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Thursday, December 19, 1968
Agrahayana 28, 1890 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



पुस्तकालय संख्या

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LOK SABHA

Statement

Thursday, December 19, 1968|Agrahayana
28 1890 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Requirements of Green Manure and
Fertilizers

*841. SHRI NARAIN SWARUP
SHARMA :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE :

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

(a) the present annual requirements of the country for green manure and the quantity thereof actually available at present ;

(b) the steps taken to meet the shortage thereof; and

(c) the future programme to meet the said requirement ?

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

(a) to (c). Dhaincha and Sannhemp are the two popular green manure crops grown in the country. There are other sources of green manuring also such as growing of dual purpose crops like Guar, Moong, Urd and Lobia etc. and green leaf manuring. The area targetted to be green manured in a particular year is taken as indicative of the requirement of green manure for that year. The targetted coverage under green manure by the end of the Fourth Plan i. e. 1973-74 is 31 million acres against the estimated coverage of 22.06 million acres during 1967-68 and the target of 25.38 million acres for the current year (1968-69). It is not possible to indicate the annual requirements and availability of different green manures since the farmers have several alternate sources of green manuring.

Most of the States are self-sufficient in regard to their green manure seed requirements. However for sowing in Kharif 1968 the States/Union Territories of Mysore, Goa, Andaman & Nicobar and Nagaland had estimated their shortage of seed as 3500 tonnes, 30 tonnes 3 tonnes and 0.1 tonne respectively.

The farmers generally arrange to meet their requirements of green manure seeds from their own production, from the fellow farmers and private trade and the State Governments also help the farmers in procuring these seeds from within the State and from neighbouring States.

To encourage the spread of green manuring the following steps are being taken :

(1) Central financial assistance to the extent of 30 percent loan and 20 percent grant is given to the States for implementation of this programme.

(2) Irrigation water is being made available to farmers free of cost or at concessional rates in some of the States for growing green manure crops.

(3) Some of the States supply green manure seeds to the farmers at subsidised rates.

(4) Suitable cropping patterns have been evolved to provide for growing of green manure crops without loss of any commercial or cereal crop. The inclusion of leguminous crops in cropping rotations are also encouraged.

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : देश में 62 प्रतिशत भूमि दस प्रतिशत बड़े किसानों के हाथों में है। जमींदारी एवालिशन के बाद इनको जमींदार नहीं कहा जा सकता है, बड़े किसान कहना पड़ेगा। ऐसी हालत में जो कुछ भी गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से खाद वगैरह का इन्तजाम होता है उसका यही ज्यादातर फायदा उठा लेते हैं, तथाकथित बड़े जमींदार उठा लेते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ऐम कौन से स्टेप्स लेने जा रही है ताकि छोटे किसानों तक भी खाद पहुंच सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This question is about green manure, which is not distributed by the government. The statement laid on the Table of the Sabha only enumerates the steps taken by the States and the Centre to assist the farmers, big and small, to use more and more of green manure.

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : स्टेटमेंट को देखने से पता चलता है कि ग्रीन मैन्योर की हालत सन्तोषजनक स्थिति में नहीं है। ऐसी हालत में भ्रगर फटिलाइजर के और बहुत से सोस देश में हों तो उनको रोका नहीं जाना चाहिये था। यह पता लगा है कि मीठापुर, सौराष्ट्र में फटिलाइजर प्लान्ट लगाने की बात को गवर्नमेंट ने नहीं माना है। क्या गवर्नमेंट इस और ध्यान देगी कि फटिलाइजर की कुछ और फैक्ट्रीज लगाई जाए ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Sir, I would seek your protection, because this

question relates to green manure. It has nothing to do with the import of any organic fertilizer.

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा : मैंने इम्पोर्ट की बात नहीं की है, देश में ही खाद फैक्ट्रियां लगाने की बात की है।

MR. SPEAKER : Even then it does not arise.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : खाद की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए विदेशों से हमारी सरकार खाद मंगानी है। विशेषज्ञों का यह कहना है कि विदेशी खाद के प्रयोग से भूमि की जो उत्पादन शक्ति है वह दो साल के बाद कम हो जाती है। क्या सरकार अपनी देशी खाद को ही बढ़ाने के लिए कोई कदम उठायेगी ? इस देश में गो हत्या होती है। गी, बैल और बछड़ों से जो गोबर की खाद पैदा होती है, क्या उसको बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न सरकार करेगी ? इसके साथ साथ जो गोबर जलाने की प्रथा देहातों में है, उसको बन्द करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या विचार किया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I do not agree with the view of the hon. Member that inorganic manure causes damage to the soil. But it does not mean that whatever local resources in the form of compost and cow dung are available should not be utilized. But the view that inorganic fertilizers cause damage to the soil is totally incorrect.

Telephone Connections in U.P. Circle

+

*843. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :**
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI J. B. SINGH :

Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications for new telephone connections are at present pending with the telephone authorities in U. P. Circle;

(b) the number of such applications received from the residents of Punhana and

Hasanpur towns in the above Circle falling in District Gurgaon;

(c) by what time Government will accede to the requests of these people; and

(d) whether it would be possible after giving these new connections to provide a separate trunk board at Hedel exchange for these three towns ?

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

(b) 7 at Punhana and 15 at Hasanpur are at present on the waiting list.

(c) These applicants are likely to be provided with connections in about 6-8 months' time.

(d) Provision of a separate trunk Board at Hodel is not justified at this stage.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : टेलीफोन की दिक्कत सारे देश में है। मेरा ख्याल है कि हजारों की तादाद में लोग ऐसे हैं जिन को टेलीफोन चाहिये क्योंकि आज टेलीफोन एक निसेसेटी है, लज्जरी नहीं रह गई है। इसका कारण मुझे यह लगता है कि धन का अभाव है सरकार के पास, इस वास्ते टेलीफोन जल्दी नहीं लग पाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार जो नई स्कीम, बांड स्कीम ला रही है, वह क्या है और उससे क्या क्या लाभ होगा और उस स्कीम को कब तक इम्प्लेमेंट कर दिया जाएगा ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am in agreement with my hon. friend that there is difficulty in getting telephone connections because there is shortage and there is a long waiting list. We are very keen to expand the system as much as we possibly can but the main thing standing in our way is resources. The Planning Commission is examining our proposal for issuance of bonds also but no final decision has been taken about it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is this scheme ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The scheme in brief is that the P & T, like the Electricity Boards, will be permitted to raise funds from the market and connections will be given to those people who hold those bonds.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : कितने लोगों की एप्लीकेशंज ऐसी हैं जो पड़ी हुई हैं और जिन को अभी तक प्राप टेलीफोन नहीं दे पाये हैं और अगली योजना में प्राप कितने लोगों को टेलीफोन देना चाहते हैं। दिल्ली के बारे में भी कुछ बता दें तो प्रापकी बड़ी कृपा होगी।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : At the moment in the whole country we have got about 11 lakhs of telephones, and we have a waiting list of about 5 lakhs to 6 lakhs. Our idea is that in the Fourth Plan, if resources permit, we should add about 15 lakhs more telephones, because our expectation is that the waiting list at that time will be considerably more. The main difficulty at the moment is want of resources. If resources are given, we will have 15 lakhs telephones; otherwise less. In Delhi at the moment about 70,000 telephone connections are there and we have a waiting list of 50,000 to 60,000. In the Fourth Plan, if we get the resources, we propose doubling the capacity.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : नया टेलीफोन अग्रर लगाना हो तो उसके लिए अठ्ठाई हजार रुपया जमा करवाना पड़ता है, ऐसा प्रापका सवयुंलर है। यह बहुत मुश्किल बात होती है। टेलीफोन जो लेने वाले हैं उनके लिए जो कठिनाई पैदा होती है इस कारण से, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या प्राप इसके बारे में विचार करेंगे ?

लोकल जो ट्रंक काल लोग करते हैं, उनको उसकी रसीद दो-दो और तीन-तीन महीने के बाद मिलती है। यह बिलों की शकल में प्राती है। कभी कोई इनके बारे में इनक्वायरी करना चाहता है तो जो लोकल आफिस होता है वह कहता है कि हमारे पास कुछ नहीं है, बड़े आफिस में ही इसका पता चल सकता है। लोकल आफिस में भी इसकी कापी हो, क्या इसकी प्राप कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I am sorry that the amount has been increased from Rs.2,500 to 3,000 in the case of metropolitan cities. For the smaller cities it is Rs 2,500. This is the amount which has to be paid under OYT. There are three categories of telephone connections. One is OYT for which Rs. 2,500 or 3,000 has to be paid. Then, there is the special or exempted category of doctors etc. Then comes the ordinary or third category. Telephone connections are given according to these three categories.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about receipts for trunk calls ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : If the trunk call is booked through a public trunk call office, then a receipt is issued. But if it is booked through one's own telephone, no receipt is given.

