरमियान का यह असली जान है हमारे देश की ताकत की भी और अक्ल की भी और डायनेमिज्म की भी जान है। और मैं इस राय से मुत्तफ़िक नहीं हूँ कि अगर इस उम्र के लोग आ जायेंगे तो स्टूडेंट्स पौलिटिक्स में पढ़ जायेंगे। मैं इस बात का कायल हूँ कि हर लेवल पर जैसे हम किसानों के लिये, मजदूरों के लिये मनेजमेंट में ऐम्प्लाइज के लिये हक मांगते हैं तो जो हमारे विद्यार्थी हैं और जवान तबका है वह भी राजनीति का एक पक्का स्तून है राय देने वाला। उनको स्तून बनने से क्यों रोका जाये।

एक साहब ने कहा कि अगर 18 साल की उम्र वालों को राय देने का मौका नहीं दिया गया तो पांच करोड़ लोग राय देने से महरूम हो जायेंगे। और अगर इनको राय देने का हक दिया गया तो गड़बड़ हो जायेगी, पता नहीं किसको यह बोट दें, पता नहीं कहां से कहां ले जायें। मेरी राय में यह तो अपने में और कौम में विश्वास खोना है। इसका मैं कायल नहीं हूँ। और अगर आप नहीं करेंगे तो यह लड़ कर करवा लेंगे। आज सारी दुनिया में एक लहर है और पढ़े-लिखे तथा अनपढ़ भी अपने हक के लिये लड़ते हैं। और ठीक लड़ रहे हैं। अगर हम वक्त से इस बात को नहीं करेंगे तो वह खुद करवा कर छोड़ेंगे। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि न सिर्फ उनको बोट का हक दिया जाये, मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि कुछ जिम्मेदारी की बात इस बिल में होती। जैसा मधु लिमये जी ने कहा था। आज मैं इस बात का कायल हूँ कि यह जो बेहतरीन दिमाग है देश का हमारा जवान तबका पढ़ा और अनपढ़, इनको हर शोबे जिन्दगी में, चाहे राजनीति हो, सामाजिक क्षेत्र हो, डेवलपमेंट का हो, इनके पार्टिसिपेशन के बगैर हमारी गाड़ी जो खचड़ा बनी पड़ी है, यह आगे नहीं चल सकती जब तक इन्हें साथ न लिया जाये।

[श्री रणधीरसिंह]

आप देखें कि आज कौन परेशान है हर जगह ? यही जवान तबका क्योंकि वह समझता है कि तुम्हारी तो समाज में कद्र नहीं है। जो 50, 60 साल का है वह कहता है कि तुम बच्चे ही हो। तो वह समझता है कि हमने सारा लिट्टे चर पढ़ डाला, यूनिवर्सिटी तक की तालीम हासिल कर ली, ग्रेजुएट हैं, फिर भी हमको राय देने का हक नहीं है। जो भैंस चराता है, मवेशी चराता है 21 साल का, उसका वोट है और जो 17, 18 साल की उम्र में ग्रेजुएट है और बकालत भी सीख लेता है उसका वोट ही नहीं। तो मैं इस बात का कायल नहीं हूँ कि जो हमारा रौशन दिमाग है देश का उसको इस हक से उम्र के नाम पर महरूम किया जाये। अगर हम उनको दूर रखते हैं तो कोई न कोई खराबी हमारे समाज में और हम में है। तो मैं इस बात के हक में हूँ कि जूद आयद दुरुस्त आयद। जितनी जल्दी किया जाये उतना अच्छा है।

17. hrs.

जो रिजोल्यूशन माननीय सदस्य लाये हैं मैं चाहूँगा सारा हाउस यूनानिमसली इसकी सपोर्ट करे और मिनिस्टर साहब भी इसको स्वीकार करें। इसको अगर आप सेलेक्ट कमेटी में चाहें भेजना तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। राय आम्मा जानने के लिये इसको भेजा जाये इसके मैं हक में नहीं हूँ क्योंकि उसमें सालों लग जायेंगे। मैं चाहूँगा कि यह नेक खयाल है और इसको अपनाने में हमें कोई शर्म नहीं करनी चाहिये कि यह चीज अपोजीशन की तरफ से आयी है। यह भी हमारे भाई हैं। देश के सभी भाई हैं। हमें कोई आर नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट को भी इस बात की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। डाक्टर साहब बैठे हैं वह तो इस देश के नौजवानों के लीडर हैं। हमें उम्मीद है कि यह जो खयाल है इस खयाल को अमली जामा पहनाने के लिए वह अपना कंधा इस में लगायेंगे। मंत्री महोदय स्वयं जवानों के नेता हैं और अगर इस मामले

में जरूरत समझी जाय तो खुद इस किस्म की कोई कमेटी बना कर जल्द से जल्द राय आम्मा ले लें वरना इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दें। ज्यादा से ज्यादा इसकी मदद जो की जा सके वह की जाये। यह एक बेहतरीन तबका है, 25 परसेंट होगा ज्यादा नहीं, तो इस बेहतरीन तबके को सियासी तौर पर आप अफूलत समझते हैं वह कहाँ तक मुनासिब है ? यह एक ऐसा तबका है जो कि इनकिलाब पैदा कर सकता है। अगर आप उसको हिस्सा दे दें तो देश में जितनी उलझनें हैं, 90 फ्रीसदी उलझनें खत्म हो सकती हैं। अब चाहे वह उलझनें हमारी बेरोजगारी की हों, सुरक्षा की हों, घर की हों, समाज की हों या बाहर की। यह जवान तबका जिघर लग जायेगा उघर काम फतह कर के दिखलायेगा। आज कल जब कुनवे में लड़का जवान हो जाता है तो बाप बेफिक्र हो जाता है और सारा बोझ और जिम्मेदारी लड़के पर डाल देता है और उसे विश्वास रहता है कि वह उसे बखूबी अन्जाम दे लेगा।

मैं एक मिसाल देकर खत्म करता हूँ। एक किसान अपने खेत से भाड़ लेकर जा रहा था उसको एक आदमी ने रास्ते में बतला दिया कि भाई यह तेरा लड़का तो 18 साल का जवान पट्टा हो गया है तो उसने वह भाड़ वहीं डाल दिया और कहने लगा कि ठीक है लड़का मेरा जवान हो गया वह खुद इसको उठा कर मजे में ले जायगा और उसने उस काम की जिम्मेदारी अपने उस जवान लड़के पर डाल दी। यह उचित ही है कि जब लड़का जवान हो जाये तो बड़ों को उसके ऊपर जिम्मेदारी सौंप देनी चाहिए। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक को सारे हाउस की हिमायत हासिल हो और जहाँ तक मेरा सवाल है मैं इसकी पुरजोर हिमायत करता हूँ।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री कामेश्वर सिंह द्वारा जो संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है वह एक बड़ा सामयिक

बिल है और इस सदन को उसे स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए।

इस में मुख्य रूप में दो बातें कही गयी हैं। एक यह कि जो प्रधान मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री बनाये जायं वह वही लोग हों जो कि विधान सभा के या लोकसभा के चुने हुए सदस्य हों। आज हमारे संविधान के मुताबिक कोई ऐसा व्यक्ति जो लोकसभा का सदस्य नहीं है जो विधान सभा का सदस्य नहीं है और जो अपर हाउस का सदस्य नहीं है वह भी मुख्य मंत्री बन सकता है या प्रधान मंत्री बन सकता है। वह मुख्य मंत्री भी बन सकता है और प्रधान मंत्री भी बन सकता है।

