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Thursday, March 20, 1969
Phalguna 29, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

C O N T E N T S

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 20, 1969/Phalguna
29, 1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Primary Agricultural Societies

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*601. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a rise in the working capital of primary agricultural societies, the percentage of deposits to the working capital continued to be low and the number of primary farm credit societies declined since 1965-66;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) what are the reasons for the low percentage of deposits in the working capital and the reduction in the number of primary farm credit societies; and

(d) what efforts are being made in the light of these studies to promote farm credit societies to ensure that the services of such societies are available to the peasants in the remotest corners of the country ?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The relevant data for the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 are given below :

Year	No. of primary agricultural credit societies.	working Capital (Rs. crores)	Deposits (Rs. crores)	Deposits as % of working capital
1964-65	201,046	486.67	32.58	6.7
1965-66	191,904	546.56	34.49	6.3
1966-67	178,735	625.20	39.09	6.3

The data for 1967-68 are not yet available.

(c) The low percentage of deposits to working capital in case of primary, Credit Societies is due to the limited progress made by the primary credit societies in mobilising deposits. The structural weakness of the primary credit societies and competition from small savings and other agencies for the available savings in the rural areas are some of the important reasons for the low level of the deposits in the primary agricultural credit societies.

The reduction in the number of primary credit societies has been brought about by the implementation of the programme of

re-organisation and revitalisation with a view to create a strong and viable credit structure at the primary level through amalgamation and/or liquidation of weak and dormant units.

(d) The State Governments have been advised to take steps for the early completion of the re-organisation programme and to expand the membership and business turnover of the societies in a systematic manner.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: From the statement it appears that the number of societies is going down. There are about 5,70,000 villages in the country, and we have had three Five Year Plans during the last 22 years. May I know what steps are being taken to increase the number of credit societies and banking facilities so that more deposits may come and may be utilised for bettering the condition of the people?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: The reduction in the number of primary credit societies is being done as part of a deliberate policy pursued by the Centre and the State Governments, and its purpose is to weed out weak and dormant societies and to promote viable societies in place of weak and dormant societies, and by the end of the Fourth Plan, we hope to cover about 60 per cent of the agricultural population.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: There is a welcome diversion of more income into the villages. Do Government propose to offer any incentive so that more money may be deposited with the credit societies and more banking facilities may be provided so that the villages could take advantage of these institutions?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: There are certain basic weaknesses in the number of primary societies. They are structural. Their capacity is limited because the area of operations is limited. We want to encourage the societies to strengthen their organisation and we are giving managerial subsidy and we are also helping them to mobilise resources from more and more shareholders.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Of course,

some attempts are being made to put our co-operative movement on a sounder footing. But the immensity of the problem is such that it does not even touch the fringe of the problem. One of the main difficulties experienced by the cultivators in utilising the aid given by these societies is because of the high rate of interest levied by the societies, which varies from about 9½ per cent to 10 per cent. In the scheme of reorganisation, I would like to know whether Government have received any suggestion from any State that the percentage of interest should be scaled down or whether any State Government has put forward any proposal in this regard and if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: The main question refers to the percentage of deposit to the working capital and also the reduction in the number of societies. If you permit me, I am prepared to answer that question, but that does not relate to the main question.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: My question arises out of part (d) of the main question which reads thus:

“what efforts are being made in the light of these studies to promote farm credit societies to ensure that the services of such societies are available to the peasants in the remotest corners of the country?”

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I have already stated that our effort is to take the societies to every village. By the end of the Fourth Plan we hope to cover nearly 60 per cent of the agricultural population. The main purpose of reducing the primary co-operative societies is to strengthen the structure and their viability of operation. It is very difficult indeed to cover the entire population by the end of the Fourth Plan.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: My question was this. These societies are not fully useful to the peasants because of the high rate of interest. So, my question arises from part (d) of the main question, and I would like to know whether Government have scaled down the rate of interest which varies from 9 to 10 per cent. Let the hon,

Minister give a straight answer to this, either 'Yes' or 'No'.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : This issue has been debated for a long time, and we have tried our best to reduce the rate of interest. Recently, the Reserve Bank of India has also reduced the rate of interest from 4 to 3 per cent, and beyond that I cannot assure of the hon. Member of further reduction.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि इन एग्रीकल्चरल सोसायटीज के प्रेजिडेंट उनका बहुत मिसयूज करते हैं और करप्शन फैलाते हैं, जिसकी वजह से सोसायटीज के मेम्बरज अलग हो रहे हैं और सोसायटीज की संख्या घट रही है ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : There may be misappropriation or practice of other forms of corruption. But these societies are governed by the co-operative law, and the machinery of the State Government has got to operate.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Everybody knows that our poor agriculturists in India are indebted to the tune of about Rs. 3000 crores to moneylenders and banks. The Reserve Bank provides credit at the low rate of interest of 4 per cent in areas of intensive agricultural development, but this goes up to the high rate of 9 per cent when it reaches the ryot. This wide-range margin of 5 per cent is apportioned at three intermediary levels, namely the State co-operative bank, the district bank, and the service co-operative societies. The margin of interest apportioned at the higher level is too high to be justified. Unless and until commercial banks are made to organise, a croploan system and reduce the interest, the co-operative credit system will be ineffective as far as the cultivator class is concerned. May I know whether Government will consider this issue ? If co-operative credit is to benefit the poor ryots, the procedure for issuing credit has to be simplified and the cultivator should be able to get the credit permissible to him by simply producing a credit card to the co-operative society. This proposal has been suggested

in the Fourth Five Year Plan of Kerala State by the Kerala planning body. May I know whether Government will consider this issue or not ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The hon. Member has raised many issues.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : I have raised only two issues.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I am aware of what issues he has raised, and I am trying to reply to his question. We have circulated to the State Government that the procedures of these societies have got to be simplified so that the people may get the required credit in time and in adequate quantity. This is being done.

About the rate of interest that is being charged as I said earlier, we have asked the State Government to pass on the concession given by the Reserve Bank to the ultimate borrower. The Reserve Bank has agreed to reduce this concessional rate from 4 to 3 per cent. As regards the three-tier structure which is taking away much of the margin, this has been debated for years, and we have decided that the three-tier system is the best for the present, and till it is reviewed again it will stand, and till it stands each tier will have to take a certain percentage of the margin.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : But the poor agriculturists are unable to get credit.

MR. SPEAKER : Let there be no discussion now. This is Question Hour.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि यद्यपि रिजर्व बैंक ने अपना रेट 4 परसेंट कर दिया है, लेकिन देहात में डिस्ट्रिक्ट को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक किसानों से 10 परसेंट इन्ट्रस्ट वसूल करते हैं ? क्या वह जानते हैं कि इन सोसायटियों की असफलता का एक कारण यह भी है कि जिन किसानों के पास पांच एकड़ से कम जमीन है, उन्हें कर्ज देने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है और इन्ही प्रकार कृषि में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के पास यद्यपि जमीन नहीं

होती है, लेकिन मकान तथा स्थायी सम्पत्ति होते हुए भी उन्हें प्राइमरी सोसायटीज में नहीं लिया जाता है; यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बारे में कोई कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : Various steps are being taken to strengthen and broaden the base of co-operatives at the village level. So far as vulnerable sections of people in the villages are concerned, I have already said that we have evolved a scheme by which we have said that people should get loans on the basis of production, not on the basis of land. We have changed the very system. It takes time to cover the entire area and to apply the system over a wide area I think by the end of the Fourth Plan period it will be covered.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि इतना लांग प्रोसीजर करने की क्या जरूरत है ? एक काश्तकार अगर ऋण के लिए भ्रष्टाई करता है तो उसकी फसलें सूख जाती हैं और डेढ़ दो साल तक भी उस बेचारे को ऋण नहीं मिलता है। तो क्या कारण है कि यह इतना लांग प्रोसीजर किया गया है ? क्या कोई सिम्प्लीफाइड तरीका नहीं हो सकता कि वह अपनी फसल को दिखला कर या खेत को दिखला कर या कंटिल बेल्थ को दिखला कर ऋण वसूल कर सके ? इससे अच्छे तो साहूकार थे जो 24 घण्टे में ऋण दे देते थे। प्राप तो 24 महीने में भी ऋण नहीं दे सकते।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I agree that the procedure should be shortened. We have circulated our views to State Governments that the procedures have got to be looked into and, as far as possible, abridged.

श्री ब्रूटा सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं भी ऐसा ही प्रश्न पूछने वाला हूँ जैसा कि भाई यशपाल जी ने पूछा। बैंकों का सोशल कंट्रोल होने से कमिशियल बैंक गांवों में चले गए। उनका

कर्जा बेशक हाई रेट इन्टरेस्ट पर मिलता है मगर किसान उसको लेता है क्योंकि एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट सोसायटीज में कोऑपरेटिव के भ्रष्टारों का हिस्सा होता है, कर्मचारियों का हिस्सा होता है, फिर भी बहुत देर के बाद उनको ऋण मिलता है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि देहातों में कामिशियल बैंक हाई रेट आफ इन्टरेस्ट पर कर्जा देते हैं और जल्दी कर्जा देते हैं, इसके होते हुए यह जो एग्रीकल्चरल कोऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज है जिन्हें गवर्नमेंट ने किसानों के लिए चालू किया था, इनको जीवित रखने के लिए क्या किसानों को सस्ते दर पर कर्जा दिलाने के लिए इन सोसाइटियों के कानून में कोई संशोधन करने के लिए सरकार सोच रही है ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I do not really appreciate the question because commercial banks give loans to affluent farmers and there is no agency to look after the vulnerable sections in rural areas. Co-operative societies are the only agency in the rural sector to cater for the lowest and the poorest in villages. I do not agree that commercial banks can bring about a revolution. They are welcome there; we are welcoming them. But I only say that the co-operative societies are doing their best to meet the requirements of the poorer sections. Keeping that in view, we have suggested to State Governments that in future there has got to be emphasis on this and the poorer people should have more and more loans.

बाबू तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : अगर कामिशियल बैंक कृषि के क्षेत्र में जायें तो उसका हमें स्वागत करना है और मेरा यही प्रयत्न रहा है कि प्राज तक उनका दृष्टिकोण सिर्फ उद्योग की तरफ था, अभी छोटे पैमाने पर कृषि में आ रहे हैं तो उसका तो हमें स्वागत करना है। लेकिन साथ साथ कोऑपरेटिव का भी बहुत प्रमुख स्थान रहेगा कृषि के मामले में क्रेडिट और ग्रन्थ बातों का लाभदायक उपयोग कराने में। यह बात भी सही है

कि अभी तक जो छोटे किसान रहे हैं, सरकार की तरफ से सहयोग समितियों के माध्यम से जो भी सुविधाएं दी गई हैं, छोटे किसानों को वह उस रूप में उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाई हैं और इसके लिए सदस्यगण को जितनी परेशानी है, हम भी इसी तरह से परेशान हैं कि अगर हमारी खेती में जो तरक्की आ रही है, छोटे किसानों को उससे लाभ नहीं हुआ तो एक सामाजिक स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। इसलिए प्लानिंग कमीशन इस मसले पर गौर कर रहा है। आज हम कह दें कि छोटे किसानों को मिल जाता है तो यह कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। वस्तुस्थिति ठीक इसके उल्टे है। इसलिए हम इस प्रयत्न में लगे हैं कि कोई खास इन्तजाम हो जिससे हम छोटे किसानों को भी ऋण तथा बीज और खाद की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करा सकें। यह भी सम्भव है कि अगर कामिशियल बैंक अर्द्ध पैमाने पर कृषि के क्षेत्र में आ जाय तो बड़े किसानों का काम तो कामिशियल बैंक से हो जाय और कोऑपरेटिव क्रेडिट इन्स्टीट्यूशन से जो कुछ आता है वह छोटे किसानों को उपलब्ध हो

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डो : आपकी इच्छा हो गई इसी से काम चल जायेगा या उसके लिए कुछ कर रहे हैं ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : कर रहे हैं, वही कह रहा है और करते हुए इनका तो हुआ है कि आज तक जो कामिशियल बैंक कृषि की तरफ देखते नहीं थे, आज कुछ छोटे रूप में हो सही, उसमें वह प्रवेश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जितना होना चाहिये उतना नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह वह भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं।

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डो : स्टेट बैंक कुछ नहीं कर रही है।

श्री जगजीवन राम : नहीं कर रही है, यह भी सही नहीं है लेकिन यह प्रश्न है कि जितना हुआ है वह अभी पर्याप्त नहीं है। हम

एक स्कीम चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए ला रहे हैं जिसमें छोटे किसानों के लिए खास-खास एरिया में कुछ काम कर सकें। कोऑपरेटिव में जो खराबियां हैं वह आप भी जानते हैं और हम भी जानते हैं। उसके लिए राज्य सरकारों से लिखापढ़ी भी होती है। लेकिन यह भी सही है कि किसान जागरूक होकर उस पर चलें तो जो खराबियां हैं उनको दूर किया जा सकता है।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : There can be no two opinions that co-operative credit is vital for our agricultural economy because the only alternative credit is that of the indigenous money-lenders or friends and relations where the rate of interest ranges from 25% and above. Nonetheless the co-operative has so far covered only 15% of the debt in the agricultural sector.

Secondly co-operatives, as the Minister just now mentioned, have covered agricultural field only by 3% of its operations in respect of the small cultivators, that is, anyone whose assets are below Rs. 1000. Even this 3% which is covered is not in a very satisfactory condition. It is found that 75% of the co-operative societies go into liquidation.

MR. SPEAKER : You are teaching him, you are not asking the question.

SHRI LABO PRABHU : It is necessary to identify the reasons for it. Many have been suggested. There is one reason on which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and the Planning Commission. It is this. There is a lack of security as far as the small tenant is concerned. He borrows recklessly and does not care to repay the amount. Would the Government consider giving security to the small tenant by making his tenancy rights alienable and as a security for the loan ?

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

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member makes a speech in the name of supplementary.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : So far as financial assistance is concerned, we have already made arrangements. Even the tenants are entitled for co-operative credit.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या यह सही है कि बिहार राज्य में सोसाइटियों की संख्या इतनी कम है कि शाइलाक-टाइप यूजरर्स अभी भी वहां बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं, उन शाइलाक-टाइप यूजरर्स से वह अभी भी त्राए नहीं पा सकते हैं? यदि हां, तो इसके लिए आप क्या उपाय सोच रहे हैं?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : It does not cover the money-lenders. May I assure the hon. Member that we would like to establish as many viable farm credit societies as possible in the Fourth Plan. With that in view we have said that by the end of the Fourth Plan there should be 1.2 lakhs viable and potentially viable societies. They will cover 60% of the villages. I say that the problem is acute and we make our best efforts.

Dr. RANEN SEN : During the discussion on the Bill on social control of banking it was stated by the Government and it is also provided in the amending Act that more and more commercial banks would go towards helping the agriculturist. May I know after this Banking Act has been passed, how far the commercial banks have gone into the agricultural sector and if they have not gone into the agricultural sector, what steps the Government are taking to see that commercial banks enter the agricultural sector?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : This does not relate to this aspect at all. The commercial banks are coming to help the agriculturists. I think the hon. Members are aware of that.

One Union In One Industry

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

(a) whether it has been decided to

have one union in one industry in all the public sector units;

(b) if not, whether this has not been agreed to by the Department of Labour and Employment; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and further steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Certain proposals regarding recognition of Trade Unions are under consideration. Government however, do not propose undertaking any legislation on the subject until they have received and considered the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that an ex-Cabinet Minister Dr. Chenna Reddy and Mr. F. A. Ahmed, representing two big ministries—Industrial Development and Steel and Mines—recommended to the Labour Ministry that there should be one representative union in one industry if there was to be industrial peace and that it might be decided through ballot? What are the specific objections to this proposal that it should be decided by secret ballot? Is it due to INTUC's reluctance because of their weakness?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : It is a fact that Dr. Chenna Reddy had convened a meeting of the various trade union representatives in the steel industry and certain suggestions were made on the question of recognition and as my colleague said they are under consideration. Should it be one union in one industry? If so, what should be the procedure of recognition—secret ballot or verification? All these questions are considered by the Labour Commission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Do the Government agree that multiplicity of unions in the public sector is one of the causes of industrial unrest due to trade union rivalry? If so, are they seriously consi-

dering to have one union in one industry at least in the public sector ?

SHRI HATHI : In fact I have said myself on more than one occasion that one of the major causes of industrial unrest is the multiplicity of unions and for that purpose we have evolved a code which had not yet been given statutory recognition. It appears that it has to be reviewed.

SHRI K. M. Koushik : It is not possible to negotiate about representations or allegations made by workers if there are several unions or to arrive at any binding agreement. Will the Labour Ministry accept the recommendations made by the other Ministries in this regard and see that only one union is recognised for an industry so that it may be possible for the employers and the employees to enter into binding agreements?

SHRI HATHI : As I said, that there should be one recognised union for the purpose of collective bargaining is in the code of discipline but that is not given statutory recognition. What should be the basis of the recognition—strength of membership or whether it should be verification or secret ballot—has been discussed. There is sharp difference of opinion, that matter is being examined by the Labour Commission. I said on the floor of the House that we shall bring legislation after its report is received.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Is it a fact that multiplicity of trade unions is causing great harm to productivity and is also responsible for loss of production? Why are the Government not implementing the principle of one union for one industry, not merely in the public sector but in the private sector also?

SHRI HATHI : That has been answered.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Can the Minister tell us when the Labour Commission is likely to submit its report since it seems to be an indefinite period? It is also accepted that the present system of verification for recognising the unions

is not satisfactory. Till the report is received, are the Government considering any other method for recognition of the unions?

SHRI HATHI : The Labour Commission is likely to give its report, as I understand, by May. This method of verification has been accepted by all parties, but there has been a complaint that this verification does not work satisfactorily. Whether it should be by a secret ballot or whether it should be something on the basis of the Bill which Shri Madhu Limaye has brought,—these are matters which are being considered.

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : यह देखा गया है कि एक यूनियन से आपने कोई समझौता किया तो उस समझौते के दस्तखत सूखने भी नहीं पाये कि फिर उसी डिमान्ड को और बढ़ा कर आपके सामने लाया गया। इसलिए एक यूनियन से ही आप की समस्या हल हो जाती हो, ऐसा हर केस में देखा नहीं गया है। दूसरी तरफ आप एक एक्स्ट्रीम एग्जाम्पल लीजिए कि एक यूनियन का 51 परसेन्ट रिप्रजेन्टेशन है और दूसरी यूनियन का 49 परसेन्ट रिप्रजेन्टेशन है, जब आप 51 परसेन्ट वाली यूनियन को मान्यता देते हैं तो फिर 49 परसेन्ट वाली यूनियन का अस्तित्व ही नहीं बचता है और वह लाचार हो जाती है, तो क्या आपने इस बात पर भी ध्यान दिया है?

श्री हाथी : सभी पहलुओं पर ध्यान दिया गया है और उस बात को भी सोचा होगा कि कोई 51 परसेन्ट हो और कोई 49 परसेन्ट हो लेकिन कोई न कोई एक तरीका तो अपना ही होगा।

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि यह मामला श्रम आयोग के विचाराधीन है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या श्रम मंत्रालय ने भी अपनी ओर से कोई मेमोरेण्डम इस आयोग के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है? यदि किया है तो इस सिद्धान्त को मानते हुए

भी कि एक उद्योग में एक यूनियन होनी चाहिए, लेकिन आज चू कि अनेक उद्योगों में अनेक यूनियनें हैं, क्या इसकी व्यावहारिकता और सिद्धान्त पर विचार करते हुए उस श्रम आयोग के सामने आपने कोई विचार या सुझाव दिये हैं ? यदि हां, तो क्या ?

श्री हथी : जी हां, हमने दिया है ।

We have already said that this question of multiplicity of unions is one of the causes of labour unrest. Therefore, under the code of discipline, we have recognised that there should be one union for the purpose of collective bargaining.

SHRI RANGA : Not for the whole industry.

SHRI HATHI : For the Plan. We have said so. Whether the other method should be there or not, we have given our view. That is for the Commission to accept.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : What are those views ? Let us know.

SHRI HATHI : I have already said .

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : In view of the fact that there have been many difficulties in the method of recognition and verification, does the Government think that the time is ripe to implement this principle-it may have been accepted by some of the Ministries--of one union in one trade ? Is the time ripe for it ?

SHRI HATHI : One union in one trade, one establishment, in one Plan. That is already recognised. But the question is, what should be the basis of the recognition.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I am asking whether the time is ripe.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order. Shri Fernandes.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मध्यम महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय मजदूर यूनियन के सम्बन्ध में

उत्तर देते हुए बतलाते हैं कि नेशनल लेबर यूनियन इसके बारे में क्या सोचती हैं । जैसे मान्यता का प्रश्न है, हम जानते हैं कि आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० अब इस सिद्धान्त को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है कि बहुमत के आधार पर संगठन को मान्यता दी जाये । अभी मध्य प्रदेश की संविद सरकार ने जो कानून बनाया है कि सीक्रेट बिलेट के द्वारा संगठनों को मान्यता दी जाये, उसके विरोध में वहां की आई० एन० टी० यू० सी० अदालत में जाकर रुकावटें डालने का प्रयास कर रही है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के बनाये हुए उस कानून का आप समर्थन करते हैं और नेशनल कमिशन आफ लेबर की रपट में अगर मतभेद रहा कि मान्यता किस ढंग से दी जाये, तो क्या आप सरकार के रूप में सीक्रेट बिलेट के सिद्धान्त को मानने के लिए तैयार हैं ? और क्या यह सही नहीं है कि आज संगठनों की मान्यता के सम्बन्ध में जो कोड आफ डिस्प्लिन इत्यादि की बात है, आपकी सरकार खुद उसको तोड़ती है जैसे कि 19 सितम्बर की हड़ताल के बाद किन्हीं न रजिस्टर की हुई संगठनों को आपने मान्यता दी ?

SHRI HATHI : So far as Madhya Pradesh Government is concerned, they have a Legislature there and they are free to pass any law. We have not objected to that legislation. What the Labour Commission will say is hypothetical. I can give my reaction when I see the report.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आप इसका समर्थन करते हैं ? यह जो मान्यता आपने कागजी संगठनों को दी उसके बारे में बतायें 19 सितम्बर की हड़ताल के बाद, पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ में ।

Even before the unions were formed, they were recognised !

SHRI HATHI : It is no use getting excited. He knows that recognition is not a statutory thing. It is governed by agreement under the code of discipline.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : We accept the code. Does the Government accept the code ?

SHRI HATHI : There are certain departments which have not yet accepted it.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह नोट किया जाय।

श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : लेबर कमीशन के सामने श्रम विभाग के अधिकारियों ने एक मेमोरेन्डम दिया जिसमें इस बात पर असंतोष जाहिर किया कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में सबसे ज्यादा हानि लेबर यूनियनों के बनने से हुई है इसलिये आउट साइड्स, उसकी लेबर यूनियन के पदाधिकारी नहीं होने चाहिये। उस बारे में मन्त्री महोदय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

और दूसरी बात यह है कि उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में जो लेबरों की स्ट्राइक होती है तो कानून इस प्रकार के नहीं है जिससे कि एक सा बरताव किया जा सकता है, या सजायें दी जायें या अमल कराया जाय ट्राइब्यूनल के फैसले का तो उसके लिये श्रम विभाग ने खुद सुझाव दिया है कि उस पर एक कानून बनाने जा रहा है। तो वह कानून बनाने के क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं ?

SHRI HATHI : The industrial relations in the public undertakings in various States are governed by the Industrial Disputes Act of the State concerned. It is within the jurisdiction of the State Government and not the Centre.

SHRI K. RAMANI : When the question of recognition of Trade Unions comes, Government say, there are multiplicity of unions. When a way out is suggested, they say that recognition is not statutory. Their policy itself is resulting in multiplicity of unions. I can give so many examples. Except in Rourkela, in no other public undertaking under the Centre there is any single recognised union apart from the INTUC. In Bokaro, in 1961 itself a union has been

registered by the INTUC. The company has not yet started production. Most probably Government would have recognised it. May I know whether Government are prepared to reconsider this kind of policy of patronising INTUC and pushing other unions out, even if they command majority support among the workers ?

SHRI HATHI : I do not think it is a correct statement. We go by merit.

आगामी पांच वर्षों में कृषि के लिए ऋण की आवश्यकताएँ

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह अनुमान लगाया है कि आगामी पांच वर्षों में कृषि के लिए कुल कितने ऋण की आवश्यकता होगी;

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

(ग) अन्न के मामले में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए तत्सम्बन्धी लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. As estimated by Government the credit requirements for agricultural purposes are of Rs. 1550 crores for short-term credit in the year 1973-74 and Rs. 1650 crores for medium and long term credit for the next five years.

(c) Measures for ensuring the achievement of the cooperative credit targets include liberal participation in the share capital of cooperative credit institutions by State Governments; re-organisation and revitalisation of primary credit societies, rehabilitation of weak central cooperative banks; implementation of branch expansion

programmes by central cooperative banks and adequate support in the debenture programmes of the land development banks.

In addition to these, it is proposed to set up Agricultural Credit Corporations in the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan and Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura for meeting the needs of the Agricultural Credit. The Commercial banks and Agricultural Finance Corporation are also expected to increasingly meet the credit requirements of agriculture.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, अग्नी मन्त्री महोदय ने पहले एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा था कि कृषि में और ग्रामों में व्यावसायिक बैंकों का प्रवेश वांछनीय और स्वागत योग्य है। मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सामाजिक नियंत्रण के लागू होने के बाद व्यावसायिक बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएँ गांवों में खुली हैं? और क्या सरकार ऐसी किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है कि व्यावसायिक बैंकों को विवश किया जाय कि बड़े बड़े गांवों में जल्दी से जल्दी शाखा खोलें। और जो व्यावसायिक बैंक अपनी एक चौथाई शाखाएँ गांवों में न खोल सकें उनको बड़े बड़े शहरों में भी शाखाएँ खोलने की अनुमति न दी जाय?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the opening of branches of commercial banks is concerned the hon. Member may be advised to put the question to the Finance Ministry.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय. यह अलग अलग मन्त्रालय अलग अलग स्टेट तो हे नहीं, मैं समझता हूँ कि जब कोई मन्त्री जवाब देता है तो सारी सरकार की तरफ से जवाब देता है, और यह प्रश्न अकेले न कृषि मन्त्रालय से संबंधित है और न वित्त मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित है। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रकार उत्तर मन्त्री महोदय को नहीं देना चाहिये था। खैर, मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछता हूँ।

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि गांवों में सह-

कारी समितियाँ पहले से काम कर रही हैं और व्यावसायिक बैंक भी जा रहे हैं, सहकारी समितियों के काम में कुछ खराबियाँ आपके सामने आयीं। क्या व्यावसायिक बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में आपको यह सूचना है कि ये बैंक गांवों में डिपॉजिट और सेविन्स तो बटोर रहे हैं लेकिन उसके मुकाबले में वह गांवों में ऋण के रूप में बहुत कम पैसा दे रहे हैं। तो इन बुराइयों को दूर कराने के लिये क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी कि दोनों तरह के बैंकों में कोई समन्वय किया जाय जिससे ये बुराइयाँ हटें?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : These are suggestions for action.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मनी लैंडर्स का और गवर्नमेंट का किसानों के ऊपर कितना कर्ज है. क्या उनकी डिमांड है चौथी योजना में कितना होगा किसानों को कर्ज देने के लिये, कितना कर्ज वह मांगेगे इसका कोई ऐस्टीमेट दिया गया है? और उस बुनियाद के ऊपर पांचवीं योजना में इस पर कंसीडरेशन किया जा रहा है, या कि ऐटरेन्डम किया जा रहा है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the figures of credit requirements are concerned they were given in my main reply to the question. In regard to the other part, to what extent money-lenders advance credit to the farmers, the broad estimates which have been made indicate that money-lenders have considerable hold on this and about 60 to 65 per cent of advances come from professional money-lenders and village money-lenders.

श्री ध्रूम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि अधिकांश काश्तकार जो कोम्पैरेटिव सोसाइटीज से लोन लेते हैं वह जिस मद के लिये लेते हैं उस पर न लगाकर मकान आदि पर खर्च कर देते हैं। तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा सरकार से कि क्या वह आगे इस प्रकार के इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स कोम्पैरेटिव सोसाइटीज को देने का विचार रखती है कि वह इस बात की जांच

करें कि जिस आधार पर लोन लिया गया है उसी पर खर्च किया है या नहीं किया है ? अगर किया है तो उनको दुबारा लोन न दिया जाय ? और दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जिनके पास जमीन होती है उन्हीं को लोन दिया जाता है । देहातो में इस प्रकार के मजदूर तथा किसान है जो भैंस लेकर, पाल कर अपना काम चलाते हैं, जैसे हरिजन आदि हैं, उनको अगर भैंस के लिये लोन मिल जाय तो उन बेचारों का गुजारा चल सकता है । तो क्या गवर्नमेंट उन लोगों को भी लोन लेने की इस प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In regard to loans advanced to the farmers the general suggestion to the State Government is that they should as far as possible advance loans in kind—that is, if the loan is for fertilisers, fertilisers should be made available or if it is for pesticide then pesticide should be made available. That is the broad approach so that the purpose for which

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's question was whether those who have no land they will also be covered.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am coming to that. By and large hon. Members have pointed out that the credit requirements of the poorer section in the society are still not met satisfactorily. That is a problem engaging our attention. We are thinking of establishing special agencies in 20 or 30 districts to cover the requirements of smaller farmers in the society. As far as landless labourers are concerned the problem is only engaging our attention and we have not been able to find a satisfactory solution.

SHRI M. B. RANA : Just as the State Bank of India has simplified the procedure for grant of loans to agriculturists—that is, mere application with a proof of ownership—are Government going to simplify the process of grant of loan from the societies ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Yes, Sir; that is so.

श्री शिवचरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ज्यादा मेहनत करने वाला छोटा किसान होता है, 5 एकड़, 6 एकड़ या 7 एकड़ वाला और वह आज इस कोऑपरेटिव बैंक से मिलने वाले कर्ज आदि से वंचित रहता है । उसको यू कह कर टाल दिया जाता है कि तुम्हारी इतनी हैसियत नहीं है तो क्या मैं इस सरकार से इस बात की आशा करू कि वह छोटे किसानों की जरूरत के मुआफिक कर्जा वगैरह देकर, उसकी जरूरत पूरी करने व उसके जीवन को ऐसा बनायेगी जिससे कि वह आत्मनिर्भरता पैदा कर सकें ? ज्यादा मेहनत तो छोटा किसान ही करता है तो क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा ठोस कदम उठावेगी जिससे छोटे किसान को सुविधा मिले और राहत महसूस हो ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I have already stated, during the Fourth Plan we propose to establish at the district level promotional agencies to meet the various requirements of the small farmers like development of animal husbandry, advance of credit for purchase of machinery etc.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : A lot of credit is required by the agriculturists for the installation of agricultural pump sets. What funds are provided for electrification of pump sets in the rural credit ? Then, what funds are provided by the commercial banks to give credit to the electricity boards for rural electrification ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In that figures which I have mentioned in the main reply we have gone into the break-up. A substantial part of it has been provided in the form of medium-term loans providing credit for pump sets and machinery required by the farmers

SHRI RANGA : The hon. Member said that the electricity boards do not get money for electrification. He has suggested that banks should advance money to electricity boards.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In some States we have made the suggestion that

the Land Development Banks should advance loans to the farmers so that the money would be passed on the electricity board for extension of lines etc.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया है कि योजना के अन्त में इतने रुपये की जरूरत पड़ेगी खेती का फाइनेंस करने के लिए तो मैं जनना चाहता हूँ कि यह आंकड़े जो आपने निकाले हैं उसका आधार क्या है क्योंकि 50 प्रतिशत आमदनी खेती से होती है राष्ट्र को और 50 प्रतिशत और ढंग से होती है। दोनों तरफ से फाइनेंस हम देश में कर रहे हैं और किसी भी सूरत से कर रहे हो तो टोटल फाइनेंस का आधा टुकड़ा यह खेती की आमदनी का बँटता है तो मेरा कहना है कि खेती के साथ भेदभाव क्यों करते हैं और पूरे फाइनेंस का 50 प्रतिशत खेती पर क्यों नहीं लगाते हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have to appreciate that Indian agriculture has just entered the stage of modernisation. So, the credit requirements are bound to expand more and more. These credit requirements have been worked out by experts of the Dantwalla Committee; Agricultural Credit Committee of the Reserve Bank of India; so also the Working Group of the Ministry. These figures have been worked out on the basis of the figures collected by them.

श्री मु० अ० खां : जैसा कि देखा गया है काश्तकारों को कर्जा बाँटने के सिलसिले में काफी करप्शन है और जितना रुपया वह लेना चाहता है उसका आमतौर से 30 परसेंट रुपया सरकारी कर्मचारियों की जेब में चला जाता है। इसके अलावा यह सरकारी कर्मचारी उसके फर्जी नाम से बाँड भर कर रुपया अपनी जेब में भर लेते हैं और सही काश्तकार को जो रुपया पहुँचना चाहिए वह नहीं पहुँचता है तो में जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है जिससे वह कर्जा काश्तकार को सही तौर पर पहुँच जाय और यह बीच की जो कटौती होती है वह बंद हो जाय ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The loans are advanced mainly by co-operatives commercial banks and land development banks. Our intention is that, as far as possible, loans directly advanced by the government should be kept to the minimum and other agencies should be encouraged to give more and more loans.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : To my mind, the assessment of credit requirements made by the government is on the lower side. Still, it is almost five times higher than the working capital that is at present available through various sources. Are the government confident that they can fully meet at least the lower assessment which they have already made ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the figures which have been worked out are concerned, we are making elaborate arrangements to see that we should be in a position, by the end of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, to meet the total requirements of the country through various agencies.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : किसान देश की जान हैं। किसान खुशहाल है तो देश खुशहाल है। किसान की खेती अच्छी है तो देश की खेती अच्छा है। लम्बे अर्से के लिए सस्ते व्याज पर किसान को बड़े कर्जे चाहिए। किसानों की जमीनों के ऊपर सीलिंग रक्खी गई है। घन दौलत सारी बेचारे किसान की तरफ की गवर्नमेंट ने लेली है। मेरा कहना है कि सरकार अरबन प्रापरटी पर सीलिंग लगाये और फालतू अरबों रुपया जो उससे वसूल करे वह किसान के लिये हरिजनों के लिए और देहातों के लिए खर्च करे। क्या गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है ताकि वह अरबों, करोड़ों रुपया इरीगेशन में लम्बे अर्से के लिए ले ले, एलैक्ट्रिकेशन आदि कामों के लिए ले ले ताकि अनाज ज्यादा पैदा हो। इसके अलावा जो 1000 करोड़ रुपया एल आई सी के पास है उसका 80 फीसदी हिस्सा और बैंकों में जो रुपया पड़ा है उसका 80 फीसदी हिस्सा यह सब देहात के हरिजनों और किसानों के लिए दिया जाय ताकि 5 साल में हमारा देश एक खुशहाल और मजबूत देश बन जाय ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : The question of total quantum of availability of credit and its demand loses its relevance in view of the fact that the vulnerable section of the agricultural community which needs this money most is denied it consistently. In view of the fact that 87 percent of agricultural house holds have lands smaller than ten acres in this country and in view of the fact that the priorities and directions of the Fourth Five-Year Plan finalisation are at the stage of consideration of the Internal Affairs Sub-Committee of the Cabinet now, would the Government apply its mind and allocate a certain sum of money for the Fourth Five-Plan for this section of the agricultural community ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I think, it is a good suggestion.

**Cultivation of Entire Cultivable
land**

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*604. **SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :**
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to bring the entire cultivable land in the country under cultivation;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). While there is no single proposal to bring all the cultivable lands under cultivation, the long-term objective of land development programmes in various States is to make the best possible use of all available land in accordance with

scientific land classification, whether it involves extension of agriculture on cultivable wastelands, or development of pasture and afforestation on lands which might be better suited for such purposes.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इन पिछले 21 सालों में कैटिल वैल्यू में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई और पशु-धन हमारा निरन्तर हास को प्राप्त हो रहा है। सरकार के मुंह से ही मैंने सुना है कि सिर्फ 80,000 ट्रैक्टरों भारतवर्ष के पास है तो यह 60 करोड़ के करीब जो जमीन है उसकी टिलिंग और मुवारफिंग के लिए सरकार ने क्या गोचा है ?

कुल राजस्थान के अन्दर 78 लाख एकड़ जमीन थी और वह ऐसे ही पड़ी रही। वहाँ की सरकार न बीज दे सकी, न हल दे सकी और न ही ट्रैक्टर दे सकी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के पास ऐसी कोन सी स्कीम है जिससे इस जमीन में पैदावार हो सके ? फिलहाल जो सरकार के पास बैलों की अथवा ट्रैक्टरों की तादाद है उसमें इस जमीन की परिक्रमा भी नहीं हो सकती, चारों तरफ घूम भी नहीं सकते तो क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी ठोस स्कीम है जिससे कि पैदावार बढ़ सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : According to rough estimates, the total land which remains uncultivated is about 750 lakh acres but much of it is not fit for cultivation. A survey was carried out and a committee was appointed to go into this and to locate the lands which are in blocks of more than 250 acres. With the assistance of State Government we try to identify other lands also. It is a question of classification and categorisation of lands and wherever land is fit for cultivation, we have advised the State Governments to give it to landless labourers on some priority basis, for example, first priority to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, then to ex-servicemen and then to others. These lands are not remaining uncultivated for want of tractors etc, but there are many other reasons. The State Governments are seized of the matter.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार कोई कारण बतला सकती है कि वजाय इसके सैट्रल और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस मसले को हल करें, वयों न यह देहात के हाथ में दिया जाये, जैसा कि गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि देहात सेल्फ सर्फिण्ट होने चाहिये, और गांव पंचायतों इसका इस्तजाम करें ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The State Governments, as I have said, are seized of the matter.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : May I know whether the Government is aware that about 50 per cent of the land in tea gardens owned by foreign companies in Assam is lying idle and, in view of this, whether Government will make a survey to make available these lands for agricultural purposes.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I think, the hon. Member has in mind some lands in the possession of tea estates. We have drawn the attention of the State Government that they should cultivate and use the lands for food production.

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि 7 लाख एकड़ भूमि देश में ऐसी है जिस पर कृषि नहीं हो रही है और श्री यशपाल सिंह ने अभी राजस्थान की वर्षा की है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इजराइल ने भारत सरकार से यह प्रस्ताव किया था कि राजस्थान की मरस्थल को और उबड़-खाबड़ भूमि को कृषि में लाकर इतना अनाज पैदा कर देंगे कि सारा देश अनाज खा सके। और भारत को दूसरे देशों के सामने हाथ न फैलाना पड़े ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रस्ताव को अरब देशों के दबाव में आकर स्वीकार नहीं किया गया, या कोई और कारण था ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The problems of waste land in Rajasthan are well known. Many difficulties are there, including lack of rainfall when it is required.

But recently, the Sub-Committee of the National Development Council went into these problem They have suggested that these schemes should be entirely in the States sector. So, the Rajasthan Government will be competent to take up the matter.

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : मैंने इजराइल के बारे में पूछा था कि उसके पास से कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव आया था या नहीं, इसका उत्तर दिया जाये ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I can't say.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा था कि कोई एक प्रस्ताव ऐसा नहीं है कि सारी कल्टिवेशन लैंड कल्टिवेशनमें आ जायेगी। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव या कानून है जिसके अनुसार जो भी कल्टिवेशन लैंड है और ईल्ड देती है उसको हर साल गार्डन के लिए स्कूल के लिए, फँक्ट्री या कारखाने के लिए लोगो से न लिया जाये ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि इस वक्त जो कल्टिवेशन लैंड है उसका कितना परसेंट इन कामों के लिये ले कर वेस्ट की जा रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The total land brought under cultivation in the last few years is 10 million acres. During the Fourth plan, we expect to bring about 2.5 million acres, under cultivation.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मेरा सवाल यह था कि जो भी जमीन आज कल्टिवेशन में है, यानी कल्टिवेशन है इरिगेटेड है और ईल्ड देती है उसको गार्डन, स्कूल या फँक्ट्री के लिये ले कर बरबाद न किया जा सके ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव है और क्या इस पर कोई पान्बदी लगाई जायेगी? अगर ऐसी कोई योजना है तो वह हमें बतलाई जाये।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This is altogether a separate question. A separate notice is required.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Water is the primary need for cultivation. As we see in Bengal and other places, major irrigation projects have not fulfilled our expectations, namely, flood control, electrification and major irrigation. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much money they are willing to allocate for minor irrigation during the Fourth Plan, in electrified areas where electric pumps will be used and in areas which are not electrified.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I seek your protection. This has nothing to do with this Question.

श्री शिव नारायण : यह बड़ा जेनुइन सवाल है जो कि मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ। खेती हम करते हैं। आज जो हरिजन हैं जो कि खेत जोतते हैं वह उसी पुराने ढंग से लकड़ी के हल लेकर अपना काम चला रहे हैं और उन्हीं पर आज सारा समाज निर्भर है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है अगर आप उस को काम में नहीं ला सकते तो क्यों नहीं गरीब हरिजनों को वांट देते? वह उस को ठीक कर लेंगे। क्या आज सरकार ऐसा करने के लिये तैयार है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is given to the State Governments. They should give the highest priority to Harijans and Scheduled Caste people.

SHRI NATH PAI : Has the hon. Minister's attention been drawn to a statement made by a Japanese agricultural scientist, leaving aside the question of long term project to bring all cultivable land under cultivation, that it is possible to reach self-sufficiency in foodgrains by using only 5 per cent of the cultivable land? If their attention has been drawn to it, do they really propose to do something about it or is it just an academic exercise? This is the estimate of the people who are experienced and successful in this field.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJWAN RAM): That is exactly what we are doing in our country. What the Japanese have said is

that, with the new method of agriculture, it is possible to produce five to six tonnes per acre of foodgrains. I have perhaps repeated in this House that, as a Food Minister, I sometimes feel that if we take care of 30 to 32 million acres of land and do scientific agriculture, that area of land will give to the country the required quantity of foodgrains, but that may create social problems if we do not take care of all the areas and small Farmers. So, what the Japanese have said, we are already doing; it is not an academic exercise.

**Broadcast of Programme for Tibetans
from All India Radio**

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

(a) whether the All India Radio broadcasts any programme specially meant for the Tibetans inside and outside Tibet ;

(b) if so, whether this programme makes any special effort to counter anti-Indian propaganda directed by China over Lhasa Radio ;

(c) if so, the nature of such programmes and the time allotted for it ; and

(d) whether help of Tibetan refugees is taken for that, and 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) : Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir,

(c) External Services Division of AIR broadcasts its Tibetan Service for 15 minutes in the morning and for 45 minutes in the evening every day. This programme is relayed by Kurseong Station, which broadcasts in addition to it, 10 minutes programme in Tibetan every day. The programme broadcast from Delhi is also re-broadcast by

Gauhati Station. These programmes consist of news bulletins, Commentaries, Press reviews, Indian and Tibetan music, etc.

(d) Yes, Sir, whenever possible.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In view of our cultural, spiritual and political relations and in view of the fact that when a South American State brought the issue of Tibet before the U. N. at the time when the Chinese threatened to seize Tibet, it was at the instance of late Pandit Nehru that the motion was withdrawn on a categorical assurance by China that Tibetan autonomy will be respected—but the tragedy that occurred afterwards is known—I want to know from the Government whether Dalai Lama, who is the sovereign authority of the independent Tibet, has been given any opportunity to speak on All India Radio to address the people in defence of the freedom of the people of Tibet.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The hon. Member has raised a question which pertains more to the Ministry of External Affairs, He can address this question to the Ministry of External Affairs . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : The question was whether Dalai Lama has been given an opportunity to speak on All India Radio.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I would require notice for this.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : What notice is required for this ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HEM BARUA : Dalai Lama was never invited by the All India Radio.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The question was whether Dalai Lama has spoken from All India Radio or not . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why was he not invited to speak from All India Radio ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I have not said 'yes' or 'no'. I have said that I would require notice to check up whether he was

invited or not. At the moment, I do not know.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Whether Dalai Lama who represents the people of Tibet has been given an opportunity or not has not been ascertained by the Minister.

My second question is whether Government will give Dalai Lama opportunity henceforth to speak from All India Radio, and secondly, whether the special Bulletin for the people of Tibet will be broadcast from Srinagar, Lucknow and Patna, along with Siliguri Station.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : At the moment we are transmitting the Tibetan programme from the three stations that I have indicated. Very soon the super power transmitter will go into service from Calcutta and we will use that also for that purpose. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Sir, I want to know whether he will invite the Dalai Lama to broadcast over the All-India Radio. He has not given a reply to that question.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : This is a suggestion for action.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Spurious Drugs Racket in Delhi

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SNQ. 7. **SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :**

SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

SHRI DEVEN SEN :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police unearthed a big racket of spurious and stolen drugs in Delhi on the 24th February, 1969;

(b) if so, the number of persons

(c) the value of goods seized by the Police; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K.K. SHAH): (a) it has been reported by the Delhi Administration that their Drugs Control Department unearthed large stocks of suspected spurious and stolen drugs on 22nd and 23rd February, 1969.

(b) Two persons have been arrested.

(c) The approximate market value of the suspected spurious and stolen drugs seized by the Drugs Control Department of Delhi Administration is as follows:

Suspected spurious drugs	Rs. 10,000
Suspected stolen drugs	Rs. 5,000

(d) The details of the goods seized are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library Sec. No. LT. 417/69*]

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the distribution of spurious drugs is a deadly problem and I am rather surprised by the transcendental complacency of the Minister, in dealing with this problem. Thousands of people are now facing health hazards because of the distribution of spurious medicines and a few racketeers are allowed to play ducks and drakes with the lives of the people. Sometime back a person took poison to commit suicide. But he did not die because the poison was spurious. That is the state of affairs in this country. Today we have more than 2,000 drug manufacturers in the country. Is he going to exercise control? I do not know how on earth he is going to exercise control. In the United Kingdom this problem was brought into focus by a body of experts and they suggested the formation of a Commission and this Commission has taken shape in the United Kingdom. From their experience, I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Has the Government under consideration any proposal to set up a Medicines Commission in this country

with statutory powers for the licensing of drugs, for acquiring powers for their safety and for marketing and advertisement of the drugs?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: Perhaps my hon. friend does not know what organisation is working at present. There is a Central organisation. There are States organisations. Licenses are given by the States. Prices are fixed. Prices are controlled. The laboratories have been set up where these things are being attended to. There are various reports from different States. Unluckily it is true that we have not been able to check in Delhi, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The reports are as follows: In Andhra Pradesh spurious drugs manufacture has decreased. There was one police raid made. In Assam, it is not increasing. In Gujarat, there are no cases of manufacture of spurious drugs reported. In Kerala, the production of spurious drugs is not increasing dangerously. In Madhya Pradesh there is no incidence of manufacture of spurious drugs. In Madras, it is not increasing. In Maharashtra, the incidence of spurious drugs is declining.

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: The trouble is, he does not understand this question. I asked whether Government is thinking of having an independent Medicines Commission, not a Governmental agency, but an independent Commission. Spurious drugs were hauled up in Delhi. They disappear in Delhi and they appear again in Kerala, Orissa, Madras and other places. I would like to point out that more than 2,000 drugs manufacturers are there. In view of the fact that the private enterprise is only interested in profit-motive, will the Government take steps to streamline the drug manufacturing industry in this country, by nationalising it, and find a permanent solution to this problem?

SHRI K. K. SHAH: A committee was appointed in 1965, known as the Drugs and Equipments Standards Committee. There were two Members of Parliament on this committee. Their report is that the incidence of such drugs was not of a considerable magnitude.

SHRI KIKAR SINGH: (*Spoke in Punjab*)

SHRI NARENDRA KUAMAR SALVE : It is a double-Dutch for him; both the drug and the language are foreign to him.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister can read it later on and give him information as to what has been done. If he has understood it, he may answer.

SHRI KIKAR SINGH : I would like to have it in detail from him, and I shall send a reply to him.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : नकली डाक्टर और नकली दवाइयाँ और अब तो नकली संसद सदस्य भी हो गए हैं। असली संसद सदस्य को तो कोई पूछता नहीं है लेकिन नकली संसद सदस्य सुपर बाजार में जाता है आठ हजार का माल ले आता है सब चीज नकली हैं। मंत्रिमंडल भी नकली बैठा हुआ है। में जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि दवाइयाँ अस्पतालों से भी चोरी गई थीं और उन में मिलावट करके, उन में नकली पदार्थ डाल कर अस्पतालों को ही बेच दी गई? यह रिकार्ड है कि विलिंगडन अस्पताल में जो भी एम पी गया वह वापिस नहीं आया। लोहिया जी गए वह वहां मर गए। कोई जिन्दा वापिस आया ही नहीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नकली दवायें और नकली इजेक्शन जिन जिन फर्मों ने वितरित किये और जहां जहां बाटे गए और जिन डाक्टरों ने इनको तथा कंपसूलथ को काम में लाया, उन सब के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई और वे डाक्टर कौन कौन थे। विलिंगडन, भविन तथा दूसरे अस्पतालों में जहां इन इजेक्शनों वगैरह को काम में लाया गया, उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई? जो इतना भी नहीं जानते कि ये नकली हैं या असली हैं, उनके सर्टिफिकेट कैसेल करो।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : My hon. friend probably does not know the facts. We had private information. The CID was, therefore, keeping a watch. As soon as these drugs were sold by the sellers in UP, they were caught hold of. Simultaneous raids were carried out in Delhi also on the 22nd and

23rd, and people have been arrested. They have also made inquiries from the hospital from which the drugs were stolen. No substituted drugs have been replaced there. It is true that they have been stolen. Therefore, the question of using them also does not arise, because we were very careful.