SHRI K. RAMANI : A very large number of applications for telephones are on the waiting list not only in UP but all over India. In Coimbatore city more than 3,000 applications are on the waiting list for the last three years. When we raised this question before the PAC, the officials told us that they are not getting enough of components and materials, cables for instance. What arrangements are they going to make for the speedy supply of components and raw materials to enable them to give more connections ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As I look at the picture for the country as a whole, I am afraid the future is not very bright. We will have to put up with a great deal of shortages, so far as telephone connections are concerned, because of want of resources. Whether it is spelt out in terms of cables or instruments, the basic issue remains that we have much lesser than what we need and I am afraid this situation is likely to remain for the coming few years.

श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : नये टेलीफोन देने में यह दिक्कत बताई जाती है कि टेलीफोन फॅक्टरी लगाने के प्रोग्राम में डीले हो रही है, जो कि राजस्थान में लगाई जाने वाली थी। आज स्थिति यह है कि जो व्यक्तिगत टेलीफोन और पब्लिक काल ऑफिस मन्ज़ूर भी हो चुके हैं, उन्हें भी टेलीफोन आदि सामग्री नहीं मिल

रही है। इसलिए क्या राजस्थान में नई टेली-फोन फॅक्टरी खोलने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा, ताकि नये पी० सी० ब्रॉज० तथा एक्स-चेंजिज़ के लिये नये टेलीफोन लगाने तथा नये कनेक्शन देने की व्यवस्था हो सके ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the factory is concerned, we have agreed in principle that we are going to have a second factory for manufacturing transmission equipment. We are also examining having one more factory for manufacturing telephone instruments separate from the ITI. As to where the factory will be located, it is difficult for me to say for the present. The setting-up of the factory to a degree will release the pressure, but it will only be to a degree.

श्री शिवचरण लाल : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस स्थान पर पत्रालय (पोस्ट ऑफिस) मौजूद है, जिस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय को आवेदनपत्र भी दिये गये हैं, वहाँ टेलीफोन न लगने का क्या कारण है। जहाँ किसी संसद-सदस्य का स्थायी निवास हो, वहाँ टेलीफोन लगाने की क्या क्या शर्तें हैं ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as Members of Parliament are concerned, we give them one telephone at their New Delhi residence the cost of which is borne by the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. One more telephone is permissible to a Member at the place of his residence. Of course, it is all subject to feasibility.

श्री शिवचरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है। आप हमारे अधिकारों के रक्षक हैं। आप मेरे सवाल का जवाब दिलायें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे गांव, चावली, में पत्रालय (पोस्ट ऑफिस) मौजूद है और टेलीफोन कनेक्शन वहाँ से पांच छः मील पर है, तो मेरे द्वारा दो दफा आवेदन पत्र दिये जाने पर भी उस पत्रालय में टेलीफोन न लगाये जाने का क्या कारण है। वे आवेदन पत्र डाक्टर साहब के पास मौजूद हैं, मैं उन से बात भी कर चुका हूँ, लेकिन अभी तक टेली-फोन नहीं लगा है।

संसद-कार्य तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : माननीय सदस्य को टेलीफोन दे देगे ।

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH : Has the attention of Government been drawn to certain news items appearing recently in the press about a new system developed by the Indian telephones according to which people on the same exchange can share the telephone by having a new instrument and a new number but hooked up with the existing number; do Government think that it is a feasible proposition and, if so, in what circles are they going to instal it ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The Government's attention has been drawn to this. It is a very useful innovation that has been made. A further innovation is being considered that on one given cable board we would be in a position to make more channels, about 20 lines, to work. We have already placed orders for import of one such system so that we may be able to see if it suits our purpose and then start manufacturing it.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : The telephone at present is in the service of the rich because under the Own-Your-Own-Telephone scheme one has to invest a lot of amount. I do not know what Government is doing to put this, owning a telephone, to the service of the poor and the middle-class. May I know from Government whether they will think of increasing the public call offices and also the number of local telephone booths in cities ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The Government has now, for the first time, taken a decision and a percentage for local public call offices has been fixed. We are now trying to achieve the target of 5 percent of the total installed capacity for having public call offices. Our ultimate aim is to reach a target of 10 percent. I may add that we are paying special attention to giving telephones to farms and agricultural areas so that the bias from the urban to the rural should change and the modern farm could be developed.

Implementation of Recommendations of the Telephone Revenue Conference

*844. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA** : Will

the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what equipment and worth how much, is needed to implement the recommendations made by the Telephone Revenue Conference held at New Delhi in September 1968 regarding the installing of meters of five digits and device to photograph meters in the Bombay Telephone Exchange; and

(b) whether similar facility is likely to be extended to Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and other towns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) For Bombay Telephone system 88 five-digit meter racks fitted with 94,500 subscriber meters at a cost of about Rs. 16.5 lakhs is required to implement the installation of five digit meters to replace the existing 4 digit meters. The recovered 4 digit meters will be utilised at other stations. The photographic equipment with film viewer and scanner for reading the subscribers meters would cost approximately Rs. 55,000/- .

(b) Yes, Sir.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know whether additional equipment is to be imported or manufactured indigenously which the country requires ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as five digit meters are concerned, they will be manufactured in India. So far as the viewer is concerned and the camera for photographing the meters is concerned, in the first instance, we are importing four sets for four main towns and, later on, if we find it useful and also if this can be innovated here, we will try to manufacture them here.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : May I know whether the other recommendations made by the Conference are under consideration and, if so, what are going to be taken up in the near future ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As a result of the recommendations of the Conference, a Committee under my chairmanship has been set up to review the billing system in the whole country and device tendered billing

system and practices. The Committee is at work. That was the main recommendation. Secondly, the attention of the Conference was drawn to the outstandings in various towns. The steps are being taken to liquidate the outstandings.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:

The Government have decided decentralisation and shifting of the Telephone Revenue Accounts completely in Rajasthan and Mysore circles whereas in Maharashtra, Madras, Kerala, Gujarat, Punjab and other places, there is partial decentralisation. May I know why in other places it has not been decentralised and why there has been partial decentralisation so far as Maharashtra, Madras, Kerala, Gujarat and Punjab are concerned ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The policy of the Government is to decentralise the entire T. R. A. which is being done in different phases. If in some States it has not been done it will be done in the second phase.

निर्वाचन के दौरान मंत्रियों द्वारा घन खर्च किए जाने पर प्रतिबन्ध

*845. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्वाचन के दिनों में मंत्रियों द्वारा मनमाने ढंग से घन खर्च करने या उसका वितरण करने के सम्बन्ध में उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय को ध्यान में रखते हुए उस पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है तथा राज्य सरकारों की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय का जवाब सुनकर मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ है, क्योंकि इससे पूर्व, 1 अगस्त,

1968, को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा गया था :

"The Government has taken note of the observations made by the Supreme Court and Election Commission."

यहां मैं पढ़ कर बनाना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने स्पष्टरूप से यह बात कही थी :

"The Commission desires that in the interest of fair and free elections, certain healthy conventions should be introduced and, if necessary, changes should also be made in the rules regulating the distribution of discretionary grants by Ministers."

इसी बात को लेकर केन्दु ने सब स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को उनके मन के लिए लिखा था। आज इतने महीनों के बाद भी यह जानकारी नहीं दी गई है कि इस विषय में राज्य सरकारों का मत क्या है। जब तक हम लोग स्वस्थ परम्परा नहीं डालेंगे, तब तक इस देश में निष्पक्ष रीति से चुनाव होना बहुत मुश्किल है। श्री सुखाड़िया के विरुद्ध एक पेटिशन डिमिस करके हुए राजस्थान हाई कोर्ट ने कहा :

"The Rajasthan High Court in its judgment, while dismissing the election petition against Shri Sukhadia has held that the construction work of Nala in Baluchistan colony, Udaipur at a cost of Rs. 2,70,000 was started on 1.2.67 in contravention of the rules requiring prior budget allotment, administrative sanction, technical sanction under the influence of Shri Sukhadia."