जहां तक मुख्य मंत्री बनने का सवाल है अब कुछ राज्यों ने मांग की है कि वहां पर विधान परिषदें भंग कर दी जायं, बंगाल ने यह मांग की है, पंजाब ने यह मांग की है और केन्द्र ने इस बात को मानना है। जब विधान परिषदें रहेंगी ही नहीं तो उसके बाद विधान परिषद के आदमी को मुख्य मंत्री बनने का अधिकार दिया जाये, यह बात गलत है और इसको स्वीकार करने में तो कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक प्रधान मंत्री का ताल्लुक है राज्य सभा है परन्तु राज्य सभा का जो उद्देश्य था वह लोकसभा की अपेक्षा बिलकुल भिन्न था। राज्य सभा के जो मੈम्बर्स होते हैं वह राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं वह आम देश की जनता का सीधा प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करते हैं इसलिए यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि प्रधान मंत्री भी वही बनें जो कि लोकसभा में चुने गये हों। इस मामले में जो एक कमेटी बनी थी डिफैक्त्वांस के बारे में उस कमेटी ने भी विचार किया और उसका भी युनैनीमस मत यही था कि संविधान का संशोधन करके यह तय कर दिया जाये कि केवल जनता द्वारा चुने हुए लोग ही मुख्य मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री बन सकें और मैं समझता हूं कि इस बारे में कोई दो मत नहीं होने चाहिए और यह सुझाव मान लिया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बड़ी चीज इसमें यह कही गई है कि मतदान कर सकने वाले व्यक्ति की आयु 25 साल से कम करके 18 साल कर दी जाये। यह एक बड़ा बुनियादी सवाल है। हमने जब इस देश के अन्दर वयस्क मताधिकार स्वीकार किया उस समय हमने यह तर्क दिया था कि सब लोग बराबर हैं। पोटिकल डेमोक्रेसी के अन्दर गरीब, अमीर, पढ़े लिखे और अनपढ़ में कोई भेद नहीं किया जा सकता है और हम सब को वोट देने का अधिकार देते हैं। उस समय कई लोगों का ऐसा मत था कि यह तुरन्त एक ही पग में सब को अधिकार देना शायद ठीक न हो। हम पार्लियामेंटरी जीवन में इंग्लिस्तान की नकल जो बहुत बातों की करते हैं परन्तु वहां पर यह वयस्क मताधिकार को आने में 100 साल लगे हैं। वहां पर लिमिटेड फ्रैंचाइज था। फिर 1832 का रिफार्म ऐक्ट पास हुआ, 1868 का रिफार्म ऐक्ट पास हुआ, 1911 का रिफार्म ऐक्ट पास हुआ और 1928 का रिफार्म ऐक्ट पास हुआ। इस रिफार्म ऐक्ट के मुताबिक वहां वयस्क मताधिकार पूर्णरूप में माना गया।

जिस समय वहाँ पर कुछ लोगों को मताधिकार दिया गया, उस समय 1868 के बिल के बाद 1870 में जब पार्लियामेंट बैठी तब ग्लेडस्टन प्रधान मंत्री थे। उन्होंने सबसे पहला काम यह किया कि एलिमेंटरी एजुकेशन बिल पार्लियामेंट में ले आये, और उस पर बोलते हुए कहा कि हमने लोगों को मताधिकार दिया है, लेकिन अगर हम जनता को एजुकेट नहीं करेंगे, उनको शिक्षित नहीं करेंगे तो यह राइट वरदान के बजाय अभिशाप बन जायेगा। इसलिए उन्होंने इंग्लिस्तान को एक नारा दिया, और वह नारा था : एजुकेट थोर मास्टर्स। यह मतदाता तुम्हारे मालिक हैं, उन्हें शिक्षित करो, एजुकेट करो ताकि वह ठीक तरह से वोट दे सकें। आहिस्ता आहिस्ता उनको ट्रेनिंग दी गई और इसलिए आज वहां एक सफल लोकतन्त्र है।

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

हमने कोई इस प्रकार का स्टेप नहीं लिया, परन्तु मताधिकार दे दिया। आज उसके बारे में पुनर्विचार करने की बात कहना न तो उचित होगा और न ठीक होगा। परन्तु जब हमने मताधिकार दे दिया तब उसको भी मताधिकार दिया जिसकी आयु 21 साल की है लेकिन जो अनपढ़ हैं, जिसको ज्ञान नहीं है कि लोकतन्त्र क्या है। उसके मुकाबले में जो 18 साल का नौजवान है, जिसने हायर सेकेंडरी पास किया है, कालेज में पढ़ रहा है, उसको डिमाक्रेसी का पता है, राजनीति का पता है, लेकिन चूंकि उसकी आयु कम है इसलिये उसको मताधिकार नहीं दिया। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक बिडम्बना है। जब आपने एक अनपढ़ आदमी को, जो 21 साल का है मताधिकार दिया, और 18 साल के आदमी को तो आप बालिक भी मानते हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में यह अत्यावश्यक हो जाता है कि हम अपने कानून में परिवर्तन करें। कम से कम 18 साल के पढ़े लिखे नौजवान को 21 साल के अनपढ़ नौजवान से ज्यादा अक्ल होगी और उसको राजनीतिक जीवन में भाग लेने का अधिकार देना उचित भी होगा।

यह इस दृष्टि से भी आवश्यक है कि आज संसार में एक प्रकार की क्रान्ति आ रही है। नौजवान एक प्रकार का परिवर्तन चाहते हैं। आज जो ब्यवस्था है उससे वह असन्तुष्ट हैं और वे अपने देश के राजनीतिक जीवन में अधिकाधिक भाग ले रहे हैं। हमने देखा कि पिछले कुछ सालों में कितने ही मुल्कों की राजनीति में विद्यार्थी बड़ा प्रबल परिवर्तन लाये हैं। इस लिये विद्यार्थियों को देश के राजनीतिक जीवन के अन्दर अधिक सहयोग देने का मौका दिया जाये, यह दुनिया भर के राजनीतिक नेता सोच रहे हैं। अभी इंग्लिस्तान के अन्दर यह विचारार्थी है कि वहां पर मतदान की आयु 21 साल से कम कर के 18 साल रखी जाये। यू. एस. ए. में बहुत सी स्टेट्स में आज भी 18 वर्ष की आयु रखी गई है। आज इस देश में भी इस प्रकार की मांग बढ़ रही है।

आज हमारे यहां मुनिर्वर्सिटी और कालेजों में इनडिसिप्लिन का जो मुख्य कारण है वह यह है कि हम अपने विद्यार्थियों को विहीन करना चाहते हैं पालिटिक्स से। हम समझते हैं कि चूंकि विद्यार्थी पालिटिक्स में भाग लेते हैं इस लिये उनमें इनडिसिप्लिन पैदा होती है। मैं एक कालेज के टीचर के नाते, जिसका सम्बन्ध विद्यार्थियों से बड़ा निकट का रहा है, कह सकता हूं कि यह सोचना गलत है। दुर्भाग्य है कि जिन लोगों के हाथों में अब तक सत्ता रही, उन्होंने यह देख कर कि पढ़े लिखे लोग हमारे साथ नहीं हैं, हमसे दूर जा रहे हैं; इस प्रकार का कानून बनाया। अगर आप कांग्रेस का इतिहास देखें तो उसमें जिन लोगों ने आगे बढ़कर हिस्सा लिया उनमें से अधिकतर टीचर्स और विद्यार्थी थे।

इस लिये विद्यार्थियों को पालिटिक्स से अलग रखने की बात गलत है। आज देखा गया है कि नैशनल और इंटरनैशनल पालिटिक्स में जो उतार चढ़ाव होते हैं उनसे विद्यार्थी आन्दोलित होते हैं, वह उसमें भाग लेना चाहते हैं। इस लिये उनको राजनीति से अलग रख कर न हम विद्यार्थियों की सेवा कर सकते हैं और न लोकतन्त्र की सेवा कर सकते हैं। इसलिये लोकतन्त्र की दृष्टि से भी और आज जो डिस्कॉन्ट विद्यार्थियों में पैदा हो रहा है उसको दूर करने की दृष्टि से भी अगर हम मतदान की आयु 18 साल तक ले आयें तो यह लाभदायक होगा और इससे वे अच्छे नागरिक और अच्छे मतदाता बनेंगे तथा हमारी जनता के अन्दर वह अधिक सूझ बूझ से अपना वोट दे सकेंगे और लोकतन्त्र में अपना योगदान दे सकेंगे। इससे हमारा लोकतन्त्र मजबूत होगा, कमजोर नहीं होगा और हमारे कालेजों तथा बाकी जगहों पर आज जो वातावरण है उसमें कुछ इम्प्रूवमेंट करने का स्कोप हमको मिलेगा।

इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल में जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं उनका कोई विरोध नहीं हो सकता है, उनका समर्थन ही हो सकता है।

में उनका समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार भी उनको स्वीकार करेगी।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :** सभापति महोदय, उपनिषद की एक छोटी सी घटना मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। एक बार नारद ऋषि सन्त कुमार के पास ज्ञान लेने के लिए गए। उन्होंने कहा कि आपने तो हम से अधिक पढ़ा हुआ है, आयु में भी आप हमसे अधिक हैं फिर आप हमारे पास ज्ञान लेने के लिए क्यों आए। उस समय उन्होंने उत्तर दिया कि मैंने पुस्तकें तो अधिक पढ़ रखी हैं लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि गुना हुआ मैं बहुत कम हूँ। हमारे देश की एक पुरानी अपनी परम्परा यह रही है कि पढ़ने की अपेक्षा जो गुनना होता है उसका अधिक मूल्य होता है।

कई मित्रों ने इस समय यह प्रश्न उठाया है कि पढ़े लिखे नौजवान और खास तौर पर 18-19 साल के नौजवानों में एक प्रतिक्रिया पैदा होने लगी है। अनपढ़-आदमी पचास साल का हो या पच्चीस साल का हो या इक्कीस साल का हो उसको तो मत देने का अधिकार है लेकिन हम जो पढ़े लिखे हैं, ग्रेजुएट हैं, क्योंकि हमारी आयु 18 वर्ष की है, इसलिए हमको मत देने का अधिकार नहीं है। मेरा कहना है कि इसमें थोड़ा सा हमको गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिये। एक बात में तो मैं इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करने वाले हमारे मित्र श्री कामेश्वर सिंह जी से निश्चित रूप से सहमत हूँ। उन्होंने अभी यह कहा है कि अठारह वर्ष की कन्या को तो विवाह का भी अधिकार होता है। हमारे देश में शारीरिक विज्ञान की स्थिति यह है कि पुरुष में जो परिपक्वता 25 वर्ष की आयु में आती है महिलाओं में वह परिपक्वता 18 वर्ष में आ जाती है। अगर इस बात को आप इस रूप में रखें कि अठारह वर्ष की महिलाओं को मतदान का अधिकार हो तब तो मैं आपके विधेयक से सहमत हो सकता हूँ। लेकिन अगर 18 साल के लड़कों को मताधिकार दिया जाय इसको इसी तरह से रखते हैं तो मेरा कहना है कि इस पर

सोचना होगा। इस बात से अवश्य मैं सहमत हूँ कि विधि मंत्रालय अवश्य इस बात के ऊपर विचार करे कि हमारे देश में जो मतदान की प्रणाली है, क्या वह ठीक तरह से काम कर रही है? मतदान में बहुत सी खराबियाँ आती जा रही हैं। कहीं जातपात के आधार पर मतदान होता है, और कहीं किसी प्रकार के दबाव में मतदान होता है। कहीं आर्थिक प्रलोभन में मतदान होता है। सभापति महोदय, एक बात आपने देखी होगी कि जब हम और आप चुनाव के दिनों में अपने मतदाताओं से सम्पर्क करने के लिए जाते हैं तो उनके घरों पर हम पहुँचते हैं। लेकिन अब तक तो जाना पड़ता था घरों पर और अब हमें यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेजों के दरवाजे भी खटखटाने पड़ेगे क्योंकि जब अठारह साल के मतदाता हो जाएंगे तो केवल घरों पर नहीं जाना होगा, फिर तो यूनिवर्सिटी के अध्यापकों को हम कहेंगे मत दिलवाइये, वाइस चांसलर को हम कहेंगे, प्रिंसिपल को हम कहेंगे इस तरह उनके पास भी हमको जाना पड़ेगा। अभी जो उनका प्रयोग होता है वह केवल प्रचार कार्य में होता है, मतदान के अन्दर नहीं होता है। लेकिन फिर वह भी होने लग जाएगा। इसलिए हमें थोड़ा रुककर सोचना होगा। यह एक बहुत बड़ा निर्णय है और शीघ्रता में इस पर विचार नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।

मेरे मित्र श्री कामेश्वर सिंह ने जो दूसरी बात रखी है उससे मैं शत प्रतिशत सहमत हूँ कि यह जो हमारी संसद है, लोक सभा है या ये जो विधान सभायें होती हैं ये जनता का सीधा प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली संस्थाएँ होती हैं। हाउस आफ दी पीपल्स ये कहलाती हैं। इसलिए जो बजट या वित्त विधेयक है अथवा वित्त सम्बन्धी जो भी कार्यक्रम सरकार पेश करती है वे पहले जो जनता की चुनी हुई संस्था यह संसद है, इसके सामने प्रस्तुत करती है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि केवल प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री ही नहीं बल्कि जो और मंत्री भी हों वे भी जनता से सीधे चुनकर आये व्यक्तियों में से हों।



[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि एक इस प्रकार का दरवाजा खुला रखा जाए कि छः महीने तक तो बिना चुने हुए भी कोई आवामी आ सकता है फिर ये जो अपर हाउसिस हैं, विधान परिषदें हैं या राज्य सभा है इनके सदस्य भी मंत्री हो सकते हैं। धीरे-धीरे आप देख रहे हैं कि विधान परिषदें समाप्ति की ओर हैं। मेरा निश्चित विश्वास है कि एक दिन इस सदन को भी इस पर विचार करना होगा कि अगर विधान परिषदें देश में नहीं रहती हैं, उनकी देश को कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाती है तो फिर राज्य सभा की भी आवश्यकता है या नहीं है? इस पर भी विचार करना होगा। जो स्थिति बनती जा रही है उसमें मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बात पर हमको कम से कम अपना मत निश्चित रूप से बना लेना चाहिये कि प्रधान मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री ही नहीं बल्कि कोई भी मंत्री जो जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त करके न आया हो, उसको इस प्रकार के जिम्मेवारी के अधिकार न सौंपे जायें।

इन संशोधनों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्री हिम्मतसिंहका (गोडडा) :** सभापति महोदय, यह जो विधेयक पेश किया गया है इसके सम्बन्ध में श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने जो यह कहा है कि मुख्य मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री के लिए यह आवश्यक होना चाहिये कि वह चुनकर आए, इससे मैं सहमत हूँ। बिना चुने हुए आए किसी भी सज्जन को मुख्य मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री का पद नहीं मिलना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक उन्नत घटाने की बात का सम्बन्ध है, उसका मैं समर्थन नहीं कर सकता हूँ। अभी जो हालत है उसको आप देखें। आप जानते ही हैं कि हमारे देश में अभी शिक्षा का बहुत ज्यादा विस्तार नहीं हुआ है। तीस प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग शिक्षित नहीं हो पाए हैं।

आप जानते हैं कि पिछले मध्यावधि चुनावों के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न सदस्यों की तरफ से इस

हाउस में इस प्रकार की शिकायतें रखी गई कि किस तरह से ज्यादाती हुई, लोगों को मत देने से रोका गया, उनको मतदान केन्द्र पर आने नहीं दिया गया और उन पर किस तरह के अत्याचार किये गये। ऐसी हालत में अगर हम मतदाताओं की संख्या बढ़ा देंगे, तो उससे हानि ही होगी, फ़ायदा नहीं। अगर देश में शिक्षा का प्रसार होने के बाद मतदाता की आयु अठारह वर्ष कर दी जाये, तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन इन मध्यावधि चुनावों के बाद तो बहुत से आदमियों का यह खयाल होने लगा है कि एडल्ट फ्रैंचाइज देने में भी शायद कुछ जल्दी हुई है। इंग्लैंड वगैरह और देशों में काफी भगड़े के बाद एडल्ट फ्रैंचाइज दिया गया। इसके लिए बहुत लड़ाई हुई। उन देशों में पहले स्त्रियों को भी वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं था। इस लिए मैं इस मामले में जल्दवाजी करने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। अगर कोई क्वालिफ़िकेशन रखने का सुझाव दिया जाता कि मतदाता इस दर्जे तक पढ़ा-लिखा होना चाहिए, तो वह कुछ विचारने की बात थी। लेकिन वालिग्न मताधिकार देते हुए उन्नत घटाने से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं है।

इस सुझाव का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ कि मुख्य मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री चुने हुए हों।

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) :** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill that has been placed for consideration before the House by my hon. friend, Shri Kameshwar Singh, incorporates certain generally accepted propositions of democracy.