श्री बेवेन सेन : पिछले दो तीन माल में यह पाया गया है कि एक सिरप में एक स्पाइडर पाई गई। मँडीमिन की एक बोतल में एक डंड फलाई पाई गई। अभी दिल्ली प्रशासन की तरफ से जो छापा मारा गया दिल्ली में एक दूकान पर क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वहां पर लेबलज आफ वॉलनोन मैनुफैक्चरज पाए गए थे? क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि ज्यादा तर वहां जो दवाइयाँ पाई गई वे दिल्ली के अस्पतालों से चोरी गई हुई दवाइयाँ थीं? यह जो लिंक है, इस लिंक की तरफ ध्यान देकर मंत्री महोदय इसको तोड़ने की कोशिश करेंगे? क्या वह ऐसा अफसर या ऐसा एक कमिशन मुकर्रर करेंगे जोकि सारे लिंक की खोज करे और इस बीमारी को दूर करे? नहीं तो जैसा डा लोहिया का निघन हुआ था बिना दवाई के ऐसे ही और भी निघन होने वाले हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां करीब 120 बड़े दुकानदार हैं, जिन में से 60 दुकानदार अस्सी परसेंट माल एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं। दवाइयों के कारोबार में मानोपली है।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is making a speech on the Demands of the Health Ministry. He should come to the question now.

श्री बेवेन सेन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार कोई एनक्वायरी कमीशन बिठायेगी, जो इस मामले के सब पहलुओं की जांच करे और इस प्रकार इस बीमारी को दूर करने की कोशिश की जाये।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : According to the information received from the police, not

only the seller has been arrested, but even the place where these fake drugs were prepared has been unearthed and the man has been arrested. As regards the question about Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, we are very sorry that he died, but we had flown medicine from Germany also. Therefore, it cannot be said that we were not careful.

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SALVE :

We have received a circular in which it has been stated that the dead bodies of MPs, Ministers etc. would be flown free to their home-towns. May I know if the issue of this circular has any nexus with the spurious drugs being purchased by the Willingdon Hospital and whether he believes in the principle that prevention is better than cure ?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : आज-कल नवली दवाइयां बनाने वालों का टेकनीक बहुत साफिस्टिकेटिड और प्रोग्रेशन का तरीका बहुत साइंटिफिक है। यह रैकेट केवल दिल्ली में नहीं है, बल्कि यह रैकेट उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब वगैरह स्टेट्स में भी चल रहा है और यह एक इन्टर-स्टेट रैकेट है। इस रैकेट को खत्म करने के लिए सरकार ने अभी तक जो कार्यवाही की है वह ज्यादा इफेक्टिव नहीं हुई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह इस रैकेट का पता लगाने के लिए सी० बी० आई० द्वारा एनक्वायरी करायेंगे और क्या वह इस बात का भी पता लगायेंगे कि अस्पतालों में कौन कौन लोग ऐसे थे, जिन्होंने यह चोरी की। सरकार का इंसपेक्टरेट इस काम में मिला रहता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उस के खिलाफ भी कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे और उस को रीइनफोर्स करेंगे ?

श्री के० के० शाह : माननीय सदस्य को जान कर खुशी होगी कि सेंट्रल थ्यूरी प्राफ इनवेस्टीगेशन की मदद से ही इस रैकेट का पता लगा है और सम्बन्धित लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। दिल्ली स्टेट की फ़ाइल ब्रांच इस में मदद कर रही है। इसी लिए हम यह फ़ैक्टरी चलाने वालों को गिरफ्तार करने

में सफल हुए हैं। दिल्ली में फ़ाइल ब्रांच को हम स्ट्रॉन्ग कर रहे हैं। हम ने पंजाब और यू० पी० को रिक्वेस्ट किया है कि वे भी अपनी फ़ाइल ब्रांचों को स्ट्रॉन्ग करें और इस में मदद करें। हम ने उन्हें कहा है कि जैसे हम ने इंसपेक्टर रखे हैं, वे भी रखें।

श्री शक्ति भूषण : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दिल्ली जाली दवाइयां बनाने और बेचने का सब से बड़ा केन्द्र है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि जो लोगों जाली दवाइयां बनाते हैं, उन को गिरफ्तार कर के उन की सारी जायदाद को जब्त कर लिया जाये उस से जो रुपया मिले, वह मरीजों में बांट दिया जाये ? क्या वह ऐसे लोगों को मरत सजा देने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The Act was amended in 1955. Now, the maximum sentence is 10 years, and the minimum is one year. As regards the fines also, if I give the figures, my hon. friend will be satisfied ..

MR. SPEAKER : He need not read out all those figures.

SHRI K. K. SHAH : The fines as well as the punishments have gone up considerably, and the police are also very alert in detecting such cases.

श्री शक्ति भूषण : जो लोगों की ज़िन्दगियों से खेलते हैं, उन्हें कम से कम बीस साल की सजा देनी चाहिए।

श्री मधु लिवडे : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर गया है कि जाली दवाइयों का सिलसिला इस लिए बड़े पैमाने पर चलता है कि हमारी दवाइयों के दाम बहुत ज्यादा हैं और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दामों के मुकाबले में हमारी दवाइयां तीन चार, पांच गुना ज्यादा कीमती हैं और इस लिए जाली दवाइयां तैयार करने वालों को बड़ा मुनाफा रहता है; यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस दृष्टि से प्रयास करेगी कि

भसली दवाइयों के दाम गिराये जायें और उन को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर लाया जाये ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Price of drugs are regulated under the Drug Prices Order which is administered by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. An inter-departmental committee examines applications for price fixing on the basis of cost data and approve suitable prices. The committee consists of representatives of the Ministries of Petroleum, Industry and Health. I will convey his suggestion to them.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : This is no reply.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : क्या यह कोई जवाब है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसका मतलब यह है कि सरकार जाली दवाइयों का मिलसिला खत्म नहीं करना चाहती है ।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Drugs meant for free distribution or public consumption in hospitals are stolen because of some defects in the recording and accounting. This is due to collusion of the hospital staff in this malpractice. Are Government considering taking more stringent measures so that accounts are properly kept and in regard to drugs meant for free distribution, there is sufficient check on their distribution-which I do not think exists now-so that these drugs do not find their way to the market ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I am in touch with the Delhi Administration. I have requested them to check up.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Among spurious drugs are certain drugs and syrups, for instance, *arishias*, which are used in the manufacture of illicit liquor. This is being sold to a considerable extent in Tamil Nadu. Will Government come forward with suitable amendments to the Drug control Act to prevent this malpractice which goes against the prohibition policy of the Government ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : If my hon. friend sends the suggestion to me, I will convey it to the Tamil Nadu Government for consideration.

SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : The Drug Control Act is a Central Act. Will the Central Government come forward to amend the Act to put a stop to this malpractice ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : After consulting them.

SHRI HEM BARUA : In relation to trade in spurious drugs in Assam, the Minister said that it is not increasing. If it is not increasing, it is not decreasing either.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : How does he know ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : I must congratulate the Minister because he knows a lot about trade in spurious drugs.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is he 'spurious' Minister ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : I do not think so.

He says that Assam maintains *status quo* so far as trade in spurious drugs is concerned. What steps have Government taken to disturb the *status quo* in this trade ? Secondly, is the Minister aware of a suggestion made in the Central Hall that if you want a bye-election, send an MP to the Willingdon Hospital and you will have it ? If so, does the hon. Minister propose to maintain the tradition of Willingdon Hospital or to disturb it so that there may not be bye-elections on that score ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : I will do my best to see that the Willingdon Hospital is run properly.

SHRI HEM BARUA : What about Assam ?

श्री सिध नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न

90 परसेंट मेम्बर्ज तो विलिंगडन हास्पिटल में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In the light of what has happened in that hospital, I had said in this House that if you want a bye-election, send an MP there and within six months you will have it.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about spurious drugs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is because of spurious drugs that this happens in the Willingdon Hospital. Have orders been issued to hospital authorities and the public not to sell in the open market those drugs or bottles or ampoules which are purchased in bulk and used in the manufacture of spurious drugs ? Is there any provision in the Drugs Act, or has any rule been framed to prohibit such a thing ?

SHRI K. K. SHAH : Not only are these vials destroyed after use in hospitals but we have set up non-official organisations also to see that patients who purchase these vials do not give the empty ones to anyone but destroy them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Film Distribution Office

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

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation in collaboration with the New Cinema Movement have set up a Film Distribution Office to release low-budget quality films;

(b) if so, the number of films released so far or proposed to be released;

(c) whether Government have given any financial assistance to set up the Distribution Office,

(d) if so, the amount of money so far given; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The Film Finance Corporation have entered into an agreement on an experimental basis with the Organisation called the New Cinema Movement for the distribution in the Bombay territory of the film 'Do Dooni Chaar' produced with the help of loan from the Corporation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The agreement stipulates a suitable percentage for the services of the New Cinema Movement and therefore there is no question of any financial assistance.

पत्रकारिता पर विदेशी प्रभाव

*607. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

श्री जगननाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सुरज भानु :

श्री रा० बक्ष्मा :

श्री नि० र० लास्कर :

श्री हरबयाल बेचगुरा :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री 4 दिसम्बर, 1968 के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 3212 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी पूंजी द्वारा भारत में पत्रकारिता पर प्रभाव डालने के लिए किये जा रहे प्रयत्नों के बारे में जांच पूरी हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) और (ख). मामले की जांच की जा रही है।

रेडियो काश्मीर

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीनगर रेडियो स्टेशन अभी भी 'यह आकाशवाणी है' शब्दों के स्थान पर 'यह रेडियो काश्मीर है' शब्दों का प्रयोग कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस स्टेशन के बारे में इस भ्रमवाद के जारी रखने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस बारे में अपने निर्णय पर पुनः विचार करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) यह किसी भ्रमवाद का प्रश्न नहीं है। रेडियो काश्मीर आकाशवाणी का अभिन्न अंग है। परन्तु क्योंकि 'रेडियो काश्मीर' नाम ने लम्बे समय से इस्तेमाल होने के कारण राज्य तथा बाहर के श्रोताओं में विशेषकर राज्य के पाकिस्तान अधिकांश क्षेत्र के श्रोताओं में निष्ठा पैदा कर ली है, अतः सरकार का यह विचार रहा है कि इस नाम को रखने से लाभ है।

(ग) इस पर कई बार विचार हुआ है। इस नाम का प्रयोग छोड़ देने में सिद्धान्ततः कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। परन्तु उपरोक्त (ख) में बताई गई बातों के कारण, सरकार का इस प्रवृत्ति में ऐसा करने का विचार नहीं है।

Requirement of imported Foodgrains

*609. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) the estimated total requirements of imported foodgrains for 1969-70 and the value thereof;

(b) whether any agreement has been reached with foreign countries for the import of the required quantum of foodgrains;

(c) if so, the names of the countries with which agreements have been signed; and

(d) what are the terms of the agreements signed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The estimated total requirements of imported foodgrains during 1969-70 is about 5.2 million tonnes. It is not possible to indicate the value of the same as the prices and the freight which may have to be paid therefor are not yet known.

(b) to (d). Imports would continue after 31st March, 1969 under the following arrangements:

(i) Wheat aid from Canada.

(ii) Wheat aid from the U. K.

(iii) PL. 480 agreement of 23-12-68 for 2.3 million tons of wheat for which payment will be made partly in rupees under convertible local currency credit terms.

(iv) Agreement dated 5-2-69 with Burma for about 203 thousand metric tons

of rice for which payment would be made in foreign exchange.

- (v) Agreement dated 18th February, 1969 with the U. A. R. for 60 thousand metric tons of rice for which payment will be made in rupees to be utilised for imports from India.

No other arrangements have yet been finalised for imports to be made after 31st March, 1969.

Working Conditions of Agricultural Labour etc.

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

(a) whether Government are contemplating to bring some legislation to regulate the conditions of service of the labour working on agricultural fields, tea gardens and rubber plantations;

(b) whether there is any existing legislation on the subject; and

(c) if so, whether Government are thinking of amending the same in view of the changed conditions ?

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

(b) Yes, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Plantations Labour Act, 1951.

(c) This will be considered at the proper time after the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour have been received by the Government.

राजस्थान में टेलीफोन बनाने का कारखाना

*611. श्री बीडा नरम सीमा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिस टेलीफोन उपकरण निर्माण कारखाने को पहले राजस्थान में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव रखा गया था, उसे कहीं अन्यत्र स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) ; (क) और (ख) लम्बी दूरी के पारंपर्य उपकरण के निर्माण के प्रस्तावित कारखाने के स्थान के विषय में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है ।

Drought in Haryana

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Kharif crop in more than 400 villages of Hissar District of Haryana has been destroyed because of continued drought;

(b) if so, whether Haryana State has sought any financial assistance for farm labourers; and

(c) the details thereof and decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) The drought of 1968 has affected crops in 1068 villages in Hissar district of Haryana.

(b) and (c) . The Haryana Government has not sought any financial assistance specifically for farm labourers. They have, however, asked for financial assistance for schemes intended to benefit the areas affected by floods and drought in Haryana. Their estimate of expenditure on these schemes is about Rs. 9 crores.

A Central Team is visiting these areas shortly and the question of financial assis-

tance to Haryana for these areas will be considered in the light of Teem's Report.

Sugar Supply to Gujarat

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

(a) the quantity of sugar demanded by the Gujarat Government from the Central Government during 1968 and quota fixed by the Central Government for the said year for Gujarat; and

(b) the total quantity of sugar actually supplied by the Central Government to Gujarat during last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a). The Gujarat Government had demanded the release of 15,000 tonnes of levy sugar per month as against their monthly quota of 10,073 tonnes fixed by the Central Government during 1968.

(b) A total quantity of 1,26,403.4 tonnes of levy sugar was allotted to Gujarat during 1968.

मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति को अनिवार्य बनाना

*614. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को अनिवार्यतः लागू करने के बारे में स्थायी श्रम समिति और राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग के विचार मालूम कर लिए गए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका और क्या है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानुवत प्ल आन्ध्र) : (क)

सरकार को किसी भी निकाय के विचार अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Report of National Labour Commission on Factory Inspectorates etc.

*615. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5143 on the 19th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the National Commission on Labour has submitted its report to Government on the question of Organisation of Factory Inspectorates and their working conditions etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereof ?

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

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

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाजपुर और दौराला की चीनी मिलें

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

(क) क्या बाजपुर और दौराला, उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों ने गन्ने को पेरने के स्थान पर उसके डिफ्यूज करने की कोई योजना तैयार की है, और यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रक्रिया के अपनाने से चीनी मिलें चुकन्दर से भी चीनी बनाने में समर्थ हो जायेंगी और चुकन्दर रुद्रपुर विश्वविद्यालय के फार्म में सप्लाई होगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात की व्यवस्था की है कि स्थानीय किसान

भी चुकन्दर उगायें और मिलो को उचित दरों पर सप्लाई करें ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में बाजपुर और दौराला की चीनी मिलों से इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है लेकिन उन्होंने चुकन्दर एवं गन्ना विसरण (डिफ्यूजन) संयंत्र लगाने की अपनी इच्छा व्यक्त की है। तथापि, राष्ट्रीय शर्करा संस्था, कानपुर की समन्वित अनुसन्धान योजना के अधीन 1969-70 के मौसम में दौराला शुगर वर्क्स दौराला में चुकन्दर से चीनी तैयार करने के लिए प्रायोगिक संयंत्र परीक्षण किया जाएगा।

(ख) विसरण प्रक्रिया अपनाते से चीनी कारखाने जो कि गन्ने के रस की शुद्ध करने के लिए दोहरी कारबोनेशन प्रक्रिया अपनाते हैं, चुकन्दर से भी चीनी तैयार करने की स्थिति में हो जायेंगे। इस विभाग को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि रुद्रपुर विश्वविद्यालय और चीनी कारखानों के बीच रुद्रपुर विश्व-विद्यालय द्वारा चुकन्दर सप्लाई करने के बारे में कोई बातचीत हुई है। तथापि, विश्वविद्यालय का फार्म इन कारखानों को चुकन्दर सप्लाई करने की स्थिति में हो सकता है।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान राज्यों में चुकन्दर पैदा करने के लिए प्रस्ताव तैयार किए हैं।

Rehabilitation of Repatriates from Burma, Ceylon and East African countries

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

(a) whether the Department of Rehabilitation have drawn up some rehabilitation plans for the repatriates from Ceylon, Burma and East African countries;

(b) whether any bank facilities are being made available to the repatriates for establishing small scale industries; and

(c) whether any sites have been earmarked in any of the States for the purpose of allotment to the repatriates for setting up such industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Banking facilities for establishing small scale industries are available to the repatriates, like other Indian nationals, from banking institution subject to their fulfilling the conditions prescribed by such institutions. In addition, it has been decided to set up a Repatriates' Cooperative Bank which will make available financial facilities to the repatriates from Burma and Ceylon for setting up of small-trade/business and other small scale industries. The details of the scheme are being worked out.

(c) According to the information available from the State Governments, sites have not been specially earmarked for the purpose of allotment to the repatriates for setting up of industries. Such assistance would be available to the repatriates along with others in the State Government's industrial scheme. The question of developing industrial estates for the repatriates in any State would be considered at the appropriate time, keeping in view the demand and the availability of the sites and other relevant factors.

Statement

Repatriates from Burma and Ceylon

Following measures, *Inter-alia*, have been taken for rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon :-

(i) Pattern scheme for grant of housing loans, small trade and business loans, assistance for setting up of business premises, and educational concessions have been sanctioned and the State Governments have been authorised to extend rehabilitation assistance under these schemes to the repa-

triate in their States.

(ii) For the rehabilitation of agricultural families of the repatriates, agricultural schemes are under taken. A scheme for settlement of agricultural repatriates from Burma in Tamil Nadu has been sanctioned. 745 families have been rehabilitated under this scheme at a cost of about Rs. 29.01 lakhs. Repatriation from Ceylon has not yet started on a regular basis. Some schemes for these repatriates are under consideration in consultation with State Governments concerned.

(iii) For plantation workers, plantation schemes are undertaken. A scheme for developing 8,000 acres plantation in Mysore has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 2.75 crores. It will provide rehabilitation to about 1,300 families. Another scheme for tea plantation in 750 acres has been sanctioned in Nilgiris at a cost of Rs. 92.71 lakhs. It will provide rehabilitation to about 400 families.

(iv) Assistance is also extended to the repatriates through Employment Exchanges. Relaxation in age limit has been approved and priorities have been accorded to them for employment under the Central Government.

Repatriates from East African Countries

The Government of India have decided to grant liberal Customs and Import Trade Control concessions to the repatriates from East Africa. Some of the main concessions *inter-alia*, cover import of personal belongings, personal jewellery/ornaments, stock-in-trade upto Rs. 16,000/- in value, machinery/industrial apparatus up to Rs. 16,000/- subject to the prescribed conditions etc.

Repatriates from Mozambique

The repatriates have been given loans for starting small trade and business and have also been accorded priority for allotment of land by the Government of Gujarat. Liberal Customs and Import Trade Control concessions were also being allowed to them.

Ex-greua grant, amounting to Rs. 22.38 lakhs, has also been sanctioned for

these repatriates upto Rs. 5,000/- per family.

Settlement of east Pakistan Refugees in Purnea

*618. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a few families of East Pakistan Refugees were sent back in different batches with Government escorts to Purnea but on reaching that place they were given to understand that no instructions had been received by the Camp Commandant or any other authority to give them any facilities; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to stop such mismanagement and ensure better treatment to the distressed refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. It is not true that instructions were not received by the Camp Commandant of Maranga Camp in Purnea District for the reception of deserter families of East Pakistan migrants and for giving them necessary facilities, when batches of them were sent back from Delhi during the period from October, 1968 to January, 1969. The fact is that the semi-permanent accommodation earlier occupied by some of these migrants at this camp had been given to repatriates from Burma and, therefore, on their arrival, the deserting families were put up in tented accommodation which they considered to be inferior to the semi-permanent accommodation.

Cost of Fodder

*619. SHRI J. B. SINGH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of

fodder is going up in the country;

(b) the steps which Government propose to take to increase the production of fodder and check the rise in price; and

(c) the steps which Government have taken to stop the large scale deaths of cows and other cattle in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The prices of some of the fodders have gone up during the last one year while those of others have come down.

(b) In order to increase the fodder production in the country, the Government of India and State Governments have initiated the following development programmes:

- (i) Popularisation of cultivation of fodder crops in areas covered by cattle development and milk production schemes.
- (ii) An Indian Grass Land and Fodder Research Institute has been established at Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh.
- (iii) Regional Stations on Forage Production and Demonstration are being set up with U. N. D. P. assistance.
- (iv) Fodder Banks have been established in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States.
- (v) Development of grasses is also being given attention under State Forest Development and Soil Conservation Plans. Regarding checking the price of fodder, this commodity has been included under the Essential Commodities Act. Powers are delegated to States, as and when necessary to control stocks, prices and movement of fodder.

(c) Statement is enclosed.

Statement

The Government of Rajasthan has been delegated powers under the Essential Commodities Act of 1955 to control stocks,

prices and movement of fodder and feeds so as to conserve stocks of these within the State.

The Government of Rajasthan has arranged for procurement of fodder from within the State and also from Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for supply to migrating cattle and other cattle through fodder depots.

The State Government has been assisting migration of cattle from drought affected areas to other areas where grazing and water is available both within the State and neighbouring States.

The following States have agreed to provide grazing facilities for cattle from Rajasthan:—

Madhya Pradesh	1, 00, 000 Nos. of cattle.
Uttar Pradesh	60, 000 —do—
Punjab	10, 000 —do—

The Government of Rajasthan has been encouraging voluntary organisation to establish cattle camps and offering them subsidy towards maintenance of cattle. State Animal Husbandry Department has been providing Veterinary facilities at the camps.

The Government of Rajasthan has allotted forest birds, after cutting of grass, for grazing purposes.

Taccavi for purchase of fodder from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 is being given by the State Government to the Cattle breeders in scarcity affected areas.

The Ministry of Railways are transporting fodder to drought affected areas in Rajasthan on priority basis and have introduced concessional freight rates.

To encourage migration of cattle from scarcity areas by rail, Ministry of Railways agreed to a concession of 20 per cent in freight rates for transport of cattle from these areas to any other Station in India. The Government of Rajasthan were further subsidising the freight charges.

The Government of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have

been requested to provide necessary facilities to the Government of Rajasthan in the matter of purchase and procurement of fodder from their States.

The Government of Rajasthan has taken steps to improve drinking water facilities by deepening wells, commissioning tubewells and supplying water by tankers to distant villages.

A grant of Rs. 5,25,000 has been released to the Central Council of Gosamvardhana by the Central Government for cattle relief work in drought affected areas of Rajasthan.

An amount of Rs. 11, 50, 000 has been sanctioned to the Government of Rajasthan for provision of tube-wells, subsidise supply of feeds and purchase of a tractor and a truck for the Intensive Cattle Development areas in Bikaner district.

Price of Levy Sugar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that representatives of Sugar Industry had met him some time back and demanded an upward revision of the levy sugar price in view of poorer recovery from sugarcane experienced by many mills ; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is true that in some areas affected by Ppyrilla the figures of recovery so far reported are lower than originally estimated. This and all other relevant factors will be taken into account when the next revision of the levy price takes place as usual.

Marketing of Food Products

*621. SHRI R. K. SINHA : will the

Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has Launched a scheme of marketing of food products ;

(b) if so, the States in which the scheme has been introduced so far ; and

(c) whether it would be extended to all other States ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir ; the Food Corporation of India is operating a scheme of selective retail marketing of wheat and maize products.

(b) Kerala, Mysore, Madras and Delhi.

(c) The question of extension of the scheme to other States is under consideration of the Corporation.

Setting up of National Seeds Laboratory

*622. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to a recent suggestion made by prof. U. N. Chatterjee, President of Agricultural Sciences Section of the Indian Science Congress at Bombay held on the 6th January, 1969 that there is an urgent need for setting up of a National Seeds Laboratory independent of the existing Research Institutes to study the physiology and the bio-chemistry of seeds in relation to the urgency of increasing food-grain production in India ; and

(b) if so, their reaction thereto ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The Government do not consider it necessary to set up at this stage a National Seeds Laboratory independent of the existing

research institutes as has been suggested by prof. U. N. Chatterji. A full-fledged Division of seed Technology has just been started in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, wherein facilities are being provided for the study of physiological, pathological, entomological, and bio-chemical aspects of seed. An independent Seed Laboratory will therefore be an unnecessary duplication. Besides the new Division of Seed Technology, there is already a separate Division of Plant Physiology in the same Institute which is conducting researches on various physiological problems pertaining to crop production, including some on physiological aspects of seed. In addition, a number of seed testing laboratories has been set up in the country, a few of which are likely to have, in the future, facilities for undertaking research on seed quality and other aspects of seed technology.

Agricultural Research in India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Canadian Study Team which visited certain agricultural research institutes in the country during the last year had adversely commented on the progress made in the field of agricultural research in India ;

(b) what are their observations and recommendations in this regard ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement their recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No Sir. The portions of the report containing a reference to research pointed out to the inadequacy of personnel, physical resources equipment and specialised facilities for current needs of research. It also referred to the need of establishing research for contending with certain anticipated problems. There was no adverse criticism of the progress made in the field of agricultural research.

(c) Does not arise.

Railway Post Office at Ahmedabad

*624. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the working hours of the Railway Post Office have been curtailed on the ground of newly opened Revadi Bazar Post Office at Ahmedabad ;

(b) whether Government have received complaints and representations from the public workers, unions and Chamber of Commerce against such curtailment of working hours as the public is put to much inconvenience ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) This was curtailed from 17. 7. 68.

(b) Yes, complaints were received from an M. P. and Unions.

(c) The facilities previously provided by Railway Post Office have been restored with effect from 20th January, 1969.

Effect of Salinity on Land

*625. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 12 million acres of land is affected by salinity which is a serious threat to productivity, out of which Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have alone 3 and 2 million acres respectively ;

(b) the measures taken to reclaim the land for agricultural use ; and

(c) with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) It is estimated that an area of about 12 to 15 million acres is affected either by salinity, alkalinity or water-logging in the country as a whole. The area affected in Punjab and U. P. is estimated at 3 million acres each.

(b) and (c). Reclamation measures have been carried out over an area of 1.5 lakh acres during the previous Plans. In the Fourth Plan, approximately 2,00 lakh acres are proposed to be taken up for reclamation treatment. In addition, pilot research schemes for reclamation of saline and alkali soils in typical areas of affected States have been sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Diversion of Indian Agricultural Experts to Foreign Countries

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

(a) the number, names, qualifications and salaries of Indian agricultural experts who have submitted their resignations during the last year to take up employment in foreign countries;

(b) the precise reasons for their resignations and the countries to which they wish to go;

(c) steps taken by Government to prevent this brain drain;

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether efforts were made to retain these Indian experts in India on grounds of patriotism also; and

(f) if so, with what result and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a), (c) and (e). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Dr. N. L. Dhawan submitted his resignation in order to take up an assignment in the International Maize and Wheat Research Centre, Mexico. Dr. Sukhatme submitted his resignation on personal grounds but it is understood that he has taken up an assignment in the Iowa University (USA).

(d) and (f). Do not arise.

Statement

(a) The names of two agricultural experts who submitted their resignations during the year in order to take up employment in foreign countries and the details asked for are as under :--

(1) Dr. N. L. Dhawan, M. Sc., Ph. D. (Minn), Assoc. IARI, Project Coordinator, Maize Breeding Scheme IARI, New Delhi.

(Salary: Rs. 1,360/- p. m.)

(2) Dr. B.V. Sukhatme, M. A., Ph. D., Senior Professor of Statistics, Institute of Agriculture Research Statistics, New Delhi.

(Salary : Rs. 1,250/- p. m.)

(c) Lack of adequate opportunities of employment, adequately high scales of salary, and also lack of adequate physical facilities in our research institutions is often responsible for some of our younger scientists seeking employment outside the country. A principal reason for our younger scientists seeking employment in other countries (especially in the U. S. A. and the West European countries) is the attraction of high emoluments, which they, at their stage of research experience and accomplishments, can hardly expect to get in India. It is unfortunately true that our country cannot afford the high levels of salaries given to scientists, in the Western countries. Careful thought should therefore be given to revise upwards the pay scales and working conditions of our Indian agricultural scientists, so that they are not tempted out

of the country by the high scales of salary obtaining there. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been endeavouring to attract younger scientists to its Research Institutes and keep them happy and contented through a series of measures, some of which are indicated below:--

- (i) Participation in the formulation of research programmes and in their execution. This is done by setting up Staff Research Councils, one for each Research Institute. Each project operating at an Institute is specifically formulated and the names of senior and junior scientists participating in it are spelt out from the beginning. All projects have to be approved by the Staff Research Council of the Institute. In the publication of results, all the scientists participating in the project share the authorship of the publication. In this way, every endeavour is made to give our research scientist full job satisfactions and a sense of participation in worthwhile and productive research programmes.
- (ii) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has introduced a system of granting advance increments and merit promotions to the next higher scale of pay, to deserving junior and senior scientist of the Research Institutes of the Council. Cases for this purpose are considered annually.
- (iii) Deserving junior scientists are given the opportunity of attending Seminars Symposia and Workshop meetings in the country and are also considered for selection for further training in other countries.
- (iv) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research also gives special merit awards like the Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Prizes which all scientists whether junior or senior, may compete for.
- (v) The I. C. A. R. now has, for making recruitment to scientific posts under it, a practice of considering *in absentia* cases of Indian scientists abroad if these scientists desire to be considered for scientific posts, in

this country. Many such scientists are being selected to different posts in the Council *in absentia*. This has had a moral effects on many of the Indian scientists working abroad. Due publicity is being given to all our vacancies through our Missions abroad.

These measures have already helped in creating a scientific atmosphere in the various Institutes of the Council and in creating a sense of participation among the junior and senior scientists.

(c) So far as these two Experts (Dr. N. L. Dhawan and Dr. B. V. Sukhatme) are concerned, the Government of India did not feel it particularly necessary to prevent their taking up assignments outside India. In the case of Dr. Dhawan, he has taken up an assignment in Mexico in a research organisation, called "CIMMYT" (International centre for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat) as their senior maize breeder. It is indeed gratifying that this international organisation has considered this scientist worthy of heading their international maize breeding programme. It may be regarded as a tribute to Indian agricultural science and scientists. The maize material developed by CIMMYT will be available to the maize research project in India. In this sense, Dr. Dhawan's employment by the Mexican research organisation will be of direct benefit to India. During the last decade, the maize research programme developed on a all-India basis by I. C. A. R. has now been placed on a solid foundation and enough scientific talent has been generated. Hence, it was felt that the departure of one scientist from our country would not adversely affect our progress, especially so when Dr. Dhawan has gone on an assignment that is of interest to our country also.

So far as Dr. Sukhatme is concerned, he had originally wanted to work in an American University as a Visiting Associate Professor for a term of years. Since he was working at the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics as a Senior Professor, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research had given careful thought to the question of his relief. Since our country is quite strong in the field of research in Statistics,

it was felt that there may be no harm in allowing one senior scientist to leave the country and take up an assignment in a foreign country.

Therefore, the question of making efforts to retain these two scientists on grounds of patriotism does not arise.

Scarcity of Agricultural Labourers in certain States

*627. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a general scarcity of agricultural labour in busy seasons in States like Punjab and Madras whereas other States are facing unemployment of such labour, and

(b) the incentives Government propose to give to make labour more mobile in order to remove the unemployment in agricultural fields in some States ?

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

Commercial Advertisements from India to Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation.

*628. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how far commercial advertisements from India continue to flow to the Ceylon Broadcasting Corporation's Vyaper Vibhag with the starting of the Commercial Broadcasting from Vividh Bharati ; and

(b) the estimated annual revenue still flowing out of the country on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The information is not available.

(b) A ceiling of Rs. 6 lakhs has been fixed for remittances to Ceylon annually by advertisers in India.

आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिए स्वतंत्र विभाग

*629. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी से हिन्दी कार्यक्रमों तथा बुलेटिनों के प्रसारण के लिए एक स्वतंत्र विभाग स्थापित करने के प्रश्न पर, गत कुछ वर्षों से विचार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतंत्र विभाग न होने के कारण हिन्दी के कुछ कार्यक्रम तथा बुलेटिन अंग्रेजी के कार्यक्रमों तथा बुलेटिनों का अनुवाद मात्र ही होते हैं और जिनका आम जनता पर अच्छा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राधु मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) (क) जी, हां।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी, नहीं, यह सही नहीं है। अर्ध-कांश समाचार बुलेटिनों समेत हिन्दी के कार्यक्रम हिन्दी में तैयार किये जाते हैं।

New Telephone Connections in U.P.

*630. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for new telephone connections in the state of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of telephone appli-

cations pending as on the 1st January, 1969: and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite provision of telephone connections ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 31,222

(c) The telephone systems in most of the towns are proposed to be expanded suitably to progressively wipe out the existing waiting lists. Detailed development plans are being drawn up as part of the Department's overall plans.

आकाशवाणी का भक्ति गीत कार्यक्रम

3722. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के सभी स्टेशनों से प्रसारित होने वाले भक्ति गीतों में विभिन्न धार्मिक सम्प्रदायों के भक्ति गीतों का प्रतिशत क्या है; और

(ख) उनमें वेद मंत्रों, कुरान की आयतों और बाइबल की सूक्तियों का प्रतिशत कितना-कितना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) और (ख) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

सांगली रेडियो केन्द्र के कार्यक्रम प्रबन्धकों द्वारा ज्ञापन

3723. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के सांगली स्टेशन के कार्यक्रम प्रबन्धकों ने सरकार को उनके प्रति स्टेशन इंजीनियरों के गत एक वर्ष के बरताव के बारे में अनेक ज्ञापन भेजे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन ज्ञापनों पर अब तक कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख) . जी, नहीं । परन्तु आकाशवाणी के सांगली केन्द्र के एक ट्रांसमिशन एक्जीक्यूटिव ने वहां के केन्द्र इंजीनियर के स्टाफ के प्रति तथाकथित बुरे बरताव के विरुद्ध एक शिक्षायन हान ही में की है जो विचारार्थी है ।

Freight for Import of Fertilizers and Foodgrains

3724. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of freight paid during 1966-67 and 1967-68 for import of fertilizers and foodgrains with names of shipping companies and the share of each;

(b) the amount paid in foreign exchange and in rupees, yearwise;

(c) the share of the Indian shipping companies in the total freight, year-wise;

(d) whether food aid and supplies are linked to the condition of using only foreign shipping; and

(e) if not, reasons for not using Indian ships more often ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 418 /69] Regarding the names of shipping companies and the share of

each, information has to be collected from our Missions abroad. The time and labour involved in collecting this information may not be commensurate with the result sought to be achieved.

(d) and (e). Food aid and supplies are not linked to the condition of using only foreign shipping, except the supplies under P. L. 480 agreement under which 50% of the foodgrains are to be imported in American Flag Vessels. To the extent Indian vessels are available at the required time and position and at competitive rates, they are invariably utilised.

Detention of Ships Carrying Fertilizers and Foodgrains due to Congestion in Ports

3725. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian and foreign ships carrying fertilizers and foodgrains detained during 1966-67 and 1967-68 at major ports for want of landing space;

(b) the amount of detention fee or demurrage paid during the two years in rupees and foreign exchange separately year wise and company-wise; and

(c) how this problem of congestion in ports causing heavy overheads is proposed to be solved in the near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In 1966-67, 381 foodgrains vessels and 123 fertiliser vessels (total 504 vessels) and in 1967-68, 130 foodgrains vessels and 75 fertiliser vessels (total 205 vessels) were detained at major ports in India in docks for want of berths for more than 4 days. The average waiting for less than 4 days is considered to be a normal feature at the Indian ports.

(b) The amount paid by way of demurrage is not only for waiting for want of berths, but for other correlated reasons

also viz., shiftings, slow discharge due to damaged cargo and other operational difficulties, etc. It does not, therefore, appear possible to exactly separate the amount of demurrage paid only for waiting for want of berths.

(c) All possible steps have been taken by the Government to unload foodgrains and fertilisers from vessels as quickly as possible with a view to avoiding/reducing demurrage. These steps *inter alia* include:-

- (i) Acceleration of discharge and clearance of cargo to the maximum extent possible.
- (ii) Diversion of vessels to the extent feasible from more congested ports to less congested ports.
- (iii) Adjustment of import programme so as to avoid bunching of ships as far as possible.

Milk Powder Received From Foreign Countries

3726. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 200 tonnes of milk powder received from Australia and despatched to Anantpur was found unfit for human consumption;

(b) the date on which this milk powder arrived into the country, the country of its origin, its value in rupees and the place where it was stored after its arrival till its despatch to Anantpur;

(c) whether it is a fact that many foreign countries supply to India their surplus and spoiled milk powder and foodgrains and India accept them without a complaint; and

(d) if not, the number of complaints lodged so far with foreign suppliers with the name and amounts of goods involved and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) About 200 tonnes of milk powder despatched in 1968 to Anantpur in Andhra Pradesh was found unfit for human consumption on arrival at Anantpur. This milk powder had been received from France and not from Australia. It was despatched to Anantpur in original wooden barrels without these having been opened.

(b) The milk powder formed part of a consignment which was received from France and which arrived at Calcutta on 23rd August, 1967. Before despatch to Anantpur, the milk powder was stored in Central Government depots in the Calcutta Port Area. The value of the milk powder is about Rs. 96,600/-

(c) No, Sir. As per procedure in vogue at the Ports, the Port Health Officer inspects all foodstuffs (except foodgrains) received from abroad before clearance from the transit sheds to find out whether the goods are in good condition and fit for human consumption or otherwise. The Port Health Officer allows only the foodstuffs which are in good condition to be taken delivery of from the transit sheds. Once goods are condemned by the Port Health Officer, the Port Trust authorities destroy the damaged cargo.

Regarding foodgrains (wheat, rice and milo), the consignments are inspected at the despatching end before these are loaded into ships. When damage occurs to the foodgrains during ocean transport, independent survey is arranged. The damaged cargo is categorised by a Technical Committee and if there are any quantities not fit for human consumption, disposal for purposes other than human consumption is arranged.

The question of our accepting damaged foodstuffs and foodgrains received from abroad does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Staff Employed in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation

3727. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of the staff employed in his Ministry was made during the year 1967-68;

(b) if so, the surplus staff class-wise and whether Government propose to retrain the staff or to absorb them elsewhere;

(c) number of additional hands class-wise employed by the Ministry from 1st April, 1968 to 30th June, 1968 and the number of new posts of Gazetted officers created during the same period; and

(d) the details of surplus staff working with the Minister, Minister of State and Deputy Ministers for which proper sanction has not been obtained.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). Separate statements giving the requisite information in respect of the Department of Labour and Employment and the Department of Rehabilitation are Laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See. No. L. T. 419/69]

(d) No surplus staff is working with Ministers in this Ministry for which proper sanction has not been obtained.

Wheat Supply to Madhya Pradesh

3728. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat demanded by the Madhya Pradesh Government from the Central Government for the month of December, 1968; and

(b) the quantity of wheat allocated by Government for the said month and actually supplied ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No demand was received from Madhya Pradesh Government for the month of December, 1968.

(b) A quantity of 3.4 thousand tonnes wheat was allocated to the flour mills in Madhya Pradesh for December, 1968, against which a quantity of 2.3 thousand tonnes was actually supplied.

Drought Map of Madhya Pradesh

3729. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any drought map of Madhya Pradesh has been received from the Madhya Pradesh Government for undertaking pilot projects for solving permanently drought problems in drought affected areas; 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). All State Governments, including Madhya Pradesh, were requested to classify their chronically drought affected areas into 'A' 'B' and 'C' categories, based on the severity and frequency of drought. No map showing the classification of chronically drought affected areas has been received from the Madhya Pradesh Government. It has since been decided to treat this scheme as part of the State Plan with effect from the 1st April,

1969. The National Development Council has decided that the chronically drought affected areas would be dealt with as one of the special problems of the State concerned, and that 10% of the total Central assistance to the States would be earmarked for such special problems.

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई सिंचाई योजनायें

3730. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बैतूल, सरगुजा, पमेरा और होशंगाबाद जिलों में बसाये जा रहे विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की स्वीकृति के हेतु सिंचाई योजनाएँ भेजी हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नागबत भा: झाजाव): (क) और (ख) . मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बैतूल, सरगुजा तथा पन्ना के तीन पुनर्वासि खण्डों में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये नये प्रवासियों की 10,690 एकड़ भूमि तथा स्थानीय लोगों की 19,680 एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये 7.32 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की निम्न सिंचाई योजनायें भारत सरकार को अनुमोदन के लिये भेजी थीं :—

पुनर्वास खण्ड का नाम	सिंचाई योजनाओं का नाम	सिंचाई किये जाने वाला अनुमानित क्षेत्र (एकड़ों में)	प्रवासियों की भूमि	स्थानीय लोगों की भूमि	जोड़	अनुमानित लागत (रुपये करोड़ों में)
1. बंतूल	बिजुष्मा नहर, लतिया जलाशय नहर तथा ऊपरि तावा बान्ध	7,800	17,680	25,480	6.86	
2. पन्ना	जामुनहई तथा हतुपुर	1,140	—	1,140	0.19	
3. सरगुजा	भल्पी नाला, राजबन्ध तथा सगाती टैंक	1,000	250	1,250	0.16	
4. सरगुजा	चानन मोड़ (डाईवर्शन) योजना	750	1,750	2,500	0.11	
		10,690	19,680	30,370	7.32	

केन्द्रीय पानी और बिजली आयोग के अधीक्षक इंजीनियर, जो बंतूल सिंचाई परियोजना स्थलों में गये थे, बंतूल की योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में कुछ संशोधनों के सुझाव दिये थे। इस विषय पर 9 जनवरी, 1969 को नई दिल्ली में हुई बैठक में राज्य के मुख्य सिंचाई इंजीनियर तथा राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारों के अन्य तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों में, चर्चा की गई थी। राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों ने आश्वासन दिया था कि वे बिजुष्मा सिंचाई योजना के बारे में पुनरिक्षित परियोजना प्रतिवेदन अप्रैल, 1969 के मध्य तक तथा लतिया जलाशय योजना के सम्बन्ध में ऐसे प्रतिवेदन 30 जून, 1969 तक भेज देंगे। उन्होंने आश्वासन दिलाया कि ऊपरि तावा योजना के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिवेदन शीघ्र तथा संभव समय में भेज दिया जायेगा।

पन्ना पुनर्वास खण्डों की जामुनहई तथा

हतुपुर सिंचाई योजनाएँ तथा सरगुजा पुनर्वास खण्ड की भल्पी नाला, राजबन्ध तथा साती टैंक सिंचाई योजनाएँ 13 फरवरी, 1969 को भारत सरकार द्वारा मन्जूर कर दी गई हैं।

सरगुजा पुनर्वास खण्ड की चानन मोड़ (डाईवर्शन) सिंचाई योजना के सम्बन्ध में भी केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों के तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों के साथ 9 जनवरी, 1969 को नई दिल्ली में हुई बैठक में चर्चा की गई थी। इस योजना के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार द्वारा ब्यौरेवार परियोजना प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया जा रहा है और उनसे प्रार्थना की गई है कि शीघ्र ही इसे भारत सरकार को प्रस्तुत किया जाये।

Commission Agents for Supply of Gram and Barley to Food Corporation of India

3731. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has appointed certain Commission Agents for supply of gram and barley to the Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether it is further a fact that according to the procedure in vogue, the samples are drawn by the Quality Inspectors of Food Corporation of India and are duly sealed both by the Quality Inspector and the Commission Agents, and the results are made known to the Commission Agents within a fortnight;

(c) if so, what are the grounds on which heavy quality cuts were imposed on the supplies against Tenders Nos. D/2 (20-G) 67-68/9393 dated 5.3.68, D/2 (20-B) / 67-68/9392 dated 5/6.3.68 and D/2 (20-B) / 67-68/8981 dated 24/26.2.68; and

(d) the dates on which the results were made known to the Commission Agents and the circumstances under which the seals of the Samples drawn by the Quality Inspector were broken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a). No, Sir. In respect of supply of gram and barley the Food Corporation of India had invited tenders and in response to that any foodgrain dealer could offer to supply these grains.

(b) In respect of tender purchases, samples are drawn and sealed jointly by local representative of Food Corporation of India and seller (tenderer). In case the seller has no seal of his own the FCI seal alone is used and is to be accepted by the seller. No time limit has been prescribed within which analysis results are to be communicated to the seller.

(c) Quality cuts were imposed in respect of refractions exceeding the free tolerance limits prescribed in the contract.

(d) The results were conveyed on 23.5.68 and 24.5.68. Seal was broken at the time of analysis of the samples in FCI Laboratory.

Commission Agents of Food Corporation of India

3732. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commission Agents of the Food Corporation of India have to deposit Security amount for supply of foodgrains to Food Corporation of India against tenders;

(b) whether the Food Corporation of India is empowered to withhold under certain circumstances the Security amount deposited by the Commission Agents;

(c) if the amount is so withheld, whether the reasons thereof are communicated in each case to the party;

(d) if so, what are the reasons for withholding the entire Security amount deposited by M/s Tilak Raj Dharampal, Ludhiana for Tenders Nos. D/2 (20-G) / 67-68 / 9393 dated 5.3.58, D/2 (20-B) / 67-68 / 9392 dated 5 / 6.3.68 and D/2 (20-B)/67-68/8981 dated 24/26.2.68 ?

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

(d) M/s Tilak Raj Dharampal, Ludhiana have not sent 'No Demand Certificate' as required under the terms and conditions of the contract.

Work Munshis in A.I.R.

3733. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 6177 and 4091 on the 28th August, 1968 and 11th December, 1968 respectively and state :

(a) the number of posts of Work Munshi created in each zone;

(b) the number of posts of Work Munshi absorbed in regular establishment;

(c) If not, the detailed reasons therefor; and

(d) the further time likely to be taken?

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

महाराष्ट्र में चावल की आधुनिक मिलें

3734. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) महाराष्ट्र में 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में चावल की आधुनिक मिलें स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार ने महाराष्ट्र सरकार को ऋण दिया है;

(ख) कुल कितनी राशि दी गई है और ऐसी कितनी मिलें स्थापित की जायेंगी; और

(ग) कितनी मिलों ने कार्य करना शुरू कर दिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ए. ए. एस. गुरुबस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

नवकेतन भवन-निर्माण समिति, नई दिल्ली में गोलमाल

3735. श्री प. सु. साईब :

श्री राम स्वरूप बिष्टाजी :

श्री म० ला० साँची :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नवकेतन सहकारी भवन निर्माण समिति, 79, जन्तर मन्तर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली में लाखों रुपये के गोलमाल के मामले में जिन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही और जांच की जा रही है उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ए. ए. एस. गुरुबस्वामी) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार नवकेतन सहकारी भवन निर्माण समिति, नई दिल्ली के मामलों की सहकारी कानून के अन्तर्गत रांदिधिक जांच चल रही है। अनियमितताओं तथा उनके लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों का पता जांच पूरी हो जाने के बाद ही चलेगा।

गढ़वाल में कृषि विश्वविद्यालय

3736. श्री श्रींकार लाल बरवा :

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पौड़ी गढ़वाल में कोई कृषि विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है जबकि इस के निकटवर्ती कुमाऊँ क्षेत्र में एक विश्वविद्यालय है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यद्यपि गढ़वाल जिला कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है तथापि सरकार उस क्षेत्र में कृषि के विकास की और कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार वहाँ पर एक कृषि विश्वविद्यालय खोलने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) (क) जी हां। यह सच है कि उत्तरप्रदेश के पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले में कोई कृषि विश्वविद्यालय नहीं है और उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय पंतनगर, नैनीताल में स्थित है जो कि कुमाऊँ क्षेत्र का ही एक जिला है। यह विश्वविद्यालय बावजूद इसके कि यह कहां स्थित है, सारे उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की सेवा करेगा, जिसमें पौड़ी गढ़वाल क्षेत्र भी सम्मिलित है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य-सरकार के द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार यह सत्य प्रतीत नहीं होता कि गढ़वाल क्षेत्र में कृषि-विकास की ओर समुचित ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। गढ़वाल, नैनीताल, भलमोड़ा तथा अन्य पहाड़ी जिले निकटवर्ती हैं और राज्य के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के अंग हैं। पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में बागवानी विकास की अधिक संभावना है और साथ ही भूमि-संरक्षण उपायों की भी आवश्यकता है। निदेशक, फ्रूट यूटीलाइजेशन, रानीखेत, उपनिदेशक बागवानी, पौड़ी की सहायता से इस पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के सभी जिलों के लिए बागवानी विकास कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं। जहां तक भूमि संरक्षण का सम्बन्ध है प्रत्येक जिले में कार्य कर रहे उप-विभागीय एककों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है, जिससे यह पता चलता है कि भूमि-कटाव (भूसंक्षरण) की समस्या को कितनी तीव्रता से हल किया जा रहा है।

क्रम संख्या	जिले का नाम	भूमि संरक्षण एककों की संख्या
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1.	पौड़ी-गढ़वाल	1
2.	तेहरी-गढ़वाल	3
3.	नैनीताल	1
4.	भलमोड़ा	1

5.	उत्तर काशी	1
6.	चमोली	1
7.	पिथौरागढ़	—
8.	देहरादून (चकराता)	1

कुल 9

(ग) राज्य सरकार का गढ़वाल जिले में किसी कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योंकि पंतनगर जिला नैनीताल, में स्थित कृषि विश्वविद्यालय का लाभ सारे राज्य को सुलभ है।

(घ) गढ़वाल में किसी अन्य विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि राज्य के मौजूदा संस्थानों से निकले कृषि स्नातकों और स्नाकोत्तरों से न केवल राज्य की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति होती है अपितु कुछ लोग इस आवश्यकता से अधिक रहते हैं। अतः किसी अन्य कृषि विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना उचित नहीं होगी।

Import of Fishing Vessels and Fishing Equipment from Norway

3737. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a credit of Rs. 157.50 lakhs is available for the import of fishing vessels and other fishing equipment from Norway;

(b) whether this import is permissible and if so, whether it would be in public or private sector; and

(c) the details of the account on which this credit from Norway accrued?

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

(b) Applications for import of vessels are under consideration for issue of import licences under a scheme for import of thirty fishing vessels subject to certain prescribed conditions. The scheme relates to commercial fishing in the public and private sectors.