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट में कहा गया है कि यह शायद करप्ट प्रैक्टिस न हो, किन्तु यह एक ईविल प्रैक्टिस है। मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि तीसरी लोकसभा में जब आप केन्द्रीय मंत्री थे, तो जिस समय ग्रान्ट्स हाई कोर्ट ने कुछ अभिमत प्रकट किया, तो आपने मंत्री के पद से त्यागपत्र देकर एक स्वस्थ परम्परा डाली और प्रजातन्त्र की रक्षा की। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब राजस्थान के श्री

सुखाडिया के विरुद्ध आरोप सिद्ध हुआ, तो क्या उन्होंने उनको त्यागपत्र देने के लिए निर्देश दिया था; यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं।

SHRI SHANTILAL SHAH : Will he repeat the question? We have not been able to follow.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has understood it.

श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पेन्डिंग है। यह कैसे सबजुडिस है।

MR. SPEAKER : If it is in a court of law, the Minister will say that.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : I wish to clear the misapprehensions. It is true that the Supreme Court said, and, I think, I had occasion to refer to it, as follows :

"Election is something which must be conducted fairly. To arrange to spend the money on the eve of elections in different constituencies although for the general public good is, when all is said and done, an evil practice even if it may not be a corrupt practice."

When this came to my notice, I enquired of the Chief Election Commissioner whether it was possible or necessary to amend our election rules accordingly. The reaction of the Election Commission was that it should be sufficient for the time being, because the Supreme Court did not say that it is a corrupt practice, that he would issue a circular letter to all the Ministries and the State Governments. Accordingly, on the 25th June, 1968, the Election Commission did circulate a letter to all the Ministries and the State Governments. I shall be happy, in view of the importance of the matter, to place a copy of the circular, which the Election Commissioner issued in this matter, on the Table of the House. Subsequently we addressed the Home Ministry on this matter, and the Home Ministry has ascertained the views of all the Ministries and they too have agreed—I mean, the other Ministries—that there should be no spending from discretionary funds three

months before the election. The Finance Ministry has added that it would be advisable to introduce a rule with respect to the discretionary grants that it should not be made during elections.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What action has been taken against Mr. Sukhadia? He has not answered that. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Mr. Joshi. He will ask his second question.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वस्थ परम्परा डालने की दृष्टि से ही मैंने यह बात उटार्दी थी। जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि 'नेसेसरी रूल शुड बी फोर्म्ड' तो उस दृष्टि से मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि चुनाव के दिनों में और चुनाव के बाद भी क्यों कि अपने पद और पैसे का दुरुपयोग बहुत पैमाने पर होता है, मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप में जाना अच्छा नहीं समझता किन्तु बताने की दृष्टि से कहना चाहता हूँ, मंसूर के मृतपूर्व मुख्य मन्त्री और जो आज कांग्रेस के सम्माननीय अध्यक्ष हैं उनके एक उप-चुनाव में उनके खिलाफ 6 लोग खड़े थे और सब ने अपना नाम पत्र वापस ले लिया तो सब को बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। बाद में पता चला कि जिन्होंने नाम वापस लिया, उसमें एक दैनिक पत्र के सम्पादक भी थे जो पत्र यद्यपि दैनिक था लेकिन मप्ताह में एक बार भी उसका निकलना मुश्किल था, मेरे मित्र, इमाम साहब और कृष्णा जी, जानते हैं, बता सकते हैं, उनको मंसूर में सबसे प्रमुख जो अखबार प्रजावाणी है, उससे भी ज्यादा ऐडवरटाईजमेंट मिल गया तो इससे बात कुछ समझ में आती है कि कैसे फेवर किया जाता है। तो एक स्वस्थ परम्परा डालने की दृष्टि से चुनाव के दिनों में और उसके बाद भी ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए, इसके लिए कोई रूल या निर्देश शासन देना चाहता है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I have stated what has been done in the matter. I would certainly communicate the hon. Member's apprehensions in the matter to

the Chief Election Commissioner because, after all, the elections are conducted, as laid down by the Constitution, by the Chief Election Commissioner. I am here answering these questions because he is administratively under my Ministry.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैंने गत वर्षों में सरकार से कहा था कि हर वोटर को आइडेंटिटी कार्ड दे दो। यह रेस्पॉसिविलिटी गवर्नमेंट शोल्डर करे या एलेक्शन कमीशन शोल्डर करे लेकिन यह चीज होनी चाहिए। और हर एक वोटर को फ्रीली पोलिंग पर आने दें, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या किया ? यहां परसनालिटीज पर अटेक किया जाता है। मैं भी जानता हूँ, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ जहां जनसंघ की गवर्नमेंट थी, 90 परसेंट डामिनेंस गवर्नमेंट में इन का था, मैं सारी बातें बता सकता हूँ लेकिन मैं छोटी बातों में जाना नहीं चाहता। मैं गवर्नमेंट से चाहता हूँ कि इसका इन्तजाम सरकार कर दे कि रुपये पैसे का ज्यादा खर्च न हो। गवर्नमेंट आइडेंटिटी कार्ड ईश्यू करदे और कोई सवारी इस्तेमाल न करे, यह इन्तजाम क्या आप कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : This does not arise under this Question.

श्री रवि राय : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ, फिलहाल हमारे इस सदन के केन्द्र के जो इस्पात मन्त्री चेन्ना रेड्डी साहब के खिलाफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने फैसला दिया है कि जिसमें उन के चुनाव को अवैध घोषित कर दिया है, उसमें किस-किस कारण से उसे अवैध घोषित किया है ?

दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि अक्सर चुनाव के पहले हम लोगों की तरफ से यह मांग की जाती रही है, सभी विरोधी दलों की तरफ से कि स्वस्थ परम्परा डालने के लिए और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने के लिए सरकार को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए, लेकिन उस वक्त तो उसे टाल दिया था, अब सन् 67 के चुनाव के बाद गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें भी बन गई हैं और हम लोग

इसके लिए तैयार हैं तो क्या सरकार अब इस के ऊपर विचार करेगी कि स्वस्थ परम्परा सब के लिए डालने की दृष्टि से चुनाव के पहले सरकार इस्तीफा दे ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am in complete agreement with the Member that elections should be impartial.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह क्या उत्तर हैं ? इस्तीफा देने के सवाल के बारे में क्या कहा ? और चेन्ना रेड्डी के बारे में मैंने सवाल किया था कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने किस आधार पर जजमेंट दिया, उसमें क्या कहा ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Regarding Mr. Chenna Reddy, it does not arise here.

MR. SPEAKER : The judgement of the Supreme Court is an open document. Whether they have got a copy or not, I do not know, but if you want a copy, there is no difficulty. There is nothing secret about it. But the point is this. The opposing parties are prepared to resign. Have you given any thought to it?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is a matter of policy. That is a different matter.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : When the administration is not able to curb the concentration of wealth in certain hands, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that it is only occasionally in marriages and elections that at least the wealth is being distributed to certain persons ?

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Apart from spending money and distributing them arbitrarily, during the elections some Ministers are also indulging in another type of corrupt practice and make their constituencies safe constituencies for them. Recently there had been complaints about our Home Minister Mr. Chavan in the Maharashtra Assembly for giving undue attention to the development of his constituency, Karar constituency. A number of colleges have come up there and an airstrip has been constructed. Various complaints are there about the Prime Minister's constituency. In view of this may I know

whether Government is prepared to impose certain restrictions on Ministers giving undue importance for the development of their constituencies at the expense of the other areas ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: The notification which has been issued by the Election Commissioner has categorically stated that the Ministers should take care that the interest of the State in general should be taken into consideration for dispersal of specific amounts and one particular constituency should not be selected for such purpose. Even if the constituency belongs to the Minister himself no undue preference should be given to that constituency.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: There is a proverb in Maithili language:

‘लड्डू लड़े तो बुँदिया भड़े’ ।

So, that happens in election. Everybody knows. There was a proposal from the Election Commission that the rule requiring a candidate to declare his election expenses should be abolished. What has been done to carry out that proposal of the Election Commission ? That, I want to know.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I am not aware of such a proposal.