Sometime ago, on a Resolution moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, a Committee of this House was appointed to go under the question of defections and incidentally the Committee, was represented by leaders of all political groups and also certain eminent persons like Shri Jaya Prakash Narain & certain constitutional authorities like Shri Setalvad and Shri Daphtary were associated with the deliberations of the Committee. That Committee did also apply its mind to this particular question which has been posed by my hon. friend Shri Kameshwar Singh.

Sir, permit me to quote one or two relevant sentences from the Report which the

Committee has submitted to Parliament. On this particular question, whether the Prime Minister at the federal level and the Chief Minister at the state level should they be directly elected by the people or, in other words, should they be Members of the lower House, has been touched upon by the Committee. It says :

"There was a strong current of opinion at all stages of the discussion in the Committee that no one who was not initially a Member of the Lower House should be appointed as Prime Minister or Chief Minister. After close and careful consideration of all aspects of the matter, the Committee recommends that no person who is not a Member of the Lower House should be appointed Prime Minister or Chief Minister. It is "advisable to make the constitutional amendment giving effect to this recommendation prospective so that it does not affect the existing incumbents in office."

So, in principle, in the Committee where the Government also was adequately represented—actually, the Home Minister was the Chairman of the Committee and he is also a signatory to the report of the Committee—the Government have accepted the proposition that at some time in the future an amendment to the Constitution would be piloted by the Government and it will have the unflinching support of all the Opposition groups that are represented here.

It reminds of one exception to this rule. For example, our revered friend Shri Annadurai was not elected to the Lower House of the Legislature. But men like Shri Annadurai come once at a time and they would, certainly, be exceptions to this.

17.20 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : *In the Chair.*]

But, by and large, it has to be conceded that the Leader or the Prime Minister or the Chief Ministers will have to be directly elected by the people, so that they should be answerable to whatever they do.

The second part of the proposition that Mr. Kameshwar Singh makes is about the lowering of the age of voting. There is a great national dialogue that is going on about the unrest amongst the youth, the unrest amongst the students. This is not an isolated phenomenon that could be detected only in India. It is worldwide phenomenon. You can find this everywhere, in Europe, in the U.S.A. and in many parts of Latin America also. Now the time has come when there is a great yearning on behalf of the students, on behalf of the younger generation; they would like to have more powers; they would like to have more responsibilities and they would like to exercise those responsibilities. One of the most certain ways of disciplining these youngsters is, in my humble opinion that they should be saddled with greater responsibilities so that they could have the feeling that they are equally responsible for what is happening in this country or elsewhere. Once they are imbibed with that feeling, naturally they would be more responsive to the aspirations of the country as a whole and they would be more responsive for the ultimate objective that we have evolved for ourselves.

As pointed out by Mr. Kameshwar Singh about four to five crores of new voters would be coming on to the electoral rolls of our country if this Bill were to be approved by this House and as a result of that the Constitution were amended. I agree with Prof. Madhok when he made a mention about this particular unrest in universities, the unrest amongst the younger generation. That is solely because they feel that they are left out of the mainstream of this country. They feel that they have not been taken seriously into consideration. Once they get the right to vote, naturally they will feel that they are a part of the Government—any Government that is created in this country—, that they were responsible for the creation of that Government.

I am sure that Law Minister would give a serious consideration to this Bill and once he accepts the Bill, I am sure that this Bill would muster a wide range of support not only within this House but also outside.

श्री शशिभूषण (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने साथी को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ

[श्री शशि भूषण]

कि वह बहुत मुनासिब बिल सदन में लाए हैं। यह बात सही है कि जब 18 साल के नवजवान सीमा पर जाकर गोली खा सकते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी का काम कर सकते हैं, विश्वविद्यालय में यूनिवर्स के प्रेसीडेंट और सेक्रेटरी हो सकते हैं तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वह वोट क्यों नहीं दे सकते। जब 3 करोड़ नवजवान इस देश में बेरोजगार हैं जिस प्रकार हमें आज हरिजनों के घर जाना होता है, अल्पमत के वोटसं के पास जाना होता है जब कि इस देश में ऐसे व्यक्ति भी मौजूद हैं जो कहते हैं कि मुसलमानों को सैकण्ड क्लास सिटिजन रखा जाय, हरिजनों को वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए, अभी भी एक सज्जन ने कहा कि बहुत जल्दबाजी की है मतदान के अधिकार देकर, किसी ने कहा कि स्त्रियों की उम्र कम या ज्यादा की जाय। आज हमारे देश में यह एक विडम्बना है, जो आर्थिक विषमता है, वह जिस वक्त यह संविधान बना उससे पहले खास तौर से महात्मा गांधी ने उस वक्त बहुत सस्ती के साथ कहा था कि वोट का अधिकार गरीब, अमीर, हरिजन हर एक को दिया जाय और वह दिया गया, उसका फल यह हुआ जनता की ताकत बढ़ी आज कुछ कमजोरियाँ जरूर हैं, लेकिन फल यह है कि आज किसी की हिम्मत नहीं है कि लोग हरिजनों, स्त्रियों या युवकों के खिलाफ कोई आवाज बुलन्द कर सके। इसलिए हमें अगर और भी अपने प्रजातंत्र को मजबूत करना है तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा कि 18 साल के नवजवानों को वोट देने का अधिकार होना चाहिए।

एशिया के जो युवक लीडर्स इंग्लैंड में हैं, उन नौजवान नेताओं ने इंग्लैंड में आन्दोलन चलाकर इस बात का अधिकार लिया है। यह क्रेडिट एशिया के नौजवान लीडर्स को जाता है जिन्होंने वहां रहते हुए 18 साल की उम्र में वोट देने का अधिकार लिया है। जब वहां की लीडर शिप ऐसा कर सकती है, तो यहां पर ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया जा

सकता। फ्रांस, जर्मनी, दुनिया भर के मुल्कों के नौजवान आज उठ खड़े हुए हैं, उन्हें अपने अधिकारों का पता चल गया है और वे इसे प्राप्त करके रहेंगे। चुने हुए लोग प्रधान मंत्री हों या चीफ मिनिस्टर हों, इस बात में दो राय नहीं हो सकती है, लेकिन, सभापति महोदय, राज्य सभा के सम्बन्ध में जैसा कहा गया है कि उसको बन्द किया जाना चाहिए, यह उचित नहीं है...