(c) The Government of Norway have been extending assistance in the form of technical expertise, vessels and equipment for the development of fisheries in India from 1952 under several successive agreement. In an agreement concluded on 17th March, 1967, the Government of Norway agreed to provide 40 million Norwegian Kroners in the form of technical assistance and equipment and machinery not available in India as well as credits for procurement of machinery and equipment including vessels and spare parts and other items for vessels and shore installations for furthering the development of the Indian Fishing Industry. Out of the total assistance of 40 million Norwegian Kroners (Rs. 480.00 lakhs) an amount of 15 million Norwegian Kroners (Rs. 157.50 lakhs) has been provided in the form of credit under terms and conditions set forth in a supplementary agreement concluded on 16th September, 1968.

पुस्तकों, पत्रिकाओं तथा प्रतिवेदनों का प्रकाशन

3738. श्री रामजी राम : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा कितनी पत्रिकाओं, पुस्तकों तथा वार्षिक, मासिक और पाक्षिक प्रतिवेदनों का प्रकाशन किया जा रहा है;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी हिन्दी में तथा कितनी अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की जाती है;

(ग) क्या इन सभी पत्रिकाओं तथा पुस्तकों को हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो कब; और

(ङ.) यदि नहीं, तो इन पुस्तकों का अंग्रेजी न जानने वाले भारतीय लोगों का क्या उपयोग है और इन प्रकाशनों पर सरकारी धन व्यय करने का क्या औचित्य है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) और (ख). सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय द्वारा एक साल में औसतन 240 पुस्तकें, पुस्तिकाएँ और पत्रिकाएँ अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा अन्य भाषाओं में निकाली जाती हैं।

आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रकाशित की जाने वाली 19 कार्यक्रम पत्रिकाओं में से दो अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित की जाती हैं और एक हिन्दी में।

प्रकाशन प्रभाग 5 पत्रिकाएँ अंग्रेजी में निकालता है और हिन्दी 4 में। 1968 में प्रकाशन प्रभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित 210 पुस्तकें, एल-वमों और पत्रिकाओं में से 50 अंग्रेजी में थीं और 40 हिन्दी में।

समाचारपत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट "प्रेस इन इंडिया" (खण्ड 1) अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में प्रकाशित की जाती है।

(ग) से (ङ.). आकाशवाणी का पत्रिकाओं में कार्यक्रमों का ब्योरा होता है और वे विभिन्न भाषाई प्रदेशों के श्रोताओं को कार्यक्रमों के बारे में अभिप्राय जाबकारी देने के लिए होती हैं। सभी पत्रिकाओं के हिन्दी में प्रकाशन से इस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति नहीं होगी।

प्रकाशन प्रभाग के भी प्रकाशन हिन्दी में भी निकालना सम्भव नहीं है। "इंडियन एण्ड फारेन रिव्यू", भादि जैसी पत्रिकाओं को, जो मुख्यतः विदेशों में रहने वालों के लिए होती हैं, हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करना आवश्यक नहीं है। इस बात के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं कि अधिकधिक प्रकाशन हिन्दी में निकालें जाएं।

इस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति के लिए प्रकाशन प्रभाग में हिन्दी अनुभाग को उप-निदेशक के दर्जे के एक सीनियर अधिकारी को नियुक्तिकर सुदृढ़ कर दिया गया है। प्रभाग द्वारा निकाले जाने वाला बाल साहित्य अधिकतर हिन्दी में होता है। इसमें "भारत के गौरव", "भारत के अमर चरित्र", "ज्ञान सरोवर", "भारत की लोक कथाएँ", "सरल पंचतन्त्र", आदि जैसी पुस्तकें शामिल हैं।

किसी पुस्तक की भाषा वह किन लोगों के पढ़ने के लिए है, देश और विदेश में उसकी बिक्री आदि जैसी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्धारित की जाती है।

"प्रेस इन इंडिया" के खण्ड 2 में (समाचार-पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट) देश में प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचार पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं की सूचियाँ होती हैं, अतः इसे हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने की आवश्यकता अनुभव नहीं की गई है।

Television Station at Bombay

3739. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is exploring the possibility of obtaining assistance from foreign countries to establish a television station near Bombay;

(b) if so, the name of the countries who have offered to assist and the details thereof; and

(c) the likely date by which the station is proposed to be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) . The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has shown a desire to assist India in setting up a TV Station at Bombay, but no firm offer of assistance has been received as yet.

(c) No definite date can be stated at this stage. However, a proposal for setting up TV Station at Bombay has been included in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan.

Surplus Staff in Ministry

3740. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of the staff employed in his Ministry was made during the year 1967-68;

(b) if so, how much surplus staff, class-wise, was found and whether Government retrenched the staff or absorbed them otherwise;

(c) how many additional hands class-wise were employed by the Ministry during the period from the 1st April, 1968 to 30th June, 1968 and how many new posts of Gazetted officers were created during the period; and

(d) the details of surplus staff working with Ministers, Ministers of State, Deputy Ministers etc. for which proper sanction has not been obtained ?

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

राजस्थान में चावल मिलें

3741. श्री मीठा लाल मोना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1968 में वर्षा कम होने से राजस्थान में चावल का उत्पादन कम हुआ था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1968 में कितने चावल का उत्पादन हुआ था तथा पहले के वर्षों की तुलना में यह कितना कम था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि चावल का उत्पादन कम होने के कारण राजस्थान में चावल मिलों के बन्द होने की आशंका है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार को मिलों के बन्द होने के बारे में चावल मिलों से कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं ; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). थोड़ी वर्षा होने के कारण 1968-69 में चावल की पैदावार 1967-68 की अपेक्षा बहुत ही कम होने की सम्भावना है। 1968-69 के लिए राज्यवार चावल का अखिल भारतीय अन्तिम अनुमान बताने वाला विवरण अभी तैयार नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) से (ङ) : चावल मिल संघ, गंगापुर शहर, राजस्थान ने अनुरोध किया था कि क्योंकि राजस्थान में चावल की फसल खराब हो जाने के कारण राजस्थान की चावल मिलें बन्द हो रही हैं इसलिए अन्य राज्यों से धान प्राप्त करने की अनुमति दी जाय। बाद में दिसम्बर 1968 में राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया कि धान न मिलने के कारण राजस्थान में चावल मिलें संकट का सामना कर रही थी उनके पास ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं थी और न ही मिल मालिकों या उनकी एसोसियेशन से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था।

राजस्थान में संचार व्यवस्था का विकास

3742. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में राजस्थान में संचार व्यवस्था और टेलीफोन सेवा के लिए

सरकार की प्रस्तावित योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के जयपुर और भरतपुर डिवीजनों में टेलीफोन सेवा में कोई विकास नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 1969-70 के दौरान राजस्थान में प्रस्तावित संचार व्यवस्था और टेलीफोन सेवाओं की योजनाओं को सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरण में विस्तृत रूप से बताया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-420/69] इसके अतिरिक्त स्थायी परिपथों के बड़े ब्लॉकों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए इस क्षेत्र में से हथुड़ीय और सूक्ष्मतरंग कार्य जाल के विस्तार की योजनायें चालू हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं, यह तथ्य नहीं है। जयपुर और भरतपुर मंडलों में दूरसंचार व्यवस्था में जो विकास किये जा रहे हैं, उनको भी पूर्वकथित विवरण में दिखाया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री लंका से स्वदेश लौटने वाले व्यक्ति

3743. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या धर्म तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 15वर्षीय प्रत्यावर्तन कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस वर्ष श्री लंका से 35,000 भारतीयों के भारत आने की आशा है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि आगामी वर्ष में भी श्री लंका से लगभग इतनी ही संख्या में भारतीयों के आने की आशा है ;

(ग) उनके पुनर्वास के लिए तैयार किये गये कार्यक्रम का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उनके पुनर्वास पर कितने व्यय का अनुमान है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). भारत-श्रीलंका करार, 1964, के अधीन भारतीय उद्भव के 5.25 लाख व्यक्तियों को 15 वर्ष की अवधि में भारत लौटाया जायेगा। इसकी औसत प्रतिवर्ष लगभग 35000 व्यक्ति बनती है। तथापि, इस समय वास्तविक रूप में यह बताना संभव नहीं कि इस वर्ष और आगामी वर्ष में कितने व्यक्ति भारत लौटेंगे।

(ग) एक विवरण, जिसमें उनके पुनर्वास के लिये किये गये उपाय दिये गये हैं सभा पटल पर रखा है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-421/69]

(घ) श्रीलंका से स्वदेश लौटने वाले भारतीयों के पुनर्वास से सम्बन्धित योजनाओं के लिये वर्ष 1969-70 के बजट में 120.23 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस अवधि में आगे किये जाने वाले खर्च का अनुमान इस समय बताना संभव नहीं है।

तार सेवाओं में सुधार

3744. श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में तार सेवाओं में गत वर्ष कोई सुधार हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि तारों की तुलना में पत्र अधिक जल्दी पहुंचते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या तार सेवाओं में सुधार करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(घ) इस पर अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 1968 के वर्ष के दौरान तार सेवा के बारे में 35,466 शिकायतें दर्ज कराई गई थीं, जबकि गत वर्ष 43,947 और इस तरह प्रत्येक 10,000 बुक किये गये तारों पर शिकायतों की संख्या 9 से घट कर 8 रह गई है। इससे पता चलता है कि इस दिशा में सुधार हुआ है। मोटे तौर पर तार सेवा में अन्य मामलों में भी सुधार हुआ है।

(ख) जी नहीं। तार सेवा डाक सेवा से तेज है। फिर भी तार परिपथों में गड़बड़ी जैसी कुछ विशेष परिस्थितियों में जो मानव नियंत्रण से बाहर हैं कुछ तारों में देर हो सकती है।

(ग) तार सेवा में आगे और सुधार करने की दृष्टि से तार शाखा के कार्य का अध्ययन करके निम्नलिखित कार्यों के लिये उपाय सुझाने के लिए एक विभागीय समिति की स्थापना की गई है :

(i) दक्षता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए बचत करना, और

(ii) कार्य-चालन के सुधरे हुए तरीकों और तकनीकी विकास के प्रयोग द्वारा लागत में कमी करना।

(घ) इस समिति की रिपोर्ट जुलाई, अगस्त, 1969 में प्राप्त होने की संभावना है और चूंकि अभी तक यह रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, इस लिए इसे कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में अन्तिम तारीख निर्धारित कर सकना संभव नहीं है। सेवा में सुधार करने के लिये इन उपायों पर अमल करने की पूरी कोशिश की जाएगी।

Working of the Dispensaries of State
Employees Insurance Scheme

3745. SHRI R. K. AMIN :

SHRI D. R. PARMAR :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHA-

BILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that serious complaints against the working of the Dispensaries being run under the State Employees Insurance Scheme have been received;

(b) if so, whether Government had enquired into the matter;

(c) if so, result thereof and action taken thereon; and

(d) if no enquiry has been held, reasons therefor and whether Government propose to institute any enquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The Provision of medical care under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme is the statutory responsibility of State Governments except in Delhi where this responsibility has been taken over by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. Complaints of a General Nature relating to inadequate supply of medicines, shortage of staff, non-issue of certificates in some cases and lack of Specialists and Ambulance services are received from time to time. These complaints are looked into by the respective State Governments. In Delhi, such complaints are investigated by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and appropriate action is taken by it.

Production of Soyabean

3746. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that attempts are being made to grow Soyabean with high content of proteins in seven Districts of Gujarat State by a private sector company; and

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

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SINDE) : (a) The Govt. of Gujarat have informed us that it is proposed to grow Soyabean over 1,420 hectares as an entire crop and 4,000 hectares as mixed crop with cotton during 1969-70. The Soyabean is to be grown mostly by cooperative societies through their members.

(b) The tentative programme proposed to be undertaken is as follows :

District	Entire crop (area in hectares)	Mixed crop
1. Bulsar	400	--
2. Surat	--	2,000
3. Broach	--	2,000
4. Baroda	100	--
5. Panchmahal	120	--
6. Rajkot	400	--
7. Amreli	400	--
Total	1,420	4,000

The State Government has also reported that a private sector Company has sponsored cultivation of Soyabean on Commercial Scale on contract basis.

The Central Government consider that Soyabean is a very promising crop and are encouraging its introduction on a large scale. Research carried out in Gujarat for example shows that Soya is an excellent mixed crop with cotton, particularly in middle and South Gujarat.

Wheat Supply to Gujarat

3747. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat demanded by Gujarat Government from the Central Government during 1968 and the quota of wheat allotted by Government; and

(b) the quantity of wheat actually supplied by the Central Government to Gujarat

during the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) . The position with regard to the quantity of wheat demanded, allotted and supplied to Gujarat during 1968 was as under :

(In '000 tonnes)	
Quantity demanded	510.0
Quantity allotted	322.0
Quantity supplied	210.0

Land Mortgage Banks in Gujarat

3741. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Government assistance was given to the land mortgage Banks in Gujarat during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the amount given to each such bank ?

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

(b). The assistance given by the Gujarat Government is as follows :

1. Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank :

(i) Subsidy to the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank for uneconomic branches, commission to agents for collection of rural debentures and special staff for coconut development scheme. Rs. 69,931

(ii) Government contribution to the ordinary

debentures of the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank. Rs.479 lakh

(iii) Government Contribution to special debentures of the Gujarat Cooperative Land Development Bank. Rs. 2 lakhs

II. Subsidy to Primary Land Development Banks :

(i) Surat District Cooperative Land Development Bank. Rs. 2,138.00

(ii) Broach District Cooperative Land Development Bank. Rs. 5,043.50

During 1967-68, a central loan assistance of Rs. 312 lakhs was made available to the Gujarat Government for contribution to the ordinary debentures of the Gujarat State Cooperative Land Development Bank. Besides this amount, the State Government Contributed Rs. 167 lakhs from their own resources. The State Government's total contribution to the ordinary debentures was, thus, Rs. 479 lakhs.

High-Yielding Variety Programme in Andhra Pradesh

3749. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

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

(a) what is the target set for the high-yielding variety programme in Andhra Pradesh for the rabi seasons; and

(b) what assistance is being given to the State from the Centre to achieve the target ?

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

TION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a). A target of 4.03 lakh acres has fixed under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme in Andhra Pradesh, for Rabi-Summer, 1968-69.

(b) Central Assistance is available only for the additional staff under H. V. P. appointed by the State Government at Block and District levels to provide supervision and technical guidance at the field level. Government of India provide technical advice as may be required.

Development of Fisheries in Laccadives

3750. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amounts earmarked and spent on the development of fisheries in Laccadives during the past three years, year wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मद्रास में टेलीफोन तथा डाकघर सुविधायें

3751. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री 19 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 843 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चावली ग्राम में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक दिए जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश तथा मद्रास में, पृथक-पृथक ऐसे कितने डाकघर हैं जहां कोई टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं है; और

(ग) क्या टेलीफोन लगाने के मामले में उत्तर प्रदेश की तुलना में मद्रास को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) चावली में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज या सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के किसी प्रस्ताव की अभी तक मंजूरी नहीं गई दी है। ग्राम चावली से निकटतम टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज एतमादपुर वहां से 14 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश — 11,345
मद्रास — 8,799

(ग) जी नहीं।

खाद्यान्न के जमा भण्डार

3752. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री हेम राज :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1968 में वितरण के बाद सरकार के जमा भण्डार में आयातित तथा देशी खाद्यान्नों के प्रत्येक किस्म की कितनी मात्रा बाकी रह गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : वर्ष 1968 में वितरण के बाद, केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों के पास आयातित व देशी खाद्यान्नों का प्रत्यक्ष स्टॉक लगभग 37.8 लाख मीटरी टन था जिसमें 10.8 लाख टन चावल, 21.3 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूं और 5.7 लाख मीटरी टन मोटे अनाज थे।

Interest on Late Payment of Procurement Prices

3753. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India is required to pay interest on the late payment of procurement prices to the farmers;

(b) if so, the interest paid during the year 1967-68 and the period from 1st April, 1968 to 31st December, 1968, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for the delay in payment of procurement prices; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a). Food Corporation of India have arrangements for prompt payments.

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

Radio Licences

3754. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI VISHWA NATH PAN-
DEY :

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

(a) the number of Radio licences issued during the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 so far;

(b) the amount received;

(c) the number of radio licences renewed during the above period; and

(d) the amount received ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

New Licences Issued

(a) 1967 - 23, 72, 881
1968 - 31, 33, 706
1969 - Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(b) 1967 - Rs. 2, 16, 10, 716.00
1968 - Rs. 3, 60, 50, 744.00
1969 - Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Old Licences renewed

(c) 1967 - 52, 06, 587
1968 -- 61, 48, 649
1969 -- Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.
(d) 1967 -- Rs. 7, 60, 81, 918.00
1968 -- Rs. 8, 45, 85, 029.00
1969 -- Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Business Loans to the Repatriates from Burma

3755. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any fresh representations have been received by Government in connection with the enhancement of business loan to the repatriates from Burma in Delhi;

(b) whether any fresh instructions have been issued and financial aid supplemented to the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, for enhancing the business loans;

(c) if so, the number of representations received and the number of cases in which enhanced amount of loan has been given; and

(d) whether any distinction is being made in the case of those who were originally sanctioned loan of Rs. 2000/-- in two instalments and who were granted loans from Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 5000/- ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration have reported that no fresh representation has been received by them from any repatriate from Burma in Delhi in

connection with the enhancement of business loan and as such no fresh instructions have been issued; nor financial allocation to the Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, supplemented for enhancement of business loans.

The Delhi Administration have further reported that only 5 applications had been received up to 18.5.68 for additional business loans from Burma repatriates. Out of these, in two cases additional loans were sanctioned, and two other applications were rejected on the ground that the loanees were running good business and, on enquiry, were found not to need any enhancement of loan. The fifth applicant was informed that his request for additional loan will be considered after the second instalment of the loan already sanctioned has been released and the same has been properly utilized.

(d) No. However, the amount of loan up to Rs. 2000/- is now released in one instalment.

Issue of Milk Tokens by Delhi Milk Scheme

3756. SHRI M. L. SONDHI ; Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that milk tokens are not issued to the applicants in accordance with the registration numbers which were allotted by the Delhi Milk Scheme during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) why the "first come, first served", principle is not followed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a). Milk tokens are issued as per registration on the waiting list save for very exceptional cases,

(b) Milk is issued out of turn to M. Ps. Embassy personnel and exceptional deserving cases recommended by M. Ps. and other V. I. Ps.

(c) "First come, first served" principle

is followed as a rule save for very exceptional cases.

Commemoration Stamps on Certain Freedom Fighters

3757. SHRI SHIV CHANDIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move in his Ministry at present to bring out commemorative stamps in honour of the great freedom fighters and martyrs *Viz.*, late Professor Abdul Bari and Birsa Maharaj of Bihar in the current year; and

(b) 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) No. So far no such proposals have been received.

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

Cultivable Land

*3758. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the percentage of cultivated land in the country has been reduced from 52.8 to 47.2 percent since 1885 even though new areas have been brought under cultivation during this period;

(b) if so, whether this discouraging performance reflects upon the poor performance of the three Five Year Plans and two annual Plans; and

(c) measures now taken to augment the percentage of cultivation on a 'war-footing basis' and approaching the problem in a realistic way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The ratio of cultivated area to total reporting area for the British India during 1885-86 worked out to 43.5%, while the ratio for the Indian Union during 1965-66 comes to 48.8%. However data for these years are not comparable due to changes in geographical area; statistical coverage, concepts, etc.

Under the land reclamation and development programmes, and area of 9.8 million acres was reclaimed during the first three Five Year Plans, and 0.59 million acres during the subsequent two years 1966-67 and 1967-68. Below are indicated the percentages of cultivated area to reporting area under Land Utilisation Statistics for the three Plan periods :-

Year	Percentage of cultivated area to reporting area
1950-51 (Eve of first plan)	45.5
1955-56 (Last year of First Plan)	48.2
1960-61 (Last year of Second Plan)	48.4
1965-66 (Last year of Third Plan)	48.8
	(Provisional)

Efforts are being made to increase cropped area in the country through undertaking Land reclamation schemes, wherever possible, and through the introduction of double and multiple cropping. In the last three years, for the first time measures have been initiated for developing large areas of culturable and dryfarming lands within the commands of major river valley projects in different States.

Soil Conservation

3759. SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of

the observations made by the Rural Agricultural Institute, Bichpuri, Agra to the effect that the top soil of the land is being rapidly eroded in the absence of soil conservation measures in the country;

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken in the direction of soil conservation;

(c) whether any priority has been accorded to this Scheme; 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) to (c). In an article published in the Agra University Journal in January 1959, a scholar of the Rural Agricultural Institute, Bichpuri, Agra, had mentioned soil erosion as one of the causes leading to the decline in productivity of land. Government have been aware of this problem right from the First Development Plan and nearly 5.80 million hectares were treated with soil conservation measures all over the country during the three Five Year Plans and another 4 million hectares are expected to be covered upto the end of this year. The programme is proposed to be stepped up both in the State and Central Sectors during the Fourth Plan.

(d) Does not arise,

दिल्ली में जली राशन कार्ड

3760. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में दिल्ली में कितने जली राशन कार्ड पकड़े गए थे; और

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज किए गए थे तथा कितने जाली कार्ड रद्द किये गए थे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे): (क) 23,606 जाली राशन

कार्ड या तो पकड़े गये थे या स्वयं लौटा दिए गए थे।

(ख) 81 व्यक्ति 1 अनाज के कुल 4,25,579 तथा चीनी के 2,32,058 यूनिट के राशन कार्ड रद्द कर दिए गए थे।

अमरीका से आयातित गेहूँ

3761. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जनवरी, 1968 से अब तक अमरीका से कितनी तथा कितने मूल्य के गेहूँ का आयात किया गया: और

(ख) जून, 1969 तक गेहूँ के आयात का लक्ष्य क्या है, उस पर कितनी लागत आयेगी और कितनी किस्तों में भुगतान किया जायेगा?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जनवरी, 1968 से फरवरी, 1969 की अवधि में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से कुल 45.63 लाख मीटरी टन गेहूँ आयात किया गया था जिसका अनुमानित मूल्य 13.53 करोड़ रुपये था।

(ख) आशा है कि मार्च, 1969 से जून 1969 की अवधि में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से 8.52 लाख मीटर टन गेहूँ आयात किया जाएगा। इस समय इस गेहूँ का मूल्य बताना सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि उसके लिए जो मूल्य तथा माड़ा देना होगा, वह अभी ज्ञात नहीं है। संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से पी० एल० 480 करार के अधीन जो गेहूँ आयात उसका भुगतान ऋण की शर्तों के अधीन आयात की गई मात्रा को छोड़कर खाद्यान्नों की डालर लागत के बराबर रुपया भारत में संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका सरकार के टाईटल एक्वाउन्ट में जमा कर लिया जाता है। बाद वाले मामले का पुनः

भुगतान 31 किस्तों में किया जाना है जिसमें पहली किस्त प्रत्येक पंचांग वर्ष में माल की अन्तिम सुपुर्दगी तारीख के दस वर्ष बाद पड़ेगी।

Production of Cash Crops

3762. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH
BHARATI :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

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

(a) whether a centrally sponsored crash programme for increasing production of cash crops and their utilisation by existing factories or new factories during the Fourth Plan is proposed to be launched in different States/Union Territories

(b) if so, the cost and salient features of this programme; and

(c) the broad outlines of the Scheme for development of Commercial crops, if any prepared by Kerala Government for implementation as a part of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in this regard during the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for increasing the production of cash crops like Cotton, Groundnut, Tobacco, Lac, Pepper, Cashewnut, Jute, Coconut Castor, Arccanut and Spices so as to make longer quantities available for exports/import substitution are proposed to be continued/implemented in the various states during the Fourth Plan. The increased production shall be utilised to meet the demand of existing factories/new factories during the Fourth Plan.

(b) A note indicating the details of the programme upto 1969-70 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-422/67] Details for the entire Fourth

Plan are being prepared. A sum of Rs. 14.50 crores has tentatively been proposed for these schemes during Fourth Plan.

(c) The Government of India have proposed to implement Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of coconut, cashewnut, pepper, ginger and arecanut in the State of Kerala during the Fourth Plan. The detailed schemes have yet to be received from Kerala State Government.

Economic Rehabilitation of Refugees

3763. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government in the spheres of trade, business and industry for economic rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees;

(b) how many persons have been employed in these concerns;

(c) whether economic rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees still remained a baffling problem for them and failure of economic rehabilitation of the refugees contributed very largely to political, economic and social tension in the Eastern region of India ; and

(d) if so whether Government propose to take fresh initiative in the matter of economic rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees and overhaul with added resources the whole plan to make it effective ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d) . The total number of displaced persons who have so far migrated to India from East Pakistan is 50.23 lakhs. Of them, 41.17 lakh persons had migrated upto the 31st March, 1958. In their case, apart from some items of residuary work in West Bengal, which are being reviewed by a Committee of Review under the Chairmanship of Shri N. C. Chatterjee, M.P., the rehabilitation work had, by and large, been completed by 1960-61. In the sphere of trade, business and industry, the Government had advanced loans on easy

terms. Private industrialists were given assistance for providing employment to the displaced persons and, in the public sector, Rehabilitation Industries Corporation was constituted for setting up new industries and granting loans to private industrialists. The broad details of the schemes for economic rehabilitation through small trade, business and industry etc. and the amounts sanctioned therefor upto 1960-61 in the Eastern region are as under :

Scheme	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
(i) Medium industries schemes (employment potential)	11,400	419.00
(ii) Small scale/cottage industries (employment potential)	18,377	136.10
(iii) Rehabilitation Industries Corporation (employment potential)	4,500	120.00
(iv) Rehabilitation Finance Administration (Displaced persons to whom business loans have been sanctioned)	6,000	429.32
(v) Families settled in urban areas in small trade/ professional occupations etc.	1,85,000	1,213.00 (Approximately)
(vi) Employment through Employment Exchanges.	65,000	----

2. As regards 'new migrants' who migrated from 1.1.1964 onwards, rehabilitation assistance is admissible to those who sought admission in relief camps. About 35,321 families are at present at the rehabilitation sites and 10,332 families in camps (on 1.3.1969) are awaiting rehabilitation. The new migrants have also been given loans for business, small trade and professional occupations. So far 4,464 families have been given such assistance. In the sphere of industries, schemes have been sanctioned for employment of new migrants in small scale and medium industries. The employment potential of these industrial schemes would be over 2,000.

3. In the case of West Bengal, the nature and the magnitude of the problem created by the new migrants who have stayed on in the State is being examined by the Committee of Review. The Committee will also recommend, *inter-alia*, financial assistance for their technical training, employment and industrial schemes etc. The recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

4. A total expenditure of Rs. 278.45 crores has been incurred on the relief and rehabilitation of the displaced persons from East Pakistan. The measures for economic rehabilitation have been suitably expanded to meet the requirements of displaced persons and as such the question of failure of their economic rehabilitation and the consequent political, social and economic tensions amongst them in the Eastern region does not arise.

फुलटन शुगर वर्क्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई

3764. श्री शारदानन्द :

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) फुलटन शुगर वर्क्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई ने किस तिथि को लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन दिया था और इसने कब कार्य प्रारंभ किया :

(ख) इस फर्म ने किस शर्तों पर कार्य

करना था और इसने किस प्रकार का उत्पादन किया है ; और

(ग) फर्म की स्थापना के समय से इसका कितना उत्पादन हुआ ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). फुलटन शुगर वर्क्स लिमिटेड नाम की कोई कम्पनी नहीं है। लेकिन 'दी फुलटन शुगर वर्क्स लिमिटेड' नाम की एक कम्पनी अवश्य है। इस कम्पनी से सम्बन्धित यथा-उपलब्ध ब्योरा इस प्रकार है।

फुलटन शुगर वर्क्स लिमिटेड कम्पनी एक ज्वॉइंट स्टॉक कम्पनी है और वह भारतीय सम-वाय अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत है। कम्पनी ने 1934 में सखर-वादी, जिला सितारा (महाराष्ट्र) में अपना चीनी का एक कारखाना चालू किया था। जब 1952 में उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 लागू हुआ था, तभी 29 सितम्बर, 1952 को कम्पनी ने अपने को उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत करवा लिया था। बाद में अगस्त, 1959 में इस कम्पनी ने उक्त उद्योग अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दैनिक गन्ने की पेराई क्षमता को 800 टन से बढ़ाकर 1200/1500 टन करने हेतु एक लाइसेंस लेने के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिया था। इस आवेदन पत्र पर विचार करने के बाद जुलाई, 1961 में सरकार ने गन्ने की दैनिक पेराई क्षमता को 800 टन से 1000 टन तक बढ़ाने हेतु एक लाइसेंस जारी किया था। इस विस्तार को 1964-65 के सीजन के दौरान पूरा कर लिया गया था। प्रतिष्ठान ने जुलाई, 1963 में पुनः एक आवेदन पत्र दिया जिसमें उक्त उद्योग अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत गन्ने की दैनिक पेराई क्षमता को 2000 टन तक और बढ़ाने के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने हेतु अनुरोध किया गया था और मई, 1966 में गन्ने की दैनिक पेराई क्षमता को 1000 टन से 1500 मीटरी टन तक बढ़ाने हेतु एक लाइसेंस

दिया गया था। इस विस्तार को अभी भी पूरा किया जाना है।

प्रतिष्ठान, सक्करवादी, जिला सितारा (महाराष्ट्र) में स्थित अपने चीनी कारखाने में चीनी बनाने का कार्य करता है।

(ग) कारखाने की स्थापना की तारीख से चीनी का कितना उत्पादन हुआ है, इस संबंध में आंकड़े तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। तथापि 1950-51 से चीनी का जितना उत्पादन हुआ था उसका व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

मोसम	उत्पादित चीनी (मीटरी टन में)
1950-51	11191
1951-52	13374
1952-53	12759
1953-54	11613
1954-55	13875
1955-56	16235
1956-57	16616
1957-58	16077
1958-59	14776
1959-60	14659
1960-61	15645
1961-62	14974
1962-63	15988
1963-64	14519
1964-65	14830
1965-66	18688
1966-67	16134
1967-68	15500

बेलापुर शुगर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई

3765. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बेलापुर शुगर कम्पनी लिमिटेड,

बम्बई ने लाइसेंस के लिए किस तारीख को आवेदन पत्र दिया था और उसने कब उत्पादन आरंभ किया था ;

(ख) इस कम्पनी को किन शर्तों पर कार्य करना था तथा यह किस प्रकार का उत्पादन कार्य कर रही है ; और

(ग) इस कम्पनी ने स्थापित किए जाने के समय से अब तक कितना उत्पादन किया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री गन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). बेलापुर शुगर कम्पनी लिमिटेड नाम की कोई कम्पनी नहीं है लेकिन "दी बेलापुर कम्पनी लिमिटेड" नाम की एक कम्पनी अवश्य है। इस कम्पनी से संबंधित यथा उपलब्ध व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

बेलापुर कम्पनी 1919 में समवाय अधिनियम, 1913 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत हुई थी और 1924-25 के गन्ना पेरार्ड सीज़न से हरीगांव जिला अहमद नगर (महाराष्ट्र) में अपना चीनी का एक कारखाना चालू किया था। जब 1952 में उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम 1951 लागू हुआ था, तभी 17-9-1952 को कम्पनी ने अपने को उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत करवा लिया था। बाद में अक्टूबर 1959 में इस कम्पनी ने उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दैनिक गन्ने की पेरार्ड क्षमता को 1,000 टन से बढ़ाकर 1200 टन करने के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया था। तदनुसार जुलाई, 1961 को एक लाइसेंस जारी किया गया था। इस विस्तार को 1964-65 के सीज़न में पूरा किया गया था। प्रतिष्ठान ने अक्टूबर, 1963 में पुनः एक आवेदन पत्र दिया जिसमें उक्त उद्योग अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत दैनिक गन्ना पेरार्ड क्षमता को 1500 टन तक और बढ़ाने के लिए लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था और जून 1965 में एक लाइसेंस दिया गया था। इस विस्तार को अभी भी

पूरा किया जाना है। दिसम्बर, 1965 में एक अन्य आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था इस आवेदन पत्र में गन्ने की दैनिक पेराई क्षमता को 1500 मीटरी टन से बढ़ा कर 2000 मीटरी टन करने के लिए कहा गया है। वह अभी विचाराधीन है।

प्रतिष्ठान, हरीगांव, जिला अहमद नगर में स्थित अपने चीनी कारखाने में चीनी बनाने का कार्य करता है।

(ग) बेलापुर कम्पनी लिमिटेड ने 1924-25 में चीनी का जितना उत्पादन किया था उसका व्यौरा टग प्रकार है :—

भौसम	उत्पादित चीनी (मीटरी टन में)
1924-25	2100
1925-26	2034
1926-27	3479
1927-28	3684
1928-29	2694
1929-30	4652
1930-31	6432
1931-32	7188
1932-33	7436
1933-34	8715
1934-35	10889
1935-36	11504
1936-37	13282
1937-38	12933
1938-39	13495
1939-40	12068
1940-41	11797
1941-42	10597
1942-43	11651
1943-44	11981
1944-45	10895
1945-46	9791
1946-47	10902

भौसम	उत्पादित चीनी (मीटरी टनों में)
1947-48	13770
1948-49	13112
1949-50	14502
1950-51	14112
1951-52	17257
1952-53	18611
1953-54	16298
1954-55	19596
1955-56	20379
1956-57	22816
1957-58	20184
1958-59	17615
1959-60	22260
1960-61	25583
1961-62	21914
1962-63	23493
1963-64	25438
1964-65	23807
1965-66	28254
1966-67	23221
1967-68	20458

Import of Bond Films

3766. SHRI K.LAKKAPPA :
SHRI SURENDRA NATH DWIVEDI :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government permitted the import of Bond films, full of vice, into India; and

(b) if so, the number of such films imported during 1967 and 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Import of films is regulated by the bilateral agreement with the Motion Pictures Export Association of America, which provides that all films will

be subjected to statutory censorship with a view to barring the circulation of objectionable films.

Some crime and detection films had been imported by private importers under the Export Entitlement Scheme upto 1965. Thereafter, taking note of public sentiment, Government decided to abolish this Scheme.

(b) There is no separate classification or category called 'Bond Films'. Therefore, no separate import figures are available.

Postal Divisions in the Country

3767. SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of postal Divisions in the country, Statewise ;

(b) the number of such divisions in which Divisional postal Committees have been set up and have begun functioning ; and

(c) whether any recommendations have been made by such Committees and if so, their broad features, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) A statement showing the number of Postal Divisions in the country, Statewise, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

Number of postal Divisions Statewise

Name of State	Number of Postal Divisions.
Andhra	18
Assam, Tripura, Manipur, and Nagaland	10
Behar	15

Delhi	3
Gujarat	12
Kerala	9
Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	22
Maharashtra and Goa	22
Madhya Pradesh	11
Mysore	15
Orissa	7
Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh	15
Jammu and Kashmir	2
Rajasthan	9
Uttar Pradesh	23
West Bengal	18

TOTAL 211

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Crushing of Sugarcane

3768. SHRI VISWANATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position with regard to crushing of sugarcane in various States;

(b) whether indications were available that all standing sugarcane would be crushed by the mills, or otherwise, in all the States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):(a) A statement showing the quantity of sugarcane crushed by sugar factories in different States from 1st October, 1968 to 15 February, 1969 is attached.

Statement

Statewise quantity of cane crushed by factories during the period 1. 10. 68 to 15. 2. 69 for 1968-69 season.

State	Quantity of sugarcane crushed (In 800 Tonnes)
Uttar Pradesh	6068
Bihar	1578
Haryana	344
Punjab	291
Assam	30
Orissa	80
West Bengal	78
Madhya Pradesh	134
Rajasthan	81
Maharashtra	4610
Gujarat	336
Andhra Pradesh	1668
Madras	1333
Mysore	977
Kerala	96
Pondicherry	91
All India	17795

(b) and (c). Only about 30 per cent of the total production of sugarcane in the country is utilised by sugar factories for the production of sugar, and the rest is utilised for manufacture of gur, khandsari etc. or for chewing and seed purposes. In certain parts of the country there is so much sugarcane still standing that the factories will have to crush late into May. It is very necessary that all this cane is crushed as early as possible and with this object in view the Government is studying the situation.

चीनी मिलों द्वारा विलम्ब से पेराई

3769 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस पेराई के मौसम में अनेक चीनी मिलों ने बहुत विलम्ब से गन्ने की पेराई प्रारम्भ की है;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में कितनी चीनी मिलों ने विलम्ब से पेराई प्रारम्भ की;

(ग) चीनी के उत्पादन तथा गन्ने के मूल्य पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा : और

(घ) इन मिलों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) 1967-68 मौसम के मुकाबले में देर से चालू हुए कारखानों की संख्या की राज्य-वार स्थिति बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

राज्य	1967-68 मौसम में चालू हुई तारीख की तुलना में 1968-69 मौसम में देर से चालू हुए कारखानों की संख्या।
उत्तर प्रदेश	66
बिहार	24
पश्चिमी बंगाल	1
असम	1
हरियाणा	3
पंजाब	5
राजस्थान	2
मध्य प्रदेश	1
उत्तराखण्ड	1
महाराष्ट्र	12
मैसूर	3
केरल	2
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	9
मद्रास	3
जोड़	133

(ग) पेराई मौसम की अवधि बढ़ाकर उत्तर भारत के देर से चालू हुए कारखानों की

अंशतः क्षतिपूर्ति किए जाने की सम्भावना है। तथापि, मई की पेराई में उपलब्धि के विचार से काफी नुकसान ही रहेगा। इस मौसम में 7 मार्च तक चीनी का उत्पादन 1967-68 के उसी अवधि के उत्पादन की तुलना में 2.34 लाख मीटरी टन अधिक था। जहां तक गन्ने के मूल्य का सम्बन्ध है, सारी मिलें सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित सांविधिक मूल्य से अपेक्षाकृत अधिक मूल्य दे रही हैं।

(घ) क्योंकि कारखाने यथा सम्भव अधिक गन्ना परेने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, अतः अब तक उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करों की आवश्यकता नहीं महसूस की गई है।

Banpur Lok Karya-Kshetra in Puri, Orissa

3770. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

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

(b) whether any amount has been paid to them for these years directly or through Bharat Sevak Samaj;

(c) if so, the amount paid;

(d) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Bharat Sevak Samaj has not paid the amount to them;

(e) the amount which still remains unpaid for this Lok Karyakshetra upto-date; and

(f) whether Government would take early steps to clear their dues so that this Lok Karyakshetra can go ahead in its useful work ?

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

being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Delay in putting trunk calls

3771. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a considerable amount of revenue is lost on account of delay in putting through trunk calls at the exchanges in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in putting through the calls urgently; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) It is a fact that a small percentage of booked calls in these four major exchanges are cancelled due to delay causing some loss in revenue.

(b) Paucity of adequate number of circuits, absenteeism of staff, and interruptions on the lines, cause delay in disposal of trunk calls.

(c) Provision of adequate trunk circuits on congested routes, gradual replacement of overhead lines by underground cable or microwave and replacement of copper by copper weld and aluminium wires to reduce interruptions and steps to reduce the absenteeism are being taken by the Department.

Common welfare Complex for the Coal, Mica and Iron Ore Labourers

3772. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the commop

welfare complex for the coal, mica and iron ore labourers sponsored by Government has not been functioning properly;

(b) the difficulties that are being faced for the implementation of the scheme and whether specific welfare schemes have been drawn up which will be made applicable for the three labour organisations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The proposal under consideration is to integrate the staff at the top level of the three Funds—the Funds keeping their separate identity as at present. It is felt that with the staff working under unified direction and control welfare measures can be planned and implemented in a co-ordinated and more efficient manner at lesser cost.

National Labour Commission Report on Heavy Engineering Industry

3773. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Report of the Study Group of the National Labour Commission on the Heavy Engineering Industry in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Government understand that the Study Group on Heavy Engineering Industry set up by the National Commission on Labour 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.

Construction of P. & T. Building and Quarters at Jatni in Orissa

3774. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMA-

TION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what further progress has been made in the construction of the P&T Building and quarters at Jatni in Orissa ; and

(b) when these will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Post Office building is presently under construction.

As regards staff quarters sanction for 12 units at a cost of Rs. 1. 57 lakhs has been issued.

(b) The construction work of the Post Office Building is likely to be completed by June ' 69.

The staff quarters, are expected to be completed in about two years time, subject to availability of funds.

Minimum Wage of Plantation Labour in Kerala

375. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM ;
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether Government have asked the Government of Kerala not to raise the minimum wages of plantation labour in the State ;

(b) if so, the basis on which such a suggestion was made ; and

(c) the stand of the Kerala Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The State Government was requested to effect wage revision by appointment of a Committee under Section 5 (1) (a) of the Minimum Wages Act instead of by notification under Section 5 (1) (b).

(c) The Government understand that the State Government have constituted an *ad-hoc* tripartite committee for the purpose.

Super Bazars, New Delhi

3776. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Departments in Super Bazars in New Delhi are being run by the contractors ;

(b) if so, the names of the Departments ; and

(c) the reasons for giving these Departments to the contractors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) Some of the sections and services in Super Bazar are being run under special arrangements made with suppliers and other parties on an agency or commission basis, subject to the control of the Super Bazar on quality, prices, sale, and service charges.

(b) These include sections such as the cafeteria and those dealing in eatables, fruits, vegetables, meat, Banaras Sarees, radio, motor parts and photographic goods, and

services such as dry cleaning, tailoring, watch repairing, opticals and the dental clinic. A vegetable farm is also being run on an agency basis.

(c) These arrangements have been made in respect of sections, which were found to be uneconomical under direct departmental management, or which require commercial experience and expertise that is not available to the Super Bazar, or in respect of specialised and technical services.

Employment of Engineering Apprentices

3777. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce legislation making it obligatory for the industry to employ Engineering Apprentices for a stipulated period ; and

(b) whether before introducing the legislation Government would like to consult the industries in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a), The matter is under consideration.

(b) Yes.

Allotment of Waste Land to Scheduled Caste Landless Labourers in Gujarat State

3778. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have passed any law making provision for allotment of Government waste land to scheduled caste landless labourers but the Panchayats convert these waste land into *gauchar* land and as a result the Harijans are not given these waste land in Gujarat State ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to ensure allotment of the

waste land to Harijans without any hitch by the village Panchayats ; and

(c) if no action is proposed to be taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Land being a State subject, the Central Government has not passed any law providing for the allotment of Government waste land to scheduled caste landless labourers. As far as Government of Gujarat is concerned, landless labourers belonging to scheduled castes are given the highest priority in the allotment of Government waste land. Wherever such land is available, settlement is being made with them. Where panchayats have been constituted, all Government land has come to vest in the panchayats for use for a public purpose including gauchar.

Election Broadcasts by Political Parties

3779. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYAR-
RTHI :
KUMARI KAMLA KAMARI :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
SHARMA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether the Regional Stations of the All India Radio had given adequate facilities to the different political parties to propagate their views during the mid-term elections; and

(b) if so, the nature of facilities given and availed of by the political parties ?

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.

Coverage of Mid-Term Election Speeches of Prime Minister by All India Radio

3780. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio had given undue importance in covering the election speeches of the Prime Minister during last Mid-Term Elections ;

(b) whether coverage was in any way motivated to influence the electorate to the Congress viewpoint; and

(c) if so, to what extent it was proper ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Aerial Sowing of Paddy

3781. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of aerial sowing which has given very good results in Australia, particularly for paddy; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a). Yes. Aerial sowing can be done in the case of paddy and in a few other crops like forrage grasses and it has been adopted in Australia and New Zealand. Other crops are generally sown deep in the soil where the necessary moisture is

available and serial sowing is not possible for them.

(b) Aerial sowing is not practicable under the existing conditions in the country, where holdings are quite small.

Enforcement of Land Reforms

3782. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the up-to-date progress of land reforms in each State/ Union Territory with particular reference to (i) reduction of concentration in land holdings, (ii) consolidation of holdings (iii) security of tenure, (iv) security for the bargadars (particularly in West Bengal), (v) revenue reform, (vi) ceiling on land holdings, and (vii) distribution of surplus land amongst landless labourers and poor peasants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Measures have been undertaken by the State Governments and Union Territories for implementation of land reforms with a view to reduction of concentration of land to holdings and removal of such impediments to increase in agricultural production as arise from the agrarian structure. These measures include abolition of intermediary tenure, reform of the tenancy system, namely, fixation of fair rent and security of tenure to cultivating tenants, subtenants and share-croppers and the right to acquire ownership, ceiling on land holdings and settlement of landless agricultural workers and uneconomic holders on surplus land, consolidation of holdings and strengthening of the revenue agency for implementation of land reforms. The progress made in respect of these measures in various States and Union Territories is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-423/69].

Industries set up in West Bengal by Rehabilitation Finance Corporation for Employment of Refugees

3783. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small scale and medium scale industries set up in West Bengal by the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation till date since its inception for providing gainful employment to the East Pakistan refugees;

(b) the number of refugees proposed to be employed in the industries set up by the Corporation; and

(c) the number of refugees actually employed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : There is no Corporation in the name of Rehabilitation Finance Corporation under the administrative control of the Department of Rehabilitation. Presumably the question refers to the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, which is under the administrative control of this Department. If so, the answer to the question is as under :-

(a) The number of small and medium scale industries set up by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation so far is 18.

(b) The employment potential in the industries set up by the Corporation is 2517.

(c) The number of refugees actually employed is 2177 at present.

Factory Workers Rendered Unemployed in West Bengal

3784. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the number of factory workers in West Bengal rendered unemployed as a result of closure, strike, lockout and lay-off between the period from February, 1966 to January, 1969, month-wise ?

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

Investigation into the Living Conditions of the Jute Mill Workers in West Bengal

3785. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have investigated recently into the living conditions of the jute mill workers in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the result of the investigation; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to investigate the living conditions of these workers ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(b) There is no proposal.

Implementation of the Award of Engineering Wage Board

3786. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of concerns in the Engineering industry in West Bengal which have not implemented the wage board award for the Engineering workers;

(b) the reasons advanced by the employers for not implementing the award; and

(c) the action, if any, taken by Government for non-implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The report of the Wage Board for Engineering Indus-

tries has only recently been received by the Government and the recommendations are still under examination.

In 1967 the Government had accepted a recommendation made by the Wage Board for the grant of interim relief to workers in the industry. Information about the number of establishments in West Bengal that have not implemented this recommendation is not available. Implementation is secured by State Governments through persuasion and advice.

Development of Fisheries

3787. **SHRI BADRUDDUJA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target of outlay and investment on the development of fisheries in India and West Bengal during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether West Bengal plan includes deep-sea and coastal fishing schemes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a). The 4th Plan proposals are in an advanced stage of preparation, and targets of outlay and investment on fisheries including those of States are being determined.

(b) Schemes for deep sea as well as coastal fishing have been considered under the State Plan. A final list of schemes will be drawn up after allocations have been determined.

(c) Does not arise.

आकाशवाणी के ग्राफ ग्राटिस्टों के वेतन

3788. **श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले :** क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के वेतनमानों तथा वेतन में औसतन कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह वृद्धि नियमित प्रसार अधिकारियों के वेतनमानों में भी की गई;

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

(घ) क्या दोनों श्रेणियों के उक्त कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में, मसानी समिति की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, की गई वृद्धि की प्रतिशतता एक जैसी है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की पीसों की दरों में 1964 में वृद्धि की गई थी। उसके बाद कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) सरकार ने वेतनमानों के संशोधन करने पर पाबन्दी लगा दी।

(घ) स्टाफ पुनर्गठन सम्बन्धी अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट अभी विचाराधीन है। इन श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान में कोई वृद्धि नहीं हुई।

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अन्य मंत्रियों के निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी भाषणों का प्रसारण

3789. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री: क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निर्णय किया है कि प्रधान मंत्री तथा अन्य मंत्रियों के मध्याह्निक निर्वाचन सम्बन्धी भाषणों का आकाशवाणी से प्रसारण न किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय का किस सीमा तक पालन किया गया ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) ;
(क) जी हां।

(ख) आकाशवाणी द्वारा इस निर्णय का ईमानदारी से पालन किया गया।

भारतीय वर्गीकृत ऊन के द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा की आय

3790. श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम के अनुसार भारतीय वर्गीकृत ऊन के निर्यात द्वारा काफी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा की आय की सम्भावनाएं बढ़ गई हैं;

(ख) क्या इस वर्गीकृत ऊन में राजस्थान का सबसे अधिक अंशदान रहा है; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि राजस्थान का सबसे अधिक अंशदान होने के बावजूद भी राजस्थान को वर्गीकृत ऊन तैयार करने के लिये अपेक्षित सहायता नहीं मिल रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). पूछी गई जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और मिलते ही समा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Pest Control Committee

3791. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government intend to set up an integrated Pest Control Committee; and

(b) if so, what will be the composition of the Committee ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Unemployment in Rajasthan

3792. DR. KARNI SINGH Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed persons in Rajasthan at the end of the year 1967-68 and their number at Present;

(b) if the number of unemployed persons has increased; the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have formulated any fresh proposals for absorption of these unemployed persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION, (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Precise estimates are not available. The only information available on the subject relates to the number of work-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges in Rajasthan which was as under:

31.3.1968	73,321
31.3.1969	87,816

The increase in the size of the Live Register is a country-wide phenomenon and is not peculiar to Rajasthan. Some of the reason for this are:-

(i) Growth of the Labour force :

(ii) Migration from rural to urban areas ;

(iii) Deceleration in growth of industry in recent years.

(c) Various development programmes in the field of agriculture, village & small industries, irrigation & power, transport & communications and social services included in the Fourth Plan and the Annual Plan of

1969-70 of the Centre and the State are likely to provide more and more employment opportunities in the coming years for the unemployed.