MR. SPEAKER: There are a large number of hon. Members who want to ask supplementary questions. In view of the elections, am I to continue this question for the rest of the Question Hour ? Shri Tenneti Viswanatham has been getting up even before he occupied his seat here.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: All of us want to contest the elections.

SHRI HEM BARUA: May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that there was recently a bye-election in the State of Assam in the Chaigaon constituency due to the sad demise of Shri Harishwar Goswami, where the State Minister of Transport went and started distributing Government funds to the elementary schools although the responsibility of the Minister of Transport is limited to the State buses and it does not extend up to the elementary schools, and if so, whether Government consider this

particular act as an act of corruption indulged in by the Minister concerned, and if they do, what steps Government are going to take against such Ministers ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Questions of corruption in elections are not dealt with by Government. They are dealt with by the courts.

SHRI HEM BARUA: It may be dealt with by the courts. But here is an instance which I have cited. Here was a Minister of Transport, his responsibility was limited to the State buses, but on the eve of the election he went to the constituency and started distributing money to the elementary schools.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): It is a wrong allegation.

SHRI HEM BARUA: It is not wrong. I have all the papers with me.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: He is a responsible Minister, and his responsibilities are heavy, and no such allegations can be made against him.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Most of these corrupt practices arise out of the transport facilities provided by the various political parties to the voter to go to the polling booth and cast his vote. I would like to know whether Government would like to think in terms of providing such facilities to the voters to go the polling booth so that this corrupting influence could be cut down.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether Government will provide the transport facilities to the voters.

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: According to the rules, the candidate is not expected to provide any transport facilities to the voter....

MR. SPEAKER: Will the Government provide it ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: Regarding Government providing the facilities, no such proposal has been received so far.

MR. SPEAKER : If it is received, he will consider it, I suppose.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I wanted to ask a particular question but then you were cautioning me. . .

MR. SPEAKER : I was cautioning hon. Members because otherwise this question itself might go on till 12 noon.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I think I should not embarrass the Ministers very much. But the question relates to abuse of official power in view of the coming elections. Several pious hopes, do's and don'ts and wishes have been expressed by the hon. Minister. But we have found that these things have not so far worked. On the other hand, they are giving scope to an increase of corruption. Will the Government, therefore, think of either revising these things, or at least if they cannot do, follow up the suggestion made by one of the High Courts that at least on the date of filing of the nomination, the Minister will resign and will continue to work only as a care-taker Minister during the election period ? That would not be very much embarrassing to the Minister, I suppose. It was a very good decision.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Government are not prepared to accept this decision.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Before referring the matter to the Election Commission for consideration, will Government consider the question of including acceptance of donations from public companies as a corrupt practice ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI RANGA : I find that Government are not prepared to accept the very innocent suggestion, made by Shri Tenneti Viswanatham that the Minister should resign at least on the date of filing the nomination. So, I cannot expect them to agree to our demand that they should resign five or six months before the general elections. But may I know whether Government would at least see to it that the Ministers as such would not act as treasurers for

their respective parties at the time of the elections, and secondly that while continuing as Ministers they would not accept donations, from various people as well as companies and then utilise it or channel it possibly and utilise it for elections not only for themselves but for their parties ? Would they at least observe this honourable rule, this rule of honour in our public life ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Congress party has framed some healthy rules in that respect . . .

SHRI RABI RAY : Most unhealthy rules.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Do you agree that it was said with a straight face ? Healthy rules or filthy rules ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : Can the Question Hour be used for party propaganda ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Congress Party has framed some healthy rules, and I hope that the other parties will follow suit.

SHRI RANGA : My hon. friend only talks about the Congress Party. I have not put my question on the basis of party at all. I have put the question referring to Ministers in general, to whichever party they may belong. While they are Ministers, let them not function in such a manner . . .

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : He must set up an example in Orissa.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is referring to Ministers, to whichever party they may belong. He is not referring to the Congress.

SHRI RANGA : They may belong to the Swatantra Party or the Congress Party or any other party. While they continue as Ministers, let them not act as treasurers of their parties, and also let them not accept donations and channel them to their respective parties and their candidates.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That does not arise out of the main question.

श्री अचल सिंह : विधान सभा और लोक सभा के चुनावों में दस-दस और बारह-बारह

उम्मीदवार रुड़े हो जाते हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इलैक्शन कमीशन ने कोई ऐसा सुभाव दिया है कि विधान सभा के लिए 750 रु० और लोक सभा के लिए 1500 रु० सिक्योरिटी जमा कराई जाय ? यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस पर क्या विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: That does not arise out of the main question. Here, the question is how in view of the observations of the Supreme Court and the High Court the rules should be framed as to impose certain restrictions on the use of the discretionary amounts by the Ministers.

SHRI S.M. PANERJEE: It is generally seen that some of the Ministers do not fight elections on the basis of the performance of the ruling party or on the basis of their past performance. But they wish to fight the election on hollow assurances for the future which will never be fulfilled. I want to know whether they will try to impress upon them not to make such hollow assurances or at least ban hollow assurances which create an illusion in the mind of the people for a day?

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: क्या यह सत्य है कि ग्रान्ध हाई कोर्ट ने श्री चन्ना रेडडी के केस में अपना निर्णय देते हुए एक सुभाव यह भी दिया था कि मन्त्री लोग चुनावों में अपने पद का दुरुपयोग करते हैं, इसलिए कम से कम 6 महीने पहले उनको अपना स्थान छोड़ देना चाहिये ? सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जब उसकी अपील हुई तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी उस पर अपनी कोई प्रतिक्रिया जाहिर नहीं की, ग्रान्ध हाई कोर्ट के निर्णय को ज्यों का त्यों रखा। ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने उस पर किसी प्रकार का कोई रिमार्क नहीं दिया—क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार और विधि मन्त्री अपनी जिद पर अड़े हुए हैं या कोई स्वस्थ निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं, जिससे कि देश की जनतन्त्रीय परम्परा को बचाने के लिए मन्त्री लोग अपने पदों का दुरुपयोग न करें और पहले त्यागपत्र दे दिया करें ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I do not agree that it is part of the *janatantric parampara* that Ministers should resign at the time of

the elections. It is true that a single judge of the Andhra Pradesh High Court did say that, but that case went in appeal to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has not said anything like that.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: If the Ministers resign before the elections, none of them will be returned.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस निर्णय का विरोध नहीं किया है। उसको ज्यों का त्यों ही रखा है।

Super Bazars, Delhi

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*846. **SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN:**
SHRI T. P. SHAH:
SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHII:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Administration have submitted some proposals for making improvements in the Super Bazars in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken on these proposals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M.S.GURUPADASWAMY):(a)The Delhi Administration brought to the notice of the Government of India the observations of the statutory auditors on the working of the Cooperative Store Ltd., for the year ending June, 1967. They also suggested that the Managing Committee should include a representative of the Government of India, and that the appointments of key personnel should be by open recruitment or deputations from Government Offices.

(b) The Government of India have constituted the Managing Committee, which has taken action to rectify the shortcomings pointed out by audit, and has adopted measures for improvement, including economies in administrative and operational expenses,

rationalisation of stock level, standardisation of purchase policies, streamlining of administrative and accounting procedures, and expansion of business turn-over. Besides, the services of a senior Government official have been placed at the disposal of the store to work as its General Manager. An Officer of the Department of Co-operation also attends the meetings of the Managing Committee as a special invitee.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : जो सुपर बाजार दिल्ली में कोऑपरेटिव के अन्तर्गत चल रहे थे जिन को अब केन्द्र शासन ने अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में ले लिया तो क्या इसका यह कारण है कि कोऑपरेटिव के आघार पर वे फ़्लयोर हुए हैं ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: The Super Bazars are run under the Co-operative laws. In respect of the Delhi Super Bazar, the Central Government only appoints the Managing Committee and give money through the Delhi Administration. The Registrar under the Act has got a lot of statutory powers.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान: दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो कर्मचारी सुपर बाजार में रखे जाते हैं उनके सेलेक्शन की कोई पद्धति या कोई बोर्ड मुकर्रर किया गया है और जिन कर्मचारियों का सेलेक्शन होता है वह व्यापारिक ज्ञान रखते हैं या नहीं, इसका भी ध्यान रखा जाता है या नहीं ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Recruitment was done by the Managing Committee, not by the Central Government. It was through two sources, through the Employment Exchange and through advertisement.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सुपर बाजार के बारे में पहले भी सवाल था 245 नम्बर का जिसमें कुछ बातें पूछी गयी थीं जिनका जवाब नहीं मिला था। मैं सुपर बाजार की बेलेंस शीट लाया हूँ जिसमें से कुछ आंकड़े कोट करना चाहता हूँ। सुपर बाजार की कुल कैपिटल 18,71,910 रु० है, और क्या यह भी ठीक है कि 30 जून, 1966 की बेलेंस शीट के मुताबिक 7,08,778 रु० का घाटा है, जिसका