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैंने कहा है कि विचार करना पड़ेगा।

श्री शशि भूषण : ठीक है,—आपने कहा है कि विचार करना पड़ेगा। होता यह है कि जब एक पार्टी की मैजोरिटी होती है तो वे अपने मुताबिक फैसले कर लेते हैं। पंजाब में निर्णय किया गया है कि अपर हाउस भंग कर दिया जाय, दूसरी कई जगहों से भी इस तरह की मांग आ रही है लेकिन कई जगहों से इस तरह की मांग भी आ रही है कि जहां पर दो हाउसेज नहीं हैं वहां पर अपर हाउस भी कायम किया जाय। जैसे मध्य प्रदेश चाहता है कि वहां पर अपर हाउस बनाया जाय। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि राज्यों के अपर हाउस या राज्य सभा इनका भी चुनाव होता है। चुने हुए लोग इनको चुनते हैं, वे कहीं बाहर से बगैर चुनाव के नहीं आते हैं। प्रजातन्त्रीय तरीके से एम०एल०एज उनको चुनते हैं। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आज पार्लियामेंट को यह निर्णय भी लेना होगा कि हर एक राज्य में अपर हाउस हो या न हो। ला मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं—मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इस पर ध्यान देंगे।

मेरे मित्र ने जो प्रश्न आज इस हाउस के सामने रखा है कि 18 साल के नौजवानों को वोट का अधिकार मिलना चाहिये, यह बहुत मुनासिब बात है। सारे देश में—हर स्कूल, कालिज और यूनिवर्सिटी में यह भावना फैल चुकी है, मुझ से बहुत सी नौजवान संस्थाओं ने कहा है, वे लाखों की तादाद में दस्तखत करा

कर पार्लियामेंट में पेटिशन पेश करने वाले हैं कि उनको यह अधिकार दिया जाय। इसलिये यह बहुत मुनासिब वक्त है जबकि सरकार को इस पर विचार करना चाहिए और यह अधिकार उन्हें देना चाहिये।

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE** (Bombay Central): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have no mind to take part in the debate, but after hearing the debate, I thought I must speak in the debate.

There are two points. The first point deals with the appointment of the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister at the State level. So far as the principle underlying the Bill is concerned that the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister must belong to the lower House, there can be no dispute. But my suggestion is that this matter should be governed by convention because at times necessity may arise or occasions may arise when it may not be advisable looking at the political health of the country to confine ourselves. Under the Constitution the provisions are to be accepted that the Chief Minister or the Prime Minister must belong to the lower House. Of course the Committee has made a very good suggestion. That suggestion has a prospective value. In future it should be. But then...

**SHRI S. M. KRISHNA**: They have suggested amendment of the Constitution.

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE**: I know. I am just quoting you that they have suggested an amendment of the Constitution. But if we are to study the constitutions of all countries of the world, I think it is not done under the Constitution at all. This has been regulated and governed under conventions.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK**: That is in Britain where there is no constitution at all.

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE**: But in other countries also. As we develop political maturity and political stability, I think it will be governed by convention alone. So far as the principle is concerned, I have no quarrel. If we accept the principle, I think he will then withdraw and not insist

upon the Government to bring such a measure.

But these matters should be governed by the convention.

Then, as far as widening of the franchise is concerned, giving the right of vote to the persons who have attained the age of eighteen, I think, it is premature now, because of the political climate, to accept the proposition, because the education has not spread to that extent, as to give the right to a youngster to vote and to deal with the destiny of the nation, and the destiny of the people.

**श्री शशि भूषण**: जब 70 साल का अनपढ़ बूढ़ा आदमी वोट दे सकता है तो फिर 18 साल का पढ़ा लिखा नौजवान क्यों नहीं दे सकता है ?

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE**: What is the percentage of the education? That is the whole trouble.

**श्री रणधीर सिंह**: 18 साल का जवान 70 साल के बूढ़े से ज्यादा अकलमन्द होता है।

**SHRI R. D. BHANDARE**: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the whole trouble is this. Education is at a low ebb. The percentage has not increased and unless we amend Article 14 there can be no discrimination made in between educated and uneducated. Can we amend Article 14? We cannot amend Article 14 because we have accepted certain basic principles as the basis of Indian life. Those principles are enshrined and adumbrated in the Preamble of our Constitution. Democracy, according to the Preamble of the Constitution, is not only a form of Government, which we have accepted; but it is a way of life. And, therefore, Mr. Chairman, we cannot at all amend Article 14 so that those who are uneducated and have attained the age of 18 alone should be given the right to vote and those who are not educated, who are not graduates etc., should not be allowed the right of franchise, after attaining the age of 18 years. This cannot happen. It cannot be accepted. That position is untenable. It militates against

the very commonsense, and wisdom and rationality. (Interruption) Unless educational percentage increases, what is the use of quoting the illustrations of other countries like America ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Hippies are given power in other countries.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: What—Hippies are to be made Prime Minister and Chief Minister of States and heads of the States like President, etc. ?—We do not want that.

श्री शशि भूषण : हिप्पीज भी बना रहे हें ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: To translate the American life and American Political situation in our country is not what we want. The hon. Member may go to the extent of saying that all educated youngsters should become hippies and all hippies should be given the right to vote. You may go to any extent. But I would not accept that.

Therefore, Sir, I am really sorry that I am unable to agree with what my learned friend has said, while moving the Bill.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : My hon. friend has introduced this Bill with a two-fold objective. One objective was, the appointment to the office of the Chief Minister and Prime Minister from the House which is popularly elected. The second one is the desirability of extending franchise to persons attaining the age of eighteen.

I am prepared to accept the first proposition laid down by my hon. friend but about the second one, I have reservations in supporting that. In Parliamentary democracy we have this concept of democratically representative mechanism. We have, of course, due to historical accidents and also due to certain other reasons, in this country,—it is not only in this country, but various other countries as well—second chambers. They are supposed to be our elders and are supposed to correct us, the youngsters, to correct the hasty actions of the representatives of the people. In that way, only as a safety

valve, they have been associated with the democratic mechanism. If you go to the crux of the problem, popularly elected representatives in the lower House are the real representatives of the people's will. On that, I am sure there will be a broad measure of agreement.

Once that has been accepted, we now come to the question of accountability of the Government. Our Constitution has very clearly provided that the Council of Ministers shall be accountable and responsible to the Lok Sabha or the State Assembly, as the case may be. Though Parliament includes Rajya Sabha also, when it comes to the question of accountability, it has not been extended to the Rajya Sabha, or for that matter to the Council. That being the position, I personally feel that the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister must be from the popularly elected House. While saying so, I must also concede that we cannot perhaps follow this in all cases. A situation may arise where a person belonging to the other House may have to be appointed as the Leader of this House or as the Prime Minister. In such an eventuality, I submit that the person concerned should go to the people and get a popular mandate and get elected to the lower House—whether Lok Sabha or the Assembly, as the case may be—and then resign the other seat. So far as other Ministers are concerned—I may appear to be advancing self-interest, yet I have to put forward my idea—I would say that to a large extent all the members of the Council of Ministers should be drawn from the popularly elected legislature. The reason is that we cannot extend all the facilities and privileges and status which the lower House enjoys to the other House. Somewhere, we must draw a line. This much so far as the first part is concerned.

Coming to the franchise, I must say that there is a bit of confusion in the sense that in order to achieve a limited objective, we are trying to approach the problem in a wider way. The idea is to extend the franchise right to the educated youth of 18 years. What is the percentage etc. we have to discuss. So far as student communities are concerned I would rather suggest that we have first to tackle their urges and aspirations. This right of franchise can be exer-

cised only once in five years and what is the use of telling people : "We have done this and therefore please do not create troubles." This is only for the purposes of telling people. But that does not solve the problem. The real problems relate to their housing condition and other conditions and amenities. For franchise, they can wait for a little more time.

I want to raise another important point in this connection. In this country, individual preferences are very much neglected. This is so in all activities. Take the case of voting. People vote in a group—whether it is on the basis of caste or political party. In that process, the decision-making process of the individual suffers. Such being the case, I do not think that extension of this particular right to the educated people of only 18 years will be quite proper ; it will be out of context.

**SHRI HUMAYUN KABIR (Basirhat) :**  
I would like to make only two observations on the two points made by my hon. friend Shri Kameshwar Singh.