मध्य प्रदेश के पश्चिम निमाड़ जिले में बरवानी और खारगांव के बीच संचार प्रणाली

3793. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार समस्त संचार प्रणाली को ध्यान में रखते हुए बरवानी और खारगांव (जिला पश्चिम निमाड़) के बीच संचार व्यवस्था के विकास के लिए जिला स्तर पर कोई योजना तैयार कर रही है;

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

(ग) पश्चिम निमाड़ के आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों में संचार प्रणाली का विकास करने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जे.ए. सिद्ध) : (क) बरवानी और खारगांव के बीच सीधे टूंक परिपथ की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) इस समय इन दो स्थानों के बीच टूंक कालें अजाद, सेंधवा और इन्दौर केन्द्रों के माध्यम से लगाई जाती हैं। खारगांव से सेंधवा तक टूंक परिपथ की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है और इससे बरवानी से खारगांव के लिए की जाने वाली टूंक कालों को इन्दौर होकर लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। मौजूदा याता-यात को देखते हुए बरवानी को सीधे खारगांव से जोड़ने का कोई प्रौद्योगिक नतीजा है।

(ग) पश्चिम निमाड़ जिले में 11 टैली-

फोन एक्सचेंज और 7 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर हैं। जब भी कमी जिले के आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों में अधिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए मांगें प्राप्त होंगी तो उन पर उचित विचार किया जाएगा।

Units of Employees State Insurance Scheme at Coondapur

3794. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not establishing a unit of Employees State Insurance Scheme at Coondapur which has 13 Tile factories and 7 Saw Mills employing about 3,000 workers;

(b) whether there is any record to the effect that these employees avail the facilities provided by the unit of Employees State Insurance Scheme at Mangalore which is 63 miles away from Coondapur; and

(c) if not, the reasons for taking contributions from the employees for the last five years or so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The provision of medical care under the Employees State Insurance Scheme is the statutory responsibility of State Governments. The Scheme is extended to an area after the State Government has made necessary arrangements for the provision of medical care. The Government of Mysore has not so far sent any proposal for the extension of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to Coondapur.

(b) No. They are not entitled to any benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme as it has not yet been implemented in Coondapur.

(c) No contribution has been taken from the employees in Coondapur so far.

Representation of the Unions on the Advisory Board on Minimum Wage, Manipur

3795. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question 720 on the 12th December, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the show-cause notice served on the Union of the Hydro Electricity Department has since been replied;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government of Manipur on the inclusion of a representative of the employees of the Hydro-Electricity Department, Manipur in the Advisory Board on Minimum Wage, Manipur; and

(c) in view of the Manipur Electricity Employees Union being the only working representative union for the employees of the Hydro Electricity Department, Manipur, whether Government are taking steps to include a representative of the union in the said Advisory Board on Minimum Wages in Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a). There are two trade unions of the employees of the Electricity Division P. W. D. Manipur, namely, Technical Workers Union and Manipur Electricity Employees Union. The former being in default of submission of annual return, show cause notice was served on it and as it could not comply with the notice its registration was cancelled with effect from the 30th January 1969. No show cause notice was served on the other union.

(b) No final decision has so far been taken on the reconstitution of the Advisory Board by the Manipur Administration.

(c) The Advisory Board will be reconstituted in accordance with section 9 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which provides that the Board shall consist of persons to be nominated by the appropriate Government representing employers and employees in the scheduled employments and independent persons.

गंडक परियोजना के लिए सहायता

3796. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम (वर्ल्ड फूड प्रोग्राम) ने गंडक परियोजना के लिए सहायता देने की घोषणा की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी और यह कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेगी; और

(ग) सहायता किस ढंग से प्राप्त होगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). गंडक सिंचाई परियोजना के कुछ बांधों पर कार्य करने वाले श्रमिकों को किसी वस्तु के रूप में मजदूरी देने के लिए विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम द्वारा सप्लाई किए जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों को इस्तेमाल करने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव पर रोम में विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

चूँकि प्रस्ताव अभी स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है, इस लिए इसका ब्योरा देना सम्भव नहीं है।

Export of Seeds by National Seeds Corporation

3797. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

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

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation proposes to make efforts to explore foreign markets and steps up export of seeds;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the efforts made in this regard and the success achieved so far ?

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

(b) and (c). The National Seeds Corporation is making vigorous efforts to develop an export market for seeds and is in correspondence with various Government, and private parties in various countries. They have sent samples of various seeds to Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Pakistan, Taiwan, Thailand, Ceylon, Korea, Iraq, U. A. R.; Aden, Lebanon, Sudan, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Uganda, Senegal, Ghana, Tanzania, Canada, Venezuela, Columbia, Indiana, (USA), Georgia, Virginia (USA), Mexico, Rumania, USSR, Iran, UK., Denmark, Holland and Germany. The Corporation has prepared a special export brochure and the same has been sent for circulation to our Embassies, Foreign Regional Offices of the State Trading Corporation, Seed Companies, Seed Importers, etc. An officer of the National Seeds Corporation has also gone to Ceylon for exploring market for Indian seeds. The Corporation has already made a beginning and exported though in small quantities, maize, jowar and vegetable seeds to Ceylon, maize seeds to Malaysia, vegetable seeds to Ghana and wheat seeds to a private party in Denmark, etc.

Laboratory Facilities for Agricultural Research Institutes

3798. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

SHRI HARDYAL DEVGUN :

SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

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

(a) whether Agricultural Research Institution in the country under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research are considering a

proposal to collaborate with industries and other organisations having laboratory facilities in research work;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) 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). The Research Institutes under the Indian Council of Agriculture Research have no specific proposals to collaborate with industries and other organisations having laboratory facilities in research work;

(b) Does not arise,

(c) Does not arise.

Land Settlement in Manipur

3799. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land given for settlement to landless people for agricultural purposes in Manipur during the last two years;

(b) how many co-operative farming societies were given land during the said period with their name and the total area of land granted settlement society-wise; and

(c) the total area of land de-reserved for cultivation purposes during the last two years in the Union Territory of Manipur and their list in detail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c) . A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT-424/69]

मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार के कुछ जिलों में नये डाक खाने

3800. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1967 तथा जनवरी, 1969 के अन्त तक मध्य प्रदेश के भिड़ तथा दतिया जिलों में कितने नये डाकखाने खोले गये और वे किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले गये और किन-किन स्थानों में डाकखानों का दर्जा बढ़ाया गया है; और

(उ) उक्त अवधि में बिहार के दरभंगा, मुजफ्फरपुर और सहरसा जिलों में कितने डाक खाने खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री : (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण-पत्र रखा जाता है ।

बिबरण

जनवरी, 1967 से जनवरी, 1969 तक की अवधि के दौरान भिड़ जिले में निम्नलिखित डाकघर खोले गये :

1. वसंतपुरा
2. लौकल
2. सुनारपुरा
4. खितौली
5. लावन (सीताराम की)
6. बड़ा कलां
7. संगौली

दतिया जिले में कोई डाकघर नहीं खोला गया ।

उक्त अवधि के दौरान क्रमशः भिड़ और दतिया जिले के ग्रामागत और इन्द्रगढ़ शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा विभागीय उप डाकघरों के रूप में बढ़ा दिया गया ।

इसी अवधि के दौरान दरमंगा जिले में 29 डाकघर, मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में 41 डाकघर और सहरसा जिले में 9 डाकघर खोले गये।

मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन की खेती

3801. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने खाने वाली खरीफ की फसल के मौसम में बड़े पैमाने पर सोयाबीन की खेती करने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राष्ट्रीय हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को इस बारे में क्या सहयोग प्रदान किया जा रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। 1969 के खरीफ के मौसम में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का 10,000 एकड़ भूमि में सोयाबीन की खेती शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम राज्य सरकार को सोयाबीन का 250 मीटरी टन बीज सप्लाई करेगा। आयातित बकटेरियल कल्चर की सप्लाई के लिये भी प्रबन्ध किया जा रहे हैं।

Purchase of Foodgrains in Orissa by Food Corporation of India

3802. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains purchased by the Food Corporation of India in Orissa between the period from 1st October, 1968 to 31st January, 1969; and

(b) the prices at which the purchases were made ?

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

(a) Only paddy is being purchased by the Food Corporation of India in Orissa through agents. Quantity in terms of rice purchased during the period is about 107 thousand tonnes.

(b) Purchases of paddy have been made at the following prices :--

Variety of paddy	Prices in Rupees per quintal F.A.Q.
Common/Coarse	48.00
Fine	53.00
Super-Fine	60.00

Super Bazar, New Delhi

3803. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Lt. Governor of Delhi on the 9th February, 1969 accusing the Super Bazar management of swallowing the poor man's profit particularly referring to the handing over of the land allotted to the Super Bazar for cultivation to contractors; and

(b) if so, in what precise context these remarks were made and what is Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) An area of about 167 acres of land was allotted by the Delhi Administration to the Cooperative Store Ltd. (Super Bazar), New Delhi, in 1966, for cultivation as a vegetable farm. The Super Bazar incurred losses for two successive years on this farm,

and thereupon, they gave it to a managing agent for cultivation and management on payment of a fixed sum to the Super Bazar. The Lt. Governor felt that genuine public participation in vegetable cultivation was better than assigning this work to professional managing agencies. The observations of the Lt. Governor have been noted by the Super Bazar authorities, who are concerned with the matter.

High Yielding Varieties Programme

3804. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether there is a scheme for bringing additional acreage under the high yielding varieties programme both in respect of foodgrains and other agricultural items by the next year;

(b) if so, the additional acreage proposed to be brought under high-yielding varieties farming in respect of each item in each State separately; and

(c) what Central assistance would be given for implementation of the programme to each State and what would be the total cost of these schemes State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. The High-Yielding Varieties Programme so far covers food crops only viz. paddy, wheat, maize, jowar and bajra.

(b) It is proposed to bring an additional area of about 27 million acres under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme during the next year. The crop-wise and the State-wise details of this area are yet to be finalised.

(c) No Central assistance is available under the High-Yielding Varieties Programme as such, except the Central assistance for the additional staff appointed by the State Governments at Block and District levels to provide supervision and technical guidance at the field level.

As regards the total cost of the scheme, this programme is a part of the general agriculture programme. There is no separate provision for research or extension. It is, therefore, not possible to give the total cost of the High-Yielding Varieties Programme for foodgrains in different States.

Manufacture of Trawlers for Promoting Deep Sea Fishing

3805. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether with a view to promoting deep sea fishing a new steel deep-sea fishing trawler has been manufactured by an engineering firm in Calcutta;

(b) if so, how many such trawlers have been produced and whether they have been put to use; and

(c) to what extent deep sea fishing is likely to be increased by the end of 1969-70 and the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan from different coastal areas as a result of the modernisation of the fishing process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A steel fishing vessel has been constructed and launched by an engineering firm in Calcutta for the Government of West Bengal.

(b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) For the development of fishing beyond the coastal belt, orders were placed

in 1968 with ship building firms in the country for construction of forty steel fishing trawlers of 57-ft. length using engines of 200 H. P. The construction of these trawlers is expected to be completed in batches by the middle of 1970. Twenty of these trawlers are being manufactured by ship building firms in Calcutta. These trawlers will be used by Central institutions and some State Governments.

In addition, under a scheme which is being implemented, it is expected that thirty fishing trawlers will be imported for commercial fishing both in the private and public sectors. The scheme envisages further construction of fifteen trawlers in the country for commercial fishing.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan it is proposed to introduce a total number of 300 medium and large sized fishing trawlers for deep sea fishing. With the introduction of these trawlers the additional production of fish at the end of the Fourth Plan is expected to be 1.5 lakh tons per annum.

आकाशवाणी में प्रसार प्रबन्धक

3806. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम कर्मचारी यूनिट में प्रसार प्रबन्धक का पद एक बुनियादी पद है; और

(ख) प्रसार प्रबन्धकों की नियुक्ति करने के लिए क्या ढंग अपनाया जाता है और इन पदों पर नियुक्ति करते समय किन योग्यताओं का ध्यान रखा जाता है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्रालय विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) भर्ती नियमों में लिखित परीक्षा व इंटरव्यू के आधार पर 75 प्रतिशत सीधी भर्ती की धोर भूतपूर्व भाग 'ख' राज्यों के प्रजासत्तारों, प्रोग्राम सचिवों, स्टूडियो एंकरों-सू-

टिवों और रूनियर प्रस्तकाध्यक्षों जिनकी अपने अपने ग्रेडों में 5 साल की सेवा हो, और सीनियर प्रस्तकाध्यक्षों, जिनकी इस ग्रेड में तीन साल की सेवा हो, में से, चयन आधार पर, पदोन्नति द्वारा 25 प्रतिशत भर्ती की व्यवस्था है । सीधी भर्ती के लिए निर्धारित ग्रहंताएं इस प्रकार है :—

(1) मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय की डिग्री ।

(2) अच्छी सांस्कृतिक पृष्ठभूमि और सामान्य ज्ञान ।

(3) न्यूनतम किसी एक भारतीय साहित्य, नाटक सम्बन्धी या संगीत का ज्ञान ।

वांछनीय :-

सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने का या उनका प्रबन्ध करने का कुछ अनुभव ।

पुनर्वास के लिए ऋण

3807 श्री जागेश्वर यादव : क्या धम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन वर्गों के व्यक्तियों को पुनर्वास सम्बन्धी ऋण दिये जाते हैं और ऋणों की राशि उनसे किस तरीके से वसूल की जाती है और क्या इन ऋणों के भुगतान में प्रांशिक रूप से अथवा पूरी छूट दी जाती है;

(ख) ये ऋण किस उद्देश्य हेतु दिये जाते हैं;

(ग) क्या व्यक्तियों का कोई वर्ग इन ऋणों को शीघ्रता से प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और ऐसे व्यक्तियों को शीघ्र ऋण मंजूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

भूम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झाँ झाँजाद): (क) और (ख). पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों, बर्मा तथा श्रीलंका से विदेश लौटने वाले भारतीयों, अगस्त, सितम्बर, 1965 में भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के फलस्वरूप जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, पंजाब और राजस्थान में प्रभावित व्यक्तियों तथा भारतीय बस्तियों के पाकिस्तान को प्रस्तावित हस्तान्तरण करने के फलस्वरूप प्रभावित व्यक्तियों की योग्य श्रेणियों को पुनर्वास ऋण दिये जाते हैं।

ऋण राज्य सरकारों के मायम में या पुनर्वास योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने वाले केन्द्रीय संगठन के माध्यम से, आवास, कृषि में बसाने, छोटे मोटे बारोबर, व्यापार कृषि पर आधारित उद्योगों तथा अन्य गैर उद्योगों के प्रयोजन के लिये दिये जाते हैं। ऋणों की शर्तों के अनुसार, जिनमें ऋण के मुख्य प्रयोजन के अनुसार हेर फेर होता है, उधार देवाने प्राधिकारियों द्वारा ऋण वसूल किये जाते हैं।

कुछ व्यक्तिगत मामलों के अतिरिक्त, जहाँ कि ऋण पाने वाला अभ्यावेदन प्रस्तुत करता है कि वे ऋण का भुगतान करने में असमर्थ हैं, और जहाँ मामले में सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसकी प्रार्थना पर गुणों के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है, ऋण पाने वालों को इन ऋणों के भुगतान में पूरी या आंशिक रूप से छूट नहीं दी जाती। तथापि सरकार द्वारा, कुछ प्रकार के ऋणों के बारे में तथा ऋण पाने वालों की कुछ श्रेणियों के बारे में जहाँ कि परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी छूट के लिए बाध्य करती हों, पूरी या आंशिक रूप से छूट स्वीकार की जाती है।

(ग) और (घ). प्रायः ऋण शीघ्रता से ही वितरित किये जाते हैं। जहाँ कहीं इस प्रकार की देरी की सूचना सरकार को दी जाती है, शीघ्र भुगतान के बारे में उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Demand For Tractors And Power Tillers

3808. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the demand for tractors and power tillers and how far it is met from indigenous capacity;

(b) reasons for not fully utilising our production plants and establishing new plants;

(c) the landed cost of imported tractors and power tillers and selling price of indigenous tractors and power tillers as compared to them; and

(d) whether the demand of the Mysore Government for 1,000 tractors for the Tungabadhra area is being met, considering that only one eighth of the area commanded for irrigation is so far cultivated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The position in respect of tractors and power tillers is indicated below :

(i) The demand of tractors for 1968-69 is of the order of 60,000 nos. Five indigenous manufacturers have been licensed/approved for the manufacture of agricultural tractors for a total capacity of 30,000 nos. per annum, the present installed capacity being of the order of 15,300 nos. Against this, it is expected that 15,000 tractors will be produced. Existing units are expanding their installed capacity to bring it upto the sanctioned/approved limit. There are, however, various reasons for delay in utilising optimum production capacity and important among them are slow manufacturing progress, lock-outs, constraints of foreign exchange, etc. The tractor and power tiller industry was subject to approval of their phased manufacturing programme under the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951. In order to ensure rapid development and to reduce the for-

malities the industry has been exempted from the licencing provisions of this Act with effect from the 7th February, 1968.

(ii) The demand for power tillers during 1968-69 is estimated at 6500 Nos. It has been decided to import 4,000 power tillers with the foreign exchange available out of the VIII Yen Credit and/or other sources. Four indigenous manufacturers have been approved for the manufacture of power tillers for a total capacity of 26,000 Nos. p. a. Of these only M/s. Krishi Engines Ltd., Hyderabad have gone into production. During 1968 they have produced 185 power tillers. In the case of other firms, the delay in the production of power tillers is due to the fact that the manufacturing programme is in initial stages of execution such as acquisition of land, import of capital goods, etc. As already indicated above, the power tiller industry has also been de-licensed with a view to attracting more manufactures.

(c) The information about imported tractors/power tillers is as follows :

S.No. Model	CIF value (Rs.)	Appx. ceiling selling price
1. DT. 14B 14HP	6050.00	8,000.00
2. Byelarus MTZ-5MS 50 HP.	12785.00	16,500.00
3. Zetor-2011 Czech tractors 20 HP.	10397.29	12,935.00
4. UTOS-50 HP. (Rumanian) Tractors	15686.00	Yet to be fixed.
5. RS-09 tractors 20 HP (GDR)	10227.20	The shipment has not been affected so far.
6. Mitasubishi power tillers 8-10 H P	5232.81 (CKD packs)	7,036.00
7. Kubota power tillers 9-12HP.	7626.51 +	These are sold by State Governments at the prices fixed by them.

A statement showing the prices of indigenously manufactured tractors/power tillers is appended.

Statement

Name of the manufacturer	Price (Rs.)
<i>Tractors</i>	
1. M/s Eicher Tractors India Ltd., Faridabad-26.5 H.P.	17,480
2. M/s International Tractors Co. of India Ltd., Bombay-35 H.P.	19,570
3. M/s Tractors & Farm Equipment Ltd., Madras-35 HP.	21,140
4. M/s Escorts Ltd., Faridabad :	
Escorts-37 34.5 H.P.	17,910
Escorts-27 W 28.0 H.P.	13,840
5. M/s Hindustan Tractors Ltd., Baroda :	
50 H. P.	22,350
35 H. P.	15,710
<i>Power Tillers :</i>	
6. M/s Krishi Engines Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad. 5-7 H. P.	4,790 (Ex-factory price).

(d) This Ministry has already allotted 1,050 tractors to Mysore State out of the total imports of 15,000 Nos. It may, thus, be seen that quite a substantial number has already been allotted to Mysore and it is for the State to specify the priorities in the distribution of these tractors for various areas in the State.

दिल्ली में सटोरियों द्वारा टेलीफोनो का दुरुपयोग किये जाने के बारे में शिकायतें

3809. श्री शशि ब्रह्मल : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में दिल्ली में सटोरियों द्वारा टेलीफोनो का दुरुपयोग किये जाने के बारे में सरकार को कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या इस दुरुपयोग को रोकने में सरकार को सफलता मिली है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने टेलीफोन काट दिये गये हैं;

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

(घ) कितने ऐसे अधिकारियों का नाम टेलीफोन के दुरुपयोग के बारे में की गई शिकायतों में किया गया है जिन्हें दण्ड दिया गया ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :
(क) ऐसी कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) इस तरह का कोई दण्ड नहीं दिया गया है।

दिल्ली-कानपुर में टेलीफोन लाइन

3810. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली में चालू अर्बुध सट्टे से दिल्ली-कानपुर टेलीफोन लाइन बहुत अधिक व्यस्त रहती है; और

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

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :
(क) हमें ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में सटोरियों के टेलीफोनों को अन्य मीटरों के साथ मिलाया जाना

3811. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान ऐसी बहुत सी शिकायतों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में दिल्ली के सटोरियों के टेलीफोन कुछ प्रमुख व्यक्तियों अथवा फर्मों के मीटरों के साथ मिला दिये जाते हैं;

(ख) इस कशआचर को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) सरकार ने टेलीफोन के एक तार को अन्य टेलीफोन के साथ मिलाये जाने और टेलीफोन मीटरों में टेलीफोन 'कालों' की संख्या कम करने के लिये कितने मामले पिछले दो वर्षों में पकड़े और इस सम्बन्ध में कितने अतिरिक्त दोषी पाये गये; और

(घ) इस प्रकार गैर-कानूनी ढंग से प्रयोग किये जाने वाले टेलीफोनों के कनेक्शन न काटने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :
(क) जी, नहीं। हमारे पास ऐसी कोई शिकायतें नहीं आई हैं। तथापि उपस्कर लगाने, मौजूदा संस्थापनों में वृद्धि करने और मौजूदा एक्सचेंज उपस्कर का ओवरहॉल करते समय बहुत कम अवसरों पर टेलीफोन पर बातचीत करते समय बीच में कोई अन्य नम्बर भी मिल जाता है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। मीटर कक्ष अच्छी तरह से सुरक्षित होते हैं और इनमें ताले लगे रहते हैं और संभावित दुष्टियों तथा काल-चार को रोकने के लिए सभी तरह से एहतियात बरती जाती है।

(ग) हाल ही में महा प्रबंधक, टेलीफोन, दिल्ली के पास ऐसा एक मामला आया था। अब तक यह सिद्ध नहीं हो सका कि क्या यह उपस्कर लगाते समय होने वाली त्रुटि के कारण या उपस्कर में वृद्धि करते समय या किसी कदाचार के कारण हुआ है। अभी इस मामले की छानबीन की जा रही है।

(घ) ऊपर (ग) को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Poultry Dressing Plant in Chandigarh

3812. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of the poultry dressing plant being set up in Chandigarh with U. S. aid and by what time the plant is likely to be completed; and

(b) the expected capacity of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SHIB SHINDE) : (a) The plant will be commissioned as soon as some essential parts are in position.

(b) The plant has a capacity of handling 600 broilers per hour,

राजस्थान में रक्षित भण्डार

3813. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान में एक करोड़ रुपये की लागत पर रक्षित भण्डार बनाने से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव की मंजूरी दे दी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नूंदी और

बनरा में भी रक्षित भण्डार बनाने के लिये अनुमति मांगी गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव की मंजूरी न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पशुओं की संख्या में वृद्धि पर नियन्त्रण की योजना

3815. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पशुओं की संख्या में वृद्धि पर अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर नियन्त्रण का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में सरकार को क्या प्राप्ति है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी, नहीं। अनाधिक पशुओं की आबादी की वृद्धि के नियन्त्रण के लिये निम्न लिखित योजनायें चालू हैं:-

(1) निकम्मे सांडों। अन्य अवाञ्छनीय युवा बछड़ों का बड़ी संख्या में बध्याकरण।

(11) अनाधिक गायों के अनुवंरीकरण के लिये मार्ग दर्शी परियोजना।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होते।

बृज भाषा कार्यक्रम के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

3816. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'ब्रज भाषा कार्यक्रम' के लिये लेखकों को नियुक्ति के विरुद्ध कोई गम्भीर शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो शिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ०कु० गुजराल) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मुख्य आरोप ये हैं कि चुना गया व्यक्ति (1) यह भाषा नहीं जानता था । (2) ब्रज क्षेत्र का नहीं था, और (3) अच्छी स्क्रिप्टें नहीं लिखता था । पूछताछ करने पर इन शिकायतों में कोई सार नहीं पाया गया ।

Damage to Foodgrains by Rats

3817. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made about the population of rats in the country and the extent of foodgrains and other eatables consumed by them during the year 1967-68 and during the current year so far; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and what is the ratio of rats to human population in each State and in the country as a whole ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION. (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). No detailed work on the determination of population of rats in the country as a whole has been undertaken. There are various estimates of the population of rats in the country and the food they consume.

The National Rodent Control Committee considered this subject and opined that in view of the enormous size of the area and the multiplicity of the factors involved it was difficult to give an overall estimate of losses caused by rats in precise terms. It is also not possible to indicate the present rat population of the country and its ratio to human population. There is, however, no denying the fact that rats do considerable damage to standing crops and foodgrains in storage.

Development of Sheep Breed

3818. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of exotic variety (sheep) of livestock distributed through the Centre to the gardeners for upgrading the indigenous stock during 1967-68;

(b) the number of cross breed now developed by the gardeners;

(c) the number of breeding centres opened during the year 1967-68;

(d) the number of rams and ewes imported from the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A. and Australia in 1967-68; and

(e) any proposals to establish more sheep breeding centres and research farms ?

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

Ahmed Group of Mills, Bombay

3819. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the offer made by Shri Raj Nath in August, 1956 in response to which the property belonging to the Ahmed Group

of Mills, Bombay was ultimately sold to him for Rs. 68.11 lakhs, was in writing or verbal;

(b) if in writing, the mode and time of payment indicated in the offer and in case of its being verbal, the date and the authority to whom the offer was submitted;

(c) whether Government have received the sale price in full;

(d) if not, the amount outstanding at present, including interest accrued, thereon, if any, and the date and the amount of each payment made so far together with the date on which it was due; and

(e) the steps Government have taken or propose to take for recovering the outstanding amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (e) . A statement is laid on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-425/69]*

**Payment of Special pay to Cashiers
in Delhi Administration**

3820. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many Lower Division Clerks working as Cashier in the Directorate of Employment, Training and Technical Education, Delhi Administration, have not been paid their special pay during the years 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and the action taken against the persons responsible for the same; and

(c) when the employees are likely to be paid the amount of special pay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The amount of special pay for a cashier depends on

the amount of cash disbursed. Accordingly after ascertaining the amount of cash handled in 1967-68, the Delhi Administration has obtained the concurrence of their Finance Department and the case is being referred by the Delhi Administration to the Government of India for approval. The sanction for the year 1968-69 will be processed after ascertaining the amount of cash actually handled by the persons concerned during that year.

(c) They will be paid as soon as the necessary sanctions have been issued.

Cow Protection Committee

3821. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(b) the progress made by the Cow protection Committee in its work;

(b) when it is likely to submit its report; and

(c) the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SINDE) : (a) The Committee has so far held 12 meetings and interviewed 53 witnesses out of 123 persons invited to tender oral evidence before the Committee. Out of 230 persons who were requested to send written memoranda, memoranda from 120 persons have been received. In addition, 15 persons have submitted memoranda of their own accord. Questionnaire were sent to 17 State Governments and 11 Union Territories. Replies have been received by the Committee from all the States and Union Territories.

(b) No definite date can be indicated. However, the present life of the Cow Protection Committee is up to 28th June, 1959.

(c) Since August, 1968, the Committee could not hold any meeting owing to the withdrawal of the three members of the Sarvodaya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti.

Government have requested the Samiti to cooperate with the Committee and take part in its deliberations.

Code of Discipline

3822. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Code of Discipline including the criteria for recognition of trade unions as adopted in the 16th Labour Conference is still valid;

(b) whether it is being observed by the constituent parties of the conference concerned; and

(c) if not, whether Government will ensure strict observance of the code and the criteria by all the parties ?

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

(b) By and large it is being observed by the parties concerned though there may be some violations here and there by the employers and the workers.

(c) the need to observe the Code of Discipline is emphasised by the Government on all suitable occasions, including all tripartite conferences and meetings. When complaints of breaches of the Code are received by the Government, they are investigated and if found substantiated, the breaches are brought home to the concerned party and/or the Central organisation to which it is affiliated, with a request to avoid similar breaches in the future.

Non-implementation of Legislative Provisions for ceiling on holdings in Manipur

3823. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7654 on the 18th April, 1968 and state :

(a) the reason why the legislative provisions for ceiling on holdings were not implemented in the Union Territory of Manipur although the Manipur Land Revenue and Law Reforms Act 1960 was passed and was in force since the year 1960;

(b) whether the Government of Manipur propose not to implement that provisions of the Act even today ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The provisions relating to ceiling on holdings in the Manipur Land Revenue and Reform Act 1960 are to be enforce on completion of the preparation of the records of rights. Preparation of the records is nearing completion.

Newsprint Quota for certain News Papers of Manipur

3824. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the current newsprint quota for the newspapers namely "Kholloa" and the "Prajatantra" of Manipur;

(b) the number of copies of the aforesaid papers in circulation *vis-a-vis* their claim;

(c) whether any verification was made for finding out actual position in circulation; and

(d) if so, when it was done and by what agency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The information is given below :

- (i) *Khallao, Manipuri daily, Manipur*- 8.36 metric tonnes for 1968-69.
 (ii) *Prajatantra, Manipuri daily, Imphal*-

Since the application from this paper was received only in February 1969, and even that was incomplete, no newsprint has been allocated to it for 1968-69. The last date for application for newsprint quota for 1968-69 was 16th August, 1968. The allocation for 1967-68 for Prajatantra was 10 metric tonnes.

- (b) The claimed circulation of the paper for the year 1967 is given below :

(i) *Khallao*-1650 (sold 1500 + free 150)

(ii) *Prajatantra*-1962 (sold 1929 + free 33)

- (c) No, Sir.

- (d) Does not arise.

Post Offices in Maharashtra

3825. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices functioning in the State of Maharashtra at present;

(b) whether Government have got any plan to increase their number during 1969-70; and

- (c) 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) As on 13-3-1969, 873 post offices in urban areas and 7417 post offices in rural areas are functioning in Maharashtra.

- (b) Yes,

(c) 19 urban and 70 rural post offices are proposed to be opened during 1969-70 in the various districts of Maharashtra. The details are as follows :

	Urban	Rural	Total
1. Chanda	—	5	5
2. Bhandara	—	2	2
3. Poona	1	5	6
4. Nagpur	—	1	1
5. Sangli	1	4	5
6. Sholapur	2	3	5
7. Osmanabad	--	2	2
8. Ahmednagar	2	4	6
9. Bhir	1	3	4
10. Thana	2	2	4
11. Kolaba	—	2	2
12. Bombay	8	--	8
13. Dhulia	--	3	3
14. Nanded	—	2	2
15. Parbhani	--	2	2
16. Akola	--	2	2
17. Buldana	--	1	1
18. Aurangabad	--	4	4
19. Kolhapur	--	5	5
20. Nasik	--	3	3
21. Satara	--	2	2
22. Ratnagiri	--	2	2
23. Amraoti	1	2	3
24. Wardha	--	2	2
25. Yeotmal	1	3	4
26. Jalgoan	--	4	4
	19	70	89

रई के बिकास के लिए योजना

3826. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खपत तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रई के बिकास, उत्पा न, क्रय-विक्रय तथा खपत के लिए एक व्यापक योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब सिन्धे) : (क) और (ख). रुई के विकास, उत्पादन, क्रय-विक्रय तथा खपत के लिए कोई व्यापक योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। रुई का उत्पादन करने वाले प्रमुख राज्यों में रुई के विकास तथा उत्पादन के लिए चौथी योजना के दौरान निम्नलिखित केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाओं को जारी रखा जाएगा :-

(i) सिंचित तथा निश्चित वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों में हर वर्ष लगभग 4.70 लाख हेक्टेयरों में सघन खेती (केन्द्रीय पैकेज क्षेत्र)।

(ii) असिंचित क्षेत्रों में सामूहिक पौदरक्षा अभियानों का संगठन।

(iii) कपास के न्यूक्लीयस तथा मूल बीजों का उत्पादन।

(iv) विभिन्न प्रदर्शन प्लाटों का संगठन।

(v) केन्द्रीय पैकेज क्षेत्रों में कपास का वर्गीकरण।

(vi) आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा मैसूर में सी० आई० एण्ड काटन का विकास।

अछाल्वा, इटावा में कोशलपुरी कोआ-परेटिव सोसायटी फार्म

3827. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री 28 नवम्बर, 1968 के प्रारंभिक प्रश्न संख्या 2486 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच कोशलपुरी कोआ-परेटिव सोसायटी फार्म अछाल्वा, इटावा के सम्बन्ध में पूछी गई सूचना एकत्र कर ली गई है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार द्वारा सप्लाई की गई सूचना की सत्यता

की जांच की है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस मामले की उच्च स्तरीय जांच करवाने और कोशलपुरी सोसायटी के सदस्यों तथा मैनेजर के साक्ष्य दर्ज करने में सरकार को किन कानूनी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) जी हां। एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-426/69]

(ख) सहकारिता राज्य विषय है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने कहा है कि उनके द्वारा भेजी गई जानकारी जिला योजना अधिकारी, इटावा के अभिलेख कक्ष में रखे गए अभिलेखों पर आधारित है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अनाज का राजकीय व्यापार

3828. श्री देवराव पाटिल :

श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

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

(क) वर्ष 1966-67 में अनाज के राजकीय व्यापार से कितनी हानि हुई है और कुल मिला कर उसमें कितनी हानि हुई;

(ख) हानि का ब्योरा क्या है और इतनी अधिक हानि के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) अनाज खरीदने की योजना के संबंध में अत्यधिक हानि को कम करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नसाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) वर्ष 1966-67 में कुल हानि 93.28 करोड़ रुपये की है और 1943-44 यानी योजना के प्रारम्भ से कुल मिलाकर हानि 235.90 करोड़ रुपये की है।

(ख) 1966-67 में हुए नुकसान का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :-

	करोड़ रुपये में
गेहूँ	23.18
चावल	34.29
अन्य अनाज	23.16
कुल अप्रत्यक्ष खर्च तथा पूंजी पर व्याज	12.65

	93.28

उपर्युक्त हानि का कारण मुख्यतः रुपये का अवमूल्यन तथा सरकार की उपमोक्षता पर समूचा भार न डालने की नीति थी। साथ ही चावल के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य में भी भारी वृद्धि हुई थी।

(ग) केन्द्रीय स्टॉक से सप्लाई किये जाने वाले खाद्यान्नों के निर्गम मूल्य, धीरे धीरे बढ़ा दिए गए हैं ताकि खाद्यान्नों के राजकीय व्यापार में हो रहे नुकसान को कम किया जा सके।

बिहार में कीड़ों द्वारा फसलों की तबाही

3829. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में बिहार में एक नई किस्म के कीड़े ने गेहूँ की फसल को हानि पहुंचाई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का

विचार फसल के इस रोग को रोकने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर प्रभावशाली उपाय करने और ऐसी अनुसंधान संस्था स्थापित करने को है जो नई कीटनाशी औषधियों का विकास करने और उनका किसानों में व्यापक रूप से प्रचार कर सके; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) बिहार में गेहूँ की फसल पर हाल ही में "लीफ ब्ल ईट" (आल्टर नारिया ट्रेटिसिना) नामक बीमारी का हमला हुआ है न कि किसी अन्य प्रकार के कीटों का। भूतकाल में इस रोग के प्रभाव को भी रिकार्ड किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग). इस रोग के लिए नियन्त्रण उपाय गलत किये गये हैं और जब स्प्रे को बड़ा प्रभावशाली पाया गया है। अब तक लगभग 500 एकड़ भूमि का फफून्दनशिक औषधियों से उपचार किया गया है। राज्य के कृषि विभाग ने विशेष बुलिटनों, रेडियो प्रसारणों तथा स्थानीय पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशनों द्वारा व विस्तार कार्यकर्ताओं के माध्यम से रोग पर काबू पाने के लिए अपनाये जाने वाले नियंत्रण उपायों के विषय में कृषकों को परामर्श देने के लिए एक विस्तृत प्रचार अभियान शुरू कर दिया है।

Increase in the price of Milk Products by Delhi Milk Scheme

3830. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
 SHRI R. BARUA :
 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
 SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :
 SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :
 SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Milk Scheme have increased the price for its products other than milk in spite of the fact that the Government themselves are taking steps to control the price for all commodities sold by private traders etc. with a view to keep the price-line down;

(b) if so, the reasons for constantly increasing the prices of milk products; and

(c) whether the private business-men have also considerably increased the price of ghee and other milk products following the footsteps of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The prices of Ghee and Butter were increased with effect from the 22nd January, 1969.

Ghee	Selling Price (After increase)
1. Kg. tin.	Rs. 15.05 (incl.S. Tax)
2. Kg. tin.	Rs. 29.50 "
4. Kg. tin.	Rs. 57.50 "
16. Kg. tin.	Rs. 225.00 "

Table Butter	Wholesale price	Retail price
	Per Kg.	
25-Gm.PKT	Rs.13.00	Rs.0.35 each
100-gm. "	Rs.12.25 "	Rs.1.30 "
250 gm. "	Rs.11.07 "	Rs.2.90 "
White Butter		
250-gm Pkt.	Rs.11.70 "	Rs.3.10 "

(a) The Scheme has been forced to increase the selling prices of its milk products because of increase in purchase price of milk and huge losses incurred by it as a result thereof.

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

Milk Depot in Sector XII of R. K. Puram, new Delhi

3832. SHRI YESHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a milk depot of Delhi Milk Scheme in Sector XII of R. K. Puram, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, when it is going to be implemented ?

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

(b) A milk booth is being commissioned for morning shift w. e. f. 22.3.69.

चुकन्दर से चीनी का उत्पादन

3833. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका की इन्टरनेशनल डेवलपमेंट एजेंसी भारत में चुकन्दर से चीनी बनाने और उत्तर भारत में चुकन्दर की खेती को विकसित करने के विषय पर अध्ययन कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और क्या सच है कि पन्त नगर के कृषि विश्वविद्यालय ने इस दिशा में पर्याप्त सफलता प्राप्त की है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने उत्तरी भारत में चुकन्दर की खेती के लिए कुछ स्थान निश्चित किये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

खाद्य, कृषि, साधुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्न-साहित्य विन्धे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) पंतनगर देश के उन अनेक केन्द्रों में से एक है जहां भारतीय गन्ना अनुसंधान संस्थान, लखनऊ द्वारा चुकन्दर की खेती पर समन्वित परीक्षण किए जा रहे हैं। इन समन्वित परीक्षणों से जो निष्कर्ष प्राप्त हुए हैं उनसे लाभदायक जानकारी मिलती है।

(ग) और (घ). भारत में किए गए परीक्षणों से पता चलता है कि पंजाब, हरि-याणा, राजस्थान राज्यों में उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी तथा तराई क्षेत्रों में शीतकालीन फसल के रूप में चुकन्दर खेती सफलता पूर्वक की जा सकती है।

बिहार में डाकघर

3834. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष बिहार राज्य की प्रत्येक पंचायत के लिए एक डाकघर की व्यवस्था करने की दिशा में क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 में बिहार में जिलेवार कितने डाकघर खोलने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है;

(ग) क्या बिहार इस मामले में पीछे ही पड़ा रहेगा या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में तैजी से विकास के लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाई है;

(घ) यदि हां, उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ङ.) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह): (क) से (ङ.). तक एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा किया गया। देखिये संख्या LJ-127/69]

बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में जंडाहा उप-डाकघर

3835. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में जंडाहा उप-मण्डार जो लगभग पिछले 60 बरसों से चल रहा है, इस पूरी अवधि में 35 रुपये मासिक किराये की एक गैर-सरकारी इमारत में था।

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिस स्थान पर इसको अब बदला गया है, वहां जनता का पहुंचना आसान नहीं है जैसा कि पहले स्थान के मामले में था और डाक-पाल ने बिना महा-डाक-पाल प्रयत्न किंवा अन्य अधिकारी की अनुमति के इसको बदला था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस नये स्थान का किराया बढ़ा कर 100 रुपये प्रति मास कर देने का विचार है जबकि पहले स्थान का किराया केवल 35 रुपये प्रतिमास था;

(घ) यदि हां, तो 35 रुपये के किराये का स्थान छोड़कर 100 रुपये किराये वाला स्थान लेने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ.) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच की गई है;

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण हैं; और

(छ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

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

(ग) जी नहीं। भयन की स्थिति बिलकुल संतोषजनक है। डाकघर को सक्षम प्राधि-

कारी की स्वीकृति के बिना स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया गया था।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) डाकघर की पहली इमारत एक पुरानी टूटी-फूटी इमारत थी और मकान मालिक द्वारा सामयिक भरम्मत इत्यादि न कराने के कारण इसकी हालत खराब हो गई थी जिससे डाकघर जैसे सार्वजनिक कार्यालय के लिए यह अनुपयुक्त हो गई। इसलिए डाकघर को एक नई पक्की इमारत में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जो स्थिति इत्यादि की दृष्टि से तथा विभाग की वर्तमान आवश्यकतओं के अनुकूल है।

(ङ.) जी हां।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(छ) जांच करने पर पता चला है कि डाकघर को मौजूदा इमारत में स्थानान्तरित करना पूर्णतया जायज था।

खाने की आदतें बदलने सम्बन्धी समिति

3836. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली में खाने की आदतें बदलने सम्बन्धी समिति ने ऐसे खाद्य पदार्थ निकाले हैं जो गेहूं और चावल के बने हुए नहीं हैं और उनमें सभी विटामिन हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए कोई अनुसंधान किया है कि गेहूं और चावल के बिना बनी हुई वस्तुएं दैनिक खुराक का स्थान ले सकती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपयुक्त योजना को बढ़े पैमाने पर श्रियान्वित करने के लिए सर-

कार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अनासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। खाने की आदतें बदलने सम्बन्धी समिति द्वारा प्रदर्शित अनाज रहित भोज्य पदार्थ पौष्टिक होते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार इस बात से पहले ही अवगत है कि दैनिक आहार में अनाज रहित भोज्य पदार्थ का प्रयोग अनाजों के स्थान पर आंशिक रूप से सूभ-बूभ के साथ किया जा सकता है। सरकार चलते फिरते खाद्य तथा पोषाहार विस्तार यूनियों और खान-पान औद्योगिक तथा व्यावहारिक पोषाहार संस्थानी के माध्यम से सहायक खाद्यों तथा अन्य पौष्टिक खाद्यों को लोकप्रिय और भोजन में विधित्व को बढ़ावा दे रही हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में बेटेरियों की कमी

3837. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि म.प्र. प्रदेश में लोक सम्पर्क विभाग द्वारा वितरित रेडियो सैट बेटेरियां उपलब्ध न होने के कारण बेकार पड़े हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को इस बारे में कोई सहायता दी है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) इस बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी मातूम की जा रही है और सूचना यथा-समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) सामुदायिक रेडियो सैटों की भर-म्मत की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है।

देश में भूमिहीन मजदूरों की संख्या

3838. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में भूमिहीन मजदूरों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) उनमें हरिजनों और मुसलमानों की संख्या क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 1961 की गणना के अनुसार देश में कृषि मजदूरों की संख्या 31, 521,641 थी। इनमें से 4,068,861 व्यक्तियों के पास कृषि एक गौरी व्यवसाय के रूप में थी। अतः भूमि व खेती रहित कृषि मजदूरों की संख्या 27, 452, 780 है।

(ख) 1961 की गणना के अनुसार 10, 453, 364 कृषि मजदूर अनुसूचित जातियों के थे। मुस्लिम भूमिहीन मजदूरों के बारे में पृथक् आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि आवादी के बारे में आर्थिक जानकारी का पता लगाने समय धर्म के आधार पर वर्गीकरण नहीं किया गया था।

Central Warehousing Corporation

3839. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

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

(a) whether Central Warehousing Corporation has formed Rules and regulations for recruitment to posts carrying pay more than Rs. 500 per month;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to draft such rules and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Central Warehousing Corporation have formed rules for recruitment to Class IV, III and II posts carrying pay upto Rs. 900/-. Class I posts in the Central Warehousing Corporation are filled up either on deputation from Central or State Governments or on promotion from Class II officers of the Corporation.

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

श्री गंगानगर में सहकारी चीनी मिलें

3841. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान के श्री गंगानगर जिले में दो सहकारी चीनी मिलों की स्थापना में विलम्ब होने के कारणों का पता है, जिनके लिए स्थानीय नागरिकों द्वारा श्रद्धा धन जमा कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) इन मिलों के कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुबस्वामी) : (क) गंगा नगर जिले (राजस्थान) में सहकारी आधार पर चीनी कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव विशेषज्ञों द्वारा मीके पर अध्ययन करने के उपरान्त इस आधार पर नामंजूर किया गया था कि उस क्षेत्र में गन्ने की अपर्याप्त उपज थी। एक अन्य प्रस्ताव उसी जिले के एक मौजूदा चीनी कारखाने को सहकारी कारखाने में बदलने के बारे में था, जिसके लिए सदस्यों से अंश पूंजी एकत्र की गई थी। बाद में राज्य सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया कि सहकारी चीनी कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए स्पष्ट प्रत्याशाएं नहीं हैं और परिणामस्वरूप अंश पूंजी सौटाने के लिए

कार्यवाही की गई। जुलाई, 1968 तक 1961 सदस्यों को 3,20,345 रुपए की राशि लौटायी गई थी।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

संसद सदस्यों द्वारा भेजे गये पत्रों के उत्तर

3842. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संसद सदस्यों द्वारा गत छः महीनों में उन्हें, उप मन्त्री और सचिव को कुल कितने पत्र भेजे गये हैं और उन में से कितने पत्रों के उत्तर दिये गये हैं और कितने पत्रों के उत्तर नहीं दिये गये हैं;

(ख) संसद सदस्यों को उत्तर न देने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कई-कई स्मारक-पत्र प्राप्त होने पर ही उत्तर दिये जाते हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी जिससे सदस्यों को उनके पत्रों के उत्तर उनके पत्र मिलने के 15 दिनों की अवधि के अन्दर दे दिये जायें : और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) और (ङ). पहले ही ऐसी हिदायतें मौजूद हैं जिन में सुझाव दिया गया है कि संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त समस्त पत्रों की उचित रूप से प्राप्ति स्वीकार की जानी चाहिये और यदि आवश्यक हो तो उन पत्रों का अन्तरिम

उत्तर भेज देना चाहिये जिन का पूर्णरूप से शीघ्र ही उत्तर नहीं दिया जा सकता है। साथ ही संसद सदस्यों से प्राप्त पत्रों को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये। इन हिदायतों पर कार्य किया जा रहा है और कोई अधिक प्रबन्ध करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी जाती है।

दूध से घी उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए कार्यवाही

3844. श्री अचल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका, न्यूजीलैंड, हॉलैंड में दूध की प्रति व्यक्ति औसत खपत दो पौंड प्रति दिन है, जब कि भारत में यह केवल दो औंस है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों से दूध के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) मानव की बढ़ती हुई आबादी की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये गावों और भैंसों के नस्ल में सुधार और उन के दूध उत्पादन को बढ़ाने की जरूरतों को भली भाँति मानलिया गया है। केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य दोनों सरकारें गावों और भैंसों के विकास के लिये अधिक ध्यान दे रही हैं। अधिक महत्व पूर्ण पशु विकास योजनायें निम्न हैं, जिनका सीधा दूध-उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ता है।

1. प्रखिल भारतीय आदर्श गांव योजना।
2. गहन पशु विकास योजना।
3. संकर प्रजनन योजना।
4. दाना और चारा विकास योजना।

5. गौशाला विकास योजना ।
6. बछड़ा पालन योजना ।
7. पशुधन फार्मों का विस्तार और सुसं-
गठित करना ।
8. पशु प्रदर्शन और दूध उत्पादन की
प्रतियोगिता ।
9. जंगली और आबारा पशुओं को पकड़ने
की योजना ।
10. रोग नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम ।

इन सब योजनाओं का लक्ष्य, वैज्ञानिक प्रजनन करके अच्छा चारा देकर रोगों का प्रभावी नियंत्रण करके और विपणन आदि द्वारा, गायों, भैसों की उत्पादकता (गुणों) का सुधार है ।

Development of Gramdan Villages

3845. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to make a comprehensive programme for the development of Gramdan Villages during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof, specially *vis-a-vis* the programme for villages other than Gramdan Villages; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the decision of the National Development Council, there is to be no special scheme for the Development of Gramdan villages from the Centre as such during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Any scheme in this regard would form part

of the State Plans; it is for the State Governments to take up appropriate schemes, as they consider necessary, within the State Plan sector.

A. I. R. Programme 'Today in Parliament' and 'Sansad Samiksha'

3846. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Parliamentary proceedings broadcast on 'Today in Parliament' and on 'Sansad Samiksha' from All India Radio, New Delhi contain the same news material;

(b) if not, the reasons for the different presentations in these two programmes;

(c) whether Government plan to get these broadcast one after another, as the general daily news broadcast, instead of the present broadcasting at the same time at 8.35 p.m.; and

(d) if so, since 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 I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The commentaries 'Today in Parliament' and 'Sansad Samiksha' are prepared by different journalists independently and are, therefore, likely to vary in content and presentation, though they are based on the daily proceedings in the two Houses of Parliament.

(c) and (d). This is not feasible because of the tight programme schedule at that time of the day.

Minimum Wage for Agricultural Labour

3847. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any national policy for the minimum wages for the

agricultural labourers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of the States which have implemented it and the States which have not implemented it ;

(d) the reasons, if any, for the non-implementation of it by the States and the steps taken by Government about it so far and with what results ; and

(e) if there is no national policy for the minimum wage for the agricultural workers, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c) . Employment in the agricultural labour sector falls mostly in the State sphere. A statement showing the available information on minimum rates of wages as fixed or revised by the Central and State Governments from time to time is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT-428/69*] The question of adopting a national minimum wage for agricultural labour will be considered after the Government have received the report of the National Commission on Labour.

Telephone & Telegraph Arrangements in Darbhanga District (Bihar)

3848. 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 system of telephone and telegraph arrangement has started working at Laukaha, Angharathari and Lohna Road post offices in Darbhanga District, Bihar ;

(b) if so, since when ; 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 SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c) . Telegraph Office is already existing at Laukaha. Public Call Office *cum* Telegraph Office at Lohna Road has been opened on 16. 9. 68. Opening of Public Call Office and Telegraph Office at Anghara Thari has been sanctioned on 1. 3. 69. The offices will be opened in due course.

The scheme to open a Public Call Office at Laukaha has been surveyed and the financial implications of the proposal on examination shows that the scheme will be unremunerative. The proposal is, however, under further examination.