अर्थ है कि 40 परसेंट कैपिटल एक साल में खत्म हो गया। दूसरे क्या यह भी ठीक है कि 35,71,661 रु० का फर्नीचर खरीदा है और एयर कंडीशनर खरीदा है जिसका मतलब यह है कि जो कैपिटल है उसके खत्म होने के बाद 25 लाख रु० का अतिरिक्त सामान खरीदा है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस सिलसिले में कैपिटल के मुताबिक क्या पहले प्लानिंग को धी कि कितना फर्नीचर चाहिए और कितनी क्या चीज़ चाहिये ? अगर की थी तो उसकी डिटेल् क्या है। अगर नहीं, तो इस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है कि सारा का सारा कैपिटल खत्म हो गया। क्या सरकार सुपर बाजार के इन घोटालों को रोकने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठी रही है, और सदन को आश्वासन देगी कि 1968/69 में या 1969/70 में यह घाटा पूरा हो जायगा या नहीं ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: The Government has given about Rs. 58 lakhs to the Super Bazar.

श्री प्रेमचन्द वर्मा : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कैपिटल 18 लाख है.....

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: As I have said, the Government has given Rs. 58 lakhs and in the first year they have incurred a loss of Rs. 7,08,878. This figure has been given to the House long back. The Super Bazar was started in a state of emergency and they had to do it in a hurry.

SHRI RANGA: Therefore, they must go on losing ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I am not suggesting anything at all.

SHRI RANGA: Then why do you use the word emergency ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: It was an emergency.

SHRI RANGA: No emergency. You just started it.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: It was done after the devaluation. There was

a great need felt at that time that department stores had to be organised quickly all over the country. As a part of this thinking, we sat up a Super Bazar here. As I said, we have given Rs. 58 lakhs and there was also considerable planning. It is a fact that in spite of all these efforts made, there have been certain lacunae and there was a certain amount of inexperience and it was started in a hurry. I am conceding all this, it was conceded in the past, it is not a new thing that I am telling you. As a result of these things, we have incurred a loss in the beginning and our effort now is to see that as far as possible this loss is made up. I think in the year 1958-69 the picture will be brighter.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय जो सारे देश में सुपर बाजार चल रहे हैं वे 99 प्रतिशत घाटे में जा रहे हैं और यह सुपर बाजार एक तरह से परवरिश खाता है जिसमें चुनाव में हारे हुए कांग्रेसी या सरकारी अफसर जिन्होंने कांग्रेस की सेवा की है और रिटायर हो गये हैं, ऐसे लोगों को ऊँची तनख्वाह पर रखा गया है। आज इनमें जो सामान मिलता है वह बाजार से अधिक दाम पर और घटिया क्वालिटी का मिलता है। तो इस में कोई क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन हो इस के लिये सरकार कौन से उपाय करने जा रही है ?

SHRI M.S.GURUPADASWAMY: Leaving out the insinuations made by my hon. friend, I would like to answer the other points he has raised. It is not true . . .

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्यों नहीं देंगे उसका उत्तर ? मैं आप को प्रमाण दूंगा।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: My information is that the majority of the super bazaars are running at profit. It is not correct to say that most of them are running at a loss. There are some super bazaars which are running at loss, that is a fact, but as I said, we have got this experience of running Super Bazars for the last two or three years. All the super bazaars are organised under the co-operative laws and the Central Government is only giving financial assistance, and the local Governments are also deeply interested in them as co-operat-

ives. Therefore, blaming the Central Government for all the commissions and omissions of the Super Bazaar is not correct in the first instance. Secondly, I may say that we are doing our best so far as we are concerned to see that all the super bazaars are run properly and that they do not incur losses any further.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: घटिया किस्म का सामान मिलता है और बाजार से ज्यादा दाम पर मिलता है उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया। और जो परवरिश खाता बना रखा है उसका जवाब नहीं दिया।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: This question has been asked several times and I have answered the question. I would only ask the hon Member to go to Shankar Market on a Tuesday when Super Bazaar is closed. Let him satisfy himself whether the prices quoted in the Shankar Market are higher than Super Bazaar or not.

SHRI P. Venkataubbaiah: It has become an all-India pattern. In the States also where these middle income groups are there, super bazaars are being started. I only want to know from the hon Minister one thing. In order to raise the organizational efficiency certain steps have been taken. Of course the Auditor has pointed out only with regard to the running of the stores. May I know whether the Government is thinking on the lines of giving certain suggestions to the various Super Bazars working in various States also to take advantage of the efficiency and talent among the trade and get their co-operation to see that they are run on efficient lines instead of recruiting people from a bureaucratic machinery where they also act as inefficiently as they have been doing. Is such a suggestion engaging the attention of the Government ?

SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY: Firstly, I would say that the trade interests do not co-operate with the super bazar.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Not trade interests.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: So far as the steps taken are concerned, we

have already evolved certain norms and these norms have been circulated to all the departmental stores through the State Governments - norms in respect of administration, norms in respect of management, etc.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली का जो सुपर बाजार है, खासकर कनाटप्लेस का, वहाँ पर मैं जब कभी जाता हूँ तो किताबों के काउन्टर पर जाता हूँ। वहाँ पर जाकर मैंने देखा है कि ग्राम तौर पर अंग्रेजी की अधिक किताबें हैं और हिन्दी की किताबें कम हैं। इसके अलावा हिन्दी की जो किताबें हैं भी उनमें गम्भीर किताबें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जैसे कि "मेरी कहानी" "विश्व इतिहास की झलकें" "डा० राजेन्द्र बाबू की आत्म कथा", इस प्रकार की किताबें नहीं हैं। इसी प्रकार से जो अंग्रेजी की किताबें हैं वे हैं तो अधिक परन्तु उनमें भी गम्भीर किताबें नहीं हैं, लाइट बुक्स ही उपलब्ध हैं। पेलिकन तथा फाउण्टेना पब्लिकेशन्स की किताबें वहाँ पर उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका क्या कारण है ?

दूसरी बात में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर किताबों का जो सेलेक्शन किया जाता है वह कोई एक व्यक्ति करता है या उसके लिए कोई कमेटी बनी हुई है ? वे व्यक्ति कौन हैं, यह मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करें ताकि हमको भी पता लग सके कि उनको किताबों का कोई ज्ञान भी है या नहीं।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : I take the hon Member's suggestion. But let me inform the hon Member that there is a Purchase Committee for making Super purchases of all sorts of things in the Super Bazaar.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भा : वे कौन लोग हैं ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY : The Minister does not decide. It is the Committee which has to decide taking into consideration the demands and other things. That Committee will have to decide.

SHRI RABI RAY : Who are the mem-

bers of the Purchase Committee ? That is what he asked.