Regarding legislation to prohibit anybody except a sitting Member of the Lower House from being the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister, I would say that this should not be a legislative prohibition. I agree with the spirit of his move and I also agree very largely with what my hon. friend to my left just now said. There may be a situation when a person who is not a Member of any House at all may be called upon to accept the leadership, but there should be a proviso that nobody should be the head of the Government, whether as Prime Minister or as Chief Minister, unless he is elected to the Lok Sabha or the Assembly as the case may be, within a period of six months of holding such office. We have already a principle, and that is that a Minister has to be a member of the legislature, and, therefore, somebody may be brought by the back-door and brought into the Rajya Sabha and made the Prime Minister. If this amendment is accepted that the person who is going to be the head of the Government must within a specified period become a Member of the lower House, that would serve the needs of the case, and that would also avoid a situation where at moments of crisis we may

sometimes be required to go to somebody who has not stood for election at all.

Regarding the second point about extension of franchise, I see the force behind what he says, because there is a general desire for younger people to participate in the functioning of government. This is in a way a world-wide problem, and the youth unrest which we find throughout the world today is a completely new phenomenon. Many attempts have been made to analyse the cause of this, but one factor has not often been appreciated. Till about thirty or forty years ago, adolescence as such was not a recognised stage in the growth of human beings ; for a very large number of people at the age of 13 or 14 started working. If it was an agricultural family, the boy started work in his farm, and if it was an industrial family, the boy started work as an apprentice or a worker at the age of 13 or 14 and, therefore, there were adults and there were minors, but few adolescents.

The present phenomenon of adolescence is a direct result of the extension of education. Today, an increasingly large number of people all over the world stay in a state of tutelage for a longer period, they are pupils. A very interesting evidence of this is found in the way primary education has been extended throughout the West. When it was first introduced in 1792, primary education was compulsory only from the age of six to eleven. After about 30 years, it was extended to 12. In England it was made compulsory up to the age of 14 round about 1870. Today, they have increased it to 15, and there is a demand that it should be increased to 16. In America, it is already 16 and there is provision for education up to 18 almost on a universal scale. In the Soviet Union, there is compulsion up to the age of 14, but they are trying to push it up to the age of 16.

In our country, though the Constitution provides that there shall be compulsory education up to the age of 14, in fact, we have not gone beyond the age of 11, and even up to the age of 11, we have not been able to make it universal and compulsory.

So, the problem of adolescence, youth unrest and the desire of younger people to

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

participate has arisen as a result of the extension of the period of tutelage.

In this context, we have to recognise that young people have enthusiasm, idealism and a great deal of energy but they lack experience. In the increasingly complicated world of today where results of decision are not confined to any one country but any decision taken in one country can have very far-reaching effects throughout the world, the process of law-making and the process of parliamentary work has become far more arduous and far more difficult than at any time in the past. I remember a very interesting conversation which I had with President Sukarno in the days when he was still in the height of his power. In 1958 he told me that he had introduced a very interesting system of franchise in Indonesia. For those who had finished college education, the vote was at the age of 21. For those who had finished secondary education, the vote was at the age of 25; for those who had finished elementary education, the vote was at the age of 30, and at 35, regardless of education, or property or any other qualification, every single individual had the right to vote, President Sukarno defended it by saying that by the time a man is 30 or 35, experience has taught him a great deal and, therefore, in the school of life he has learnt what he has not learnt in school. But, for a college graduate at the age of 21, even though he lacks experience, he has acquired a great deal of knowledge, and, therefore, that knowledge to a certain extent compensates for the lack of experience, and similarly with regard to secondary and elementary education.

However, this Bill is a very interesting Bill, and I would, therefore, support Shri Madhu Limaye's amendment that the Bill be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon, because the process of eliciting of opinion will itself be an educative process.

Two very important measures are being suggested here which will have very far-reaching consequences. We should not, therefore, rush the measures, and I hope my young friend, the Mover of the Resolution will accept this idea of circulation. It means that his Bill remains alive. If there is wide

support throughout the country for this Bill—there will be—probably with some modifications the Bill may be accepted. It may be 18 or 19 or 20; these limits are all arbitrary. On his 20th year, 364th day a person remains minor; the next day how does he become an adult, a major and wise? Some arbitrary limit has to be there. I hope, therefore, that my hon. friend will accept the motion for circulation because this is an interesting Bill and raises very important issues. With these words I give my qualified support.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry it is not possible to accommodate more Members because we have to finish consideration of this Bill at 6 O'clock. Some Members have woken up to the importance of the Bill very late.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): You have a right to extend the time by half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall call one or two Members; they may conclude their remarks in 3 or 4 minutes—maximum five minutes.

SHRI NAMBIAR: I am very much in agreement with the Mover of the Bill and I congratulate Kameshwar Singhji, young and energetic Member, for bringing this Bill. I request him to accept the motion for circulation as suggested by my learned friend on this side. We like to strengthen democracy in such a way that nobody is powerful to topple it. That is the purpose for which we must strengthen it. Take the question of the Prime Minister. It does not require much of an argument; the Prime Minister must be a person directly elected by the people. Indirect election or coming through the backdoor of the upper House is not proper. My party wants to abolish the upper House as a whole. Therefore the Prime Minister being brought in by the backdoor is not acceptable to my party. That disposes of the first part of the question.

About the second part, we also do not want the Chief Minister through the back door. As suggested by Shri Kabir, if there is need to bring in some body from the open

streets to the legislature, we can allow it to be done and within six months he can get elected by asking a member of his party to resign his seat.

We may appreciate it. But the Minister of Law and the Government of India must accept it. Otherwise, what is the use of exercising our lungs? The Law Minister has already decided what reply he should give. We should consider that we have succeeded if they agree for circulation.

Coming to the last point of franchise, it has to be broadened by including the boys and girls who belong to those three years. One can argue both ways; one can say that at the age of eighteen one may not be mature enough to take a political decision as to which Government should be there. There is another argument; when once you give property rights, and employment rights why not this right? He becomes an adult at 18; he has a right to buy and sell property; he can appear in a court and join the army and defend the country or work in an industrial factory. When all these rights are given, why should they be cut out from the political field? Therefore, franchise must be given to them.

But our elders have got a fear: I am also in that, with grey hairs. The fear is, if youngsters come in, they may do something awful, and the whole country may blow up. People have that fear. But nothing is to be feared. The sky is not going to fall and if youngsters are also to co-operate and brought into the limelight and made to shoulder the responsibility of the Government, it will solve many problems. They can be told that many of the economic evils are due to so many reasons, and the boys can understand it. Let us do it, and let us not live in an orbit of fear complex always obsessed by the feeling that there will be a danger whenever a new thing is brought in.

I think that this Bill is a very laudable one, and our young Member must be appreciated and congratulated for taking this opportunity and in bringing this point to the limelight. I request the hon. Law Minister: my request to him may not have

much weight, but still, I am in duty bound to request him and say that at least he must allow it to go for circulation.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती): दिल्ली में 57 कालेजों में माक पालियामेंट्स होती हैं। उनमें जो बच्चे चौदह बरस के नीचे के हैं वे वातौर मिनिस्ट्रों के और प्रधान मंत्री के बहुत अच्छा पार्ट अदा करते हैं। उनको बहुत ही बढ़िया ट्रेनिंग इसकी मिल रही है। बहुत तरीके से वे इन माक पालियामेंट्स को चलाते हैं। हमारे यहाँ एक कहावत है। यह कहा जाता है कि फैमिली में लड़का बारह वर्ष का हो जाए तो बाप के बराबर उसको समझा जाए। बाप उससे सलाह लेता है। जब आप देश में प्रजातंत्र चला रहे हैं तो आपको अपने बच्चों को प्रजातंत्र की ट्रेनिंग देनी होगी। जो ट्रेनिंग इन माक पालियामेंट्स के द्वारा दी जा रही है उसका फाइनल कम्पीटेशन 11-12 मई को दिल्ली में होगा। I request the Law Minister to be there and see to this.

They will try their level best to become great.