Recommendations of the Wage Board For Engineering Industry

3849. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ;

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

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

(a) whether a tripartite meeting was called on the 1st March, 1969 to discuss the recommendations of the Wage Board for Engineering Industry ;

(b) whether any agreement was reached at the meeting between the employers and workers ;

(c) if not, the main points of difference ; and

(d) action proposed to be taken to arrive at an early decision regarding wage revision in this industry ?

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

(b) and (c) . The State Governments wanted a preliminary discussion with the employers' and workers' representatives at the State level ; this was agreed to by the workers' and employers' representatives.

(d) Further action will be taken after knowing the views of the State Governments,

डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिये वर्दी

3850. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों को गर्मियों और सर्दियों में दी जाने वाली वर्दी के लिये जो कपड़ा खरीदा जाता है वह बहुत ही घटिया किस्म का होता है और उसका रंग भी अच्छा नहीं होता ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें किसी अन्य रंग की वर्दी देने का है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उनकी वर्दी के कपड़े को दिल्ली के गुपर बाजार में खरीदने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) (क) जी नहीं । डाक-तार कर्मचारियों की ऊनी और सूती वर्दियों के लिए अच्छी किस्म का खाकी रंग का ऊनी सर्ज और खादी का उपलब्ध कपड़ा ही प्रयोग में लाया जाता है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) विभागीय वर्दियों के लिए खाकी एक अच्छी रंग समझा जाता है और इसमें धुल जल्दी दिखाई नहीं देती ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

ऊनी कपड़ा मिलों से और खादी का कपड़ा खादी आयोग से प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक मूल्यों पर प्राप्त करने की मौजूदा व्यवस्था से ठीक दरों पर अच्छी किस्म का कपड़ा पाना सुनिश्चित होता है ।

(ङ.) वर्दियों के लिए दिल्ली के गुपर बाजारों से कपड़ा प्राप्त करने में न तो बचत रहती है और न ही यह प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से सुविधाजनक है, क्योंकि वे कपड़ा स्वयं न बना कर इसे मिलों से खरीद कर बेचते हैं ।

Sorting Section S. R. 143 and 145

3851. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sorting Sections S. R. 143 and 144, sanctioned five years ago, have not yet been opened for want of S. H. Mail Vans ;

(b) whether any representation has been received in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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) This RMS Section could not be opened for want of spare Mail Vans.

75 Meter Gauge Mail Vans are under construction by the Railways, and they have been requested to assign priority to this work. As soon as the requisite number of vans is ready, the Section will be opened.

Release of Meter Gauge Vans for P. & T. Department

3852. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Department has recently released some meter gauge mail vans to the Postal Department ; and

(b) if so, the sections for which these Mail Vans have been allotted ?

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

(b) The question does not arise.

R. M. S. Office at Virudhunagar

3853. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chambers of Commerce, Madurai and Virudhunagar have been repeatedly writing for the formation of a R. M. S. office at Virudhunagar ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that building for R. M. S. Office at Virudhunagar junction is already provided ; and

(c) if so, why the office has not been started so far ?

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

(b) Yes, but the accommodation allotted by the Railways for the R. M. S. Office was not suitable and was therefore not taken over.

(c) The proposal to open an R. M. S. Office at Virudhunagar was taken up originally with a view to relieving the congestion in the Madurai R. M. S. Office. The work of expanding the Madurai R. M. S. office building is in progress and the work is likely to be completed shortly. The need for opening an R. M. S. office at Virudhunagar, therefore, no longer exists.

आकाशवाणी में इंजीनियरिंग पर्यवेक्षकों को
अग्रिम वार्षिक वृद्धि

3854. श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री : क्या

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक वा तार विभाग में इंजीनियरिंग पर्यवेक्षकों के पद नियुक्त किये गये स्तानक इंजीनियरों को छः अग्रिम वार्षिक वृद्धियां दी गई हैं और उनका मूल वेतन 240 रुपये पर नियत किया गया है जबकि आकाशवाणी में नियुक्त किये गये स्नातक इंजीनियरों को कोई अग्रिम वार्षिक वृद्धि नहीं दी गई है और उनका मूल वेतन 210 रुपये प्रति मास नियत किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ. कु. गुजराल) : (क) डाक तार विभाग में, इंजीनियरी पर्यवेक्षक का ग्रेड 180-10-290-द. अ.-15-380 रुपये हैं। परन्तु, उन व्यक्तियों को, जो इंजीनियरी के स्नातक होते हैं, जब इस ग्रेड से पहले नियुक्त किए जाते हैं या इस ग्रेड में सेवा के इंजीनियरी स्नातक हो जाते हैं, तीन अग्रिम वेतनवृद्धियां या वेतन में 240 रुपए प्रतिमास तक की वृद्धि, इनमें से जो भी अधिक लाभदायक हो, दी जाती है। आकाशवाणी में जिरा सबसे छोटे ग्रेड पर स्नातक इंजीनियर नियुक्त किए जाते हैं, वह सहायक इंजीनियर का है जो 350-25-500-30-590-द. अ.-30 800-द. अ.-30-830-35-900 रुपये के वेतन मान में द्वितीय श्रेणी का राजपत्रित पद हैं। यह सही नहीं है कि आकाशवाणी में स्तानक इंजीनियर 210 रुपये के वेतन पर सेवा शुरू करते हैं। यह इंजीनियरी सहायकों का शुरू का वेतन है जो स्नातक इंजीनियर नहीं होते।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

**बांदा और इलाहाबाद के बीच सीधा
टेलीफोन सम्पर्क**

3855. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खास बांदा जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) तथा इलाहाबाद और कानपुर के बीच सीधे टेलीफोन करने के प्रबन्ध होने के कारण उक्त स्थान के व्यापारी देश के बड़े नगरों के साथ व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित नहीं कर सकते; और

(ख) क्या उक्त स्थान से इलाहाबाद अथवा कानपुर के बीच सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेरसिंह) :

(क) बांदा और कानपुर के बीच तीन सीधे टंक परिपथ मौजूद हैं, किन्तु इस खण्ड में तांबे के तार की चोरी के कारण पिछले कुछ महीनों से काम असंतोषजनक रहा है। बांदा और इलाहाबाद के बीच कोई सीधी टंक लाइन नहीं है।

(ख) बांदा-कानपुर टंक लाइन पर मौजूद तांबे के तार के स्थान पर एल्युमिनियम का तार लगाने के लिए, जिसकी चोरी का डर नहीं रहता, पहले से ही कार्यवाही की गई है। एक अतिरिक्त एल्युमिनियम टंक युग्म की भी व्यवस्था की जाएगी। भविष्य में और अधिक परिपथों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए टेलिफोन लाइन को नया आकार देने का काम भी चल रहा है।

Village Post Offices in the Country

3856. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Village Post Offices in the country;

(b) how many out of them are running at a loss for the last three years and how many are self-supporting; and

(c) total annual losses in running Post Offices in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a). 91,917.

(b) The financial position of only temporary post offices known as experimental post offices is reviewed annually. Information regarding the number of such experimental post offices which are running at a loss for the last three years and the numbers which are self-supporting is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Since there is no procedure for annual financial review of permanent post offices it is not possible to state the number of self-supporting permanent post offices and the number working at a loss for any period.

(c) The actual loss on the running of all the rural post offices cannot be stated for the same reason. However, during the period 1967-68, the annual loss on experimental post offices in rural areas was 99,77,383.82

Sugar Quota For West Bengal

3857. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1856 on the 6th March, 1969 and state the extent of increase in monthly quota for West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The monthly quota of levy sugar for West Bengal has been increased

by 2034 tonnes i.e. from 11,133 to 13,167 tonnes with effect from 23rd January, 1969.

Censor of Film Posters

3858. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is any machinery under his Ministry to censor cinema posters;

(b) if not, whether Government are aware that most obscene posters are displayed country-wide on the streets which are exposed to all;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to make it obligatory to have the cinema posters censored by the film Censor Board or by an independent machinery; and

(d) if not, the reason thereof ?

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. Government are aware that some-times obscene cinema posters are displayed publicly.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Cinema posters do not come under the purview of the Cinematograph Act, 1952. It is for the State Government to take appropriate action to stop the display of obscene cinema posters. The State Governments are from time to time being requested to take action against offenders under section 292 of the Indian Penal Code. Their attention has also been drawn to section 142 of the Delhi Municipal Act which lays down that every advertisement displayed must be approved by the Commissioner of the Corporation from the point of view, *inter alia*, of obscenity etc., and they were requested to consider inclusion of similar provisions in the bye-laws of local bodies within their jurisdiction with a view to preventing the display of indecent and obscene film posters and advertisements.

Telephone Bills

3859. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact the Telephone Department have raised bills on subscribers recently pertaining to alleged calls several years ago;

(b) whether their Telephones are being disconnected if such payments are not made promptly;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several wrong bills have been made whereby recoveries have become difficult ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a). No, Sir. Telephone bills for calls i.e. local calls for measured rate exchanges and trunk calls for all exchanges are generally issued within the prescribed periods and not after several years. However, if a subscriber wants a duplicate copy of an old bill, it is furnished to him.

(b) If payment of bills is not made within the prescribed period, the telephone becomes liable for disconnection. The disconnection is, however, resorted to only after reminding the subscriber over the telephone for payment of the outstanding bills.

(c) No, Sir. However, instances of issue of wrong bills, if any, brought to the notice of the Department are investigated and wherever necessary they are rectified.

(d) Action is always taken to see that bills are issued promptly and correctly to avoid inconvenience to subscribers.

Re-Employment of Railway Retired Officers in Food Corporation of India

3860. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some retired officers from the Railways have been re-employed in the Food Corporation of India Delhi Office recently;

(b) the reasons for their re-appointment.

(c) the number of such Officers together with their names and designation they are holding at present;

(d) whether it is against the policy of the Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of employees of the Food Corporation of India ?

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

(b) Because serving officers either from the Railways or from within the Corporation with the specialised knowledge and experience required for arranging movement of Foodgrains and pursuing claims with Railways have not been available according to the requirements for such personnel.

(c) A statement giving the information is Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T, 429/69]

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In re-employing retired Railway Officers, the rules laid down by the Government and interests of the employees of the Corporation are duly taken into account.

Wage Boards

3861. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

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

(a) the number of Wage Boards appointed by Government during the last 3 years;

(b) the number of reports which were submitted by each Wage Board; and

(c) the number of Wage Boards which are still functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD). : (a) Three, viz., (i) Central Wage Board for Leather & Leather Goods Industry, Madras, (ii) Central Wage Board for Electricity Undertakings, New Delhi, and (iii) Central Wage Board for Road Transport Industry, New Delhi.

(b) and (c). All the three Wage Boards are in session at present. They have made recommendations for the grant of interim relief to workers and their final reports are expected to be received in the near future.

Self-sufficiency in Cotton

3862. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the requirements of cotton in the country and the extent to which these requirements are met by indigenous production;

(b) the quantity of cotton imported during the last two years, year-wise and foreign exchange spent thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has recently drawn up a plan for achieving self-sufficiency in cotton;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what is the reaction of Govern-

ment to the Federation's Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) On the basis of the average of five years, the requirement of cotton in the country including consumption in the mills, by khadi, extra-factory use and exports is about 66.5 lakh bales against the average internal production of 53 lakh bales, thereby meeting about 90 percent of total requirements.

(b) The imports of cotton during 1966-67 and 1967-68 with its value were as follows :

		Quantity : Lakh bales		Value : Rs. crores	
Year	Quantity	Total	Value	Total	
(September Global : August)	Global USA* *USA (PL 480)	Global USA* (PL 480)			
1966-67	4.52	3.24	7.76	53.87	34.65 88.52
1957-68	3.19	4.59	7.78	40.38	45.75 86.13

*Imports from the USA (PL 480) are paid for in Indian Rupees.

(c) Government has come to know about the plan of Indian Cotton Mills Federation for achieving self-sufficiency in cotton through press reports only.

(d) and (e). It will not be proper to go into details on the basis of news paper reports only.

Representations From Fertilizer Dealers Regarding Booking of Wagons

3863. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have received representations from Fertilizer owners and dealers requesting to direct the Railway authorities

to send wagons on clear Railway Receipts and on Railway risk;

(b) whether it is a fact that the fertilizers are booked without weighment and open delivery; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) Fertilizers imported in standardised and sound bags are despatched on the basis of manifest weight marked on bags. As regards fertilizers imported in bulk these are packed and standardised before despatch from all the ports except at Madras and Calcutta. At Madras despatches are made on actual weighment of wagons over weighbridges. At Calcutta also the same procedure is generally followed, but on occasions, when the railway weighbridges are out of commission for one reason or the other, the average weight of bags passed over lorry weighbridges becomes the basis of recovery of cost from the States. Railway do not undertake to weigh consignments at destination stations as a matter of course. Such weighments at destination stations are considered only in exceptional cases when the condition of any consignment warrants this.

(c) In order to help Railways to issue clear/R/Rs tally clerks have been appointed at the cost of this Ministry to supervise loading of fertilizers.

आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी के शीघ्रलिपिकों को
अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धि

3864. डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नियोजित परीक्षा में 120 शब्द प्रति मिनट की गति पर अर्हता प्राप्त

करने वाले आकाशवाणी के अंग्रेजी के शीघ्र-लिपिकों को चार अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धियां दी गई हैं जबकि निर्धारित परीक्षा में उतनी ही गति पर अर्हता प्राप्त करने वाले हिन्दी शीघ्रलिपिकों को ऐसी वेतनवृद्धियां नहीं दी जातीं;

(ख) यदि हां; तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ए) सरकार के हिन्दी शीघ्रलिपिकों को चार अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धियां देने का कब तक निर्णय लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात) :

(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). हिन्दी तथा अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के उन आशुलिपिकों को जिनके लिए अभी तक कोई परीक्षा निर्धारित नहीं है, अग्रिम वेतन वृद्धियां देने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है और आशा है कि शीघ्र ही निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा ।

हिन्दी टेलिप्रिण्टरों का निर्माण

3865. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे की मद्रास टेलीप्रिण्टर कारखाने में अब तक कितने हिन्दी टेलीप्रिण्टर बनाये गये हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री शेर सिंह) : हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिण्टर्स लिमिटेड, मद्रास ने 15 मार्च, 1969 तक 470 देवनागरी दूरमुद्रक मशीनों का निर्माण किया है ।

Supply of Fertilizers at Subsidised Price

3866. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AG-

RICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of Fertilizers are likely to increase as a result of the recent increase in the excise duty on fertilizers ;

(b) whether in order to encourage the use of fertilizer by small farmers also, Government propose to subsidise the supplies of fertilizers to small farmers ; and

(c) if so, the details of the scheme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The prices of fertilisers have already been raised with effect from 1. 3. 1969 mainly on account of imposition of excise duty and countervailing import duty on fertilisers.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूं की वसूली

3867. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य, तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के खाद्य निगम द्वारा गत वर्ष वसूल किया गया गेहूं मध्य प्रदेश के अनेक जिलों में पड़ा हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मात्रा कितनी है और यह गेहूं किन स्थानों पर पड़ा हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह गेहूं गेने स्थानों पर पड़ा हुआ है जहां पर इसके लिए बाहर से कोई मांग नहीं है ?

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इसके क्षति-ग्रस्त होने के पूर्व इसका प्रबन्ध करने का है ; और

(ड.) यदि हां, तो इसका व्योरा क्या है ?

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

(ख) लगभग 80 हजार मीटरी टन । मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न केन्द्र जहां 14-2-1969 को यद् गेहूँ पड़ा था, बताने वाला एक विवरण समा-पटल पर रखा है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-430/69] .

(ग) से (ड.) . भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश में राज्य सरकार के खाते में गेहूँ खरीदी थी । राज्य में खाद्य स्थिति अपेक्षाकृत अच्छी होने के कारण हाल ही में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपनी आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान के बाद केन्द्रीय पुल के लिए लगभग 60 हजार मीटरी टन गेहूँ देने की पेशकश की है और शेष लगभग 20 हजार मीटरी टन राज्य में बांटने के लिए रख ली है । इस मात्रा में से लगभग 45 हजार मीटरी टन का आंवटन कर दिया गया है और शेष मात्रा अप्रैल, 1969 के आंवटनों में आवंटित कर दी जायेगी ।

Crash Programme For Boosting Commercial Crops

3868. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether Government have drafted a crash programme to boost the production of commercial crops with a view to increasing Indian export earnings by 50 per cent during 1969-70 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In addition to the State Development programmes Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of commercial crops in the maximum potential areas for export promotion/import substitution are being implemented and will be continued in the year 1969-70. Consequently, it is expected that the exports of commercial crops during 1969-70 will also go up.

(b) A note indicating the details of the programme up to 1969-70 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. I.T-431/69]

आकाशवाणी में प्रसार प्रबन्धक

3869. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम कर्मचारी यूनिट में प्रसार प्रबंधक का पद एक बुनियादी पद है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो निकटतम उच्च पदों पर पदोन्नति करने के लिए उनका कितने प्रतिशत कोटा निश्चित किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार निर्धारित सेवा काल पूरा होने के पश्चात् निकटवर्ती उच्च वेतनमान में खाली होने वाले शत-प्रतिशत पदों का उनके लिए आरक्षण करने अथवा इसकी बजाये उनके उक्त कोटे में वृद्धि करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुज्राल) :

(क) आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी पदों की सीढ़ी में ट्रांसमिशन एंजिनियरिंग का पद सबसे निचला पद है ।

(ख) प्रोग्राम एंजिनियरिंग के अगले उच्चतर ग्रेड में 25 प्रतिशत रिक्तियां ।

(ग) जी नहीं,

(घ) निर्धारित पदोन्नति कोटा उपयुक्त समझा जाता है और इसमें वृद्धि करना दक्षता दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं होगा।

12.20 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Oath taking in Urdu in U. P.
Assembly

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Pattiam Gopalan.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru):
On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : This is question hour.
What is the point of order ?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Calling attention is not a question, Sir. I want to raise a point of order. The calling attention relates to something that transpired in the legislature of Uttar Pradesh. I am not going into the merits of the question whether oath can be taken in Urdu. My only submission is that this was presumably taken in the presence of the Speaker of the U.P. Assembly. I fail to understand how the Home Minister could get any information about what had taken place under the guidance of the Speaker of the U.P. Assembly. If this is permitted here to-day to be raised in this House, tomorrow some of your decisions and actions or orders in this House may be raised and discussed in the State Assemblies. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is a point of order. I will answer it. (Interruptions)

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : My second submission is the extent of the responsibility or accountability of the Home Minister of this Government for what transpired in the U.P. Assembly. I request a ruling on this matter.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): अध्यक्ष

महोदय, मेरा एक ही बात पर एतराज है कि यह जो कालिग अटेंशन है इसकी जो भाषा है :

Refusal to administer the oath/affirmation to some members of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly in Urdu language.

तो यह रिफ्यूजल किसने दिया है ? यह रिफ्यूज किया है प्रेसाइडिंग एयारिटी ने जो यू०पी० असेम्बली में प्रेसाइड कर रहा था। उन्होंने यह कहा कि यू०पी० असेम्बली रूल्स के तहत कोई व्यक्ति हिन्दी के अलावा और किसी भाषा में श्राथ नहीं ले सकता। अब वह जो रूलिंग है यू०पी० असेम्बली के स्पीकर की, उसे आज हम यहां पर डिस्कस करें, मेरा ख्याल यह है कि यू०पी० असेम्बली एक सुप्रीम बाडी है अपनी जगह पर तो यू०पी० असेम्बली के स्पीकर की रूलिंग को चैलेंज करना या डिस्कस करना यह बहुत खतरनाक परम्परा होगी। अगर साधारण विषय होता कि किसी मेम्बर को किसी भाषा में श्राथ लेना चाहिए और वह यू०पी० असेम्बली का जिक्र न होता तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं था। मैं कोई उर्दू के हक में या उसके खिलाफ बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं मेरिट्स में नहीं जाना चाहता, यह मैंने खुद ने कहा है.... (अध्यक्षान) . . अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर कई बार ऐसा होता है, आप कोई रूलिंग देते हैं, उसमें हो सकता है किसी मेम्बर को एतराज हो, हो सकता है कि वह ठीक भी हो या कई बार गलत हो लेकिन आपकी रूलिंग बिलकुल फाइनल है। अगर आप की रूलिंग राज्य सभा में डिस्कस की जाय या राज्य सभा के चेयरमैन की रूलिंग यहां डिस्कस की जाय या दूसरी असेम्बलीज के स्पीकर की रूलिंग यहां डिस्कस की जाय और आपकी रूलिंग दूसरी असेम्बलीज में डिस्कस की जाय यह बहुत खतरनाक परम्परा है। आपने सभा-चारपत्रों में पढ़ा होगा, यू०पी० असेम्बली के कुछ सदस्यों ने इस बात पर एतराज भी किया है और चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि रूल्स बनाने के बारे में और यहां पर किस तरह की

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त]

भाषा में श्रोध लेना चाहिए, इसकी फाइनल एथारिटी यू०पी० प्रसेम्बली है। तो मेरा कहना यह है, आर्टिकल 208 के अन्दर यह दिया है :

“A House of the Legislature of a State may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business.”

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह 208 में अपने रूल्स बनाते हैं। अब जो दूसरा 212 है उसको देखा जाय :

“The validity of any proceeding in the Legislature of a State shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure.”

इसी तरीके से 210 है जिसमें भाषा के बारे में कहा गया है :

“Notwithstanding anything in XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 348, business in the Legislature of a State shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the State or in Hindi or in English :”

मेरा कहना यह है कि जब उन्होंने रूल्स में यह प्रोवाइड किया है कि हिन्दी हो तो अब यह किसी की राय हो सकती है कि हिन्दी में होना चाहिए या मातृभाषा में होना चाहिए, इस पर जनरल डिस्कशन आप करें जिसमें यू०पी० प्रसेम्बली का जिक्रन हो तो आप बिल्कुल परफेक्टली विदिन राइट्स हैं लेकिन जब यू०पी० प्रसेम्बली के स्पीकर ने मना कर दिया तो उस पर डिस्कशन यहां उचित नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि जिस बात को ले कर यह मामला उठा है वह बात खत्म हो गई है। जिन्होंने हिन्दी में शपथ लेने से इन्कार कर दिया था उन्होंने हिन्दी में शपथ ले ली है। अब इस मामले को उठाने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। इसका मतलब है कि मुद्दें सुप्त गवाह सुप्त है।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : My submission is that the point of order does not lie because this matter is not merely relating to the U. P. Legislature and its functions but this affects the country, all the citizens of the country and their fundamental rights. Before making an oath or affirmation a member is not a full fledged member of the House; he is not in a position to invoke his privilege as a member of the House; he is not in a position to assert his rights and get his rights determined by the Speaker. In this case what happened was- I am not going into merits- that some citizens of this country who had an indefeasible fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution regarding the unfettered use of their language and script were disabled from taking the oath or making the affirmation in the language which they chose, which we do here as a matter of course. Therefore, this is a matter not relevant to the functioning of the U. P. or any other State Legislature but to the deprivation on account of certain happenings of fundamental rights in regard to a subject which is under the Central jurisdiction. We have the Commissioner of linguistic minorities and all that appointed only to guarantee the fundamental rights in regard to my own language. Therefore it has nothing whatever to do with, nor is any reflection involved on the Speaker who might have in his discretion done something which may or may not be right but we are going into a matter which is completely separate from it and which is a matter of fundamental importance.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि ध्यान आकर्षण के नोटिस को स्वीकार करना आपका, बिल्कुल संविधान और नियमों के अनुसार है। यह बात सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के अपने नियम हैं। लेकिन जो धारा स्वयं कंवरलाल जी ने पढ़ी उसमें कहा गया है कि इन नियमों को भी जैसे लोक सभा के नियम हैं, संविधान के दायरे के अन्दर रहना है। अब संविधान में धारा 29 (1) जो है फंडामेंटल राइट्स के बारे में; उसमें कहा गया है कि नागरिकों को अपनी भाषा की रक्षा करने का पूरा

अधिकार है। इतना ही नहीं 8वीं सूची में 15 भाषाएं गिनाई गई हैं और अपने मित्र अटल बिहारी जी से मैं कहूंगा कि सिन्धी का समावेश करने के लिए उन्होंने स्वयं जोर दिया था। इसलिए किसी भी भाषा के खिलाफ काम हो या रोक लगे यह संविधान की भावना नहीं है।

अन्तिम मेरी बात यह है कि धारा 355 के दूसरे हिस्से में साफ शब्दों में लिखा है कि केन्द्र का फर्ज है—क्या फर्ज है—

“To ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.”

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह दूर की चीज है।

श्री मधु निमये : दूर की चीज नहीं है, यह केन्द्र के दायरे में कैसे आती है, यह बतला रहा हूं। अगर कोई विधान सभा का सभापति या विधान सभा के नियम संविधान की हत्या करेंगे तो इस केन्द्र की पार्लियामेंट को, इस लोक सभा को पूरा अधिकार है कि उसके बारे में यहां पर चर्चा करे।

श्री मु० अ० खां (कासगज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पहला सवाल यह है कि जिस वक्त वहां शोध ली गई, उस वक्त तक स्पीकर का चुनाव नहीं हुआ था। इस लिये स्पीकर के रूलिंग का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता, क्योंकि वह तो गवर्नर के जरिये शोध दिलाने के लिये नोमिनेट किया गया था।

दूसरे—जैसा मधु निमये साहब ने फरमाया कांस्टीचूशन ने यह अधिकार दिया है कि हम किसी भी सदन में अपनी मादरी-जुबान में बोल सकते हैं, अपनी मादरी जुबान में काम कर सकते हैं और जैसा कि यह लोक सभा इजाजत दे चुका है—कुछ सदस्यों ने उर्दू में भी शपथ ली है—यह इस बात का मार्गदर्शन है। कांस्टीचूशन के खिलाफ काम करने का किसी

को हक नहीं है, हम उसको यहां चेलेन्ज कर सकते हैं।

तीसरी बात—वहां के प्रसाइडिंग आफिसर के इस प्रमल से वहां के सात सदस्यों का एक बड़ा जबरदस्त डेमोक्रेटिक राइट मारा गया है, जिनको स्पीकर के चुनाव में बोट देने का अधिकार था। राज्यों में अब ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि एक-एक दो-दो बोट से सरकारें बनती और बिगड़ती, है उन सात प्रादमियों को स्पीकर के चुनाव में हिस्सा लेने से रोका गया, अगर इसके बारे में हम अपनी भाषा इस सदन में नहीं उठा सकते, तो बतलाइये हम कहाँ जायें। यही एक आखरी मजलिस है, जहां जस्टिस हो सकती है।

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Whether oath-taking in an Assembly or in Parliament constitutes part of the proceedings of the Assembly or Parliament is a debatable point, and we have to think about it. We do not want to censure the Assembly there in Uttar Pradesh for its own procedures. It has a right to lay down its procedures, but, at the same time, we are concerned about one thing. I would say this : this Calling Attention motion is not happily worded. From the Calling Attention motion the impression gained is that as though there is an attempt to censure the Assembly in Uttar Pradesh. We do not want to censure the Assembly in Uttar Pradesh. But, at the same time, we do not want and we cannot do it also, according to the Constitution. Whatever that might be, we find that an Indian language has been insulted and every Indian citizen has a right to take the oath in his own language. I would go a step further and tell you that Urdu is as much an Indian language as any other language of India; it is as much an Indian language as is mine. We do not want to say a single word about the Assembly procedure, but the point is, an Indian language has been insulted—and it is an insult to the Indian citizens, and the House has every right to pass its own judgment and comment on it.

SHRI M. MUHAMMAD ISMAIL (Monejri) : Sir, generally speaking, the Ass-

[Shri M. Muhammad Ismail]

embly has got the right to regulate its procedure and for moving resolutions, but supposing, some rule, even a definite rule, is against the Constitution, what is the remedy? Here, we are not Members of that Assembly, and you are not the Speaker of that Assembly. Here, we are Members of Parliament; we are not Members of that Assembly and we are not supposed to question the ruling of the presiding officer there.

Supposing a wrong has been done to the Constitution by some rule or procedure of the Assembly of a certain State, have we not got the right, as Members of Parliament, to raise the question and ask, what is the remedy? How can anybody object to it? It is a vital question which affects the whole country. Let the answer be anything, but if this Parliament has not got the right to raise that question even, where is it that such questions have to be raised?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE(Bombay Central): I think the call attention is quite in order. The refusal to allow a member to take the oath in Urdu is an abrogation of a fundamental right. In the ordinary course of events, the remedy would have been under article 32. The person whose right is violated can seek remedy in the Supreme Court. But here it is a peculiar position. When the presiding authority curtails the fundamental rights, which is the forum on which a person can seek remedy? I think this is a point which can be decided in the conference of the presiding officers, of which you are the Chairman. Every House is master of its own internal procedure and it cannot be challenged in any court. Since it arises out of the action of a presiding officer, this House, being a sovereign body, is the right forum on which this question can be raised and challenged.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : This is a more basic issue than what is made out by Mr. Bhandare. The basic issue involved is the fundamental right of the people. Article 347 says :

"On a demand being made in that behalf, the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion

of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify."

There is a constitutional failure on the part of the Centre because so far they have not acted on the specific stipulation in the Constitution. There is also the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities who is expected to make recommendations now and then. On that basis also, Government has not acted. Therefore, there is a constitutional failure on the part of the Centre and the calling attention is very relevant.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : This discussion has enlightened a number of us. In the beginning, I was wondering whether it was right for us to discuss this calling attention at all. But now I realise that it was not the regularly elected Speaker of the Assembly who had done it, but it was the Chairman who was appointed by the Government. Till now we have not considered this aspect of it, either here or at the presiding officers' conference. This question ought to be considered in future.

Kindly consider the seriousness of the act done by this Chairman. The very next day or within two days, the election of the Speaker was to take place. There were seven of them. The difference in the strength between two parties may be only 2 or 3. What would be the fate of the election of the Speaker if such a thing is allowed to be done without being questioned anywhere at all? It might result in the election of the wrong man as Speaker, so far as the total view of the legislature is concerned. Therefore, it is a very relevant and important question which has to be finally decided. At the same time, I am glad you have an opportunity to this House to look into this matter. I am sure even these hon. friends who have raised this point of order are not opposed to those Members taking their oath in their own mother tongue. Suitable amendments will have to be made to the law and I hope they will come forward with them in good time.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question of our discussing the Speaker's action there. The question is whether anybody can take the oath or affirmation in his own mother tongue. Here we allow all languages. Some take in Tamil, some in Bengali, some in Telugu, some in Kannada and so on.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That could have been done in the U. P. Assembly also.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) ; Sir, let us . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Let me have my say, I have heard everybody. Let there be no interruption now. I thought Shri Bhandare . . .

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : it is not a question of Shri Bhandare giving our views. We represent Uttar Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not U. P. Assembly, it is the Parliament of India. My point is this. Supposing a citizen belonging to a minority is elected either in Madras, Andhra, Bengal, U. P. or Mysore, are you going to deny him the right to take oath or affirmation in his mother tongue ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Never.

MR. SPEAKER : Therefore, greater damage will be done to Hindi by this method by saying that nobody can take oath or affirmation in any language other than Hindi. I am looking it from that angle. It is not the Speaker's action at all that we are considering. The U. P. Assembly has full right to frame its own rules. As parliament we have to take notice that what they are doing is the proper thing for unity of the country, for Hindi and for integration. Without going into the action of the Speaker and other things I thought if we discuss this broad question before this House it would be better. Therefore I admitted it and it is on the Order Paper now. It is going to be answered.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir.

I am a Bengali. The people of U. P. have elected me thrice. There is narrow-mindedness in the leadership of U. P. today.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये लोग बकवास करते हैं। वहाँ की लीडरशिप पर हिट करते हैं। आज पेपर में है, लीडर आफ दि हाउस ने बयान दिया है कि यह स्पीकर ने नहीं किया है, न लीडर आफ दि हाउस ने किया है। तब तक स्पीकर तो चुना भी नहीं गया था। यह लोग चीप पापुलेरिटी गेन करना चाहता है।**** (व्यवधान) ... हम लोगों ने उत्तर प्रदेश में बंगाली चीफ मिनिस्टर बनाया था।

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

“Reported refusal to administer the oath/affirmation to some members of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly in the Urdu language.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Speaker Sir, according to the information furnished by the State Government, 7 Members of the U. P. Legislative Assembly had refused to make and subscribe before persons appointed by the Governor in this behalf an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule to the Constitution. The view taken by the persons appointed to administer the oath or affirmation was that as the administration of oath or affirmation was an official purpose of the State, in accordance with the U. P. Official Language Act, 1951, as amended, an oath could be taken or affirmation made only in the official language of the State, viz. Hindi. It is learnt that these Members have since made and subscribed the requisite oath or affirmation.

I would like to add that the Government of India would be happy if the convention followed in the parliament under which Members may make oath or affirmation in Hindi or in any of the languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution is

[Shri Vidye charn Shukla]

followed also in the States. I am happy to report that the Government of U. P. propose to take necessary steps in this direction.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Sir, as has been already pointed out, this is a very serious matter, involving certain fundamental constitutional issues of a vital nature, which even a layman like me can understand very well. In Uttar Pradesh seven members of the Legislative Assembly have been denied their legitimate and fundamental right to take oath in their mother tongue. The question is not whether the official language of Uttar Pradesh is Hindi or not but whether a member belonging to a minority language group has the right to take oath in his own mother tongue or not. The information furnished by the Uttar Pradesh Government, which seems to be most ridiculous, is that seven members of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly have refused to take oath before the Governor, or the authority appointed by the Governor according to the form set out in the Third Schedule of the Constitution. Article 188 of the Constitution clearly lays down . . .

MR. SPEAKER : That was all argued; you are only repeating them.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : That article reads :

"Every member of the Legislative Assembly . . . shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Governor, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule."

Nothing is mentioned in the Third Schedule about the language in which the oath has to be taken. Nowhere in the Constitution is it mentioned that a member should take oath in a particular language. A citizen of India has every right to take oath in any Indian language.

MR. SPEAKER : He is only repeating what the Minister has said. I am only worried about the time.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : It is a clear and naked violation of the principles and provisions of the Constitution. Lastly, a move has been going on in Uttar Pradesh during the last few years for the elimination of Urdu, which I will substantiate by quoting certain examples.

MR. SPEAKER : We are only concerned with the oath that is to be taken. Do not go into the old history; that will take two hours.

SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN (Trivandram) : This is the culmination of that process.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : According to the Report of the Commission for Linguistic Minorities :

"In UP a number of complaints were received about non-inclusion of the term 'mother tongue' in the three-language formula adopted by the UP Government, although the term 'mother tongue' is specifically mentioned in the three-language formula accepted by the Chief Minister' Conference in 1961. Urdu speakers allege that this situation has prevented their children from offering Urdu language in the three language formula".

Articles 29 of the Constitution gives protection to the languages of the minorities; but this is not being protected in Uttar Pradesh. As Shri Madhu Limye has clearly stated, under article 350A of the Constitution, the President of India has the right to direct the States concerned to protect the interests of the minority language groups. I would like to know what the Government have done in this matter. Have they advised the President of India to give such a direction to the UP Assembly in this particular case.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have a Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, who is appointed under the Constitution. It is his job to look into these things and submit a report to the Government, which in turn is presented to Parlia-

ment. It is a fact that such instances of violation of the rights of the linguistic minorities in various States of the country come to our notice from time to time and then we take remedial measures in this respect. So far as the question of Urdu in Uttar Pradesh is concerned, we are actively engaged with this question and I can assure this House that it is our intention to uphold rights of all linguistic minorities all over the country.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : What about the last part of my question, whether the President has given any directive....(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Badrudduja.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA (Murshidabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very delicate question has naturally touched the sensitive chords of various Members in this House. Persistent and systematic denial to Urdu language, in violation of the spirit and letter of Constitution, of its legitimate status and position, which has been guaranteed unto it under the Constitution in the Eighth Schedule, has, I am afraid, been responsible for the unfortunate developments in the U. P. Legislative Assembly. We are not here to cast any reflection on the Speaker or any person appointed to administer the oath to the members of the Assembly, but the fact remains that this atrocious step, this most uncalled for, undignified, unconstitutional step would never have been resorted to but for this unsympathetic approach to the problem by the Central administration since the commencement of the Constitution.

Sir, may I here refer to article 29 (1) of the Constitution ? It has been referred to so often, mine will only be a repetition of the same argument, a rehash of the same trend of reasoning. Article 29 (1) of the Constitution says :

"Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same".

In other words, out of the 15 languages,

Urdu language is also entitled to the same status, the same position, the same opportunities, the same facilities for its growth and expression in every shape or form and no Assembly, not even this Parliament, has any right to thwart the growth of this language.

Sir, an impression has been sought to be created in this country by a section of the people, by a volume of opinion, that Urdu language is the language of the Muslim minority. I do not subscribe that view. It is the language of the Hindus, of the Muslims and the Sikhs. Some of the great leaders, savants and litrateurs, belonging to the great Hindu community, like Ratan Lal Sarshad, Kaifi, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad of revered memory Anand Narain Mulla and many other have contributed so magnificently to Urdu language and literature. It is the language not of a minority, but of the majority of people spoken by vast millions of people.

Quite apart from the fact that it had a distinct role in the struggle for independence apart from the fact that this language is one of the richest in India. . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All this is accepted.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : I am coming to my point.

Sir, even conceding, even admitting for argument's sake that this is the language of a minority, even then, a linguistic minority, as I have pointed out, is entitled to all sorts of safeguards and guarantees given in the Constitution. Going further, in order to make assurances doubly sure, under article 347 two memoranda, under the signature of 20 lakhs of people from U. P. and 10 lakhs of people from Bihar were submitted to the then President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, by no less a person than Dr. Zakir Husain, the President of Union today. But these memoranda have been thrown in the cold storage.

Sir, I have been very much impressed by the assurances held out by the Minister of State for Home Affairs. I am very

[Shri Badrudduja]

grateful to him for all the assurances. But are these assurances only meant to be implemented not in the observance, but in the breach? I have watched these years with very close attention and have found that these fundamental rights of the linguistic and political minorities, very often of the religious minorities, have not been implemented; they have been thrown into cold shade of neglect.

Sir, they have got an angle of vision of their own. We have a different angle. Their angle may be acute or obtuse, but will never be right angle. There has so far no proper approach to the problem of the linguistic minorities. May I have a categorical assurance from the Minister of State for Home Affairs that these assurances and promises, that are held out from time to time, will be implemented and that the fundamental rights, incorporated in the Constitution, will be properly implemented? Majority or minority I do not understand; I look to the Constitution, the sanctity of the Constitution, the dignity of the Constitution, that should be preserved in all its implications, significance and repercussions upon the course of events in the country. I would again appeal to the hon. Minister to implement the assurances.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :

Sir, so far as the question of angle is concerned, I do not think there is any difference in our angle and the angle that has been propounded by the hon. Member on the glory and the place of Urdu language in the country. Our angle is the same. There is no difference in the angle so far as this matter is concerned.

So far as the question of assurances is concerned, we have not only fulfilled the assurances that we have given but, in cases where our executive fiat does not run, in State field and other fields, we have been trying to persuade them, whenever there is injustice to linguistic minorities to see that is removed and justice is meted out to them. As far as the Central Government's own role about Urdu is concerned, it is well known that the Central Government went to the extent of issuing a special state-

ment on Urdu in 1958 laying the policy, the Central Government clarifying the policy in that regard. We have done several things after that. I do not want to catalogue them, the Ghalib Centenary and all that. This is the policy of the Central Government which we wish to follow in future also.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : It is common ground that we all have the fundamental right in regard to use of our language. It is also common ground that there is great importance, symbolic as well as otherwise, regarding the taking of the oath or affirmation in our own language. But in U. P., the refusal of the facility did not happen in a mere technical vacuum. In U. P., there has been a great deal of communally-motivated hostility towards Urdu engineered specially by elements like R. S. S. and others. In Varanasi, there is the Bharat Mata Mandir set up under the national auspices in the late thirties where there is the map of India in which every language is exhibited but not Urdu because that happens to have a foreign script. The sort of a thing is there. We seem to share the view that Urdu is our own language just as any other Indian language is. My question to the Government is : Why should it wait for a possible report from the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities and why should it not, in view of the matter having been ventilated in both House of Parliament, send a direction from the Centre, as you have the provision in the Constitution, here and now in regard to U. P., particularly, where this kind of communally-motivated agitation has gone on, regarding the refusal of this kind of facility to linguistic minorities?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Has the Bharat Mata Mandir been set up or constructed by the Government of India or the U. P. Government to which he made a reference?

MR. SPEAKER : That is only a passing reference. He is not asking that question.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, the Commissioner for Linguistic Min-

ties goes into the instances of injustice meted out to the linguistic minorities. In a large number of cases, they are able to correct injustice done and get justice for them. In case, justice is not done to the linguistic minorities the report is made to us and then we take up the matter with the respective State Governments. As a matter of fact, sometime back, the Prime Minister wrote a letter regarding the position of Urdu and justice for Urdu Speaking people to various Chief Ministers. The Home Minister also wrote to the Chief Ministers drawing their attention to the deficiencies here and there. We do not go to the extreme step of issuing a directive. But we take all the action as is necessary and our action has been, by and large, effective and, wherever there is greater need for action, we shall take that in future also.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri George Fernandes. Be brief because it has been accepted.

13 hrs.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दी राष्ट्र-भाषा हो जाय उस के लिए प्रयास करने वालों में मैं भी हूँ हालांकि मेरी मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है, मैं दक्षिण का हूँ। लेकिन ऐसी जगह घटनाएँ होती हैं जहाँ इस मुल्क की भाषाओं को कभी कभी दायम या उग के नीचे का स्थान देने का प्रयास विशेष कर हिन्दी के इलाकों में हुआ करता है। तब मुझ जैसे लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। ऐसी घटनाओं का उत्तर देना बहुत मुश्किल होता है। उर्दू के बारे में एक गलतफहमी हिन्दुस्तान में फैलाने का प्रयास चल रहा है। कई लोगों की ओर से जानबूझ कर कि यह उर्दू भाषा मुसलमानों की है और यह एक विदेशी भाषा भी है इसलिए इस उर्दू भाषा को मिटाने का या इस को दबाने का प्रयास किया जाता है। मुझ को यह चीज आज यहाँ साफ करनी है कि मैंने 1963 में उर्दू की जो सब से पहली किताब पढ़ी वह थी मुन्शी प्रेमचन्द की "कबला"। कल बम्बई में महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मन्त्री श्री नायक की सभारत में उर्दू

की सेवा करने और उपन्यास लिखने के लिए श्री कृष्णचन्द्र को इनाम दिया गया। अब उस किताब या उपन्यास के लेखक अर्थात् श्री कृष्णचन्द्र कोई मुसलमान नहीं है इसलिए इस तरह की गलतफहमी लोगों के मन में नहीं पैदा होने देनी चाहिए कि उर्दू कोई मुसलमानों की जवान है अथवा यह कि वह कोई विदेशी जवान है जिससे कि देश में जातीयता या झगडाव की भावना फैले। जरूरत इस बात की है कि देश में एक सही भावना फैलाई जाय कि उर्दू भी अन्य भाषाओं की तरह इसी देश की एक भाषा है और उस को भी उच्च स्थान मिलना चाहिए। मैं हमेशा इकबाल के कहे हुए शेर को उर्दू में ही बोलना चाहता हूँ :

"सारे जहाँ से अच्छा हिन्दीस्तां हमारा,
हम बुलबुले हैं उस की यह गुलिस्तां हमारा"

मैं इस इकबाल के शेर को उर्दू में ही बोलना चाहूँगा और किसी जवान में नहीं कहना चाहूँगा... ..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : इन्हीं इकबाल साहब ने बाद में पाकिस्तान की भी मांग की थी यह बात उन्हें नहीं भूलनी चाहिए।

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : It was a language which was used in our struggle for Independence.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : किस ने क्या मांगा था इस बहस में मैं इस अवसर पर नहीं पढ़ना चाहता।

मन्त्री महोदय ने जब उत्तर दिया तब अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने कहा कि हम यह चाहेंगे कि जो कन्वेंशन हम लोग इस बारे में यहां बना रहे हैं वहीं वहां भी चलाया जाय। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कन्वेंशन की बात नहीं है बल्कि यह कांस्टीट्यूशन की बात है। इस मामले में कन्वेंशन की बात हम लोग न

[श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज]

करें। इस सदन में आर्टिकल 99 के आधार पर हम लोग श्रोथ या एफरमेशन लेते हैं। इसी तरह से राज्यों के लेजिस्लेचर्स के माननीय सदस्य कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 183 के तहत श्रोथ या एफरमेशन लेते हैं। अब इन दोनों आर्टिकल्स में सिर्फ इतना फर्क है।

In the case of Parliament, the President or a person appointed by him; and in the case of Legislative Assembly, the Governor or a person appointed by him.

दूसरे एक भी शब्द का इन दोनों में फर्क नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस में न तो संविधान की बात आती है और न कन्वेंशन की बात आती है। मैं यह निवेदन करूँ कि आज यह घटना जिससे देश में काफी गलतफहमी इन पिछले सात दिनों में निर्माण हो गई। इस से देश में जिस राष्ट्रीय एकात्मकता की बात आप करते हैं उस को काफी धक्का पहुंचा है। यह पिछले सात दिनों वाली चीजें आगे फिर कभी न पैदा हो जायं इसलिए क्या आप उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से ऐसा निवेदन करेंगे कि जो उत्तर प्रदेश का आफिशिएल लैंग्वेज एक्ट है उस के अन्दर वह उचित तरकीब करें ताकि इस तरह का भ्रंश फिर कभी हम लोगों के सामने न आये ?

श्री बिद्याधरण शुक्ल : मैं माननीय सदस्य से इस बात में सहमत हूँ कि जो लोग इस उर्दू भाषा को किसी धर्म विशेष से सम्बद्ध करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं वह एक बड़ी गलत बात करते हैं और एक बड़ा अपराध करते हैं। भाषा को किसी धर्म के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जा सकता। बहुत सी भारतीय भाषाएँ हैं जिन्हें कि विभिन्न धर्मों के लोग बोलते हैं और मानते हैं।

जहाँ तक कि संविधान या कन्वेंशन का सवाल है इस के बारे में इस समय कोई बहस नहीं करना चाहता बाकी जिस तरीके से यू०पी० गवर्नमेंट ने हमारे पास खबर भेजी है उस से

पता लगता है कि इस बारे में वह एक ऐसा कदम उठाने वाले हैं जिससे कि आगे चल कर इस तरह की कठिनाई वहाँ के सदस्यों के सामने न आये।

SHRI K. RAMANI (Coimbatore) : Sir, when we actually sent this Calling Attention Notice, we were not having any intention to infringe the right of the U. P. Vidhan Sabha. That was not in our mind. The question here is a very fundamental one. Everybody has talked about it. It has been recognised now in this country that a citizen is having a right--whether he knows some other language or not--to write letters in his own mother-tongue and also to send petitions and representations in any language to the President of India, to the Prime Minister of India, and to anybody else. We have always heard in this House certain things about the language question. We have discussed that again and again. In this House we are having the right to take our oath in our own mother-tongue. But every proceeding that is taking place in this House is not so satisfactorily taking place to see that everybody can understand all the proceedings. Certain hon. Members are there who do not know either English or Hindi. They are not able to understand what is taking place. It is not a question of the temporary Speaker of U. P. Vidhan Sabha refusing to administer the oath or affirmation which created such a complication, but it is the attitude of the Central Government about the language policy which leads to such kinds of complications. So, I want to know this from the Government : what actions are they going to take in this regard ? Many things have been suggested, but I want to know from the Government categorically as to what action they are going to take, in order to protect the right of Urdu-speaking people there, not only in U. P., but in all the States in India. It is a very old language which has got a great and rich heritage. Therefore, the Parliament must know what action the Government is going to take. What is it that they are going to do to protect the right of the Urdu speaking people as well as other people speaking different languages ? I want to know

whether any constitutional amendment will be brought forward or any directive through the Governor will be issued. Even the Central Government takes action through the Governor to dismiss the elected Chief Ministers as well as the legislatures. In such a situation, why don't they issue a directive to the U. P. Government through the Governor to change this kind of rules and regulations of the U. P. Assembly and to transact business in such a manner that it will protect the interests of the minorities?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :

Sir, whatever action we want to take in this respect or whatever action we have taken in this respect has already been indicated in my earlier answers. So, I do not think there is any answer called for on this point. So far as the language followed in this House is concerned, it is the discretion of the Speaker here and at your discretion you have been allowing various languages to be spoken here and we have not been insisting on anything. As far as that is concerned I do not think any Member could have any objection on that point.

13.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : Sir, on behalf of Shri Annasahib Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table---

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955-

(i) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Price Control) Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 760 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1969.

(ii) The Bihar Roller Mills Wheat Products (Price Control) Order 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 761 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1969, [Placed in library. See. No. L T-414/69]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. L T-415/69.]

Notifications under Indian Telegraph Act

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

Sir, I beg to lay on the Table--

(i) The Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 280 (English version) and G. S. R. 282 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1969.

(ii) The Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 281 (English version) and G. S. R. 283 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1969. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-416/69]

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Fifty-Sixth Report

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Sir, I beg to present the Fifty-sixth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Para 16 (ii) of Audit Report (Civil) on Revenue Receipts, 1958, regarding over-invoicing of the value of Imported Hides and Skins.

MR. SPEAKER : We will take up the next item in the afternoon.

13.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha then re-assembled after Lunch at Fifteen Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.15 hrs

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

STATEMENT RE : RESCUE OF
WORKERS IN A COLLIERY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the Labour Minister will make a small announcement.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो शब्द कहना चाहता हूँ, (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : First, let the hon. Minister make an announcement.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will you permit me afterwards ? I want to raise an important matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member resume his seat. Let us hear the Labour Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : I am glad to be able to tell the House of the praiseworthy and successful efforts to rescue some workers who were involved in an accident in a coal-mine in the Asansol area. On the night of the 14th there was a roof-fall in this mine and as a result 14 loaders were trapped underground at a depth of about 70 feet. Officials of the mine assisted by the rescue staff of the Directorate General of Mines Safety immediately commenced operations to bore a hole into the underground working in order to establish contact with the loaders. By the 16th morning a sufficiently wide hole had

been bored to effect contact. The loaders were found to be cheerful and in good heart; oxygen was made available to them through the hole and liquid nourishment was also passed on to them. Operations to dig a tunnel then continued round the clock and all the time contact was maintained with the workers. A tunnel of a total length of 45 feet was dug and I am glad to inform the House that the workers have been rescued early this morning and were found to be in good health and cheer. I am sure the House will want to share with me the sense of relief and happiness at the successful outcome of the operations and to congratulate all these who took part in it, and the workers and their Provident Fund Scheme.