Amendment to conduct of Election Rules

*847. **SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :** Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Conduct of Election Rules has been amended so as to include a provision enabling the Presiding Officer to demand from a voter to show him the distinguishing mark, which he has put on the ballot paper;

(b) whether it amounts to a violation of the principle of secrecy; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I would like to know whether the Conduct of Election Rules have also been amended regarding these Council Elections so as to enable the illiterate voter to take with him another adult member, and does not the Minister think that this will lead to the violation of the principles of secrecy and also will create a breeding ground for corruption ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : This question does not arise out of the main question. There are rules in this regard. According to these rules, if a person is blind or otherwise unable to exercise his vote, he can take a person.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The present legal position is that the illegal rejection of a nomination paper leads to the setting aside of an election even though a member who has won the election may be not at fault at all. Now, will the Minister consider the desirability of amending the laws so as to provide an immediate appeal against the rejection of a nomination paper so that it is decided within a few days and he can also take part in the election and the election is not set aside subsequently ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : It is a matter of suggestion.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : श्री माननीय मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि जो लोग अपने वोट नहीं डाल सकते, बिना पढ़े लिखे हैं या अंधे हैं, उनके लिए श्री श्री नियमों में परिवर्तन हुआ है कि वे एक आदमी के साथ जाकर वोट डालेंगे। इसका प्रभाव यह होगा कि वोटर्स को जबर्दस्ती ले जाया जायेगा और उनसे यह कहा जायेगा कि तुम यह कहना कि मैं वोट नहीं डाल सकता हूँ और इस प्रकार से करप्शन बढ़ेगा। इसका दूसरा प्रभाव यह होगा कि वोटों की कोई सीक्रेसी नहीं रहेगी। इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो नियम उन्होंने बनाया है उसको वापिस लेने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल किया है वह, इससे पहले भी मैंने अर्ज किया है कि इस सवाल से पंदा नहीं होता है। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में अगर कोई तजवीज किसी माननीय सदस्य की तरफ से आयेगी कि ऐसे रूल्स बनाये जायें, जिससे कि सीक्रेसी को बरकरार रखा जा सके तो जरूर उसपर विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रूल पहले से ही मौजूद था कि प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर के सामने खुद जाकर वह आदमी कहे कि मैं वोट नहीं डाल सकता, अब उसके साथ एक और आदमी लाने की क्या जरूरत है ? प्रिजाइडिंग आफिसर के लिए पहले से ही कानून बना हुआ था इसलिए मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस चीज को करने की और क्या जरूरत पड़ गई ?... (ब्यवधान)...

Some Hon. Member rose :

MR. SPEAKER : Order, Order. Even if they shout, I would not allow them, and I would not allow the Minister to answer. You are wasting the time.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The election symbols were introduced to help the illiterate voters to come to the conclusion as to which candidate he has to vote. Having regard to that fact, may I know why a further rule is necessary that an illiterate person will be allowed to take a helper to help him in recording his vote in accordance with his desire ?

SHR. M. YUNUS SALEEM : There is no rule that only illiterate persons will be allowed like that.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : There is a rule. Don't you know there is a rule ? The matter has been placed before the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. Don't you know that the rules have been amended to that effect ? You are replying to the question without knowing the rule. (Interruption)

श्री शिव चरण लाल : ये दाड़ी वाले गोल मोल जवाब देते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : I take serious objection to that. You must withdraw it here and now, or you will have to leave the House.

श्री शिव चरण लाल ; मैं वापिस लेता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : You must learn to behave better; learn better manners.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The reference made by Shri Goyal is with respect to rules regarding elections to the upper Houses in the States. There, the election is under the system of the single transferable vote. Therefore, it is necessary for every elector to mark the numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. against different names. The system of symbols is not adopted in these elections. Therefore, there is a rule that with respect to a blind voter, it is open for that blind voter to take a companion with him to help him to put the numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., against a candidate of his choice. By a recent amendment of the rule this has been extended to illiterate voters also. If this is not done, these illiterate voters will not be able to exercise their vote because of the system of voting.

MR. SPEAKER : The point was whether it is not violated.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : To that extent, it is violated.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : प्रजातन्त्र में पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बलियों में भले, ईमानदार और योग्य व्यक्ति बतौर सदस्य के चुन कर लाने चाहिए और यह दरअसल प्रजातन्त्र का उद्देश्य भी होता है परन्तु वर्तमान चुनाव प्रणाली इतनी मंहगी है कि एक आदमी बगैर जीपगाड़ी लिये और दस बारह हजार रुपया खर्च किये। वर्तमान समय में चुनाव लड़ नहीं सकता है। अब अगर वह भला और योग्य उम्मीदवार गरीब है तो वह आज पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बलियों में आ ही नहीं सकता है और अगर आता भी है तो वह कुछ पैसे वालों से पैसा लेकर उनके द्वारा खरीदा हुआ इन सभाओं में आता है और चूँकि वह बिका हुआ होता है उसकी कोई अपनी स्वतन्त्र और निष्पक्ष आवाज नहीं होती है क्योंकि कुछ मुट्ठी भर पूँजीपति उसे यहां अपने एजेंट के रूप में भेजते हैं। उसकी आवाज यहां खुलकर नहीं आती है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार अपनी चुनाव प्रणाली को डग रूप में बनाने पर विचार कर रही है जिससे यह चुनाव प्रणाली सस्ती बन सके ताकि योग्यतम और गरीब लोग भी सीधे आजादी को अपनी बरकरार रखते हुए पार्लियामेंट और असेम्बलियों में आ सकें।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Is this not a general matter which does not arise out of this question ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Enrolment of Advocates in Rajasthan

S. N. Q. 15. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware of the decision of the Rajasthan Bar Council

debaring persons holding offices of Pradhans, Pramukhs, Chairmen, Improvement Trusts or the like from enrolment as advocates and for practice at the Bar; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) :

(a) No decision has been taken by the Bar Council of Rajasthan debaring persons holding office of Pradhans, Pramukhs, Chairmen, Improvement Trusts or the like from enrolment as advocates and from practice at the bar. What the Bar Council has done is to pass a resolution stating that persons employed in offices carrying substantial honorarium and wide executive functions should not be enrolled as advocates and if already enrolled, they should cease to practise as advocates and inform the Bar Council accordingly, if not done so by new.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बार कौंसिल का फैसला है, रेजोल्युशन है, इस रेजोल्युशन के ताबे, जो एडवोकेट्स बार कौंसिल के अन्तर्गत इनरोल्ड हैं उन एडवोकेट्स को क्या प्रैक्टिस करने की इजाजत होगी लेकिन अगर उनको इजाजत नहीं है जैसाकि इस रेजोल्युशन का मतलब है तो फिर मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या ला मिनिस्टर साहब इसको सुपरसीड करते हुए कोई दूसरे रूल्स बनाने की दिशा में कदम उठायेंगे ? उस रेजोल्युशन के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय की क्या मान्यता है क्या इसे वह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Even as it is, the Bar Council of India, in the interests of the prestige and well-being of the Bar has passed the following rule :

"An advocated shall not be a full-time salaried employec of any person, Government, firm, corporation or concern so long

as he continues to practice and shall, on taking up any such employment, intimate the fact to the Bar Council on whose roll his name appears and shall thereupon cease to practise as an advocate so long as he continues in such employment”.

This is a well-known rule and what the Rajasthan Council has done is only to enforce this rule.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या चैयरमेन इम्प्रूवमेंट बोर्ड उस फुल टाइम इम्प्लॉई की तारीफ में आता है ? यह जो बार कौंसिल का रूल है वह केवल फुल टाइम इम्प्लॉईज पर ही लागू होता है लेकिन वह लोग जोकि डेमोक्रेटिक इंस्टीट्यूशंस के हेड होते हैं और उसके नाते उनको अगर कोई एलाऊंस मिलता है और वह साथ ही थोड़ा बहुत एक्जीक्यूटिव फंक्शन्स भी करते हैं तो क्या यह रूल उनको कवर कर सकेगा ? मेरी व्यक्तिगत मान्यता है कि इस तरह का कोई भी फंसला केवल राजस्थान के लिए ही नहीं अपितु तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के लिए जो प्रजातान्त्रिक सीढ़ियां हैं उनमें रुकावट डालने वाला साबित होगा। इस तरह की परम्परा किसी भी बार कौंसिल द्वारा डाली जाय वह कोई अच्छी परम्परा नहीं होगी कि इस तरह से इन्टेलिजेंट और पढ़े लिखे लोगों को ऐसी स्वायत्तशासी संस्थाओं अथवा संस्थानों में आने से रोक दें। अब इसके मानी यहां तक भी लगाये जा सकते हैं कि आगे चल कर यह रेस्ट्रिक्शन एम एल एज और एम पीज पर भी लागू हो सकता है। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बार कौंसिल आफ इण्डिया का जो वह रूल पढ़कर सुनाया है वह रूल फुल टाइम सैलरीड इम्प्लॉईज पर लागू होता है। अब क्या यह रूल ऐसे लोगों पर भी जोकि उस तरह के स्वायत्तशासी संस्थानों अथवा संस्थाओं में आफिस होल्ड करते हैं और उस आफिस होल्ड करने की वजह से उन्हें कुछ एलाऊंस मिलता है उन पर भी ऐप्लाई करेगा और वह भी क्या इसमें आ जायेंगे ? मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस सवाल पर सम्भीरता के साथ सोचा जाना चाहिये और इस