यह ट्रेनिंग उनको दी जा रही है। हमको डेमोक्रेसी को सरवाइव करना है। बाप के बाद बेटे को चार्ज लेना होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बच्चों को और नौजवानों को इस लायक बनाया जाए कि वे चार्ज लें। यंग मैनबर ने आपको बहुत सही सलाह दी है। वह अठारह घन्टे काम कर सकते हैं। हम जो साठ वर्ष के हो गए हैं वे अठारह घंटे काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। वे अठारह घंटे जग सकते हैं, हम नहीं जग सकते हैं। आज दुनिया भर में और जिसमें भारत भी है एजीटेशन चल रहा है। आप को चाहिये कि आप अठारह वर्ष की उम्र कर दें। नौजवानों को कहें Be prepared to shoulder the responsibility of the State Government; be prepared to become the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister. वे समझेंगे कि हमको कल को गवर्नमेंट बनानी है। हमको रिसपांसिबिलिटी शोल्डर करनी है।



[श्री शिव नारायण]

आप देखेंगे कि उस अवस्था में उनमें से अनुशासनहीनता खत्म हो जाएगी। वे बड्डन को समझेंगे, जिम्मेदारी को समझेंगे और उसका निर्वाह करने के काबिल अपने आपको बनायेंगे, उसकी तैयारी करेंगे।

I went to a college. I saw young boy who can totally replace Morarjibhai.

ऐसा फाइन बजट पेश किया, इस तरह से पेश किया कि तबियत हरी हो गई। यंग मैम्बर ने जो ख्याल जाहिर किये हैं सही किये हैं। सही विल वह लाये हैं। मैं भंडारे साहब के साथ एग्री नहीं करता हूँ।

जहां तक चीफ मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर का सवाल है उनको अपर हाउसिस से लेना, बैंकडोर से लेना मुनासिब नहीं है। बंगाल गवर्नमेंट को मैं बघाई देता हूँ। उसने अपर हाउस का जो वायकाट किया है, वह बहुत अच्छा किया है। मैं उनकी तारीफ़ करता हूँ। मैं गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि सारे अपर हाउसिस को, राज्य सभा को तथा कांसिलज को मुल्क भर में खत्म कर देना चाहिये। यह पैंशन उनको न दी जाए। जो काम करने लायक हैं और जो साठ सत्तर मील दौड़ सकते हैं, उनको काम करने का मौका दें। तभी प्रजातंत्र पनपेगा। यह हमारा कहना नहीं है। यह कामन मैन इन दी स्ट्रीट का कहना है, कामन पीपल का कहना है। अपर हाउसिस आपने कर्षो रखे हैं। ये एक वड्डन हैं, बोझ हैं। आप यह भी देखें कि 55 वर्ष के बाद हम हर अफसर को रिटायर कर देते हैं। उन लोगों को एक बड़ा प्रज है। वे कहते हैं कि सत्तर वर्ष का व्यक्ति प्रधानमंत्री बना रह सकता है, मिनिस्टर बना रह सकता है और हमको रिटायर कर दिया जाता है। आप अठारह वर्ष वालों को चांस दें।

Have a young Government here. We will have a young Government now.

यह बहुत बढ़िया बात होगी। अभिमन्यु बन कर वे आएं और देश की रक्षा करेंगे।

लक्ष्मण बन कर वे आयेंगे और तब पाकिस्तान को भी वे समझ लेंगे और चीन को भी समझ लेंगे। ये लोग देश की रक्षा करने में जुट जायेंगे, डट जायेंगे।

जो प्रस्ताव वह लाए हैं, वह बहुत सुन्दर है। ला मिनिस्टर अपनी प्रे दाढ़ी की तरफ न जायें। पके बालों की तरफ न जायें। इन बूढ़ों की रक्षा करने की फिक्क वह न करें। नौजवानों को चाजं देने के लिए उनको वह तैयार करें। मैं पार्लियामेंट और गवर्नमेंट को इनविटेशन देता हूँ कि जब तमन्ना हो, कोई मेरे साथ इन कालेजों में चले और देखें कि आज हमारे नौजवानों का स्तर कितना ऊंचा है। पार्लिया-मेंटरी स्फेयर्ज के मिनिस्टर और उनका सेक्रेटे-रियट हमेशा मुझे वहां पकड़ कर ले जाते हैं। अपना जजमेंट देने के बाद मैं उन लोगों को समझाता हूँ कि What is the duty of the opposition and what is the duty of the Government? It is the duty of the opposition to oppose the Government and it is the duty of the Government to protect the country.

श्री मधु लिमये ने यह प्रस्ताव रखा है कि इस विधेयक को सकुलेशन के लिये भेज दिया जाये। मैं उसका विरोध करता हूँ, क्योंकि उस में बहुत समय लग जायेगा। ज्यादा से ज्यादा इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दिया जाये।

आज यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेज का हर बच्चा रिसर्पोसीविलिटी शौल्डर करने के लिये तैयार है। यह सुभाव मान लेने से मुल्क में इनडि-सिप्लिन खत्म होगा और हमारे लड़के मेहनत करके आयेंगे।

मैं इस सुभाव का भी समर्थन करता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर और चीफ मिनिस्टर इलेक्टिड मैम्बर्ज होने चाहिएं।

SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI : What about other ministers? They must also be elected.

**SHRI SHEO NARAIN :** We are having a Government of the people, by the people and for the people.

अगर चीफ़ मिनिस्टर और प्राइम मिनिस्टर इलैक्टड मेम्बरजं होंगे, तो पब्लिक का उन पर ज्यादा कान्फिडेंस होगा ।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** सभा-पति महोदय, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामेश्वर सिंह, ने संविधान के संशोधन सम्बन्धी यह बिल रखा है। मालूम नहीं, इसका विरोध क्यों किया जा रहा है।

**श्री शिव नारायण :** कहां विरोध हो रहा है ?

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** अभी सरकार विरोध करेगी ?

जब आजादी की लड़ाई चल रही थी, तो हमारे यही नौनिहाल, जिनके लिए हम मांग कर रहे हैं कि मतदान करने की उम्र इक्कीस साल से कम करके अठारह साल कर दी जाये, सबसे अगली पंक्ति में थे। 1942 का आन्दोलन हो या कोई दूसरा राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन, जनता के सवाल को लेकर या समाज के सुधार या राजनैतिक सुधार के सिलसिले में जितने आन्दोलन हुए उनमें यही नौजवान सबसे आगे बढ़कर हिस्सा लेते थे और सब प्रकार कुर्बानियां देते थे।

जब हम सब पार्टियों के लोग इलक्शन लड़ते हैं, तब हम उनको तो मतदान का हक देते नहीं, लेकिन हम उन्हें कहते हैं कि वे हमारे लिए वोट मांगें। उसके लिए वे योग्य हैं, लेकिन खुद वोट देने के योग्य वे नहीं माने जाते हैं। उनका इस्तेमाल तो हम सब करते हैं, लेकिन जब उन्हें वोट देने का अधिकार देने की बात होती है, तो बहुत से लोग, और खास तौर से रूनिंग पार्टी, शासनाखंड दल के लोग उसका विरोध करते हैं।

18 hrs.

कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ठीक ही कहा है, देश की सुरक्षा का सवाल हो, हमारे मुक्क पर

चीन या पाकिस्तान का हमला हो, जन-जागरण पैदा करना हो या जनता को अपने देश की सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जाग्रत करना हो, उन सब में यूनिवर्सिटीज और स्कूलों-कालेजों के यही नौजवान सबसे आगे रहते हैं। ये लोग सबसे आगे बढ़ कर देश की रक्षा और देश के नव-निर्माण के लिए काम करते हैं तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि उन्हें हम वोट के अधिकार से महरूम रखें। कायदे के मुताबिक, अमल में तो हम उनको महरूम रखते हैं लेकिन जब वोट का समय आता है तो हम दस-दस वर्ष के बच्चों से बोगस वोट दिलवाते हैं और इनमें से ज्यादा लोगों से हम वोट दिलवाने की कोशिश करते हैं। तो हम इस गलत रास्ते पर उनको खुद ले जाना चाहते हैं और कहते हैं कि इन्डिस्प्लिन है, इनका मारल गड़बड़ हो गया है। अगर उनसे हम मारल की आशा करते हैं तो उनको अधिकार तो दीजिए। केवल उनके कर्त्तव्य ही की बात है या अधिकार भी होगा? कर्त्तव्य के साथ-साथ अधिकार भी देना चाहिए ताकि वे समझें कि शासन व्यवस्था में उन्हें हिस्सा लेना है और वे अपने आदमियों को चुन कर असेम्बली और पार्लियामेंट में भेजें। अभी आप 25 वर्ष से कम उम्र वालों को खड़े नहीं होने देते। उनकी एज की लिमिट भी कम कीजिए, 21 वर्ष कीजिए तो इस तरह के नवजवान आएंगे जैसे हमारे साथी कामेश्वर सिंह जी हैं। इस तरह के लोगों को लाना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

जो यह सवाल उठाया गया कि यहां भी और राज्यों में भी अपर हाउस को हटा देना चाहिए, उसका भी मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। उसकी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। वह केवल धन का दुरुपयोग है और कुछ लोगों को पेंशन देने का वह स्थान है। तो इनको भी हटा देना चाहिए। मैं सबके लिए कह रहा हूँ। आप मान जायं, हमने तो मानकर दिखा दिया। बंगाल में हमने करके दिखा दिया कि हम उसका अन्त करना चाहते हैं। यहां से अन्त होना चाहिए। उससे पैसे की बचत होगी और फिर काम में जो

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

विलम्ब होता है कि एक बार यहां से पास हो फिर वहां पास हो, वह विलम्ब भी खत्म हो जायगा। देश का काम भी ज्यादा होगा। और बैंक डोर से प्रधान मंत्री या दूसरे मंत्री जो चले आते हैं, उनके आने का बैंकडोर का रास्ता भी बन्द हो जायगा। इसीलिए मैं इस बिल की भावनाओं का समर्थन करते हुए श्री मधु लिमये जी ने जो इसे प्रसारित करने का संशोधन दिया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री जी इसको स्वीकार कर लें।

**श्री मधु लिमये (मुंघेर) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय जहां तक 18 साल के युवकों और युवतियों को वोट देने का सवाल है इसके बारे में अब दो राय नहीं होनी चाहिए। मुझे पता नहीं कि इस वक्त कांग्रेस के संविधान में क्या बात है। लेकिन जब कांग्रेस आजादी के लिए लड़ रही थी तब 18 साल की जिनकी उम्र थी, ऐसे सब नवयुवकों को कांग्रेस का सदस्य बनने का अधिकार था। बल्कि मेरे जैसे आदमी तो गैर-कानूनी ढंग से कांग्रेस के सदस्य बनते थे क्योंकि मेरी उम्र 18 साल की नहीं थी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

**डा० महादेव प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) :** आज भी 18 साल है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** आज 18 साल कहाँ है ? आज 18 साल होता तो आप वहाँ बैठते ?

**डा० महादेव प्रसाद :** कांग्रेस के लिए मैंने कहा।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** वह तो अच्छी बात है। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब राजनीतिक दलों की सदस्यता 18 वर्ष के युवकों और युवतियों के लिए खुली है जैसे हमारे दल की है तो क्या वजह है कि उनको वोट देने का हम अधिकार न दें ? वोट देना तो एक बहुत मामूली बात है। इसलिए अब तो इस पर

बिल्कुल बहस नहीं होनी चाहिए और मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इसको अगर आप पास करने जा रहे हैं तब तो मैं अपने संशोधन को वापस लेता हूँ। लेकिन अगर पास करने को तैयार नहीं हैं तो कम से कम मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि इसको प्रसारित करने का जो सुभाव है उसको आप मान लें।

अब इस विषयक में एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात है—जो मुख्य मंत्री हों या प्रधान मंत्री हों वह विधान सभा या लोक सभा के सदस्य हों। असल में सारी चीजें तो संविधान में आती नहीं। संविधान का जो भावार्थ है उसको अगर हम मद्दे-नजर रखते तो कभी किसी भी गैर-विधान सभा के सदस्य को या गैर-लोक सभा के सदस्य को मुख्य मंत्री या प्रधान मंत्री बनना ही नहीं चाहिए। लेकिन खेद की बात है कि नये संविधान के बाद अब पहला चुनाव हुआ तो सबसे पहले संविधान के भावार्थ की हत्या कांग्रेस पार्टी ने की और राजाजी ने की। राजाजी न केवल विधान सभा के सदस्य नहीं थे, वरिष्ठ सदन के सदस्य भी नहीं थे, लेकिन आप दल-बदलुओं के जरिये अपनी हुकूमत पुराने मद्रास राज्य में जमाना चाहते थे, इसलिये राजाजी को न्योता देकर आपने बुलाया। यह सबसे बड़ा पाप आपने संविधान के अन्दर पहला चुनाव होने के बाद किया और पुराने मद्रास राज्य में किया और फिर उसके बाद उसी की पुनरावृत्ति यहां केन्द्र में हुई, जब आपने 1966 में श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की मौत के बाद एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को प्रधान मंत्री बनाया जो इस सदन की सदस्य नहीं थी। जो लोग यहां पर बैठे हैं, उनमें से कुछ लोग 1966 में भी इस सदन में थे—उनको याद होगा कि प्रधान मंत्री इन्दिरा गांधी के आने के बाद जब पहला वोट यहां पर हुआ तो मैंने आपत्ति उठाई थी कि प्रधान मंत्री को यहां बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है और यह सब गलत हो रहा है। आप संविधान की धारा 164 को देखिये, उसी तरह की धारा केन्द्र के लिये भी है। प्रधान मंत्री या मुख्य मंत्री मंत्री-परिषद् का

प्रमुख होता है, सारे मंत्रियों का चयन उनकी सलाह से होता है और उसका दायित्व लोक सभा या विधान सभा के प्रति होता है। तो जब किसी सरकार का प्रमुख लोक सभा या विधान सभा का सदस्य ही न हो, तो इसका मतलब है कि आप धारा 164 को एक दम खत्म कर रहे हैं।...

**श्री शिव नारायण :** 164 धारा क्या है ?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** मुख्य मंत्री के नेतृत्व में या प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में जो मंत्री परिषद् बनती है, उसके दायित्व के प्रति है। आप यह भी देखिये कि नो-कान्फिडेंस का प्रस्ताव यहां आता है, उसी तरह से विधान सभा में आता है, राज्य सभा में नहीं आता है। इसलिए यह बहुत गलत काम केन्द्र में हुआ है। डिफेक्शन कमेटी में भी यह बात आई थी और मेरा ख्याल है कि अधिक से अधिक लोग इस राय के थे कि भविष्य में इस तरह का इन्तजाम किया जाय। तब मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि कानून मंत्री इस बात को तत्काल कुबूल क्यों नहीं करते हैं, जब कि डिफेक्शन कमेटी में इसके बारे में एक राय थी, शायद हमारे डी० एम० के० के कुछ सदस्यों को छोड़ कर करीब-करीब हम सब

इसके बारे में मुत्तफिक थे। जब ऐसी बात थी तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात की घोषणा करेंगे कि इस बिल के सिद्धान्त को हम कुबूल करते हैं—एक तो प्रसारित करने का जो प्रस्ताव है उसको माना जाय या इसके सिद्धान्त को कुबूल कर इस सम्बन्ध में वह स्वयं इस तरह का विधेयक लायें। तो जैसा हम लोगों ने पहले भी किया है—मंत्री के आश्वासन पर कम्पनी वाला विधेयक वापस लिया था, इसको वापस लेने के लिये हम विचार करेंगे। लेकिन स्पष्ट आश्वासन आना चाहिये कि इस बिल के सिद्धान्त को आप स्वीकार करते हैं।

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :** सभा-पति महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है।

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The bell is being rung...

There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. on Monday.

18.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, May 5, 1969 Vaisakha 15, 1891 (Saka).*