RE: SITUATION IN MADHYA PRADESH

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह कहना है कि जैसा आप को मालूम होगा कल मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ मनिस्टर ने गवर्नर से कहा कि हाउस को डिजाव्व कर देना चाहिए।

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL (Bilaspur) : If you are permitting him, then you have to permit me also. I come from Madhya Pradesh, and I must also get an opportunity.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मैं आपको वहाँ की लेटेस्ट पोजीशन बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the latest position ? Is there any urgency about it.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : लेटेस्ट पोजीशन यह है कि चीफ मनिस्टर का जो त्याग-पत्र है वह स्वीकार कर लिया गया लेकिन असेम्बली के बैठने के बाद स्पीकर ने उसको 26 तारीख तक के लिए स्थगित कर दिया। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो ऐडवाइस चीफ मनिस्टर ने कर दी थी गवर्नर का फर्ज था कि वह उसको मंजूर करता और मिड टर्म पोल की बात को मानता।

वहाँ गवर्नर के इन्स्टिट्यूशन का मिसयूज किया गया और पहले नये चीफ मिनिस्टर को श्रेय नहीं दिलाई गई। जब हमने यहाँ पर मामले को रोज किया तब श्रेय दिलाई गई। गवर्नर का यह फर्ज था कि चीफ मिनिस्टर के रिजाइन करने से पहले.. (ब्यवधान) आपको याद होगा श्री डी. पी. मिश्र ने भी यही मांग की थी कि अगर मैं चीफ मिनिस्टर हूँ तो मुझे हक है कि मैं मिड-टर्म पोल की मांग करूँ।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) What is the value of that Chief Minister who resigned before facing the House ?

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : उन्होंने कहा कि मिड-टर्म पोल होना चाहिये और गवर्नर के लिए कांस्टिट्यूशन की तहत यह बाइंडिंग होगा कि वह उसको माने।

मेरा कहना यह है कि कांग्रेस पार्टी और केन्द्र डबल स्टैण्डर्स कर रहे हैं। जब डी. पी. मिश्र पहले अलग होने लगे तब श्री चव्हाण ने बयान दिया था कि ठीक है, चाहे माइनारिटी हो या कुछ हो, उनकी बात माननी होगी और वह बाइंडिंग होगी। मैं आप के जरिये से श्री चव्हाण से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज वह डबल स्टैण्डर्स क्यों कर रहे हैं। जब डी. पी. मिश्र की मिनिस्ट्री हटने लगी तब एक स्टैण्डर्ड रखते हैं और आज दूसरा स्टैण्डर्ड रख रहे हैं। आज जब इसकी मांग की जा रही है तब माइनारिटी का सवाल उठ रहा है। यह सवाल माइनारिटी या मेजरिटी का नहीं है। चीफ मिनिस्टर ने जो ऐडवाइस गवर्नर को दी है वह मानी जानी चाहिये। चीफ मिनिस्टर रहते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि मिड-टर्म पोल हो और मिड-टर्म पोल होना चाहिये।

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) :
On a point of order. . .

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : On what subject is his point of order ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On the statement made. (Interruptions)

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : पहले मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ, पहले मुझको सुनना चाहिये। श्री मधु लिये मेरे बाद मैं खड़े हुए हैं। आप पहले से खड़े हुए मेम्बरों को देखते ही नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not going to permit any Member now. I am looking at both sides. . .

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मेरा ऐतराज यह है कि यह भी खड़े हुए और मैं भी खड़ा हुआ, लेकिन मैं इतनी देर से खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आप पहले उनको कैसे बुला सकते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are three Members rising on the Congress side and there are some Members rising on the Opposition side also. Let me first dispose of the point raised by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta.

SHRI M. A. KHAN (Kasganj) : You may call one Member from the other side and one from our side (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded now.
(Interruptions) (**)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not going to listen to anyone. Nothing will be recorded.

Shri K. L. Gupta has made a statement after hearing some news. The question is whether at this juncture, the attention of this House could be attracted..

An. hon. MEMBER : Adjournment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no question of any adjournment motion.

[Mr. Speaker]

There is no question raised which could attract the attention of this House at this stage. Then he gave a prior instance concerning Shri D. P. Mishra's advice. But that advice was not followed by the Governor then.

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसी हालत नहीं है। रिपोर्ट पर गलत बात आ रही है। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am on my legs, Shri Gupta made a sort of extempore statement taking me by surprise, as usual. I permitted him to make it. Now let me make my observation on it. The Chief Minister resigned because he has no confidence that he has the majority (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I object to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me complete my observation. I am within my rights in doing so.

श्री मधु लिमये : उस पर प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं है।

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*-

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will hear after I finish my statement, not before. At this juncture, he will have to prove that the attention of this House could be attracted. That he has not done. He has drawn my attention to certain developments and I am explaining because this House is the custodian of the Constitution. It is no use flinging the accusation of double standards on all occasions without going into the record. On this occasion, I have gone through the news. One thing is certain. As on the former occasion, on this occasion also, he himself has tendered resignation because he has no majority behind him. In such a position, there is no government as such there. How could the Assembly function without a Government I cannot see. Therefore, whatever he has raised is absolutely beside the point.

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री आपने कहा था कि आप व्यवस्था के प्रश्न को सुनेंगे। चौधरी साहब को आप पहिले सुनिये। वह स्वाम स्वाम नाराज हो जाते हैं। वैसे मैं पैरों पर था।

श्री मु०प्र०शां : श्री गुप्त ने एक बात कही है। हमारा फर्ज है कि उसका जवाब दें। आप को हमें इजाजत देनी चाहिये। हमारे अधिकारों की आप रक्षा नहीं करेंगे तो और कौन करेगा। मुझे आप दो मिनट दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That has been disposed of. No discussion is called for on this. If he has a point of order, I will hear him. Otherwise no.

SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : You have already given a ruling. Now nobody can ask any question about Madhya Pradesh.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मध्य प्रदेश की बातें मैं नहीं करता हूँ। मेरी बड़ी तुक की बात है। घुट के मर जाऊँ यह मर्जी मेरे सँयाद की है। मेरी जो फरियाद है ...

नालां इसे सुनकर खुश न हो ओ सुनने वाले दुखे हुए दिल की फरियाद यह सदा है।

मैं चालीस करोड़ किसानों की बात कहने जा रहा हूँ। किसानों को एक तरफ तो कीमत कम से कम दी जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ एग्रिकलचरल प्राइस कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई है जिसमें कहा गया है कि दस परसेंट व्हीट की कीमत गिराई जाए और उसके साथ साथ बीस परसेंट प्रोक्वोरमेंट को बढ़ाया जाए। अब पुलिस को देहात में लगाया जाएगा और किसान से जबर्दस्ती भनाज लिया जाएगा। आप देखें इनपुट्स की कीमत बढ़ गई है, खाद की कीमत बढ़ गई है, पानी की कीमत बढ़ गई है और दुनिया भर के टैक्स किसानों पर लगाये जा रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किसान जो हैं क्या वह शहरियों का गुलाम है। मैं मिनिस्टर

फार पार्लिमेंटरी एफेयर्ज, से और बाबू जग-जीवन राम जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस चीज को मानने के लिए बिल्कुल तैयार नहीं हैं। उनको ऐसा कमिशन मुकर्रर नहीं करना चाहिये जिसमें सारे शहरी बाबू बैठे हों, कंज्यूमर बैठे हों और सारे गैर किसान हों, नान प्रोप्यर्ज हों। इस कमिशन में ऐसे ही लोग हैं। इस कमिशन को डिसमिस किया जाए और नए कमिशन में भ्रस्ती परसेंट किसान लिये जाएँ और अपोजीशन और कांग्रेस साइड के जो एम पीज लिये जायें वे भी किसान लिये जायें।

प्लानिंग कमिशन भी सारे का सारा एंटी पेंजेंटरी है। उसके डिप्टी चेयरमैन को हटाया जाए और प्लानिंग कमिशन में भी भ्रस्ती परसेंट किसान होने चाहिये। देश जा कहां रहा है। जो मुर्गी सोने का झंडा देती है उसको मारोगे क्या? क्या किसान को बरबाद करोगे? उस पर इतना अत्याचार न करो। अगर वह बोलता नहीं है तो कुल्हाड़ी से उसको मारोगे? वीस परसेंट...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is enough.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : प्रोक्योरमेंट हम नहीं देंगे। दस परसेंट कम कीमत पर हम देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इस रिपोर्ट को रद्दी की टोकरी में डालें, दुबारा कमिशन बनाये। पिछली दफा यानी 1968 में जो प्राइसिस आपने दी थीं, उन प्राइसिस को आप बढ़ायें। मैं आपका बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose--*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will permit every one who is relevant. Now please resume your seat.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH *rose--*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not proper. I permitted you for a minute because you wanted to say something. On

such occasions if you go on making speeches and on that everybody raises a point of order, there will be no end to it.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : No point of order, Sir.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose--*

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri): I want just to say that the hon. Speaker said that the some people have taken the monopoly of shouting. Any one who shouts gets a chance. We come. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : No shouting. You must behave. (*Interruptions*) I am speaking for the 40 million peasantry of India.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE *rose. (Interruptions).*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I point out that you please put what you want to say in a polite language and a little low tone.

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA (Dauriganj) : It is most disrespectful to the hon lady Member.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I have always been respectful to the hon. lady Member. I consider her has as my sister.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE *rose--*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We do not shout- We raise our voice. Your voice is mild. That is not our fault. The hon. lady Member is very vocal in the Congress Party. She defends Birlas by shouting. Here she comes and says that we have taken the monopoly of shouting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has nothing to do with this.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYNA (Eluru) : Where is the question of point of order ?

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE :

What has Shri Banerjee got to do ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें दो सदस्य यकायक खड़े हो गये हैं। इन्होंने एग्जिकलचरल प्राइसिस कमिशन के मामले को उठाया है। वह ठीक था। हमने भी नोटिस दिया था उस पर मैं बोलना इस वक्त नहीं चाहता हूँ। चौधरी साहब ने ठीक बात कही है।

कंवर लाल गुप्त जी ने जो बात कही है उसी के बारे में मैं डेढ़ दो मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा। उस पर मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling on that.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपके हक में बोल रहा हूँ। यहां पर यह बताया गया है कि दो साल पहले या डेढ़ साल पहले श्री डी०पी० मिश्र ने सलाह दी थी कि.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please finish. You are going again into the same subject. So far as Madhya Pradesh and Mr. D. P. Mishra are concerned, that point had been raised and disposed of. What is the point of order now ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उस पर नहीं जा रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It should concern something before the House-the point of order. After I gave my ruling, nothing remains before the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझे अपना पायंट ऑफ ऑर्डर रखने तो दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not permit anyone to make mention about Madhya Pradesh after I have given my ruling.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो फिर आप ने मुझे इजाजत क्यों दी ? आप ने स्वयं मुझे बोलने की इजाजत दी।

श्री जार्ज फरने:डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने आप को सूचित किया है कि मैं सदन की कार्यवाही को स्थगित करने का प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूँ। हम एक दो दिनों से अखबारों में एंग्विला की घटनाओं के बारे में पढ़ रहे हैं। आज वहां पर एक बहुत गम्भीर घटना घटी है, जिस की विश्वव्यापी प्रतिक्रिया होने की सम्भावना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस के बारे में इस सदन में सरकार की ओर से कोई बयान आना बहुत आवश्यक है।

आप जानते हैं जि यह सदन साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लगातार लड़ता और उस के खिलाफ अपनी आवाज उठाता आ रहा है। कल अंग्रेजों ने अपनी गनबोट्स भेज कर उन छोटे से द्वीप एंग्विला, को अपने का कब्जे में लेने का कार्य किया है। बरसों से हम लोग चिल्ला रहे हैं कि इस देश को कामनवेल्थ से हट जाना चाहिए, लेकिन फिर भी यह सरकार इस देश को कामनवेल्थ का सदस्य बनाये बैठी है। कुछ समय पहले प्रधान मंत्री ने कामनवेल्थ के प्रधान मंत्रियों की बैठक में भाग लिया, जिसकी सदरत उन विल्सन साहब ने की थी, जिन्होंने अब गनबोट्स भेज कर इस एंग्विला द्वीप पर कब्जा किया है। अंग्रेजों के इस कार्य की इस सदन द्वारा और सरकार द्वारा निन्दा की जानी चाहिए। अंग्रेज लोग रोडेसिया जैसे मुल्कों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, जहां बहुसंख्यक जनता के अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है, लेकिन एंग्विला जैसे एक छोटे से और गरीब देश में अपने सैनिक भेज कर वे फिर से अपना साम्राज्यवाद फैलाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, जिस को दुनिया के हर एक भाग से हटाने का हम बरसों से प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।

इस स्थिति में मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री या

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तत्काल इस बारे में सदन के सामने अपना बक्तव्य दें और कम से कम अब हम लोग कामनवेल्थ से निकलने का फैसला करें, जिस की सदारत करने वाला मुल्क अब भी दुनिया में अपना साम्राज्यवाद फैलाने का प्रयास कर रहा है। मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यह किसी दल विशेष का प्रश्न नहीं है। आज अंग्रेजों की इस कार्यवाही के बिना हिन्दुस्तान भर को अपनी आवाज उठानी चाहिए और इस सरकार को इस बारे में अपना मत व्यक्त करना चाहिए।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुवनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री को आ कर सदन में इस बारे में बक्तव्य देना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I want guidance from you, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I have been watching the proceedings for the last few days; your arrival here at 2 P. M. coincides with any Member getting up and discussing any matter, without prior notice. May I know whether this is consistent with the rules of procedure of this House and whether you, as the custodian of the time of the House, are going to allow such wastage of time . . . (Interruptions.)

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : क्या साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ आवाज उठाना और ए ग्विला के मामले पर बोलना टाइम का वेस्ट है ? (व्यवधान) मंत्री महोदय को अपने शब्द वापस लेने चाहिए।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : यह बहुत अनुचित है। आप मंत्री महोदय को अपने शब्द वापस लेने के लिए कहिये। (व्यवधान) मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन और आप के खिलाफ जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग किया है वह उन्हें वापस लें। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. He has raised a very important matter; at 2 O' clock, after the recess, we gather here. Sometimes notice is given, but

it is not a regular notice. So, I have also said, and observed. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I raise a point of order.

SHRI N.K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Sir, what does the Minister mean by these observation "wastage of time" ?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Sir, they are giving a certificate to the Minister by this behaviour (Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I have all regard for Shri Raghu Ramaiah. But the whole thing is, he is a new Minister in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. If he is not satisfied with the proceedings of this House, he might read the rules and learn. He is questioning your authority. Let him read rule 340. If he is safeguarding your right, we have to safeguard our right under rules 340. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have seen that rule.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Apart from that, there is rule 389. Under that rule, you have got the residuary powers. You are the authority to regulate the proceedings, (Interruptions)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I also take strong exception to the words of the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Important events take place inside the country or outside the country, and they are brought before this august House. This august House has to take notice of those developments. Now, we are working under your guidance, and you gave permission to the hon. Members to raise these points. But the hon. Minister makes an allegation that the time of the House is being wasted. That allegation is not at all justified. We would request the hon. Minister to withdraw his words.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I wanted to say that Shri George Fernandes has brought a very important matter. It is not a question of a small isolated island, it is a question of vital importance, of liberty and

[Shri S. Kundu]

freedom, connected with the people of some part of this world. This is being usurped by the British with their might. In such matters this House wishes to express its grave concern. I want that he should bring in a motion, and this action should be condemned. Instead of doing that, he says that it is wastage of the time of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, Shame.

श्री मधु लिवये : मंत्री महोदय को यह शोभा नहीं देता है कि वह इस प्रकार के शब्दों का प्रयोग करें। (व्यवधान) वह अपने शब्दों को वापस लें। इन पर जो पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, वह वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडीचर है। आप इन शब्दों को सदन की कार्यवाही से निकाल दीजिए।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संसद-कार्य मंत्री ने यह कह कर एक खराब परम्परा का सिलसिला शुरू किया है कि आप इस सदन का समय बर्बाद कर रहे हैं। जब मंत्री महोदय ऐसा कहते हैं, तो फिर और सदस्य भी कह सकते हैं। आप इस सदन में सुप्रीम हैं। इस लिए मैं आप से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि आप मंत्री महोदय को अपने शब्द वापस लेने के लिए कहें, ताकि आप पर और इस सदन पर कोई आरोप न हो। मैं माननीय सदस्य, श्री जार्ज फरेन्ड्रीज के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री सदन में आ कर इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें।

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is a new Minister to this portfolio. We all agree on that. First of all, he said that he wants your guidance. The proceedings are before you. He said that he requires your guidance. As a new Parliamentary Affairs Minister he has put this before you, saying that he requires your guidance, and there is nothing wrong there. But these people are giving a certificate to the hon. Minister ; they are killing the time of the House,

We have a right to seek guidance from you. You are the custodian of our rights'

SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Very unfortunately, some remarks have been made which amount to saying that there is some connivance or conspiracy between you in the Chair and the members of the opposition. He can accuse anyone of us of misbehaviour or misdemeanour. But I feel that these remarks that as soon as you come and occupy Chair, any Tom, Dick and Harry stands up and raises any subject is a reflection on the Chair. It may be unwitting, but he should withdraw those remarks.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He said 'these people'. It should not be said like that.

श्री श्री सिंह सहगल : उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह सदन हाउस आफ पीपुल है और हाउस आफ पीपुल में यदि पीपुल कह दिया गया तो हमारे मित्र वैनर्जी साहब को नाराज क्यों होना चाहिए ? मैं तो नहीं समझता कि इसमें ऐसी कोई नाराज होने की बात है। लेकिन मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि इस हाउस की डिग्नटी मेनटेन करना, यह आपका काम है। यदि आपसे वह कोई चीज क्लैरिफाई कराना चाहते हैं और मिनिस्टर यदि क्लैरिफिकेशन के लिए कह रहे हैं तो आपको उसका बराबर क्लैरिफिकेशन करना चाहिए और उनकी मदद करनी चाहिए। चेयर में रहने के बाद यह आपका कर्तव्य हो जाता है। मैं आपको चैलेंज नहीं करना चाहता। मैं आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि इन हमारे दोस्तों को कम से कम इतना तो बताइये कि जरा धीरे से बात करें, धीरे से चीजों को उठाये और नम्रता से व्यवहार करें। मैं इतना ही आपसे निवेदन करूंगा, इस तरह से करके हाउस का वक्त ज्यादा खराब न करें।

श्री एस०एम० जोशी (पूना) : मैं बिल्कुल गम्भीरता से बोलना चाहता हूँ। मैं ने भी सुना जो मंत्री महोदय ने कहा और मुझे ऐसा लगा कि उसमें कुछ ताना है, आरोप है और मैं

समझता हूँ कि वह शायद ऐसा इन्टेन्ड नहीं करते थे लेकिन उसका मतलब यह हो जाता है। इसलिए मैं भी दरख्वास्त करूँगा कि वे इन चीजों को वापिस ले लें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मैं आपसे बड़ी नम्रता के साथ एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और वह इस दृष्टि से जिससे कि इस सदन की गरिमा किसी क्षण भी नष्ट न हो। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि आपकी उदारता की तो मैं सराहना करता हूँ कि आप जिस समय इस गद्दी पर आकर बैठते हैं तो सदस्यों को महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों को उठाने का अवसर देते हैं। इसी आधार पर जब यहां आप लंच भावर के बाद आये तो तीन महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाये गए—एक मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा भंग होने के सम्बन्ध में, दूसरा किसानों के गले पर जो एक नई छुरी रखी जा रही है उसके सम्बन्ध में और तीसरा ऐंग्लो-दीप के ऊपर जो ब्रिटेन ने अधिकार किया है उसके सम्बन्ध में इन तीनों महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों को आपने उठाने की अनुमति दी। मेरा कहना यह है कि सदन में कोई इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही न हो जिससे पक्ष या विपक्ष दोनों और के सदस्यों को आपस में इस प्रकार तनावपूर्ण स्थिति में प्रश्न इत्यादि करने पड़ें। या तो उसके लिए आप कोई परम्परा निर्धारित करें कि प्रति दिन सदन में एक घंटा या आधा घंटा समय इस प्रकार का होगा जिसमें जो कोई तात्कालिक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न हों, सदस्य उनको उठा सकें और सरकार की ओर से उनका जवाब दिया जा सके। अन्यथा इस प्रकार से सदन की गरिमा को नष्ट करते जाने का परिणाम एक दिन यह होगा कि हम इस सदन को प्रभावहीन बन देंगे। यह मैं कल के बाद आपकी आज्ञा दोबारा चेता देना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me first explain the background. Usually when there is any important event outside, some members try to raise it. I have observed it is done surprisingly quite often. Sometimes notice is given, but that notice is not the

normal, regular notice. Mr. Fernandes should have raised it while the Speaker was here. When Mr. Gupta raised that point, naturally he has got the latest information. I could not take objection, because it related to an important constitutional point at the present juncture.

I do recognise that after recess when I resume Chair sometimes some issues are raised, but I must not just shut my eyes if there is an important event outside. For instance, Shri Gupta is always vigilant and I could anticipate as soon as he got up that so far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned he had some doubts. Therefore, if we lay down hard and fast rules about such issues it would be a little suppression. That is my view.

But it should not be a sort of a debate. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that these points are raised with a view to draw the attention of the Government or the concerned Minister to the issue. This is the position in this House. About the matter raised by him or Shri Gupta the Law Minister is here and he has taken note of it for consideration.

So far as the matter raised by Shri Fernandes is concerned I feel that every hon. Member in this House is naturally concerned about the action of the British Government against a small part of a federal republic having 6000 people. To that they have sent a big armada. As against that, though this House and also our Government have consistently demanded action against the illegal regime or Rhodesia nothing has been done. It is not a question of party here. Every hon. Member in this House joins in this issue and therefore I allowed it to be raised. The hon. Minister is an old Member of this House, a seasoned parliamentarian and I can assure the House that he never meant any disrespect to the Chair or any hon. Member of the House.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Sir, it was not my intention to stop anybody from exercising his right in the House. You know, Sir, there is the Business Advisory Committee in which the leaders of all

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

parties are represented. There they decide what should be the agenda. We are very tight with financial business. It has to be finished within a certain date. My overriding anxiety is to see that every minute of time in this House is spent in accordance with the schedule laid down by the Business Advisory Committee. In fact, I sought your guidance. Certainly, I would be the last man to say anything derogatory to any hon. Member or the Chair. I would like you, Sir, at the same time, to bear in mind, while appreciating the importance of the subjects raised, that our schedule is very tight. I would also like to have the assistance of all Member of this House to see that the business is carried out in accordance with the advice of the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस पर इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ आपने कहा कि मैंने जो प्रश्न उठाया, यह मुबह जब स्पीकर यहां थे तब उठाना चाहिए था। आप जानते हैं आज मुबह मेरे लिए इस प्रश्न को उठाना असम्भव था। मेरी आपसे इतनी ही प्रार्थना है कि आप मेहरबानी करके मन्त्री महोदय से यह कहिए कि इस पर प्रधान मन्त्री या विदेश कार्य मन्त्री एक वक्तव्य दें।

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : He is vigilant enough. I am sure he has taken note of everything and they will be coming up at the proper time.

SHRI P. G. SEN (Purnea) : Sir, from your ruling it follows that you are going to allow any important matter occurring in or outside India to be raised in this House at any time and there is no necessity of giving any notice. We will be in the dark if anybody can raise any subject without notice. If the time of House is taken on those subjects the time for discussion on the other subjects is cut down with the result that many hon. Member from these benches were disallowed time to speak on the Budget. There are complainst from so many hon. Member whereas you are allowing anybody who stands up

from the other side to raise any points without notice.

When they create a row, you are not objecting to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He must bear with me. I have some discretion in this matter. I know what is important. For instance, when Shri Randhir Singh normally shouts, I ask him to resume his seat. But when he takes up a particular issue which is important, I have to permit it

SHRI P. G. SEN : That does not help.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : I am passing over to next subject.

14.51 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I beg to move :

“This House disapproves of the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1969) promulgated by the President on the 3rd January, 1969.”

I am going to make a four-pronged attack in disapproving the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance. Firstly, I would say that there was absolutely no justification, there was no pressing need, there was no urgency in issuing the Ordinance and it violates the spirit and provisions of the Constitution, under which an Ordinance can be promulgated.

Sir, you will remember that a Bill which sought to amend the Customs Act was introduced in this House on the 3rd December 1968 and the House had adjourned *sine die* on the 20th December 1968 and prorogued on the 24th December, 1968.

This Ordinance was issued on the 3rd of January 1969 and the House was again summoned for the present session on the 6th of January 1969. Now, if the heavens were going to fall, or if there was such a pressing need, then the Government could have passed this Bill between the 3rd and 20th of December. The very fact that the Government did not choose to pass this Bill within a period of 17 to 18 days when the House was seized of it certainly indicates that there was no pressing urgency, no pressing need for passing this piece of legislation. When the House was already seized of it, especially when a Bill has already been introduced in this House, an Ordinance is brought on the same subject.

I would add that the power of framing laws, passing legislation is the exclusive privilege and prerogative of the legislature, of the Parliament, and the executive cannot make an encroachment upon the powers of Parliament, on the power of the legislature, by promulgating an Ordinance.

In support of my contention, I would invite the attention of the House to Basu's Commentary on the Constitution. On page 56 of the Third Volume it is stated :

"The article empowers the President the power to legislate by Ordinance to meet with any circumstance that requires immediate action when Parliament, or either House thereof, is not in session."

It further says :

"The power to make Ordinance during recess of Parliament has been justified on the ground that President should have the power to meet with a pressing need for legislation when either House is not in session."

On page 58 it further says :

"But though the Ordinance-making Power is legally unfettered, there has been a move in Parliament to ensure that the Ordinance-making power of the President is not used by the

executive to secure the passage of an ordinary measure by resorting to Ordinance-making power."

Basu is absolutely clear. He is one of the best commentators on the Constitution of India and he says that this power, under article 123, can only be resorted to under exceptional circumstances, on emergent circumstances when there is a pressing need.

I would also read a few lines from Seervai's *Constitutional Law of India*. Dealing with this provision regarding issuance of Ordinances Shri Seervai says on page 19 :-

"These provisions have secured considerable flexibility both to the Union and to the States to enact laws to meet emergent situation as also to meet circumstances created by laws being declared void by courts of law."

He quotes the instance of the Sales-tax Ordinance which had been struck down by the Supreme Court. He visualises two circumstances—either when a piece of legislation is declared void by the courts of the country, because the Government is likely to suffer great loss in such circumstances Ordinances can be issued, or in emergent and pressing circumstances.

I would also invite the kind attention of the House to what the framer of the Constitution had in mind. When the framers of the Constitution discussed it was numbered as article 102. While dealing with this provision, on page 206 (Volume VIII), Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru says:-

"This is a vital matter to which the Constitutions recently passed in several European countries have attached the greater importance. The power of passing an Ordinance is equivalent to giving the Executive the power of passing a law for a certain period. If there is such an emergency in the country as to require that action should be immedia-

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal]

tely taken by the promulgation of an Ordinance, it is obviously necessary that Parliament should be summoned to consider the matter as early as possible. Suppose that law and order in the country are seriously affected and the Government of the day considered it necessary that an Ordinance should be promulgated at once in order to prevent the situation from deteriorating or to bring it under control, it is obvious that if the Legislature is not sitting the Executive must be enabled to arm itself with adequate powers to maintain the peace of the country, but it is equally necessary that the Legislature should be summoned without avoidable delay to consider the serious situation that makes the promulgation of the Ordinance necessary."

14.58 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

Then, I would read a few lines from Professor K. T. Shah. He says :

"The principle of my amendment is the same as that which found such a powerful support from Pandit Kunzru. Most of us, I am sure, view with a certain degree of dislike or distrust the Ordinance-making power vested in the Chief Executive. However we may clothe it, however it may be necessary, however much it may be justified, it is a negation of the rule of law, that is to say, it is not legislation passed by the normal Legislature and yet would have the force of law which is undesirable. Even if it may be unavoidable and, more than that, even if it may be justifiable in the hour of emergency, the very fact that it is an extraordinary or emergency power, that it is a decree or order of the Executive without deliberations of the Legislature, should make it clear that it cannot be allowed and it must not be allowed to last a minute longer

than such extra-ordinary circumstances would require."

The architect of the Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar, while dealing with this article says—I am quoting him from page 214 of Volume VIII--

"If I may say so, this article is somewhat analogous—I am using very cautious language—to the provisions contained in the British Emergency Powers Act. Under that Act also the King is entitled to issue a Proclamation and when a Proclamation was issued the Executive was entitled to issue regulations to deal with any matter and this was permitted to be done when Parliament was not in session. My submission to the House is that it is not difficult to imagine cases where the power conferred by the ordinary law existing at any particular moment may be deficient to deal with a situation which may suddenly and immediately arise.

"What is the executive to do ? The executive has got a new situation arisen, which it must deal with. *Ex hypothesi*, it has not got the power to deal with that in the existing code of law. The emergency must be dealt with and it seems to me that the only solution is to confer upon the President the power to promulgate a law which will enable the executive to deal with that particular situation because it cannot resort to the ordinary process of law because, again *ex hypothesi*, the legislature is not in session. Therefore, it seems to me that fundamentally there is no objection to the provisions contained in article 102."

15 hrs.

The architect of the Constitution is very clear. Supposing a certain serious situation arises in the country, then alone the President or the executive is competent to issue an Ordinance. But what has been done in this case? As I submitted, when the

House was seized of it for three weeks and we did not feel the necessity of passing this legislation, where are the circumstances justifying the issue of the Ordinance ?

I would also draw the attention of the House to what our earlier Speakers have ruled on that point. There are specific rulings given by our great Speaker Mr. Mavalankar when this issue was debated or was raised in the House. I am quoting from the book of Mr. Kaul and Mr. Shadher, at p. 899 :

"In 1947, Speaker Mavalankar, at the Presiding Officers' Conference referring to the issue of Ordinance, observed : It was obviously a wrong convention for the Executive to promulgate Ordinances merely because of shortage of time. That power was to be exercised only when there was an emergency and the Legislature could not meet. It was not a desirable precedent to promulgate Ordinances for want of time, as inconvenient legislation might also be promulgated in that manner."

As I have pointed out, this Ordinance has not taken birth in circumstances arising out of some emergency. I have already submitted that the Bill had been introduced in the House and the House was seized of it for three weeks. But the statement which has been made justifying the issue of the Ordinance says that because of shortage of time, they could not pass it in the previous session. Our learned Speaker Mavalankar clearly says that an Ordinance cannot be issued in circumstances where paucity of time is the only reason. Further on p. 900, it says :

"Again on December 19, 1953, when the Minister of Home Affairs informed that if the House was unable to dispose of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Amendment Bill before the termination of the session, then an Ordinance would have to be promulgated, a member questioned the propriety of promulgating Ordinance and felt that the conversion of pend-

ing Bills into Ordinances was an 'invasion' of the legislative competence of the House."

This is what I am referring to here that the conversion of a Bill into an Ordinance is an 'invasion' on the legislative competence of the House.

Then, Speaker Mavalankar, in his letter of July 17, 1954, to the Prime Minister said :-

"The issue of an Ordinance is undemocratic and cannot be justified except in cases of extreme urgency or emergency."

"... We, as first Lok Sabha carry a responsibility of laying down traditions. It is not a question of present personnel in the Government but a question of precedents; and if this Ordinance issuing is not limited by convention only to extreme and very urgent cases, the result may be that, in future, the Government may go on issuing Ordinance giving Lok Sabha no option but to rubber-stamp the Ordinances."

SHRI RANAGA (Srikakulam) : These people have justified his fears.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : These apprehensions of the great Speaker, Shri Mavalankar, have come true. This is not a solitary instance. Four Ordinances have been issued during the short period of a week when the House had been prorogued and had been resummoned. This is certainly an encroachment, an invasion, an inroad, on the powers of the Parliament so far as legislative functioning is concerned.

There are two objectionable and illegal provisions in this Customs (Amendment) Bill. They are clauses 11M and 11N....

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has not yet been moved.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Can't I challenge the illegality of those provisions in disapproving ?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उनका जो वक्त है वह ग्राप वीजिए। उस समय में वह जो बोलना चाहें बोलें। ग्राप बीस या पच्चीस मिनट जो दे रहे हैं उसमें वे अपने मुद्दे रखते जायेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Anyway, both are to be discussed together.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : (Mettur) : On previous occasions, we have discussed such things together.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The practice is that both the motions are discussed together, But here the other motion has not yet been moved.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : It is a sort of convention.

श्री मधु लिमये : ग्राप मान लीजिये कि पेश किया है। औपचारिक ढंग से मान लीजिये।

बिल मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : मान कैसे लें ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. member may continue.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I was pointing out that there are two illegal and unconstitutional provisions which find a place in this Bill. They are Clauses 11M and 11N. Clause 11M requires that a seller of a commodity will take such steps as to ensure that the purchaser is not a fictitious person and if he omits to do that, it shall be presumed that such goods have been illegally exported and the person who had sold the goods had been concerned in such illegal export. My contention in this behalf is this. You, as a prominent lawyer and barrister, know the principle of criminology, that every person is presumed to be innocent unless he is proved guilty. But here the reverse process has started. Here we are starting with the presumption of guilt and not with the presumption of innocence. May I know how a seller can ensure

whether a particular purchaser is not a fictitious person ? It is all right he takes note of his address and tries to satisfy himself of his *bona fide*, but he cannot possibly take such steps as to ensure that he is not a fictitious person and all that. If he omits--it is for the courts to say that he has omitted--the presumption will be against him and he will be dealt with under the provisions of this law. I say, this is reversing the very principle of criminal jurisprudence that everybody is presumed to be innocent rather than being presumed to be guilty. So far as Section 11N is concerned, a wide power uncanalised, undefined power has been taken by the Government to exempt any goods or all goods whether generally or under specified conditions from the purview of provisions of Chapter IVA and IVB. This will result in helping friends and relations of the customs officials of the minsters concerned and of the party in power when in difficulties. This is not at all justified and the Bill is likely to be struck down or declared void or unconstitutional by the courts the of country.

I would remind the House that a Study Team was appointed to go into the working of the Customs Department. They made certain useful suggestions. They said that an exhaustive Bill must be brought forward incorporating the recommendations of that Study Team. What did they recommend ? They recommended that the appellate powers which at present are invested either in the Customs Collectors or the Excise Board which is a kindred body should be vested in an independent tribunal. The principle is that the accuser cannot be the judge. There can be no appeal from Caesar to Caesar. So, I submit, the provision for an independent tribunal which has been made in the income tax Act and other enactments ought to have been made here as recommended by this Study Team. This Study Team has recommended that there are certain hardships and difficulties of importers. They are not allowed to take away their goods. Clearance is not given to them and goods are lying in the port area for months together with the result that they are required to pay huge demurrage amounts. Their production schedule and time

schedule are upset because goods are not allowed to be removed from the ports. They suggested that certain provisions must be incorporated to remove the difficulties of importers. They went even to the length of recommending that in disputed cases when certain formalities of the customs have not been gone into, even in such circumstances, the lifting of the goods may be permitted subject to the furnishing of the security bonds.

Sir, the objective with which this piece of legislation is being brought forth is to check smuggling. I know this is a serious problem. The country is losing foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 100 crores every year. The importers racket coming to light during the last 2 or 3 years have shown that gold worth crores of rupees are being brought into the country and silver worth huge amounts are being sent outside the country. There are allegations of even Chinese goods being smuggled into the country from Nepal border, contraband materials entering the country. It is necessary that Government take certain effective checks to check this smuggling. But the question is this. Is this Bill adequate to meet the situation which the country is facing? I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister on one point. The names of some important persons have come to light. I may mention the name of Mr. T. H. Gaokar, who is a famous race-horse-owner of Bombay and a former police officer; in connection with an important racket in which 36,000 tolas of gold were discovered, valued at Rs. 1.15 crores, this name has come to light. Then I can mention the name of Mr. Yusuf Dost Mohammed Meghji; he is a glass-merchant of Bombay, and a lot of foreign and Indian currency was detected by the Anti-Corruption Bureau in that particular haul. The third name that I can mention is that of Mr. Hiru S. Advani. When these important names have come to light, I want to know why these gentlemen have escaped. How could they escape unless there be corruption in the Customs Department itself and unless they are getting shelter and help from the officers of the Department?

I want to know whether there is a certain spirit in the activities of the smugglers or whether it is the vigilance of the customs officials which is responsible for detecting these cases.

In conclusion, I would suggest a few methods by which smuggling on this large scale can be prevented. Firstly, there must be more mobile squads and searching of more places throughout the country. There should be an all-out attempt to intercept carriers bringing contraband gold to undiscovered agents. Thirdly, there should be surprise searches of air passengers and interception of cars, at sensitive spots. Then there should be accurate knowledge about the secret branches of the international gold smugglers' gang and regular contact with the anti-smuggling organisation in other countries. There should also be better equipment supplied to the customs and excise officials. If they have better equipment and better launches and a fleet of about a dozen cars in excellent running condition it would be possible for them to make their anti-smuggling drive more effective and they would be able to catch the new powerful cars of the smugglers. The help of the Navy, Air Force and police should also be taken in spotting out the smugglers.

With these words, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"This House disapproves of the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1969) promulgated by the President on the 3rd January, 1969."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to move : *

"That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

As is known to the House, this Bill was moved on 3rd December, 1968 in this very

* Moved with recommendation of the President.

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

House. The proposed new section 11C provides that the persons concerned are required to report about the place of storage etc. within seven days. Especially with regard to silver, it was provided that within an area of 50 Kilometers along the western coast and on the eastern coast in Tamil Nadu also, wherever silver was being smuggled, they were required to report within seven days. The intention of the Government when they came forward before this House was well known. This time-lag of seven days was provided with this in view namely that the smugglers would not get ample opportunity to do away with their things. Having known all these provisions, now to say that these provisions have not come before Parliament and before the people is not proper. If any time-lag would have been given, then it would have been disastrous and the very purpose of the Bill would have defeated. After all, the Constitution provides for certain emergencies. This is not a Bill which is going to infringe the fundamental rights of some people or deprive them of their liberties. This is a very innocent Bill meant for checking smuggling. The hon. Member himself said...

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Is he speaking on his Motion or replying to the Mover of the earlier Motion?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am replying to his points ; as for the other points, when the amendments are moved, I will reply to them.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : He may justify the Bill also.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I am at the moment only replying to the Resolution moved and saying why it was necessary to promulgate an Ordinance. Later, I will deal with the other arguments and suggestions contained in amendments.

The object of this Bill is limited in the sense that, as the hon member himself said, there is a continuous racket going on and silver is being smuggled from this country on a very great scale and gold is being smuggled in. In order to check this smugg-

ling of silver as well as certain other notified articles which were being imported in exchange for silver or gold, Government wanted to promulgate this Ordinance. Now it is sought to be replaced by a Bill because it could not be passed last time. That was why the Ordinance had to be promulgated.

This provision has been there in the Constitution only for certain type of emergencies which very well fits in with this particular case.

The executive is certainly not going to usurp the authority or power of legislature. We have no intention to do so. But the nature of the Bill is such that had we lost time in promulgating the Ordinance, the very purpose of the Bill would have been defeated. Hence the Ordinance.

I do not want to go into the merits of the Bill which I would do later. I only say that on account of the considerations I have mentioned, this Ordinance had to be promulgated. This is fully justified and the legislative competence of this Bill has been fully examined. I would submit that the point raised with regard to competence is not very valid as far as this Ordinance is concerned. Therefore, I would request the House not to accept the Resolution. I would commend my Motion for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved : "That the Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962, be taken into consideration".

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : On a point of order. First, this is beyond the competence of this House. Many of the provisions of the Bill, in fact, the very purpose of this Bill, are beyond the competence of this House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : At this stage, he cannot raise this objection; it should have been done at the introduction stage.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Even after introduction, this could be raised at any time.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : There is no provision for it at this stage.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Constitutional validity can be questioned anywhere, as soon as the matter comes.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : It comes at the introduction stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The introduction stage was the proper time for that.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : You are giving an opinion. Please hear me before that.

At the stage of introduction, with the permission of the Speaker, it is possible to raise it. But at this stage, such permission is not necessary. Simple permission to stand is necessary. This is the distinction between the two.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : He cannot raise it now.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I can.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is challenging the very validity of the Bill. It should have been done at the introduction stage. Legislative competence is now being questioned. That was the occasion to do it.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : No. We are somewhere wrong in the rules. The rule says that there can be no opposition at the stage of introduction except on constitutional grounds.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Which is now sought to be done by him, which should have been done at the introduction stage.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : No, Sir. The point of order can be raised at any time. Rule 72 says :

“ If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member

who moves and from the member who opposes the motion”

it says “ If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill”

MR. CHAIRMAN : At the introduction stage.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It says, ‘the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from the member who opposes the motion may, without further debate, put the question :

Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon.’

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is at the introduction stage. The rule is very clear.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I think I will be able to convince you. I am not opposing a motion for introduction. I am opposing a motion for consideration. This cannot be taken for consideration. That is what I am saying.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Opposition to introduction is opposition to consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, मैं जरा सफाई करूँ। अगर आप मेरी बात सुनेंगे तो सारा मामला साफ हो जायेगा। जब किसी भी विधेयक को पेश किया जाता है, इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया जाता है तो उस समय राजनैतिक कारणों को लेकर भी विरोध हो सकता है और संवैधानिक आपत्तियों को भी उठाया जा सकता है। अगर अध्यक्ष महोदय चाहें तो उनके ऊपर बाकायदा चर्चा भी करवा सकते हैं। यह प्राविजों में लिखा हुआ है। लेकिन इस वक्त जो प्रस्ताव है वह 74 और 75 के तहत है। अब 74 और 75 को अगर आप देखेंगे तो

[श्री मधु लिमये]

उसमें आप सक्सटेंटिव मोशन पर विरोध भी कर सकते हैं। इन्ट्रोडक्शन के स्टेज पर चर्चा की, विरोध करने की गुंजाइश नहीं होती है इसलिए नियम बनाया गया है। अभी बहस के दौरान संबधानिक कारणों को लेकर, सिद्धान्तों को लेकर, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक सभी कारणों को लेकर विरोध किया जा सकता है। इसलिए जब सक्सटेंटिव मोशन है उस समय संबधानिक आपत्तियां भाषणों के दौरान में उठाई जा सकती हैं लेकिन बहस को खत्म करने के लिए नहीं उठाई जा सकतीं।

मेरा भी प्रस्ताव है और मैं वैसे पहले उस पर बोलना चाहता था लेकिन अगर श्री श्रीनिवास मिश्र इस पर पहले बोलना चाहते हैं तो फिर मुझे बाद में बुलाया जाय। मैं इन के बोलने के विरोध में नहीं हूँ।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We will do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So far the point of order raised by you...

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA *rose.*—

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am quite clear in my mind.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : One of you two has to sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Shri Pilo Mody must know that the Chairman should not be asked to sit down when he wants to clear the position.

SHRI PILOO MODY : One of you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : A point of order is raised. You can at the time of discussion oppose it while speaking. At the introduction stage you can challenge the validity or the competency of the Bill. That stage is over. Now we are acting under Rule 74. Please refer to Rule 74. The procedure

is laid down and directions are given as to what should be done.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Rule 75 also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Both these rules govern the discussion after the introduction of the Bill. In view of rules 74 and 75, I rule that your point of order is not valid.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I do not want to challenge your ruling, once you had given your ruling. But at the time of the Essential Services Maintenance Bill. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are bringing up extraneous matter which should not be allowed to be discussed when I have already given my ruling. That point of order had been ruled out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point of order is under rule 376 (2). The motion before the House now is that the Customs Amendment Bill be taken into consideration; there is also the other motion for disapproval. So, they are both to be discussed simultaneously. You have permitted a discussion on both. But they should be discussed separately. That is the convention. Mr. Misra did not raise any point of order on that. The same question arose at the introduction stage of the Essential Services Maintenance Bill; we objected to it and there was a discussion for about 4-5 hours. The Speaker gave a ruling in the House that even at the introduction stage or consideration stage, if objected to a particular clause, we might rise on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have had your say now. There is no point of order. You must argue with the decision of the Speaker in your hand and must show it to me and you must also read it to the House. Since you have not done so, there can be no point of order.

श्री जार्ज फरनेगंडीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : जब मामला सदन में रक्खा जा रहा है तब क्या

यहां खड़े होकर नहीं बोलेंगे ? अगर आपने दो वर्ष पहले कोई रूलिंग दी है तो क्या आप चाहेंगे कि हम पहले जाकर उसको ले आएं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us follow some rules; let us not convert the House into a place where we can discuss anything and every thing under the sun.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैं केवल सिद्धान्त को लेकर यह पूछ रहा हूँ, क्योंकि अगर आपकी यही रूलिंग रही तब हमको बड़ी परेशानी होगी ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are three amendments. Would hon. Members like to move them ?

Those who want to move their amendments to the motion for consideration may move them.

SHRI SHIV CHARAN JHA (Madhubani) : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st April, 1969." (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey—absent.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th April, 1969." (3)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The motion for consideration and the amendments to the motion are before the House.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Sir, this Bill attempts to deal with the effects without even thinking about the causes. If there is smuggling into this country, it is due to the fact that our prices for many articles are about a 100 per cent above the world prices. If there is smuggling of silver outside this country, it is due to the fact that the world price of silver is 245 pence while

the Indian price is 144 pence. Anyone who conveys silver to London via Dubai or any other route will get a large difference for himself. Unless the Government thinks seriously of the causes, to deal with the effects, is rather a vague and useless process and makes this particular legislation something farcical on the one side and capable of corruption on the other. This is my first objection to the Bill.

My second suggestion is that this Bill has completely ignored the proposals of the Tiwary team which enquired into this subject. Smuggling is an extremely large subject. That team estimated that smuggling to the extent of Rs. 100 crores takes place, against which we are spending less than one per cent on the staff, while in the United Kingdom about five per cent is spent. The proper procedure in the matter should have been to increase the staff and obtain helicopters and some steam-boats. You have failed to do that. You have failed to estimate the fact that the adversary, the smugglers, especially from Dubai, engage very fast moving boats and they have even got an insurance system to see that their smuggling is complete as a paying proposition. After having failed to implement the clear recommendation of your own team which did not include the particular proposal you are making, you have proceeded in a very unconstitutional way to take away the right of the people to possess their own goods without having to declare them. It is a very primitive procedure to ask a man to go and declare the goods, for instance, if he has two razors more than are required for his personal use. The items you have included in this particular list of specified commodities include anything from knitted sarrees to propelling pencils, blades, battery operated toys, playing cards, cameras, films, irons and so on. Have you considered that you yourselves have encouraged the people to use foreign-names for most of these razors and iron and so on ? How are the people going to identify what a particular item is made in India or is made abroad ? Do you want a party to declare all the irons and all the blades in its possession just because the name seems some-what like the English name ? When you spread the net as wide as this, what do you do ? On the one hand you mal

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

your very legislation ineffective and, on the other, you provide infinite opportunities to see that the staff becomes corrupt. The Bill therefore, is one which aims at much and therefore will be able to do very little.

The Bill is defective in the third place because it is placing undue burden on certain categories of dealers. Is any silver trade possible when you limit the transactions to Rs. 2500 a day? A bar of silver costs Rs. 18,000. If a man cannot even transact a bar of silver without coming within the rules of the Act, we may as well write off the silver trade in this country. How can we do something to stop smuggling of silver? The procedure is very simple. The Reserve Bank was buying silver at prices, which should have been but which were not, comparable to world price. Why should not the Reserve Bank buy silver at 200 d. and export it at 240 d.? According to one calculation, we have at present Rs. 8000 crores of silver. We cannot do much with it. It is a barren metal. If we export it now we would get a great deal of foreign exchange or even gold and also it would reduce smuggling.

In respect of other items, the procedure which should have been adopted is to reduce taxes, to reduce inflation, to reduce controls which are causing these high prices. Have you considered these? If you increase the prices and make imports more attractive, how can you expect smuggling to stop? If the Finance Ministry looks at it from this point of view, it will be able to achieve very much more. The particular provisions of the Bill which are repetitive admissible to malpractices will be opposed by me when we take the clauses and amendments.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Sir, when a pressing national need arises, an ordinance is in order. The legality or otherwise of an ordinance can certainly be disputed, but when a stringent measure is taken against the most despicable of creatures-smugglers-I think that it is in order. The law should be such as to appropriate the smugglers. In some countries, the laws are more stringent. In a country

like ours, where smuggling is of the order of about Rs. 200 crores, i. e. about 10 per cent of our total external trade, it becomes serious, and immediate notice should be taken of it.

I feel the ordinance should have been brought earlier, because many of the loopholes where there for a very long time and it should not have been delayed. When a man trades in a large quantity of silver, he should not be given the usual benefit of Roman law that a man is supposed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. If he is a small trader it is all right. But if he trades, for instance, to the tune of Rs.4000 of silver per day, he is sufficiently suspect and any legislation which tries to put him in order is good.