बारे में क्या मन्त्री महोदय कोई ऐसा निर्णय लेंगे या इस तरह का डाइरेक्शन देंगे कि इस तरह का बार कौंसिल का जो फंसला है वह सही नहीं है और उसको सैट ऐसाइड किया जाय ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: This question came for the first time before the Bar Council of Maharashtra. Two advocates who were drawing an honorarium of Rs. 300 per month and another member of a selection board under the Maharashtra Jilla Parishad and Samiti Act drawing an honorarium of Rs. 750 per month applied for enrolment as advocates of the Bar Council of Maharashtra. The Bar Council of Maharashtra came to the conclusion that under the rules a person drawing so much allowances with vast executive powers should not be permitted to practise as an advocate. This decision of the Maharashtra Bar Council also received the approval of the Bar Council of India. After that, the decision of the Bar Council of India was circulated to all the Bar Councils of the States. In view of this decision of the Bar Council of India, the Rajasthan Bar Council adopted the following Resolution that persons employed in offices carrying substantial honorarium and wide executive functions should not be enrolled as advocates and, if already enrolled, they should cease to practise as advocates and inform the Bar Council, if not done so. So, if any case is covered under this resolution, he will have to approach the enrolment committee of the Bar Council and if he is aggrieved by the decision of the Bar Council he has got other remedies.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I believe it is not only a question of drawing honorarium, possibly, the holding of such executive offices may also come in the way of proper justice. I will give a small example. A *Patwari* works under a *Pradhan* or *Pramukh*. If that *Pradhan* or *Pramukh* appears as an advocate in a case the *Patwari* may find it difficult to go as a witness or to give evidence against that *Pradhan* or *Pramukh*, who is an advocate in that particular case. It is possibly to avoid the unscrupulous use of executive powers that such resolutions are passed, as has been mentioned by the Minister, in the Maharashtra and Rajasthan. In view of

the resolution of the Maharashtra Bar Council and its ratification by the Bar Council of India, May I know which other State Bar Council has passed such a resolution? May I also know the thinking of the Government on the propriety or desirability of such resolutions?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Government has no *Locus Standi* in this matter.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : What is your thinking?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The scheme of the Advocates Act is to make these Bar Councils autonomous bodies. If anybody is dissatisfied with the decision of a State Bar Council, he can appeal to the Central Bar Council. Now we are amending the Act. In fact, it has been passed by the Rajya Sabha the other day. By that amendment we are providing for directives to be issued by the government to the Bar Councils. Till that becomes law, even if I am satisfied with the argument of the hon. Member, I am helpless.

श्री श्रीकारलाल बोहरा ; अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने पंचायती राज की व्यवस्था कायम की है वह इस दृष्टि से की है कि हम उसके द्वारा इस देश में जनतान्त्रिक व्यवस्था को विकसित करें और उसे पूरी तरह से प्रतिष्ठित करें । इसके लिए हम इन पंचायती समितियों से जिला स्तर तक प्रजातन्त्रिय प्रणाली विकसित करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं तो इसके लिए आवश्यक हो जाता है कि ऐडवोकेट्स बोद्धक वर्ग प्रजातन्त्रिय प्रणाली में टैनिग लें । लेकिन उनके प्रोफेशन से जैसे उसमें बहुत सारे ऐडवोकेट्स जो कि वकालत करते हैं उनको उससे हम बंचित करने की चेष्टा न करें, यह इसलिए भी जरूरी है कि ये लोग राजस्थान में पंचायतों के प्रधान रहते हुए डेढ़ सौ रुपया लेते हैं और जिला प्रमुख के नाते ढाई सौ लेते हैं । मैं नहीं समझता कि जिनको हम ढाई सौ या डेढ़ सौ रुपया देते हैं उनको उनके काम, श्रम से बंचित कर दें । राजस्थान बार काउन्सिल ने जो प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है, उसके बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि हम चेष्टा करें कि

कम से कम पंचायत समितियों के प्रधान और जिला परिषद के लेवल के लोगों को इस तरह से अपना प्रोफेशन करने से बंचित न किया जाए ।

MR. SPEAKER : It is repetition of the same question. It need not be answered.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I do agree with the spirit in which that particular rule was framed. It is meant to maintain the purity of the profession of advocates. That rule says that no advocate should be fully employed by any corporation or any government body; otherwise, he can not practise Law as a member of the Bar. The Maharashtra Bar Council rule says that they should not be fully employed. Now they say that they should not get substantial honorarium or emoluments. This will lead to a lot of confusion. As one hon. Member put it, sometimes even M. L. As. and M.Ps. will also come within the purview of this rule. So, they will be forbidden to practise. I know that the Bar Council is an autonomous body and the Law Ministry as such has nothing to do with it. But the Ministry can start a dialogue and ask the Rajasthan Bar Council whether this particular rule which forbids any body to take a licence who takes substantial honorarium or substantial emoluments will not infringe the rules which have been framed under the Bar Councils Act, saying that an advocate who is fully employed can not practise?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : The hon. Member has, perhaps, not fully appreciated the spirit of this resolution. Not only receipt of honorarium but wide executive powers is the criterion. If a person only received honorarium and does not enjoy any executive powers, his case may not be covered by these rules.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : पंचायत, ब्लाक समिति और जिला परिषद एकट जो है इन्होंने देहात वालों के लिए जिन को ज्यादा कानून की वाकफियत नहीं होती है, एक उलझन पैदा की है और बहुत सी इरेग्युलैरिटीज होती हैं । यह देखा गया है कि जितनी रिबिजंज होती हैं, अपीलज होती हैं वे चैंट परसेट एक्सेट होती हैं

एग्जैट कोर्टस में। देहात वालों को इन्साफ मिले इसके लिए जरूरी है कि कानून से बाकिफ भादमी, कोई लायर वहां जायें। उस सूरत में तमाम लिटिगेंट पब्लिक को और तमाम देहात वालों को रूडीमेंट्स ग्राफ ला से वाकफियत होगी और इससे नेशनल काज भी सर्व होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो लायर है वह सालिसिटर जनरल हो सकता है, एडवोकेट जनरल हो सकता है और गवर्नमेंट से दो दो और तीन तीन हजार रुपया महीना भी ले सकता है। वह एम पी और एम एल ए भी बन सकता है। ऐसी सूरत में राजस्थान ने जो रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है उसमें कौन सी सैस है कि वह प्राप्रेटिव हो? क्या मन्त्री महोदय रिफोर्मेड करेंगे वहां की बार काउन्सिल को कि यह रेजोल्यूशन इन दी लाइट ग्राफ दी रेजोल्यूशन ग्राफ दी ग्राल इन्डिया बार काउन्सिल इनप्राप्रेटिव है?

श्री मु० धूमस सलीम : खाली रिम्युनेशन काफी नहीं है। अगर कोई एडवोकेट जनरल या सालिसिटर जनरल या गवर्नमेंट एडवोकेट रिम्युनेशन लेता है तो वह अपने पेशे का ही काम करता है।

Therefore, the criterion is a person who is receiving honorarium as remuneration and also enjoying wide executive powers.

श्री मोठा लाल मोना : ग्राम पंचायतों के प्रधान और जिला परिषद के प्रमुख प्रशासकीय अधिकारी हैं। एम पीज और एम एल एज को कोई भी प्रशासकीय अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं है। जिला परिषद के प्रमुख और जिला पंचायत समिति के प्रधान यदि एडवोकेट का भी धन्धा करेंगे और प्रशासकीय भी धन्धा करेंगे तो यह न्याय के लिए एक खतरा होगा। इस वास्ते जो नियम बनाया है वह बिल्कुल सही बनाया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कानून पास करके इसकी मान्यता प्रदान की जायेगी?

श्री मु० धूमस सलीम : एक के तहत तार काउन्सिल को हल बनाने का अक्षरपार है और

बार काउन्सिल जिस तरह से मुनासिब समझेगी एकट की स्पिरिट के पेशे नजर हल बनायेगी।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Plan for Rapid Development of Harijans, Tribals and Backward Classes

*842. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the prolonged delay in securing the minimum basic amenities to the Harijans, the Tribals and the backward classes and ensuring them the minimum standards of living, Government propose to draw up any plan for rapid development of these classes under the Fourth Five Year Plan before giving any additional facilities to any other class of people in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such development plan; and

(c) by what time the minimum necessities of life are likely to be ensured to the said depressed classes in pursuance of the said plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). The problem of bringing about widespread changes in the socio-economic conditions of the weaker sections of society, in a country which is itself underdeveloped, in one which does not lend itself to quick or radical remedies. The development measures already taken in hand since 1950 have yielded appreciable results, and these efforts will have to continue for some time.