Silver smuggling is only one of the aspects of the whole situation. It is said that so far the smuggling is to the extent of Rs. 200 crores. But people say that when smuggled goods are sold in our country, smuggled goods from Nepal and other sources, the figure will easily come to Rs. 600 crores or Rs. 700 crores because smuggled goods at the port and inside are sold at very high prices. Taking into consideration this extent of smuggling we should consider how much of silver is smuggled out of the country. It is said that only 5.2 million ounces of silver is smuggled out of the country. I do not know how that "0.2" comes in. That is the estimate of the British, that so much of silver is imported to Great Britain every month. That does not cover Rs. 200 crores, that may cover Rs. 10 crores or 12 crores. The official export is only 3 lakh ounces per month and the rest of it is smuggling. As Shri Lobo Prabhu said, the infamous merchants of the Persian Gulf come in fishing boats and take some silver or gold with them. But the crucial point in the whole story is that silver does not account for smuggling.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : Can you stop smuggling with the help of an ordinance?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I think we can.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Can you quote a precedent in the past where it has been possible to do so ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : One precedent is, between February and October last year Rs. 17.2 crores worth of smuggled goods were seized. That is a very good precedent though there is smuggling to the extent of Rs. 200 crores and in that context it may not be sufficient. But it is significant that something has been done. I do not know how the administrative machinery which has not been so effective in this regard. It may be because of various legal and other reasons or because of lack of loopholes. Only in Indo-Nepal trade loopholes are predominant because when trucks go into Nepal smuggling of jute and food grains takes place. If it is a piece of gold or silver one can understand but when truck-loads of foodgrains and other things pass into Nepal it is very difficult. In my State a lot of Chinese goods are sold. How do they come ? They can come only in one way. They can come to India only through Nepal and in that case our foodgrains must have gone to China, From there they must have bought some Chinese goods and brought to Assam. So it becomes Indo-Nepal, Nepal China, China-Nepal and Nepal-India trade. They go to Assam from Bihar and Chinese goods are sold at a cheap rate there. These things require an ordinance.

This rule does not apply at all because it cannot make foodgrains notified goods. Only those goods that can be imported and can be distinguished may be made notified goods. The whole problem therefore boils down to finding out the motivation factor and whether we can remove that factor for smuggling goods. I do give importance to this ordinance because with that it becomes more and more difficult for the infamous merchants of Persian Gulf to take silver.

To stop smuggling of silver, as Shri Lobo Prabhu said, the easy way would be to raise the price of silver. At least on that point I agree with him. We cannot export silver but we can get the silver out of these people if the price is raised from 145 pence to 240 pence so that it does not

become so profitable to take silver out of India to England and take gold from there.

Gold does create a lot of difficulties because of the craze for gold and foreign commodities. In this way the entire policy of the Government has to be discussed. I hope Government will take notice of these facts. The whole Opposition at one time turned down on Shri Morarji Desai's regulation regarding gold control. However, whether legislative steps alone will suffice is a matter of doubt. Possibly we cannot solve it until we solve the basic issue, which is the craze for gold. I think the communist methodology can help us here to hammer into the heads of people that wearing of gold ornaments is not a prestige or status symbol, it amounts to cheating, it is bad and risky, it is not honourable to be covered with gold, in fact it is a shameful thing in a poor country like ours, when it needs all that gold for its development.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Whom are you kidding by saying all these things ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I am not kidding anybody because I am always myself. So far as this question is concerned, we must make an effort to educate our people that wearing gold is not a fashionable thing, it is a shameful thing, it must not be hoarded and that the entire development of the country can be financed by the hoarded gold. Even if we import another half of the gold vault in the world, it will not be able to solve our problem unless we try to propagate and educate the people of this country that this disreputable regard for gold should go in a poor country like ours, if we have to develop. Without that education, if we import more gold that will also be hoarded.

So far as the craze for foreign goods is concerned, it is the industrialists who have to be blamed, because it is they who create this craze. They produce such low quality products that people are prepared to pay even four times the price to get foreign goods. So, the craze for foreign goods is the total outcome of the bad condition of our indigenous protection. This

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is not a motivational factor but an essential factor.

If the silver smuggling does not tally with the smuggling of gold, then we must know that there are other ways in which foreign currency is obtained. One such method is over-invoicing of imports and under invoicing of exports. In what way, our businessmen get foreign currency worth Rs. 2 lakhs or 3 lakhs which they sell in foreign market. In this way a lot of currency is made available which is used for smuggling.

In this context, if somebody says that smuggling is only the function of the smuggler, I would say 'No'. It is facilitated by some of our unscrupulous businessmen. If we nationalise the foreign trade, take over aspect of it, then foreign currency will not fall into the hands of the unscrupulous businessmen who could sell it in the foreign market for smuggling gold into the country. Because of this big gap between smuggling of silver out of the country and smuggling of gold into the country, I say that we have to nationalise the foreign trade so that we can put a stop to many of these malpractices. Then our economy will be under certain discipline which it badly needs. I support this Ordinance and the Bill to replace it. It is no doubt a stringent measure. But unless it is stringent there will be a tendency to evade it. Now it is said that in Indo-Nepalese smuggling on an investment of Rs. 1,000 one gets a profit of Rs. 1,100 per day. May be, that estimate is on the lower side. When that is the magnitude of the problem, the measure has to be very stringent. When we are expecting a bumper harvest and increased jute production, we can never face the challenge of the situation unless we put a stop to this smuggling by a stringent measure. Without this legislation we cannot stop smuggling. So, we have to support it. This legislation has become all the more necessary in view of the smuggling which is taking place in the east and west coast of our country.

I do agree there may be some misuse of power but it is more unlikely because

these people who will be dealing with it will certainly be the people who take the risk and can by and large be expected also to have had something to do with the smuggling trade.

So far as the other goods are concerned if a man has got a small packet of blades, certainly the customs official should not be allowed to harass him. These people may be small traders who may have got small amounts and they should not be subjected to this gruelling process.

But here is a challenge and homoeopathic treatment alone, or even medicinal treatment as the Government is proposing, will not do but a surgical treatment is necessary to our entire economy. Therefore I say that not only nationalisation of our external trade is in order but also the promulgation of this Ordinance and the passing of this law.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर). समापति महोदय इस बिलिनेन्स का मैं इसलिए विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि उस के पीछे जो उद्देश्य है, उस से मेरा कोई भेदभाव है, बल्कि असल में एक धरसे से, दो तीन साल से, इस सवाल की धोर मैं सरकार की तबज्जह दिला रहा हूँ और मांग कर रहा हूँ कि इस के बारे में कोई ठोस कार्यवाही की जाये। लेकिन जिस ढंग से यह बिलिनेन्स आया है—और अब विधेयक भी आ रहा है—, उस के बारे में मेरा सख्त विरोध है।

इस बिलिनेन्स और विधेयक में सब से पहली महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि "आयात" और "निर्यात" की परिभाषा में बड़ी गड़बड़ी है। इस में कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर से जो सामान आता है, वह "आयात" है, "इम्पोर्ट" है और हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर जो सामान जाता है, वह "निर्यात" या "एक्सपोर्ट" है। लेकिन इस में घपला यह है कि नेपाल के साथ 1960 में हमारा एक करार हुआ और उस करार के कारण हमारे देश का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है।

15.58 hrs.

[उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए]

मैं संक्षेप में बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस करार के तहत यह तय हुआ कि जो चीजें भारत में बनाई जाती हैं, वे भारत से नेपाल जा सकती हैं और जो चीजें नेपाल में बनाई जाती हैं, वे नेपाल से भारत में आ सकती हैं। लेकिन उस के बाद भारत को यह पता चला कि इस करार का दुरुपयोग कर के ऐसी बहुत सी चीजें भारत में भेजी जाने लगीं, जो नेपाल के कच्चे माल से नहीं बनती हैं, बल्कि विलायत से कच्चा माल ला कर बनाई जाती हैं, या बाहर से बनी बनाई चीजें ला कर उन पर "नेपाल में बनाया हुआ माल" की मुहर लगा कर भारत में भेजी जा रही हैं। जब यहाँ पर इस का विरोध हुआ, तो हमारा एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल 1969 में नेपाल में भेजा गया और उस ने नेपाल सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर खींचा कि नेपाल से ऐसी बहुत सी चीजें भारत में आ रही हैं, जो नेपाल के कच्चे माल से नहीं बनाई गई हैं, बल्कि जिन के लिए कच्चा माल विलायत से आया है; वे चीजें बिना ड्यूटी दिये भारत में आ रही हैं और इस से भारतीय उद्योगों के साथ एक अनुचित स्पर्धा हो रही है। तो जो मेमोरेंडम और अन्डरस्टैंडिंग उस समय का है उस का मैं कुछ हिस्सा आप को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इस में यह कहा गया है :

"With respect to the export of Nepalese manufactures to India, the Indian delegation reaffirmed the intention of the Government of India to expand the exchange of goods between India and Nepal and to facilitate in particular the import into India of Nepalese industrial products both old and new based on Nepalese raw materials."

और आगे इस के बारे में यह कहा गया :

"The terms and conditions as also the procedures for import into India

of Nepalese products which are not principally based on Nepalese raw materials and in respect of which special laws such as those relating to prohibition are enforced in Indian States or Union Territories will be agreed upon between the two Governments."

तो इस के बारे में तय हुआ था कि बातचीत होगी। जब इस तरह का मेमोरेंडम आफ अन्डरस्टैंडिंग दिया गया था तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वजह है कि जब आप ने पिछले वर्ष अपना इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड कंट्रोल हेडबुक प्रकाशित किया, रेड बुक शायद उस को कहते हैं, उस रेड बुक में जब भारत नेपाल व्यापार के बारे में आप ने सुझाव दिया तब क्या वजह है कि इस मेमोरेंडम आफ अन्डरस्टैंडिंग का उल्लेख तक आप ने नहीं किया न उस के अनुसार अपनी आयात नीति को बनाया ? यह रेड बुक से एक पैरा-ग्राफ मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इस का नम्बर है 176 :

"Unless otherwise provided, imports and exports of goods from and to Nepal are allowed without import and Export Control restrictions provided the goods are either produced or manufactured in the respective countries. The export of raw jute and rice to Nepal will, however, be regulated in accordance with the provision of the Export Control Order 62 as laid down in the Ministry of Commerce public notice"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

श्री मधु लाम्बे : मेरा प्रस्ताव भी है, एक मिनट भी मैं ज्यादा नहीं ले रहा हूँ। इस से तो अच्छा मैं बैठ जाता हूँ। यह इतना काम्प्लीकेटेड है, हम के ऊपर बहस करने का और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। मैं एक भी बात को दोहराऊंगा नहीं। पचासों टाइमिंग्स हैं

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I understand your difficulty. I can give you a

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

couple of minutes more; five minutes more but not beyond that.

श्री मधु लिमये : कपुल ग्राफ मिनट्स ? तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You try to conclude.

श्री मधु लिमये : कान्क्लूड क्या करना है ? मैं ने तो अभी शुरू भी नहीं किया है तो कान्क्लूड क्या करूंगा ? ठीक है, अब आप को क्या बताऊँ, 40-50 रातें जाग कर मैं ने यह मेहनत की है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know. The hon. Member always takes, so much trouble. But you must recognise that there are certain time limits also. How can I disregard all that ? I am prepared to give you five minutes more.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है, तो जाने दीजिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee.

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA (Domariaganj) : Nobody has spoken from the Jana Sangh Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Resolution has been moved by Shri Goyal . . .

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA : He has moved the Resolution. I want your protection. My name has been given by the Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will consider that later on. I have to bear in mind the time limit. Your Party member has moved the Resolution.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप ने पहले वक्त कुछ तय नहीं किया और आते ही बेल दबाया । पहला वक्ता आधा घंटा बोला तो हम को 25 मिनट दिया जाता.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know how much time he took.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He took nearly 40 minutes.

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA : Because he was the mover of the Resolution. What about my Party time ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप को कुछ तो पहले से वक्त बांध देना चाहिए :

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not concerned just now with your Party time. I agree there should be a fair debate and I am always conscious of that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Where is the fair debate ? आप पहले से हम को कह देते कि आप को 30 मिनट मिलेंगे तो उस के अनुसार हम अपना भाषण बनाते ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have got 5 hours. Let us be very fair about it. Five hours allocation is divided half and half and out of that, according to party-wise strength, the time is given.

श्री मधु लिमये : कई दफा हम समय बढ़ाते हैं । कमी कमी पांच पांच गुना समय हम बढ़ाए हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is true.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : What is his Party time ?

श्री मधु लिमये : देश की बात मैं कर रहा है । पार्टी का सबाल नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His Party time is over. That is why I cautioned him. If Mr. Goyal has taken more time . . .

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA : What about my Party time ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please

resume your seat. I am not concerned with your Party time just now.

I am concerned with this. He was the seconder of the motion. I should not give the impression that there was no fair debate or no fair opportunity. I do not give that impression at any time, if I may say so. I can give him some time, but if he wants 30 to 35 minutes, that is not possible. Mr. Limaye, you do not want to conclude your speech ?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I have not even begun. Where is the question of concluding ? That is why I do not want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What can I do ? The Business Advisory Committee has decided the time . . .

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : You can give him time by the consent of the House . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he insists that the same time should be given to him, how is it possible ?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : After all, his name is also there as one of the movers of the Statutory Resolution. Mr. Goyal has taken 30 to 40 minutes . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : Only 20 to 25 minutes.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : May be, 20 to 25 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is Mr. Limaye inclined to continue ?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : How can I ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have lost your mood. You will not be effective.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस सदन में जो मध्ययन करेगा, मेहनत करेगा उस की कोई कीमत नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not proper. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : All of us, from all sides of the House welcome the Government's attempt to stop smuggling into the country . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to point out that she has only ten minutes.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : This Bill provides for punitive measures. I want to know how this is really going to stop smuggling into the country. For instance, I am told that in Goa when the food ships come in, through some secret signs which are passed on before, gold is smuggled through the sacks containing foodgrains. Similarly, all along the southern coast which I happen to represent it is known for a fact that every other fellow is walking around with a smuggled transistor and nobody asks him how he got it. In my constituency, Mr. Walcott landed; not only did he land but he had lunch there, he spent several hours in the village, then he caught the State transport bus and safely got away to Bombay. All these were within the knowledge of the police, the knowledge of the people, but nobody ever found out how he got away.

When I was in my constituency some months ago, I met some of the Customs people who are supposed to be looking after the smuggling site. There is a solitary man; he has neither a jeep nor a radio communication; there is no telephone along the line. So, all this smuggling willily meerily go on.

Another thing is that if you go down any street in Bombay or Calcutta, you can buy anything that you want under the sun, provided you can pay the price. You don't have to go far. In Juhu and Pali Hill of Bhandra, people tell me that smuggling is going on, but they are so terrified that in case they report the matter to the police, they themselves will be in danger. So, unless you provide effective administrative and police machinery to stop what is

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

happening, it is not going to do any good having these punitive measures.

Secondly, Government has provided certain powers to the officers. I am told, where are excise officers, each one takes a share. When you provide greater powers to the customs officers it would become a smugglers, paradise. That is what is going to happen. What is more important is (a) to see that adequate machinery exists to stop the smuggling and not wait till you actually go and raid the place and find out whether the man has got smuggled goods or not; and (b) to make it economically unprofitable for the man to smuggle such articles. I am told, along the Gujarat coast, you can buy as much nylon yarn as you like. We have put a very heavy excise duty on nylon here. Who wants to buy Indian-made nylon? The mills here are closing down, because, you can buy smuggled yarn. We have made it very difficult for the people to get licenses for spare parts for ordinary machinery. I am told, you can put up a whole factory provided you are prepared to pay the price. You can get things from the smuggling agents. As long as these things continue you will not be able to detect what is being smuggled by just going to the place where these things are stocked. They will never stock such things in one place. There is a wide ring operating, both national and international and this has to be checked. Smuggling is having a very adverse effect on our economy. Smuggling is having the effect of having our foreign exchange being drained out of the country and so this should be checked if you want really to help the economy of the country. When you have black-market money, the easiest way to turn it into something worthwhile is to arrange for getting in gold. There are various people who have engaged themselves in contracts for importing foodgrains and within one year they have acquired cars, built houses. Nobody has ever asked them how they acquired so much money. How they got such huge wealth out of the foodgrains contract. This thing happens. Every day such people are becoming multi-millionaires. Nobody has ever asked them how did you get the money? That is at the bottom of it all.

As far as the operative part of the Bill is concerned, I am glad small traders are excluded, because, poor fellows, they will neither be able to line the pockets of the officers concerned, nor do they have sufficient staff. The burden is upon the man who has in stock imported articles.

There is one thing I am rather worried about. It is about delegated power. We are constantly moving in an atmosphere of mistrust where it is said that certain powers which are called delegated powers, will not be properly used. To add to it will only create a greater mistrust and it is not going to help the present situation at all. I am not at all happy that the Government officers, powers have been enlarged, because that will only mean that you have greater corruption, greater opportunity for graft and it will certainly not cure the administrative inefficiency which exists.

These are my only comments. I support this Bill, but I just do not know how it is going to be implemented, how it is going to help the economy and cure the economic troubles which have been started by smuggling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope other hon. members will emulate the example of the hon. lady member.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): Does the Chair want to help the Minister with smooth passage of the Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. He will have to go to the Business Advisory Committee. This time was decided there. His party is also represented on the committee. This time was determined there taking all things into account. We started today at 2.15. Five hours have been allotted for this Bill. We must conclude the consideration stage today, come what may, leaving one hour tomorrow for clause by clause and third reading. I have discretion to extend time by half an hour. Accordingly, I am dividing time.

DR. Ranen Sen 10 minutes.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : How ? My party has 14 minutes according to the calculation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Out of 5 hours, one hour is for the next two stages. He will get that time then.

DR. RANEN SEN : This is very unfair. Anyway, I shall start.

Any Bill that seeks to control and root out smuggling is to be welcomed. In so far as the object and reasons go, this is a piece of legislation which should be welcomed. But I feel that the provisions of the Bill do not go far enough to root out the evil that goes on in India today.

In order to understand the magnitude of this evil, one should see now in spite of the many loopholes present in the existing Act and due to total administrative collapse and absence of administrative control to prevent it and the amount of corruption that is rampant in that machinery, only from January to Oct. 1968, goods smuggled worth Rs. 17.3 crores were captured. I presume this is one-fifth or one-sixth of the total smuggled in and out of India.

Many members have spoken about items of goods smuggled. Today we find that certain pharmaceuticals produced here, particularly certain vitamin tablets and other patent medicines, are cheaper here and therefore, they are smuggled out. A whole network operates here; it is a smugglers' paradise that we find in India today. It has become a happy hunting ground for smugglers who come and go as they like. Shrimati Mukerjee mentioned about Walcott. Nuns, Fathers and clergymen have been arrested in Calcutta, Bombay and other places on this charge. India is surrounded by duty-free ports like Hongkong, Singapore, Beirut, Aden etc. This facilitates their operation.

Therefore, any Bill that seeks to eradicate this evil should have in it more stringent provisions. The Bill, I am sorry to say, does not go far enough. Firstly, I want to know why this present Bill does not contain certain provisions which were there in the earlier Bill (pages 5 and 6).

It is an attempt to water down so that this control of smuggling simply remains on paper. Since you have asked me to be brief, I will only point out certain lacunae. To-day it is known that the smugglers have a wide network which is much more powerful than the Government network. There is small band of smugglers throughout India in all the cities and villages and through them these smugglers operate whether it is a transistor radio, or rice or jute or shaving blades.

I want to draw the attention of the Minister to clause 11 M of this Bill. Later on when the second reading comes, I will point out more clearly. The provision says:

“ . . . nothing in this section shall apply to petty sales. . . ”

and by petty sale it is meant a daily sale not naxceeding Rs. 2500. It is known that in big cities and smaller towns also, through these petty sales smuggling goes on merrily. Therefore, this one particular thing I do not like.

Secondly, in this amending Bill there is a question of confiscation of the property or the smuggled goods. There is the question of confiscation of vehicles, this and that. There is the question of a certain amount of fine. But if the Government is really serious in controlling or rooting out this corruption, it should take more deterrent punishment. Why should not imprisonment be given to these people who are found guilty of smuggling and not the petty people who are operating in the gang but the people who are really behind the whole scene? We have seen in the big cities, as Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee was saying, that everything is found there. You go and catch a small fry. You will find that there are thousands of small fries, there are big 'Saiths' and big businessmen who are operating the racket. In this amending Bill I do not find anything that can be considered as deterrent to the smuggling, anything that can really stop this smuggling because there is no such thing as to catch the big people sitting behing and operating the racket.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

Thirdly, there are other provision also. Take for instance the original Act. In the original Act, Section 117 deals with fines. I have read the original Act as well. There is no mention of deterrent punishment in this. I want to know why this softness, why this sort of soft corner for the smugglers who are runing the economy of our country and spreading corruption throughout. To Clause 11K's proviso I want to draw your attention. The Proviso says :

“Provided that no transport voucher shall be necessary for the transport, within a village, town or city. .”

The area is 50 Kilometers. Now as far as West Bengal is concerned, I come from that area and that area is near the Pakistan border. Many big towns are included in that area. Inside the towns the smugglers can operate without the town and reach the city of Calcutta where nobody can catch anybody. This is another lacuna to which I draw the attention of the Minister through you. 11J-this is just standing very generally. When this clause comes, I will deal with it more thoroughly.

Clause 11J says; “Every person who owns . any specified goods, the market price of which exceeds fifteen thousand rupees. .” That means that if a person is holding goods but whose value is short of this sum by one rupee, he is not required to do anything. There is no voucher or no notification required for him. If these loopholes are kept like this, we cannot expect improvement in the situation inspite of the fact that the *Statement of Objects and Reasons* contains laudable objectives. Again clause 11G says: “Nothing in sections 11C 11E and 11F shall apply to any notified goods which are in personal use of the person by whom they are owned, possessed or controlled, or kept in the residential premises of a person for his personal use” There is no hint that it should all be within reasonable limits and smugglers can carry on their trade under the guise that these goods are for personal use. During the British days also, there was smuggling but during the last 21 years of the Congress rule, it has increased and has now become a regular

trade just as black market has become a regular market. . (*Interruptions.*) Even today Congress rule exists in the Centre. Therefore, if the Minister wants to do away with this curse that affects our economy and moral, these lacunae should be removed and loopholes plugged so that we root out this evil to a great extent, if not completely.

श्री अमृत लाल नाहाटा (बाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सही है कि जनवरी में जबसे यह अर्डाइनेन्स इश्यु किया गया उसके बाद से हमारे देश से चांदी का बाहर जाना काफी कम हुआ है। हमारे देश के अखबार इस बात के साक्षी हैं। चांदी के जो भाव हमारे देश में हैं, वे इस बात के साक्षी हैं कि पिछले दो महिनो में इस अर्डाइनेन्स की वजह से चांदी का स्मग्लिंग होना काफी कम हुआ है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ क्योंकि इसका मकसद है स्मग्लिंग और तस्करी को रोकना। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत ही अस्थायी शार्ट-लिव्ड मामला है क्योंकि शुरू शुरू में अर्डाइनेन्स आया है, हमारे स्मग्लर्स घबरा गए हैं, वे रास्ता ढूँढ रहे हैं, उनका एटोट्यूड इस कानून के प्रति और इस सरकार के प्रति हिंकारत और कन्टेम्प्ट का है, वे हंसकर कहते हैं कि यह तो थोड़े दिन का मामला है, हम कोई दूसरा रास्ता निकाल लेंगे, सरकार स्मग्लिंग को रोक नहीं सकती है इसलिए कि इस देश में स्मग्लर्स की परैलल सरकार चल रही है। वह आपकी पुलिस के प्रति, आप की सरकार के प्रति, आपके कस्टम्स विभाग के अधिकारियों के प्रति बिल्कुल हिंकारत का दृष्टिकोण रखते हैं और वह निश्चित है कि कोई भी कानून इस देश में पास हो जाय स्मग्लिंग चात्र रहेगा। और मुझे डर है कि यह बात सही होने वाली है। इसलिए सही होने वाली है कि यह कानून हमारी नीतियों के अनु-रूप नहीं है। यह कानून कागजों पर इसलिए रहना है, और इससे देश के अन्दर जो सोना

भाता है वह भी नहीं रुकने वाला है, तो चांदी बाहर जाती है वह भी नहीं रुकने वाली है, क्योंकि मुझे डर है कि हमारा कानून जब हमारी नीतियों के अनुरूप नहीं होता तो उसका असर यही होता है कि कानून कागजों पर धरा रह जाता है। आप कैसे उम्मीद करते हैं, कहा गया माननीय लोबोप्रभु की तरफ से कि स्मर्गलिंग इसलिए होता है कि चांदी के भाव बाहर तेज हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में चांदी सस्ती है इसलिए स्मर्गलिंग होगा। मैं इस कारण को सही नहीं मानता। स्मर्गलिंग के दो, तीन कारण यह हैं कि हमारे देश में, और बाहर भी बहुत बड़ी तादाद में काली मुद्रा, चाहे देशी हो या विदेशी हो, लोगों के पास जमा है। एक समानान्तर मुद्रा इस देश में चल रही है और बाहर भी चल रही है। यह पहला कारण है स्मर्गलिंग का।

दूसरा कारण यह है कि स्मर्गलर को इस देश में इज्जत और प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त है। स्मर्गलर के यहां हमारे मिनिस्टर्स दावतें खाते हैं, उनसे चन्दे लिए जाते हैं। स्मर्गलर्स को दानवीर कहा जाता है और अकाल के नाम पर या अन्य किसी कार्य के लिए मिनिस्टर्स लोग उनके सामने हाथ फेंकते हैं और चन्दा लेते हैं और उनको दानवीर का खिताब दिया जाता है, समाज में उनको प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त है, उनके पास पैसा है, वह राजनीतिक प्रभाव रखते हैं, प्रशासन में प्रभाव रखते हैं।

और तीसरा मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कहते हैं कि ब्राडिनेन्स से स्मर्गलिंग बन्द हो जायगी, जबकि मेरा कहना है कि इस ब्राडिनेन्स से ही स्मर्गलर्स ने फायदा उठा लिया। पहले से मालूम था चांदी के सटोरियों को कि इस तरह का ब्राडिनेन्स आने वाला है कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोगों को मालूम था, मैं चंलेंज के साथ कहता हूँ कि बम्बई में कुछ विशिष्ट लोगों को पहले से मालूम था कि ब्राडिनेन्स आने वाला है और इससे चांदी का भाव गिरने वाला है। उन्होंने लाखों रु० इस ब्राडिनेन्स के

पहले कमाने का प्रबन्ध कर लिया और रु० कमाया है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Are you intending that Mr. Morarji Desai should whisper into their ears ? (Interruptions)

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : यह मुझे नहीं पता। लेकिन मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि ब्राडिनेन्स धार रहा है यह बात पहले से लोगों को मालूम थी और उन्होंने पैसे कमाये।

यह 15,000 रु० की बात करते हैं कि इससे ज्यादा ही चांदी तो नोटिफाई करना पड़ेगा। वह बाकायदा नोटिफाई करेंगे और इसके बाद कभी भी इन्स्पेक्शन कीजियेगा जितनी चांदी नोटिफाई की है उतनी ही रहेगी। लेकिन फिर भी लोग चांदी खरीदेंगे और बेचेंगे क्योंकि सारी खरीद फरोख्त ब्लैंक मनी से होती है जिसका कहीं कोई सबूत नहीं होता। और आप चाहे कानून बनायें, रजिस्टर करायें, नोटिफाई करायें, कुछ भी करें, जब तक आप विदेश व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे, जब तक काले धन को रोकेंगे नहीं और सेठों को जो इज्जत इस में मिलती है वह समाप्त नहीं होगी, तब तक स्मर्गलिंग चलती रहेगी और आप उसको किसी तरह नहीं रोक सकेंगे।

सोना आता है, आप कहते हैं कि रोकेंगे। क्या रोकेंगे ? जो सोना देश में आता है स्मर्गल होकर वह इन्वोयर्ड होता है। जो सोना भारत सरकार पकड़ लेती है उसका हर्जाना मिलता है स्मर्गलर को। यह अखबारों में छपा है "इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स" और "फाइनेंशियल एक्सप्रेस" में। जो सोना देश में स्मर्गल होकर आता है वह इन्वोयर्ड होता है। स्मर्गलर्स कहते हैं कि हम जो चांदी स्मर्गल कर रहे हैं बाहर, उससे देश की सेवा कर रहे हैं। क्योंकि अगर ऐसा नहीं करें तो हिन्दुस्तान के रुपये का मूल्य गिर जायगा, और उसके मूल्य में स्थिरता नहीं रहेगी। सोना तो स्मर्गल होता ही रहेगा, और

[श्री भ्रमृत नाहाटा]

भगर चांदी बाहर नहीं जायगी तो रुपये का मूल्य गिर जायगा। और इसलिए हम देश की बड़ी सेवा कर रहे हैं। और उस चांदी के भाव, हर चीज के ब्लैक के भाव, गैर कानूनी भाव आप के सारे भ्रखबारों में छपते हैं। उन भ्रखबारों का उद्घाटन करने हमारे मन्त्री महोदय पहुंचते हैं। ये भ्रखबार स्मगलरों को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं। और जब बात करते हैं विदेशी भ्रखबारों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की तो कहा जाता है कि नहीं। क्योंकि आप की फिलासफी यह है कि फ्री कम्पटीशन होना चाहिये, पैसे वाले ही देश का विकास कर सकते हैं। इस फिलासफी से, इस नीति से स्मगलिंग आप कदापि नहीं रोक सकते हैं। इसीलिए स्मगलिंग बढ़ रहा है, विदेशी चीजों के लिए देश में वातावरण बन रहा है। विदेशों के साथ कोनेबोरेशन होता है। तो जब कोलेबोरेशन का युग है फिर स्मगलिंग के लिए क्यों एतराज करते हैं? जब सरकार गैम्बलिंग को प्रोत्साहन दे रही है, रेस होती है, लौटरी निकल रही हैं तो स्मगलिंग को कानून बना कर आप कैसे रोक सकते हैं।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि कानून को सफल बनाना है तो उसके अनुरूप नीतियाँ बनानी पड़ेंगी, वातावरण बनाना पड़ेगा और उस वातावरण में ही यह कानून सफल हो सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं हो सकता है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, the Finance Minister has made tall but hollow claims saying that this amending Bill will stop smuggling, which has become a traditional and roaring business in this country. I shall quote from an article written as a result of an interview with one of the world-famous bullion traders, Mr. Samuel Montagu :

"Smuggling goes on uninterrupted, ordinance or no ordinance. After the recent ordinance restricting the movement of silver on the Indian coastline, the smugglers are re-organising themselves to meet the challenge."

The Finance Minister may take note of it,

The measures proposed here are only to hoodwink the people and to touch the real roots. The existing official machinery is so corrupt and saturated with malpractices, so quickly they are getting wealth, that it should act as an eye-opener to the Finance Minister and he should lay his hands on the right place in the chain of smuggling. After the promulgation of the ordinance, the poor repatriates from Burma in Madras, who were running small trades with the goods they brought with them, were caught by the over-energetic customs-officials. They were deprived of their belongings and rendered homeless once again.

The same article says :

"According to these circles, what the authorities have seized during the last year does not amount to more than 5 per cent of the metal smuggled out. It is strange but it is true, that when authorities act on information, it is the smugglers themselves who supply the information. They have nothing to lose, the amount will be made good..."

Whatever they try to impress us by publicising some haul through PIB photos and giving them sumptus parties, etc. is only a token catch by agreement, because the smugglers themselves are anxious to maintain their image before the people and before the House.

We have all this show of rigidity and righteousness. What will happen? Only the small fries will be caught and disturbed. Some of them will be sent behind the bars, but the roots will continue to swell and prosper as before. Unfortunately during the last 21 years of Congress rule, my country has become a smugglers' paradise. It is quoted very often that India is the best place for smugglers. It has come to be a key industry in this country. The Finance Minister, who never stops at anything as far as lip service is concerned, said so many things when the Gold Control Order was issued, which ruined many

families in the country and made many commit suicide. He promised that smuggling and misuse of gold will be restricted by that piece of paper he produced so gallantly. But what has happened? Gold smuggling has gone up. Previously you could buy a tola of gold for Rs. 150 in the private open market. Today you pay Rs. 200. That is what has come out of Mr. Morarji Desai's wonderful performance.

"The pattern of silver trade in Dubai varies. The moment silver lands in Dubai, the banks purchase it and sends it to the London bullion market; or silver is bartered at the port itself for any item of luxury or other goods which is subject to heavy taxation in India. The tonics and country crafts that carry silver to Dubai bring back the contraband for being smuggled into India."

Let the Finance Minister in his reply say how many gold smugglers worth their name have been caught, penalised and punished during the last few years. Let us go to the few cases. Shri Biju Patnaik, the man who had a private chartered plane made it land at a way-side station and did it by torchsignalling. A team of customs experts were despatched from Calcutta to do the right job. But when they came they were not allowed to go near hundred yards of the plane. We know what the plane carried. It carried smuggled gold but being a Congressman they did not dare touch him. Then, Mr. Ruth Everett of the Everett Lines of USA in one trip brought gold worth not less than Rs. 53 lakhs. But nothing happened. The same thing happened with Indo-China Steam Ship under Jardin Henderson's famous smugglers. When you seized the steamer you let it go at a very small token penalty. The then Chairman was made the local Director of the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India. I believe he was then made the Adviser in the Central Excise and Customs Department—so coal was carried to New Castle. The latest case is that of the BOAC. You had set a lot of fanfare and publicity to it but you made a mole hill of a mountain. In the end the pressure was too great from Whitehall that you could not resist it.

You cannot touch them. When you go to them for jobs for your nephews how can you touch them?

The most important thing is, smuggling is killing us. It always cuts, out it cuts and in it cuts, and it is causing a severe foreign exchange crisis for us. As a result you have reduced your earnings from import duties. It is certainly due to increased smuggling in every sphere of international movement of commodities and goods.

Where do the smugglers find their funds from? It is mainly from over-invoicing and under invoicing. The Administrative Reforms Commission had said that under invoicing and over-invoicing in this country would be damaging us to the tune of Rs. 200 crores per annum. I consider this an under-statement. It is anything between Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 500 crores per annum. They get their funds like that and Shri Desai is not in the least interested to set up a machinery to control this over-invoicing and under-invoicing in foreign countries so that the real source could be dried up. Money goes out from this country. Gold is bought there. We had a diplomat who was a victim of this racket. Some years ago he wanted to break this racket and he was butchered mercilessly. The Government could not do anything because they did not touch the real root of the problem.

You talk about preventing and controlling smuggling. The British Banks and American banks which are functioning here have been given all freedom to expand their business. They are the principal bankers in Dubai from where they are operating, collecting silver at lower prices and despatching it to London. In the same article it is said;

The Bird and Company by under-invoicing and over invoicing, cheated us to the tune of millions of rupees and accumulated that wealth in foreign countries. That money finds its way into our country in the form of smuggled gold and other things. In this way, the country loses the revenue by import duty which it would have otherwise

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

got. I would request Shri P. C. Sethi, who is a good man, to tell us something about it.

Then, the Reserve Bank report refers to a gap between, what is called, foreign exchange earned and foreign exchange received. What is this difference? Why are you allowing this?

Coming to the smuggling on Indo-Nepal border, some people say that it amounts to Rs. 30 lakhs per day. It is done mainly in stainless steel and nylon by the antinational Nepalese traders with the connivance of the big capitalists of this country and the Government of India stands as silent watcher.

The whole world knows about smuggling but only Shri Morarji Desai, the good husband of the Finance Department, does not know how it is being done. If the Government is serious about controlling smuggling, it will have to take far more vigorous steps than it is contemplating to day. Then it will give better returns.

SHRI HIMMATSINGKA (Godha) :
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have heard the hon. Members who have spoken on this Bill. Though they have tried to point out a number of defects which exist, all their arguments really support the Bill in principle.

As a matter of fact, I feel that the Bill ought to have been passed long ago, because smuggling is ever on the increase. Even though the import of a large number of items has been prohibited for a number of years, they are available in the market any where you go, be it a small town or a big town. I am sure the introduction of this measure will, to a certain extent, stop this kind of availability of smuggled goods. Already, after the introduction of this Ordinance, it has become difficult for persons who deal in smuggled goods to continue their trade, because they have to get vouchers from the shops from where they buy them. Those who used to deal in smuggled goods used to get certain articles from the customs when they disposed of captu-

red goods so that they could get vouchers for them from the customs. But when they sell those goods, they do not part with that voucher. They will retain it with them so that in case anybody makes an inquiry they can show it to prove that it has been purchased from the customs. Now, under this Act they have to make a declaration of their stock. So, they cannot continue to indulge in this practice of selling smuggled goods as if they were obtained from the customs by showing the voucher.

Of course, the amount of Rs. 15,000 looks a big amount, but when you consider the value of the goods mugged, namely, silver, gold etc. it is not a big amount. If he has got only stocks worth Rs. 15,000, if he goes on selling, the stock will get exhausted soon. So, he will have to prove that the subsequent supplies were rightfully obtained. Therefore, this is a welcome measure and I feel that the criticism that has been levelled against the Ordinance by Shri Goyal is not justified.

This Bill was introduced in the House on the 3rd of December. But, as the time of the House was occupied in various extraneous matters, important Bills were not allowed to be taken up. Naturally, this Bill could not be reached and passed.

Therefore this Ordinance became necessary and I feel that it is a very right thing that has been done. It has enabled a certain amount of smuggling to be stopped.

A large number of articles the import whereof has been banned--watches, synthetic yarn, fabrics of various kinds, alcoholic liquors, cigarettes, fountain pens, perfumes etc--you can buy even today in any quantity. How is it possible unless smuggling has been going on on a very large scale?

Nepal has become one of the source through which these smuggled goods are coming and it is very necessary that proper steps be taken to check smuggling.

The defect pointed out by previous speakers that the staff is not very effective and is not honest in certain cases is also helping

smuggling. If effective steps are taken to stop smuggling, there is no reason why it should not be effective. If effective steps are not taken, it is no justification for this Bill not being passed into law.

Therefore I feel that the Bill is a very welcome measure and should be supported by the House. It will certainly help in stopping smuggling to a very large extent. If it is properly enforced and proper action is taken under the Bill, I think, a large part of misuse that is taking place will disappear.

Clause 11 (m) was criticised. I feel that is very necessary because that is one of the Provisions which will stop fraud and false names being put forward as purchasers or sellers. This provision was not there in the previous Bill. It is a welcome measure that has been added.

With these remarks I support the provisions of the Bill.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, however much one would like to support the Bill which seeks to check smuggling, the nature and the form in which this Bill has been brought forward rather arouses suspicion about the intention, whatever may be the objects and reasons noted in the Bill itself.

First of all, I would go into the constitutionality of the Bill itself. The Bill provides for a corridor the long coastline and the border of India. All this coastline and the border are States. If you go through the Bill, you will find that Government wants to control deposit, storing and movement of any article by notification. The power which is sought to be given to the Central Government is for controlling storage, disposal and movement of any kind of notified goods, that is, by notification at the sweet will of the Central Government.

What does it mean ? Under List II of the Seventh Schedule the State has the real power to control production and distribution of goods. Parliament has Power under entry 33 of List III to legislate regarding

certain kinds of trade and business. This law wants to give power to regulate all kinds of trade and bussiness, all kinds of production, distribution and control. How can Parliament, which has not got the power itself to legislate regarding such subjects, regarding all the articles, delegate such a power to the Central Government so that the Central Government can regulate all kinds of goods ?

I will refer to some entries in the Constitution itself. Entry 83 of List I refers to duties of customs including export duties. The Customs Act is simply a taxing Act containing ancillary Provisions for Punishment. Under entry 83 Customs Act itself enacted.

Then, Entry 41 of list I reads :

"Trade and commerce with foreign countries; import and export across customs frontiers; definition of customs frontiers."

This amending Bill does not come with in Entry 41 of List I. Again, Entry 27 of List II reads :

"Production, supply and distribution of goods subject to the provisions of entry 33 of List III."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are raising some constitutional point. You should have done it when the motion for consideration was taken up.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I did it; it was overruled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know. You are taking your normal time for this. Therefore, I just cautioned you. Normally, the constitutional points would be raised at the time the consideration motion is taken up. Of course, this is a constitutional point worth consideration. It is for the Government to reply to that.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I raised it earlier; it was ruled out by the Chair at that time.

[Shri Srinivas Misra]

Here, Entry 27 of List II reads :

“Production, supply and distribution of goods subject to the provisions of entry 33 of List III.”

Here, a blanket power is being given to the Central Government to notify any good. In respect of specified good and notified good, of course, some difference is being made out in the definition. Anyway, any good can be notified and specified ..

SHRI HIMATSINGKA: It must be imported goods.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : Specified good is with reference to export and notified good is with reference to import. So, any good can become notified good at the sweet will of the Government.

Then, subject to Entry 33 of List III, the Parliament has got powers only with regard to certain matters. Entry 33 of List III says :

“The products of any industry where the control of such industry by the Union is declared by Parliament by law....”

There is no such declaration yet. Then it says :

“foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oil”

There may be some other goods besides this, that is, cattle fodder, raw cotton and raw jute. This House is to delegate such a blanket power to the Union Ministry. I hope, he will answer this point. After that, I will resume.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your time is up. I have followed you. As I observed earlier, this is a serious matter. You have raised certain points as to whether the Centre can delegate or take over certain functions which under the Constitution are within the sphere of the State. I would just make one observation. Either the Minister concerned or the Law Officer of the Government must take this point seriously because every time, the question of encroachment on

the sphere of State is being raised which I do not want to take very lightly. At that time, you will get more time.

Shri S. R. Damani.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill is to replace the Ordinance issued on 3rd January, 1969 in order to prevent the smuggling activities prevailing in the country.

The question of the huge smuggling going on in the country has been raised on the floor of the House several times in the last two years. The Government has adopted the policy of raiding the places and seizing the goods wherever they get information. A substantial amount of goods has been seized during the last year. But we can very safely say that the percentage of goods which have been seized is very less in comparison to the goods which have been smuggled into the country.

17 hrs.

[**SHRI THIRUMALA RAO** *in the Chair*]

The main object of bringing this legislation, as expressed in the ‘Statement of Objects and Reasons’ is :

“Because of large scale smuggling of silver out of the country and of various consumer articles into the country...”

It is a fact that, in the last two or three years, smuggling of silver out of the country has increased considerably because the price of silver in the world market has gone up very high. To that extent, the price of silver prevailing in our country became remunerative and as such, smuggling of silver from the country has been going on for the last two or three years. Even after bringing this Ordinance, I do not think that the volume of smuggling of silver has been very substantially affected. According to the reports that we see in the papers, smuggling of silver still continues.

Government has also exported some silver from April to November 1968- 54,344

kilograms valued at about Rs. 3 crores. It is a proof that the prices in the other countries are so high that even Government purchase silver here and export on the basis of no profit-no-loss. I shall give here the figures which have been supplied to the House in reply to Question No. 1531 dated the 3rd March, 1969. The following quantities have been seized from 1st November, 1968 to 15th February, 1969. In 3½ months the following quantities have been seized by the Customs Department: gold 1,725 kilograms valued at Rs. 145 lakhs; silver 29,057 kilograms valued at Rs. 85.6 lakhs; and other items valued at Rs. 410.5 lakhs, thus making a total of about Rs. 641 lakhs. In 3½ months the amount of goods seized is about Rs. 6½ crores. We can well imagine what will be the volume of smuggling which has not been detected and for the whole year. Therefore, it is very essential that Government should consider it seriously and take some other measures to stop smuggling. This is essential because this affects us in two ways. Our silver is going out, our wealth is going out, and in return what we are getting is consumer items which are being produced in our country—nylon yarn, watches and so on. Most of the consumer items are smuggled into our country. Those industries which are manufacturing those items in the country are finding difficulties in selling their products because of excise duty, because of high cost of production.

The consumer goods which are smuggled into the country do not pay any excise duty and, therefore, they are sold cheaper. It is common knowledge that any item, transistor or tape-recorder or watch, is available in any of the big cities. It is an open market. Therefore this smuggling is affecting our economy to a great extent and specially those consumer good industries. I want to quote one very important report published by Hardy and Harman of USA. They are the biggest dealers of bullion in the USA and this is what that they estimate. They say like this in their annual report.

“Even though the ban on the export and import of silver continued it was estimated that nearly 60 million ounces were shifted out of India during

1968, Primarily through illegal sources.”

Now, Sir, 60 million ounces come to about 90 to 100 crores of ruppees. This is the estimate of loss to India which one of the biggest bullion dealers of USA had given. So, this amount of Rs. 90 to 100 crores goes out of this country. What is the amount that we seize? They say it is Rs. 85 lakhs. Only one per cent of the smuggled goods has been got hold of. 99% of the goods go without detection. This is the failure which is taking place and such huge amount of foreign exchange is going out of this country. And, I hope, this Bill will prove successful to some extent in this respect. But what happens is this. According to the general feeling this smuggling business is done with the support and cooperation of some of the officers of the department. It is again the same officers who have to enforce these provisions and these measures. Will it be possible to expect them to detect every case of smuggling? So for they have not been to bring to book all the cases of smuggling. Now, will it be ever possible for them to detect and stop this smuggling altogether? I don't think so, Sir. There is a proverb in Hindi and I want to quote it.

बहु पासे चोर मरावे
 चोर बहु का भाई ।

We expect our officers who are supporting this smuggling, to check it. Will it be possible? How far it will be successful, I have my own doubt.

Then, there are a few suggestions which I would like to place before the house. One suggestion is that the State Trading Corporation should be authorised to handle the export of silver, and the foreign exchange so earned can be used for payments against the huge imports which they are making. STC is importing hundreds of crores worth of goods every year and they have to pay large amounts of foreign exchange. If they start purchasing silver and exporting it, to that extent foreign exchange will be saved and our liability of repayment in foreign exchange would be reduced. Now, some-

[Shri S. R. Damani]

times, if the price of silver in the country is higher or unremunerative, even then STC. can adjust the difference in the sale prices of imported items. What the smugglers do is they purchase gold at Rs. 66 per tola there and they sell it here at Rs. 145 per tola. They make a huge profit on gold, on the smuggled gold. If STC could take up silver exports even at a little loss, and make payment of foreign exchange against the import, it will save foreign exchange. in the process.

There is another thing which is very important and it is this. There are certain consumer goods which are smuggled into the country which are affecting our industry and also reducing our revenue and our excise duty. This loss will continue unless we take steps to stop this kind of smuggling. If this is not done, silver will continue to be smuggled out and we will be getting these consumer item in return and things will continue as they are today. Therefore, I would request the Minister to think in a practical way and do something so that at least we can save foreign exchange by authorising STC to export silver and stop the illegal import of consumer goods.

Lastly, about the disposal of the seized goods. Now the Customs after seizure of the goods sell them. Dealers and parties purchase them. They already keep stocks of smuggled goods. But under this shelter they sell away those smuggled also. This is a well known fact, known to the officers and Ministers. In what way can we stop this? They will prove that they have purchased these items from the Customs, produce the Bill and get away with it and nothing can be done about it. In this way, whatever other smuggled goods they have, they will sell in the market. So this offers a kind of protection to the smugglers. This system requires change. So I suggest that the resale of these items should be stopped. Any body who purchase these items from customs should not be allowed to sell them. If this is done, and if the present system of protection is withdrawn, we will be able, to some extent, to curb this evil of smuggling.

With these few words, I hope Government will consider my suggestions.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur): Before I proceed to offer my comments on the proposed legislation, I would like to make a brief presentation about a few attempts I made earlier since the last two or three years in the matter of the silver export policy of the Government of India. As early as July 20, 1967, I had brought this to the personal attention of the then Commerce Minister, Shri Dinesh Singh, and told him that this is the first time that India might assume a role of exporter of silver in the last 100 years due to the advantage of our recent devaluation; In view of the fact, however, that the British currency might also be devalued. In the near future, this advantage may not be available to us for a long time. I also mentioned to him that India has nearly 5.5 billion ounces of silver which, was of the value, at the then current price, of Rs. 6,000 crores, according to the Reserve Bank estimates at time. Therefore, I saw no justification at all in the Government's policy of either prohibiting the export of silver from this country or not encouraging it.

At that time, let me recall, the price in London was 160d per fine ounce which worked out to Rs. 448 per Kg. At that time in India, the price of silver was ruling at Rs. 350. Therefore, there, was enough margin. I do not know what was the lure, whether the Government of India considered silver as an essential commodity or there were any other considerations attached to this that this fabulous opportunity of not only building up our foreign exchange reserves in the course of the last two or three years but of curbing the illegal and clandestine smuggling that was going on in this country, and still going on, should be missed, when we could have benefited a lot and smuggling could certainly have been stopped if honest and legitimate traders and exporters were allowed to export silver from this country.

I did not stop at that. I had a personal meeting with the hon. Minister. He of course promised that he would give my very

interesting suggestion the consideration it deserved. If this is the consideration that it has deserved, which has resulted in crores of rupees worth of goods smuggled and the Government's policy has not done a bit to help the exporters, and in the meantime we have completely lost whatever advantage we had in the matter of prices, of parity, I do not know what further I can say about it.

I followed up this attempt with the hon. Prime Minister at the end of Nov. 1967. She also sent the papers to the Commerce Ministry, but ever since then, I do not know whether it was by design or by accident, there has been no export from India. Neither the State Bank nor the Reserve Bank was allowed any opportunity in this matter of silver export or silver buying. Instead of tackling this economic problem and by which we could have certainly built up our foreign exchange reserves and not only that we could also have built up a secondary support for our foreign exchange because every one knows that gold standards are now on their way out and India could certainly take an ingenuous stand by building up its silver reserves either at the Reserve Bank or the State Bank level. This fact was clearly brought out by the Economic and Political Weekly as early as June 1968. It says :

"Obsession with the gold exchange standard, as understood before as well as after the setting up of IMF, prevents the framers and modifiers of the Reserve Bank Act from taking a forward, indigenous view of the composition of monetary assets. With demonetisation of gold around the corner in time, India should use the advantage of its large silver stocks to have a more diversified base for foreign exchange reserves and credit creation."

Unfortunately even those words were not heeded to. I cannot understand one thing. The Government of India cannot come forward and say that it is not aware of the advantages that we were placed in for the last 2 years and that do not know at what scale this smuggling is going on. I will just give you figures about the gold,

silver and other goods that have been caught in the last 3½ months after the ordinances was promulgated. This data is provided by your Department and it is after this ordinance was promulgated. It is 1725 Kg. of gold valued at Rs. 145.5 lakhs, 29057 Kg. of silver valued at Rs. 85.6 lakhs and other goods worth about Rs. 410.5 lakhs. It goes on to prove that when you undertake legislation of an unimaginative kind, when there is a deeper conspiracy and collusion between the smugglers and the dishonest elements here and elsewhere, unless you go to the root of the problem is not going to be solved. I would like to say very forcefully and with great respect that when this Bill is passed, it is only going to hurt the small silversmith and the smaller people who are engaged in honest trade in refineries and ornament making industry. As for as the large scale international smugglers are concerned, you will not be able to touch them. This proposed legislation, howsoever cumbersome, is not going to effect those who are not at all concerned with your laws .

The daily news papers in Bombay and Calcutta reveal and give you the figures as to how many bars and being smuggled every day out of the country. 300 bars, 250 bars 350 bars and these are regularly reported by intelligent reporters in our daily newspapers. I certainly would not believe that with its vast assets the Government of India have in their intelligence field, in their preventive field, in their excise field they were not able to keep track of the clandestine movement. They have totally failed in this matter. Every one knows who are the parties who run, and who are operating at the end of Dubai. Every one knows as to who are the principal brains behind the smuggling activity in Bombay and elsewhere. Who are the people caught ? They are the ordinary truckwalas and those who are running the mechanical boats and the small fry is being caught, sentenced and prosecuted while the brain behind the racket is not touched. If this is perpetuated, then I have a very poor opinion for the intelligence and competence of the Government staff. I cannot understand this. If you have principal intelligence agents located in Bombay, in Surat, on the Indo-Nepal border and in Dubai, you certainly would be able to trace, if you want to trace those who are behind this business.

[Shri N. K. Somani]

I will like to quote another report. According to Customs figures of England, 26 million ounces of silver were imported into UK from Dubai between January and May 1958. During 1967 gold worth Rs. 90 crores was exported from the U.K. via Dubai. The total Dubai trade in gold and silver was around Rs. 258 crores. When these figures are available to newspapers, I cannot accept the plea that the Government is unaware of it. I can only come to the conclusion that either they are incompetent or do not want to touch the fundamental bases of these things. An other very famous firm, Handy and Harman who are very good counsellors in the bullion field say in February 8 issue of *Commerce* about sixty million ounces of silver were smuggled in 1968 from India. People living in Bombay know it. I can pick up a telephone and find out exactly how many silver bars have come, how many are being sold in India and how many are earmarked for smuggling. They can find out without much difficulty these figures; they are available so simply. If they had asked for more money for helicopters to reinforce their investigation machinery or forensic talent we would have gladly approved of it. Instead they come out with this cumbersome and unimaginative piece of legislation. Just like the Gold Control Act hits only the poor goldsmiths and does not hit the smugglers, the same sad story is being repeated.

There is another unfortunate development in a sensitive matter of trade between India and Nepal and Mr. Limaye tried to focus the attention of the House on this matter. Nepal is giving a 40-60 per cent export incentive to crudely made silver articles. One can make some kind of a silver *thali* and then can officially send it all the way down to the port of Calcutta. Because the Chinese source is dried up, most of that silver is finding its way from India. Therefore, we do not understand why the Government should talk of only fifty kilometers from the coast. Delhi and Nepal are hundreds of kilometers from the coast. If one has to deal with this matter seriously, one has to be careful about those sensitive areas like the Indo-Nepal border, instead of keeping it open. Foreign exchange worth millions is being swindled. Then again

truck loads of sand and dust are brought to India from Nepal with the collusion of excise officials of both the countries and taken to Bihar mica mines like Kodarma where the rubbish is unloaded and mica ore or mica fines are loaded and taken to Calcutta to be exported at a cost much below what the Indian businessman can afford. The world knows that Nepal is no producer of mica. But this product goes from Bihar but as a product of Nepal because they have got the export incentive which is much higher than what we can ever afford or are prepared to give. This is how the honest dealer, honest trader and the honest refinery is made to suffer by this unnecessary paper work and by more powers being given to the bureaucrats. It seems they want to completely disintegrate the silver trade in this country. Otherwise, why this limit of Rs. 15,000? You cannot even buy a bar of silver for Rs. 15,000. You have also set the limit for transport. With all these rules and regulations the poor man will only be going between your office and his shop and filling up a variety of forms and not attend to his trade or profession at all. You have also imposed another limit of Rs. 2,500. This attitude only shows that you do not want to go to the root of the problem but that you want only a plethora of unnecessary legislation. Even now it is not too late. On the one hand you have to reinforce your preventive staff; put in a little more honest people and pay them a little more and give them all investigation facilities such as helicopters, etc. Which can at least match their adversaries who come in from Dubai side; give also encouragement for the export of silver from this country.

Even if you have to pay a small amount on export incentive to the Indian businessmen and to the genuine trader and exporter to that extent you will be discouraging this area of smuggling from this country.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Sir he is always saying "you" "you". He should address the Chair, and through you the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, Order. He is addressing the Chair.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I was saying this : I was making two suggestions. One is to encourage the export of silver from this country and the other is to improve your vigilance in Bombay, Surat and Dubai. It is a curious fact : the hon. Deputy Prime Minister lives sometimes in Bombay and sometimes in Surat, but he has not even been able to control any smuggling. Surat district has now become the largest smuggling centre for nylon and rayon yarn. What kind of exercise of superintendence and vigilance that you are making ? In Bombay, every day, as I have described to you earlier, and on the Indo-Nepal border, these things go on.

The third point which I want to stress is that you should have an educative campaign among the Indian people, so that this obsession of trying to get imported, goods, anything that is imported, whether it is a transistor, radio, watch or nylon yarn or whatever it is, should go, and a spirit of Swadeshi is inculcated in all of us. This educative campaign would also to some extent help you to curb all this smuggling.

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA
rose-

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have to adjust the debate; you cannot put a question for a categorical answer from me. Shri Goyal has taken much of your time. There is no good arguing with me.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : We leave it to you, Sir. At your pleasure, you can call him.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA *rose-*

MR. CHAIRMAN : His name is also very much there. I know.

Shri Sita Ram Kesri.

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन जनवरी, 1969 को जो आर्डिनेन्स निकाला गया तस्कर व्यापार रोकने के लिए, उसके समर्थन में बोलते हुए यों तो बहुत सारी बातें आईं और बहुत सारे लोगों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए और सभी लोगों ने

यह कहा कि तस्कर व्यापार ने हमारी एकोनामी, हमारी आर्थिक अवस्था और हमारे नैतिक जीवन के लिए एक बहुत गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा कर दी है और इस बात में कोई सन्देह भी नहीं है। विशेषकर नेपाल से हमारे यहां जो चीजें आती हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे दोस्त ने ठीक ही कहा कि विदेश के बड़े बड़े बैंक वाले और बहुत सारे दूसरे लोग नेपाल तथा दूसरे देशों के द्वारा यहां पर माल भेजते हैं और सिलवर तस्कर के रूप में बाहर जाती है। यह भी ठीक है कि चीन का माल खासकर नेपाल के थू जो हमारे देश में स्मगल होता है, जो मेरे दोस्त ने अभी कहा 30 लाख रुपयों का परन्तु जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है—क्योंकि मेरा क्षेत्र बहुत समीप है— 40 लाख रुपए की चीजें रोजाना स्मगल होकर हमारे देश में आती हैं और यहां के लोग उनको खरीदते हैं। इससे यह बात स्पष्ट है कि हमारे देश में जो चीजें पैदा होती हैं या बनती हैं उनके मुकाबले में वह स्मगल की हुई चीजें सस्ती पड़ती हैं। इस बात पर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो चीजें हमारे यहां स्मगल होकर आती हैं उनके मुकाबले में हमारे यहां की वही चीजें सस्ती हों, उनकी कीमत कम हो ताकि तस्कर का वह सामान यहां पर विक्रि ही न सके। इससे हमारे देश को बहुत बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है।

हमारे दोस्त ने कहा कि मिनिस्टर लोग स्मगलर्स के यहां जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ इस तरह का प्रालोचन करना किसी प्रकार से उचित नहीं होगा। यह कहना कि मिनिस्टर के यहां स्मगलर्स आते हैं, मिनिस्टर स्मगलर्स की मदद करते हैं, यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। बहुत सारे स्मगलर्स को मिनिस्टर जेल भी भेजते हैं, उन्हीं मिनिस्टर के अफसरान के द्वारा उन स्मगलर्स को सजायें भी मिलती हैं। इसलिए खामखाह इस बात को कह देना, इम आर्डिनेन्स बिल पर बोलते हुए, इस प्रकार से प्रालोचन करना कि मिनिस्टर लोग स्मगलर्स के यहां रहते हैं, मैं

[श्री सीताराम केसरी]

समझता हूँ बिल्कुल बेजा और गलत बात होगी।

जहाँ तक स्मगलिंग का सवाल है, जैसे चांदी की बात ले लीजिये, चांदी हमारे देश से बाहर जाती है। माइका की बात कही गयी। यह भी सच है कि जो टुक नैपाल से आता है और कोइरमा में आकर के खाली होता है और माइका लाद कर के कलकत्ते के बाजार से विदेश में जाता है। इसी तरह से अन्डर इनवायसिंग और ओवर इनवायसिंग से बहुत सारा पैसा बाहर जाता है। मान लीजिये एक लाख रु० का माल हमने ऐक्सपोर्ट किया तो 80,000 रु० का अन्डर इनवायस बना कर भेजते हैं और 20,000 रु० ब्लेक के जरिये विदेश में प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। इस तरह की चीजों को रोकने के लिये भी आपको कोई ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिये जिससे दूसरे देश जब पोलिटिकल निगोशियेशन करते हैं, या ट्रेड निगोशियेशन करते हैं तो आप उस देश से कहिये कि जो माल हमारा आपके यहाँ जाता है, जो इनवायस में पेमेन्ट होता है उसके अलावा जो आपकी पार्टी हमारे व्यापारी को गलत ढंग से पेमेन्ट करती है उसकी रिपोर्ट हमको दे। इससे आपको यह फायदा होगा कि विदेश में जो हमारे व्यापारी ब्लैक मनी जमा करते हैं उसका पता लग सकेगा और यह अन्डर और ओवर इनवायसिंग का सिस्टम भी बन्द हो जायगा और देश के व्यापारी विदेश में कैसे काला धन जमा करते हैं इसका आपको पता चलेगा।

जैसे हांगकांग है, इसी तरह से देशों के नजदीक छोटे छोटे पोर्ट होते हैं, फ्री पोर्ट होते हैं, ऐसे ही अन्डमान निकोबार की छोटी छोटी चीजों के लिये आप फ्री पोर्ट घोषित कीजिये। इस से यह लाभ होगा कि कम कीमत की चीजें जैसे फाउन्टेन पेन, पैसिल या घड़ी इत्यादि, इन सारी चीजों का वहाँ के जरिये आदान प्रदान होगा और देश को बहुत बड़ा आर्थिक लाभ होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आप ने यह कानून बनाया कि समुद्र या नेपाल की सीमा के नजदीक के अन्डर 50 किलोमीटर में 15,000 रु० से ज्यादा की चांदी अगर किसी व्यापारी या व्यक्ति के पास है तो वह उस की घोषणा करे। मेरा ख्याल है कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी आप इस तरह की चीजें कीजिये कि जिन लोगों के पास चांदी है उस को घोषित करवा दीजिये जिस से पता चलेगा कि आप के पास कितनी सिल्वर है और कितनी विदेशों में तस्कर व्यापार द्वारा जाती है।

जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में व्यापार होता है, खास कर के ऐक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट का जिस की वजह से अन्डर इनवायसिंग और ओवर इनवायसिंग के जरिये विदेश में पैसा रह जाता है, यदि उस को आप रोकना चाहते हैं तो एक तो जैसा मैं ने कहा जब किसी देश से आप कोलंबोरेशन की बात कीजिये, पोलिटिकल निगोशियेशन किसी इश्यू पर चलें तो उस के द्वारा आप ऐग्गोरेंस लीजिये कि जो उन के देश का व्यापारी हमारे देश के व्यापारी को पेमेन्ट करता है वहाँ पर ब्लैक मनी का उस की जानकारी वह देश हम को दे। और दूसरे यह कि अगर सम्भव हो सके तो एस० टी० सी० के द्वारा ऐक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट के व्यापार का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के राष्ट्रीय आधार पर ऐक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट कीजिये।

चौथी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पोर्ट्स, बन्दरगाह पर कुछ ऐसे अफसर हैं जिनके द्वारा ऐक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट होता है, स्मगलिंग होती है, इसको रोकने के लिए वहाँ पर एक ऐसा अफसर रखिए जो उंचे दर्जे का अफसर हो, जो आई०सी०एस० हो, सेक्रेटरी लेवल का हो, हाईली पेड हो, जिसके चरित्र के बारे में कोई शक न हो और जिसने अच्छी सेवा की हो। छोटे स्तर के अफसर को ऐसी जगह पर न

रखिए । एक बहुत ही सीनियर अफसर को कस्टम्स आफिसर बनाकर हर पोर्ट पर, जैसे बम्बई, कलकत्ता है वहां पर रखिए जिससे आप स्मॉलिंग को रोक सकें और जो देश को हानि होती है वह रूक सके तथा देश को फायदा हो । श्री ज्योतिर्मय वसु ने अभी हमारे वित्त मंत्री पर इनडायरेक्ट वे में आक्रमण करते हुए कुछ ऐसी बातें स्मॉलिंग के बारे में कह दी है ।

मैं तो देखता हूँ कि केवल चीजों की ही स्मॉलिंग नहीं होती है कभी कभी थोट की भी स्मॉलिंग की जाती है । कमी थोट रूस से स्मॉलिंग किये जाते हैं तो कमी चीन से किये जाते हैं । इसलिए मेरा ख्याल है कि स्मॉलिंग हर एक दिशा में रोकनी चाहिये । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय जो सीमा शुल्क (संशोधन) विवेक हाउस के सामने लाये हैं उसका मैं पुनः समर्थन करते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ ।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, this Bill is not intended to prevent smuggling, this Bill is intended to regulate smuggling. Will the Minister kindly note this, because if this Bill is intended to prevent smuggling they would not have clauses 11 (c), 11 (d), 11(e), 11(f), 11(j) and 11(m). They are simply regulatory they regulate smuggling just like regulation of prostitution in France. If you are satisfied that there is large scale smuggling and you should prevent it you should simply confiscate the goods, you should strengthen your intelligence at the borders, you should strengthen it at the coasts and strengthen the intelligence at the airports. Now, in order to divert the attention, from the fact that they are failing, either willfully or otherwise at these crucial points of coastline, sea ports and airports, the Government fall upon these small traders. That is what they did with gold. Gold is being smuggled. Only the poor goldsmiths and small traders have been affected. Similarly, here also it is the small men who will be affected. Why do the Government want to do this ? They want to tell you that they are taking every care to prevent it. But they do not; perhaps they are behind it.

What innocent fellows they are ! These gentlemen pass a legislation and the smugglers are asked to give the cost of smuggled goods. If it exceeds a certain amount at appears they will pass vouchers, give accounts and all that. If this is the way they are going to prevent smuggling, then I must say that they want only to regulate it. Will those smuggler gentlemen tell the Finance Minister that they are placing the smuggled goods today at such and such a place and that tomorrow they are shifting them to some other place, the value of the goods is such and such and so on ? Are they innocent or are you innocent ? I cannot understand this. The officers have pocketed the Finance Minister and given "this divortory legislation" to divert the attention of the Government from the real problem.

At Visakhapatnam and also at Kakinada six or seven miles from the coast line steamers come, our fishing boats go and bring smuggled goods in huge bus tubs and tyres or lorry tubes and tyres. Your reconnaissance ships and helicopters do nothing. Your officers walk in the streets of Viskhapatnam and Kakinada trying to see where they are found and where more money can be made. At the point where these things are coolly and calmly unloaded from the steamer absolutely nothing is done. Things are unloaded from the ships into the fishing boats, they are packed and brought to shore from where they are sent to Bombay, Calcutta and other places. At this point nothing is done. But, in order to divert attention, they say: We will walk into streets, go into shops and get the places notified. They will notify the goods. The smugglers are not fools. While you catch one pound the smugglers will steal one hundred pounds.

If the government is sincere and serious. it must be cautious about the borders. I did not know that this Bill was coming for consideration just now. Otherwise, I would have brought a whisky bottle which a friend of mine had brought. It is a huge bottle with a printed lable "Made, blended and bottled in Scotland". But, in the middle of the label, there is a small red circle-not red triangle-in which it is written "Produce Nepal". We get many such things from Nepal. So, let not the department divert

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

your attention or my attention to the small fellows, Let them strengthen the coastal vigilance and vigilance at the airports and at the borders. Without that, it is no use passing these measures.

There is another point, to which a friend of mine has already referred, and that is the re-sale of seized goods. This is one of biggest sources for making money. Once these goods are seized, they ought not to be sold to dealers again they have to be sold to actual users after taking the customs duty. If they are sold to dealers again, there is no method of pursuing the inquires, whether the seized goods have paid customs duty or not. So government themselves must sell the products to actual users. If the goods are not worth selling goods, like liquor, they should at once destroy them. If they are goods like watches and fountain pens, they can sell them to actual users. Today you will find hundreds of Chinese imported pens in the hands of several high-ups and VIPs; so also imported cigarettes. Why should the department sell these seized goods to dealers again? Government must devise some machinery to sell these goods to actual users so that no dealer can later say that the goods seized from them are those which they have purchased from customs after paying duty.

Then, I want the government to carefully see through the Bill. We have seen through the Bill. This Bill is only to divert the attention of the government from the real problem. Therefore, drop clauses 11(c) (d), (e), (j) and (n) which ask these gentlemen to give accounts, intimate where they are hiding their goods. Is it child's play? I cannot understand it. Kindly attend to all these.

We are all with you in preventing smuggling. But you have to go to the root cause Why does the smuggler take the risk of smuggling? He pays money and takes risk because it is more profitable to smuggle. Therefore, attack it at the economic base and see that smuggling is made unprofitable.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़): सभा-पति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता

हूँ। हम संसद में बैठकर बिल पास कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर बिल पास करने से ही हमारा मकसद पूरा हो जाता तो हमारे देश की बहुत सी समस्याएँ हल हो जातीं। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि इस देश में सबसे बड़ा भ्रमाव और सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है राष्ट्रीय चरित्र की। मुझ से पहले जो मित्र बोले मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हम इस देश में कितने ही बिल पास करें, हम इस देश का नशा नहीं बदल सकते क्योंकि तस्कर व्यापार इस देश में बहुत हो रहा है। आज तो तस्कर व्यापार साधारण चरित्र का विषय हो गया है। एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय गिरोह है और वह बड़े पैमाने पर सारे विश्व में फैला हुआ है। राष्ट्रीय पैमाने पर इसकी जड़े शहर शहर में और देश के कोने कोने में फैली हुई हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न को एक दूसरे एंगल से, एक दूसरे पहलू से सोचा जाए। आखिर तस्कर व्यापार होता क्यों है? हमारे देश में अभी तक इस बात की पूरी चेष्टा नहीं की गई है कि हम परिश्रम करके कमायें, पसीना बहा कर जीवकोपार्जन करें। अभी तक हम ने मेहनतकश लोगों को, परिश्रमी लोगों को, कमा कर खाने वाले लोगों को उतना सम्मान नहीं दिया है। यही वजह है कि हमारे देश में ऐसे लोगों की बहुतायत है जो केवल हेराफेरी से, तस्कर से, चोरी से, डाकेजनी से और गलत काम करके धन पैदा कर रहे हैं। हमारे देश में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा नहीं हुई है कि हम ऐसे लोगों की मत्संन्या कर सकें, ऐसे लोगों को हम सिंहासन न दें, ऐसे लोगों को सम्मान न दें। हमारे देश में धन की पूजा होती है, पैसा की पूजा होती है। इसलिए जो भी इधर उधर से, हेराफेरी से, चोरी से तस्करी से पैसा पैदा करके भ्रमीर हो जाता है, उसको सम्मान भी मिलता है। यही कारण है कि इन कामों को करने की लोगों में हिम्मत बढ़ती है और लो तस्कर व्यापार में और ज्यादा उलभते जाते हैं।

इस तस्कर व्यापार के पीछे जो मनोवृत्ति है वह अधिक से अधिक धन पैदा करके समाज में अपनी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ाने की मनोवृत्ति है। जब तक हम धन की प्रतिष्ठा करेंगे तब तक हम तस्कर व्यापार को रोक नहीं सकेंगे। ब्लैकमेलिंग हमारे देश में होता है। तरह तरह की कमजोरियाँ हमारे देश में हैं। उन सबसे हमको ऊपर उठना होगा।

इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं दो तीन बातें स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ। आज देश में सोने का आयात बढ़ रहा है और चांदी का निर्यात भी देश से बढ़ रहा है। हमारे देश के किसानों ने मेहनत करके अच्छी फसलें पैदा की हैं और उनको उन फसलों के दाम भी अच्छे मिले हैं। चौधरी साहब नाराज न हों उससे कि जो बात मैं कहने जा रहा हूँ। उनके अन्दर सोना खरीदने की आदत बँठी हुई है और वे निरंतर सोना खरीद रहे हैं। किसान भाइयों ने पिछले दस पन्द्रह साल में अपने उत्पादन से खूब सोना खरीदा है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि सोना बाहर से स्मगल हो कर आता गया और आ रहा है और सोने के दाम बढ़ गए। उन्होंने अपने बच्चों को नहीं पढ़ाया और सोना खरीदना शुरू कर दिया। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि सोने के दाम बढ़ते गए। यह सोना खरीदने की उनमें मनोवृत्ति क्यों पैदा हुई। हमारी समाज में सोने से प्रतिष्ठा मिलती है। जिसके पास सोना है ...

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) :
Blackmarketers are also buying gold.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA : Yes, I
will come to that.

हमारे देश में यह परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि जिसके पास सोना है वह बड़ा है। सोना एक अनुत्पादक चीज है। चूँकि इसकी खरीद में पैसा लगाया गया है इस वाम्ते हमारी समाज का जो आर्थिक सन्तुलन है वह बिगड़ रहा है। चांदी हमारे देश से निरंतर निर्यात होती गई है। हमारे देश की जितनी बन्दरगाहें हैं सब स्मगलिंग के सब तस्करों के अड्डे बन गए हैं। उनका पूरा जाल प्रान्तों के आसपास के क्षेत्रों में फैला हुआ

है। बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास आदि जो बड़े बड़े शहर हैं। वहाँ फुटपाथों पर तस्करों का माल बिकते हुए जब हम देखते हैं तो हमारी आँखें चकाचौंध हो जाती हैं। विदेशों से जो माल स्मगल हो कर आता है जिस तरह से वह फुटपाथ पर बिकता है, उसको अनदेखा क्यों कर दिया जाता है? क्या सरकारी अधिकारी, पुलिस, हमारे जिम्मेदार आदमी इस चीज को देख नहीं सकते हैं और कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते हैं? कानून होते हुए भी हमारी सरकार अभी तक इस चीज पर पूरी तरह से काबू पाने में, इस पर नियंत्रण रखने में सफल नहीं हुई है। यही कारण है कि आपकी आँखों के सामने स्मगलिंग हो रहा है। पुलिस वाले और कस्टमज वाले पटरियों पर सामान पड़ा रहता है लेकिन उसको चँक नहीं कर सकते हैं।

सीमावर्ती जो क्षेत्र हैं, उनकी हालत को आप देखें। राजस्थान की सीमा सात सी मीन तक फैली हुई है। नेपाल के बोर्डर पर, बिहार के बोर्डर पर, बंगाल के बोर्डर पर तमाम जो हमारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं, वे तस्करों के व्यापार के अड्डे बने हुए हैं, घड़ल्ले से वहाँ तस्करों का व्यापार होता है। लोगों ने इसको अपना एक पेशा सा बना लिया है। लोग समझने लग गए हैं कि हेराफेरी से, इधर उधर सामान भेजने से लाखों का गोलमाल धँस कर सकते हैं, करोड़ों रुपया कमा सकते हैं। जब ऐसी स्थिति है तो मेहनत करने की क्या जरूरत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ने और राज्य सरकारों ने इस सम्बन्ध में कौन सी सख्त कार्रवाई की है और इस तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने की क्या कोशिश की है। इस बिल को तो मैं स्पॉट करता हूँ लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल बिल पास करने से काम नहीं चल सकता है। यह करोड़ों रुपये का सवाल है। करोड़ों रुपया हमारा विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में बरबाद हो रहा है। यह सामान बाहर से आता है और हमारा जो मेहनत से कमाया हुआ धन है वह चांदी के रूप में तथा दूसरे सामानों के रूप में बाहर जाता है। जबाहराव,

[श्री श्रीकार लाल बोहरा]

कपड़े, ट्रांजिस्टर लाखों करोड़ों रुपये के बाहर से आते हैं और अगर उनमें से कुछ बन्दरगाहों पर पकड़ भी लिये जाते हैं और उनको लेने वाला कोई नहीं मिलता है तो जैसे मेरे मित्र ने कहा है कस्टम वाले उसको बेच देते हैं। जो उनको खरीदते हैं वे उससे दस गुना माल यह कह कर कि यह कस्टम्ज से खरीदा गया है और उसकी चिट भी दिखा दी जाती है, कलकत्ता बम्बई मद्रास आदि में बेच देते हैं। यह भी चेक होना चाहिये। यह चीज समाप्त होनी चाहिये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह सुभाव देना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों नहीं हम अपने आयात और निर्यात का राष्ट्रीयकरण करते। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि ऐसा करने से तस्कर व्यापार घाँडर-इनवायर्सिंग और भ्रोवर-इनवायर्सिंग और चोर-बाजारियों द्वारा कई तरह के गलत काम आदि कई समस्यायें हल हो सकती हैं, जिनसे हमारे राष्ट्रीय हितों, हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था और हमारे देश की सम्पत्ति को क्षति हो रही है। केवल इस प्रकार के बिल पास करने से देश के करोड़ों लोगों को संतोष नहीं हो सकता है। आज इस देश का आम आदमी, भ्रोसत आदमी यह समझ रहा है कि गोल्ड कंट्रोल के द्वारा वास्तव में कोई गोल्ड कंट्रोल नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि उससे साधारण आदमी को बड़ी दिक्कतें हो रही हैं और अधिक से अधिक सोने का स्मगलिंग हो रहा है।

यही स्थिति चाँदी की है। भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार हमारे यहां चाँदी एक बहुत शुभ वस्तु समझी जाती है, लेकिन वह भी धीरे धीरे इतनी मंहगी हो गई है कि जो गरीब आदमी सोना नहीं खरीद सकता है, वह चाँदी खरीदने में भी असमर्थ है।

असल में इसमें भोना या चाँदी का प्रश्न नहीं है। हमारे देश में तस्कर व्यापार इसलिए होता है कि हम अभी तक बुनियादी रूप से यह

स्पष्ट नहीं कर सके हैं कि हमारे देश में इच्छत उन्हीं की होगी, जो शुद्ध और पवित्र ढंग से, ईमानदारी के पाथ, कमायेंगे और उसको खर्च करेंगे। इसलिए आवश्यकता यह है कि हम लोगों के बुनियादी दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन लाने का प्रयत्न करें।

मैं इस बिल का स्वागत और समर्थन करते हुए युवक मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि हम बिल पास करने से नहीं, बल्कि कठोर नियंत्रण करने से समस्या से पार पा सकेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : श्री कन्डप्पन।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, आप मुझे नहीं बुला रहे हैं, इस लिए मैं वाक आउट करता हूँ।

(*Shri Shive Chandra Jha then left the House*)

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am totally opposed to this Bill. I am glad that even some Congress Members have seen to the mischief of the Bill and have opposed this measure. Unfortunately, as Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham said, the Government seems to be said-tracking the public attention and pretending as if they are attending to the basic issues whereas they are not very keen or serious about tackling the problem at all.

Sir, sometime back, when the Gold Control Order was issued, the promise given was that smuggling was going to be stopped. In another case, they said that they were going to draw the black money out and some measure was announced. Then, it was further modified and they said that some improvements were going to be made and the Finance Minister changed it. Nothing happened afterwards. Now, in this year's Budget, they have said that the proposed wealth tax is going to siphon off all the black money that is there. This kind of pretension is not going to lead us anywhere. As far as the intention, if it is honest and

genuine, that the smuggling is going to be checked by this kind of measure is concerned, we are there to join our hands and give support to the Government. But, unfortunately, as we see things today, the smuggling cannot be stopped.

Some Congress Members took objection to the charge that the Opposition Members were accusing the Ministers of connivance with smugglers. I do not want to make that charge. But I do feel, very seriously, and ask : Can the Ministers cite any case in which the smugglers and the racketeers who were caught red-handed were meted out sufficient punishment that it demands ? My hon. friend, Mr. Goyal, brought about some names about the recent seizure of gold. Is the Government going to take any serious measure about them ? I would even go to the extent of saying, if there are not enough penal provisions to punish them sufficiently, that you take enough powers to punish them, hang a few of the smugglers, the racketeers, and then you will see the result. They deserve it. If there is anything more than that, I am for it. You torture them. They deserve it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do you suggest these powers to be conferred on provincial Governments ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : No, not at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN : They can exercise power as they like.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : At least in proved cases where crores of rupees are involved and slender foreign exchange resources and meagre resources of the country are being robbed of, the Government should see to it that sufficient punishment is meted out. That has not been done so far. If they are not positively at connivance with the smugglers, I am sure, they are at least complacent about what is going on. Whatever it might be, I am sure, the smugglers and racketeers in this country are given a VIP treatment, wittingly or unwittingly. This kind of thing goes on increasingly.

I would appeal to the Minister to be serious about it. This measure is not going to solve the problem. It is not even going

to solve it partially. That has been our experience previously.

I understand from knowledgeable sources that even the speed of the motor boats that we have got to track down the smugglers is not equal to half of the speed of motor boats which the smugglers use, or could match in anyway with the motor boats used by the smugglers. If that is the position, how are you going to track them down ? Why don't you have some more motor-boats with better speeds and all that or even, as some hon. member suggested, some helicopters ? Why don't you improve your vigilance ? Apart from this, there is another problem. We should keep a vigil over these vigilance people because we know that there are certain cases where, they are in connivance with the smugglers. These are problems which need a different kind of approach, a practical approach, at serious approach, from the Government and not a Bill of this type.

I am very sorry that the reply given by the hon. Minister in regard to the issue of Ordinance is not very convincing. Though it is a political question, though it does not have any direct relevance to this, still I would say that, in the interest of democracy, they should respect the Constitutional position with regard to legislative measures of this kind. The reply given by the hon. Minister is not at all convincing. The Bill was there. There were 20 days left before the Session was to adjourn. Still, Government thought it fit to promulgate this Ordinance after the Session adjourned.

Another very important issue is this. Government may say that it may not create any difficulties or problems to traders and others. Unfortunately, the very next day after the promulgation of the Ordinance, in my part of the country, in Madras City, where the Burmese repatriates have been allowed to carry on some trade—some concession was given by the Central Government to them to bring certain goods from Burma ; they are small traders like peddlers—, the officers were after these repatriates. These poor fellows are innocent, not literate, not even businessmen ; they did not know what to do in this country. When they came here from Burma, fortunately the Central Gov-

[Shri S. Kandappan]

ernment allowed them to bring certain goods and the Burmese Government also agreed to it. They brought those things and started selling those things. They did not have a voucher or anything of that sort. Now they are being harassed very much. I have been getting telegrams and letters from those people that something should be done for them. Therefore, in this particular case, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to instruct the customs officials there. Whatever concession was given to them earlier should not be infringed in any way by the proposed measure that has been introduced today. With this appeal, I oppose this measure.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Smuggling is the order of the day. It has become a fashion with all of us. Every tenth or eleventh Indian—excuse me for making this straightforward statement—is guilty of connivance with smuggling; it may be smuggling inside the country or outside the country. I should say that the Government is partly responsible for this. You will ask how? We have these zones and barriers at every State point. There is smuggling inside the country. If a farmer goes with his grains to another State, he gets profits; if he passes on to another State, he gets dividends. Again if he goes from, say, Delhi to U. P., he gets a different price; again if he goes from U. P. to Punjab, he is getting still another price. This is also a sort of smuggling. Even people very well placed in life, just as my hon. friend was mentioning, do this. If they can get money without doing anything, without exerting themselves much, why should they not get it? As a matter of fact, a very bad mentality or tendency is developing in this country; everybody is trying to go in for foreign made goods, whether it is a fountain pen or a watch or a car, anything and they say that that is better, superior and that they can get cheaper and all that. The other day I was in Bombay. One fellow came from behind and catching hold of my shirt asked, 'Why don't you take this watch for Rs. 50? It is worth Rs. 400'. I asked, 'What is wrong with this? Why are you selling this which is worth Rs. 400 for Rs. 50?'. I was afraid of the Police; otherwise, I was tempted to purchase that which was worth Rs. 400 for Rs. 50.

But wherefrom did he get all such things? What is the malady with this country? The malady is that a law of the jungle is prevailing, which is ruling in respect of foreign trade. There should be some policy. If STC is there or some other agencies are there, there is absolutely no procedure or no policy or no principle involved. The little fry is caught but the big crocodile goes scot-free. This is what is happening throughout. Everywhere our policy is, catch the small fry. But the big crocodile goes scot-free. If a small kisan commits a small crime, you say, he should be hanged, he should be given rigorous imprisonment and all that while Walcotts and other big crocodiles go free. We are reminded of the good old days of Queen Elizabeth and the sea pirates and all that. I get reminded of those days. There is no policy. It is my demand that something should be done. But this Bill is not even one-thousandth of what it should be. I do not know how my hon. friend Shri Viswanatham says that this is something which will regulate it. Absolutely not. The punishment given is extremely small. It should be much more stringent.

18 hrs.

The only remedy for this is this, namely, the complete nationalisation of our foreign trade. It may be done tomorrow or day after, but nationalisation of trade is the only panacea for all these ills. My hon. friend Mr. Goyal said why the law of presumption should be made applicable in this Bill. It is not there for the first time; it is there already. Mr. Goyal is a lawyer; you, Sir, are a lawyer. You know that in Arms Act, in Prevention of Food Adulteration Act in Supplies Regulation Act, etc. that regulation is already there. There smugglers are number one enemies of the country and strictest punishment should be awarded to them. The tendency of the people has come to this, that they want to get money without toiling for it. There should not be any leniency shown towards the smugglers. I agree with my hon. friend Shri Labo Prabhu in what he has said. We do not have adequate enforcement force to check this kind of smuggling. I

say that the staff should not only be doubled, but should be increased by ten times. The smugglers should be awarded with the highest punishments for committing such crimes. For his own petty gain the smuggler is spoiling the good name of our country. This Bill is the need of the hour. The Minister has come with this Bill now. This is to replace the Ordinance which has been issued already. The Minister ought to have come earlier with this Bill. I support this Bill and I feel that this Bill will be adhered to and that this will not be put in cold storage. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : The Customs (Amendment) Bill, as has been rightly pointed out by some of the hon. Members, was absolutely essential in view of the large smuggling of silver that was taking place and also in view of the fact that smuggled goods were sometimes sold as was pointed out by some hon. Members.

That was why this Bill was introduced in the House last time, but as it could not be passed, an Ordinance had to be promulgated.

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA : There is no quorum in the House.

SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA (Kota) : Challenge, Challenge.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : It is not properly challenged. He did not get up, to challenge.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : इनका नाम कोरम के मामले में मोटे मोटे झलफाज में झखबारों में आ जाता है, अगर न आये तो ये कमी चैलेंज नहीं करेंगे ।

Mr. CHAIRMAN : After the Minister replies, Shri Goyal has to reply. If he wants that his party member should forgo that, it is another matter. There is some sort of convention or agreement on this.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : We have all agreed unanimously not to challenge quorum.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : There is no point in raising it now. Let the Minister reply.

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA : If you do not take notice of it, it is up to you.

P. C. SETHI : As for the goods which were suspected to be smuggled previously, it was very difficult to satisfy the requirements of the law. Therefore, stricter provisions have been introduced so that a declaration has to be given in regard to the notified goods and anybody who is selling these goods outside on the payments without proper declaration will be liable to action under the law.

As far as the Bill is concerned, export of silver and silver coins has been specifically covered. As far as import is concerned, it has notified certain articles such as watches, synthetic yarn, other yarn fabrics, cigarettes, cosmetics, electric appliances, shavers, photographic cameras, flash guns, colour prints etc. It is only with respect to these articles that action lies within the purview of the Bill. At the same time, power has been given under the Bill to notify certain more articles, if found necessary.

Cl. 11 (1) seeks to prevent export of specified goods. This is relatable to an entry in List One. There is, therefore, no encroachment on the State sphere. As far as the interest of the general public is concerned, within the meaning of art. 19(5), Parliament is entitled to enact legislation.

Many other points have been raised. Shri Goyal spoke about the validity of the Ordinance. I have already replied to that. Then he raised certain matters about two or three persons, specially Shri Gaokar, Shri Advani etc. As for Shri Gaokar, he has been already prosecuted. Shri Advani's is a very old case. Prosecution had taken place and the person concerned was sentenced. Therefore, the desired information is given herewith.

There were other suggestions made regarding strengthening of measures of security and the forces which operate. Ample measures are being taken. If necessary

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

we would not hesitate to come before Parliament to ask for more money for the purpose of helicopters or some speedy vehicles or more scientific instruments for carrying on these operations.

As for the object of this Bill, it will be realised that immediately after the promulgation of the Ordinance, the price of silver came down. It was ruling at about 584 previously.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Not the smuggling. Only the price.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Because the prices were higher and the smugglers were paying for it. It was a natural corollary and therefore, the prices were going down. They were ranging at about 584. After the issue of this ordinance . . .

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : According to my information, the price of silver in the foreign market is also declining.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I will come to that. Therefore the prices were ranging in the range of 510 to 516. This indicates that the smuggler is now less secure with the silver.

As for as the seizure of silver is concerned, after the introduction of this ordinance, the seizure is on the high side and within the last 3 months itself, about Rs. 85 lakhs worth of silver has been seized and the total seizure last year is about Rs.4 crores.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : It is only 1% of the smuggling.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The total figure given by the hon. Member includes both official import and the import from Dubai as well as other countries including Pakistan. Of course, it is an admitted fact that silver was being smuggled out on a very big scale. That is why we felt the necessity of bringing this legislation. That is why stringent measure of notifying 50 kilometers on the western coast and in Tamil Nadu in the eastern coast because, they are the vulnerable areas wherefrom silver was being smuggled out. Hon Member Shri Lobo Prabhu has

Particularly said about the limit of Rs.15000. This Rs. 15,000 limit is concerned only with silver and besides this, if anybody wants to transact in silver and if the payment is made by cheque, then there is no bar. This is with regard to cash transactions on silver and, therefore, Rs. 15000 limit is quite reasonable.

As far as the small artisans are concerned, daily sale of Rs. 2500 is permitted. Even on that ground there should be no difficulty. As far as the honest dealers or artisans are concerned, there will be no Particular thing which hampers the industry or routine work.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Question.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Shri Lobo Prabhu has also raised the question of the Study Team. I have got the recommendations of the Study Team, before one. Out of the recommendations of the study team, I would like to say that Government has accepted about 136 from Part I and about 114 from Part II. Most of them are in the process of implementation and we are making every possible effort in this direction to implement the Study Team's recommendations.

Hon. Shri Madhu Limaye has particularly raised the question about the Indo-Nepal border. Hon. member, Shri Somani also raised this. According to the 1960 treaty goods of origin in India or goods of Nepalese origin can be freely brought in either taken to Nepal.

According to this treaty, a point arose as to whether goods manufactured out of the imported raw material will be treated as goods originating either in this country or originating in Nepal. A view has been taken that if any particular item is manufactured out of the imported raw material, it will be considered as an item originating from that particular country. This has brought in certain difficulties with regard nylon fabric and stainless steel. That is why we are concerned about this because the total imports by Nepal through the Calcutta port were considered to be much higher than what could be consumed here. We do not have the particular figures of consumption of this particula,

fibre in Nepal. It was considered on the high side. That is why we have been taking up the matter with the Nepal Government. Broadly on principal this has been agreed to that whatever goods of this particular variety from Nepal-nylon fabric and stainless steel in 1967-68 we will try to restrict the same to those years.

A suggestion about stamping was made by Mr. Limaye. He also wanted that it should be taken up through the S. T. C. We have taken it up with the Nepalese Government but it was not considered feasible by them and so it was not pursued. We shall certainly take into consideration his suggestion about stamping etc
 (An Hon. Member : Seal the border) Operations on the Indo-Nepalese border have increased and we have taken measures so that our seizures which were worth Rs. 3,21,000 in 1966 in the Allahabd-Patna-West Bengal area have increased to Rs. 25,73,429 in 1968. Therefore, all possible efforts as made in that regard. We are also taking up the matter with the Nepalese Government and with their co-operation we shall try to find out some way so that goods coming from Nepal would have their seal or authority or permit. All these questions are being taken up with them. We must also remember that our relations with Nepal are friendly and we shall try to get their co-operation and confidence in matters affecting Indo-Nepalese trade. The trade treaty comes to an end in 1970 when they shall be re-examined and these matters will be gone into at that time. Yesterday Mr. Limaye and today also both he and Mr. Damani in a Hindi couplet said that the officers are colluding with smugglers. It is not correct. If he has got proof of something, we shall examine it.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I have not said that the entire officialdom is so. It is not my intention. I said that smuggling goes on with the knowledge and support of some of the officers. The senior officers are very honest and I appreciate their work.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I thank Mr. Damani for clarifying. It is possible that there are blacksheep among all categories of people including us. It is, therefore, wrong for us to assume that all officers are bad. If we

take up an attitude like this, it will be difficult for them to function.

I am sorry that one officer was named yesterday, Mr. Anand, when he is not present here to defend himself. He is the Chairman of the Board and one of the most honest and good officers who is known for his integrity and honesty. If there is some positive proof against anybody, the Government are prepared to go further into it. But if things are flung like this without positive proof it will be difficult for the officers to function especially in the capacity of a semi-judicial body. Every day some seizures are made and examined and there is a body where they goin appeal. If that body which is a semi judicial body is not allowed to function with out pressure from this side or that side, it will be difficult for it to function.

Certainly, the Government would welcome any suggestion or any criticism or anything with some positive proof, and the Government would examine it and would do what is necessary.

Having said this, I would now like to tak some other points which have been mentioned by some hon. Members. I am ver grateful to Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee for having supported this measure. Similarly, I am also grateful to Shri Randhir Singh and Shri Bohra other Members who have supported this Bill.

As for as Dr Ranen Sen is concerned, he has said that we are trying to water down the provisions of the Bill. It is not correct. On the contrary, Shri Lobo Prabhu says that our measures are very stringent. Dr. Ranen Sen says that we are trying to water down. Actually, it is neither watering down nor very strict. We have adopted certain measures which were absolutely necessary and we are moving in that direction so that smuggling could be checked.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu has particularly raised certain points about the BOAC and Bird & Co. case as well as the shortage in the foreign exchange earned and received. As far as Bird & Co. case is concerned, it is before the Supreme Court, and being *sub judice* I would not like to go into the

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

details of the case. After the judgment comes, certainly the Government will look into it. As far as the BOAC question is concerned, we have already accepted a short notice question, and the Government will come before the House with details of this particular case. As far as the question about the shortage of foreign exchange earned and received is concerned. Under the Foreign Exchange (Regulations) Act, there is a gap of six months which is laid down and therefore this gap could be explained, and it is not as if something wrong is going on there.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and two other hon. Members have painted a picture as if India has been become a smuggler's den and as if everything is very bright outside. Smuggling is bad and smuggling is not only in India but there are international gangs who are operating. The bigger the country, the bigger the gang. Therefore, I am not saying that we should not adopt measures to check smuggling, but we should not paint such a dismal picture as if everything is absolutely wrong in India and other countries are doing very well. Certainly we should make all possible efforts to check smuggling.

I may give the figures relating to seizures and the punishment awarded and the goods confiscated during the last few years. In 1965, the total seizure was of the order of Rs. 4.70 crores; in 1966, it was Rs. 6.61 crores; in 1967, it was Rs. 16.40 crores; in 1968, it was Rs. 20.68 crores. These figures will go to show that seizures are mounting up and all possible efforts are being made to bring to book the offenders who indulge in smuggling. But certainly this is a gigantic task and the gangs are quite powerful and their operation is not only in India, but there are international gangs, and therefore, we will have to take certainly more effective measures and provide more facilities and equipment and also provide more staff and certainly by taking stringent measures and creating a consensus and a proper atmosphere, we would be able to move in this direction. Our aim and object should be to completely eliminate the smuggling. If we are not able to eliminate, smuggling imme-

diately, we should certainly move in the direction of checking it as best as we can. That is why we are moving rapidly in this direction and the object of this Bill to move in that direction.

Shri Somani has particularly mentioned that silver could be exported officially. This problem was posed by the hon. Member before the Deputy-Prime Minister and Finance Minister. This was thoroughly gone into; I have no details but it was thoroughly gone into and it was decided that it would not be in the public interest nor in India's interest to allow silver to go out of the country officially.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Why?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That was the decision taken. (*Interruptions*). That does not mean that we allow it to go by smuggling; we do want to check smuggling.

So far as silver price is concerned, it is 512 here, 436 in London and 435 in New York. These are official rates and the smugglers do not operate on the basis of these prices. What they get is the extra money. That is why there is a tendency to bring in gold and take out silver. That is why we have taken precaution in this Bill about the export of silver and import of certain articles I have mentioned.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : What about export through STC ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would certainly put forth the suggestions made by hon. members before the Deputy-Prime Minister for his consideration and rethinking on the matter.

This limit of 50 kms is made applicable to the western coast and to the eastern coast only in Tamil Nadu because there were the vulnerable areas from where silver was smuggled out. A suggestion was made that 50 kms. is a very limited area. But as I said, this is only with regard to export of silver and silver coins. About other import-

ed articles, the whole of India is there. Wherever unauthorised articles are found, except a watch or transistor etc. meant for personal use

Sir, I am just concluding. You are looking at your watch.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When you are referring to smuggled watches, I am looking at my HMT Watch!

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Wherever unauthorised articles are found, undeclared-either on the pavements or on the Indo Nepalese border or in any town moving without proper voucher, they will be not only confiscated, but under sections 135 and 136 of the original Customs Act, stringent punishment of imprisonment for 2 or 3 years and fines are provided.

Mr. Kandappan made some contradictory observations. He said in one place "Hang the smugalers" and in another place, he said that repatriates from Burma should be relieved.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The repatriates from Burma got some concessions from the Government and they brought certain things. They are doing business. They are illiterate people. You can send your men and identify those materials. If there is any further smuggling, you can check it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it your case that they are continuously bringing things from Burma and there is no time-limit ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : Some of them were recently repatriated. I said, you have tortured goldsmiths for the sins of the smugglers; why not hung the sumgglers ? Where is the contradiction ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Even if they were given concession to bring certain household things and personal belongings: it could not be that have a permanent licence to sell the imported articles.

If the Parliament in its wisdom considers that the Present Punishment is not enough certainly it can be gone into and hon. Members are most welcome to give their suggestions.

SHRI ONKAR LAL BOHRA : What about the resale of confiscated goods ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As for as resale of goods is concerned we have already appointed a committee to go into it. At present we are selling them through the cooperative sector because our idea is not allowing private people to sell the goods is that the goods will pass from one hand to the other and the prices will go up. After the report of the committee appointed to go into this aspect as to what should be done in regard to the procedure of selling these confiscated articles we would again go into this.

Sir, I have practically covered most of the points raised by hon. Members. I have also explained why the Ordinance was necessary. Most of the articles particularly referred to here by hon. Members have also been explained by me. Therefore, Sir, I commend the Bill for adoption by this House.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
 Thirty Second Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Sir, I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, AND THE
 CUSTOMS AMENDMENT BILL

--Contd.

SHRI SHRINIBAS MISRA : Sir, is it in order for a Minister while replying to a debate in Parliament to say that he will

[Shri Shrinibas Misra]

place the suggestion before the Finance Minister? He is replying on behalf of the Government. Parliament is not a petitioner before the Finance Minister. It is a question of dignity.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not out of order. There is nothing derogatory to Parliament. He said Government will consider the suggestions. The hon. Member cannot dictate to him what he has to say. He is well within his rights to say what he has said.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Sir, I have posed three pertinent questions and I expected the hon. Minister to reply to them. By quoting chapter and verse from commentators on the Constitution, from the debates of the Constituent Assembly and from the rulings of worthy Speakers of this House that the provisions of articles 123 can be made use of only in extraordinary circumstances, emergent circumstances and when there is a pressing necessity I asked, when the Bill had been moved in this House on 3rd December and it was before the House for 18 days what new circumstances or emergent situation arose in the fortnight between 21st December to 3rd January which necessitated the issuance of this Ordinance. As far as I have been able to persue, these rackets have continued for a period of two years starting from 1966 upto 1969. I want to know whether there was any serious situation which had developed between the 20th of December and 3rd of January which compelled the government to issue the Ordinance. The hon. Minister has conveniently avoided to reply to this pertinent question.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have replied to to that.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I had also referred to the recommendations of the Study Team which had recommended that an exhaustive measure should be brought in, incorporating a provision for an independent appellate tribunal. In order to deal with certain difficulties and pro-

blems faced by the importers, it was felt necessary by the Study Team to bring an exhaustive measure rather than a piecemeal measure of an amending Bill every time the need was felt.

My third point was that this Bill contains certain illegal provisions which are likely to be struck down by the courts, because they invest the government with uncanalised and undefined powers to exempt certain classes of goods, generally or under certain specified conditions, because this will be totally at the discretion or whim of the Government. Without specifying the circumstances they can exclude certain goods from the provisions of this Bill.

Since the hon. Minister has not pertinently replied to these three points, I would say that there was absolutely no justification for promulgating this Ordinance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the Resolution of Shri Goyal to the vote of the House. The question is :

“This House disapproves of the Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1969) promulgated by the President on the 3rd January, 1969”.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Coming to the Bill, there are two circulation motions, namely, Nos. 1 and 3. I will put them to the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 & 3 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the

Customs Act, 1962, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up clause by clause consideration.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है। हम तो टैक्सों के बोझ से दबे जा रहे हैं और यहां बगैर कोरम के

बिल पास करने जा रहे हैं। यह नहीं होगा। पहले कोरम कराइए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : If there is no quorum, I will adjourn the House. The bell is being rung. . . There is no quorum. The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

18.42 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March, 21 1969/30 Phalgun, 1890 (Saka).