Subsidy for export of Sugar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government continue to give subsidy for export of sugar; and

(b) the reasons for following such a policy of spending a larger amount on sub-

sidy than what is earned in foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. Government is not giving any subsidy on exports in the current year 1968.

(b) The question does not arise.

Hindustan Teleprinters, Limited

*849 SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether at any time a general assessment of the working of the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. had been done; if so what was the result, and

(b) whether Government have any idea of securing the services of any expert in order to find out the drawbacks and to bring about improvement in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The performance of the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. is being regularly watched. The Company is making steady progress and no general assessment of the working of the Company has been considered necessary. The Company has declared a dividend of 10% for the year 1967-68.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (a) of the question.

कालकाजी नई दिल्ली में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को प्लाटों का अलाट किया जाना

*850 श्री रणजीत सिंह : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को कालकाजी कालोनी नई दिल्ली में लगभग 3000 प्लाट आवंटित किये गये थे ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये प्लाट उन्हें अभी तक नहीं दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री वा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) बस्ती में बनाये गये 2117 प्लाटों में से 1365 प्लाट लाटरी निकाल कर पहले ही अलाट किये जा चुके हैं।

(ख) और (ग). आवेदक को भूमि के प्लाट की पेशकश करने के उपरान्त उसे प्लाट के लिए दिये जाने वाले प्रिमियम की अनुमानित राशि का 20 प्रतिशत जमा करवाना पड़ता था। उसके उपरान्त लाटरी निकाल कर प्लाट अलाट कर दिये गये थे। उसके बाद अलाटियों को, प्रिमियम की चुकाई जाने वाली शेष 7 किशतों में से, प्रथम किशत जमा करवाने के लिए कहा गया है। कुछ अलाटियों ने समय-सीमा बढ़ाने के लिए कहा है और अन्य 1103 अलाटियों ने प्रथम किशत जमा कर दी है। जिन्होंने किशत जमा करा दी है उन्हें आवश्यक करार भरने के लिए कहा जा रहा है। अब तक केवल 9 व्यक्तियों ने ही करार भरे हैं और उनमें से 7 को बस्ती में इस प्रयोजन के लिए लगाये गये अधिकारी से अपने प्लाटों का कब्जा प्राप्त करने का अधिकार दे दिया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पंचायतों के चुनाव

*851 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या छाछ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में छः वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से पंचायतों के चुनाव नहीं हुए हैं ;

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

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में पंचायतों के चुनाव तुरन्त

आयोजित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. एस. गुरुपव स्वामी) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). गांव पंचायतों के चुनाव पहले तो उस समय की आपात-स्थिति के कारण स्थगित किए गए थे। बाद में ये चुनाव तथा क्षेत्र समितियों तथा जिला परिषदों के नये चुनाव इसलिए रुके रहे क्योंकि राज्य सरकार अपेक्षित सुधार करने के लिए सम्बन्धित कानूनों में संशोधन करना चाहती रही है। इस बीच राज्य विधान सभा मंग कर दी गई। अब राज्य सरकार का विचार विभिन्न स्तरों की पंचायती राज्य संस्थाओं के नए चुनाव राज्य के आगामी मध्यावधि मतदान के बाद करने का है।

Implementation of the Recommendation of the Wage Board by Coal Mining Industry

*852. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved a proposal that major Central Government purchasers of coal will entertain tenders only from collieries which have implemented the recommendations of the Central Wage Board for coal mining industry;

(b) if so, the names of collieries which have not implemented so far the recommendations of the Wage Board, particularly in regard to dearness allowance; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Government has decided that the principal Government purchasers of coal like Railways, Steel Plants and the Electricity Undertakings should entertain tenders for coal supply only from those collieries/managements who produce a certificate, from the Regional Labour Commissioner of

the area in which they are located, to the effect that they have implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry.

(b) and (c). Up-to-date information on this subject is not available; only cases in which industrial disputes are raised come to the notice of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery.

Extension of period of Reservation of Seats in Lok Sabha and Assemblies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*853. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to State:

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend the period of reservations of seats in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRI MATI) PHULRENU GUHA):

(a) and (b) : As the period presently prescribed under article 334 of the Constitution is due to expire only in the year 1970, it too early to take a decision on the question.

Production and Import of Super-Phosphate

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some super-phosphate factories have stopped production because of lack of demand; and

(b) whether super-phosphate is being imported and if so, the quantity and value of super-phosphate imported during the past three years?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Some super-phosphate factories stopped production for varying lengths of time during 1968 due mainly to accumulation of stocks of super-phosphate with them as a result of lack of efficient marketing organization and absence of promotional measures.

(b) No import of Super-phosphate was made for manurial purposes during the last three years. However, complex fertilizers like di-ammonium phosphate, ammonium phosphate and NPK, which were imported, have phosphoric acid in them.

Attendance Bonus Scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry had proposed formulation of an 'Attendance Bonus Scheme', on the lines of the 'Coal Mines Bonus Scheme';

(b) whether views of the State Governments have been obtained in regard to the proposal;

(c) if so, the views expressed by the State Governments.

(d) whether Government have agreed to formulate such a scheme; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) A proposal to frame an Attendance Bonus Scheme for workers in Mica, Manganese and Iron-ore Mines on the lines of the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme has been under consideration.

(b) and (c). The concerned State Governments were consulted. Some of them have supported the proposal while others have opposed it.

(d) and (e). The matter was considered by the Industrial Committee on Mines other than Coal at its Fifth Session held on 7th November, 1968, when it was agreed that

the views of workers' and employers' organisations should be obtained before a decision is taken. Further action is being taken accordingly.

पश्चिमी बंगाल में पटसन मिलों में छंटनी

*856 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री दि० कु० मोडक :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत कुछ महीनों में पश्चिमी बंगाल की विभिन्न पटसन मिलों में भारी संख्या में श्रमिकों की छंटनी कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और इन मिलों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि बंगाल पटसन श्रमिक संघ ने भारत सरकार से इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करने तथा इस अवैध छंटनी को रोकने का आग्रह किया है;

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

(ङ.) क्या यह भी सच है कि पटसन मिलों में इस संकट को दूर करने के लिए इस संघ ने कई सुझाव दिये हैं; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इन सुझावों का तथा छंटनी को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

धन तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) से (च) . पश्चिमी बंगाल सरकार के प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार गत छः महीनों के दौरान नियमित श्रमिकों में से केवल 7 श्रमिकों की छंटनी की गई—4 न्यू सेंट्रल झूट मिल्स कम्पनी लि०, बज-बज 24 परगना से और एक कामरहाती कम्पनी लि०, कामरहाती, 24-परगना तथा दो हावड़ा मिल्स कम्पनी लि०, सिबपुर, हावड़ा से । फालतू हुए श्रमिकों की

समस्या मिल द्वारा सेवानिवृत्ति की श्रायु पर पहुंचने वाले श्रमिकों को मुआवजा देकर सेवानिवृत्त करके हल की जा रही है। छुट्टी की सुविधाओं को उदार बनाया जा रहा है और फालतू हुए श्रमिकों को दरी का सामान बनाने वाले श्रमिकों में, जहां कहीं संभव हो, लगाया जा रहा है। इन प्रयत्नों से ऐसे बहुत से श्रमिकों को रोजगार मिला है जो अन्यथा फालतू हो गये होते।

2. बंगाल पटसन श्रमिक संघ नाम की कोई यूनियन नहीं है। परन्तु पतकल मजदूर यूनियन कुछ मिलों में करवे बंद कर दिये जाने से उत्पन्न समस्या पर विचार करने के लिए इट औद्योगिक समिति की बैठक शीघ्र बुलाने के लिये निवेदन किया है और निम्न मुद्दा दिये हैं --

- (i) इट मिलों में पूर्वस्थिति बनाये रखना जैसी कि 20 अक्टूबर, 1968 को थी।
- (ii) काम के घंटों को घटाकर एक सप्ताह में 45 करना।
- (iii) कच्चा पटसन प्राप्त करने में राज्य-स्तरीय व्यापार शुरू करना। पटसन औद्योगिक समिति की एक बैठक 28 दिसम्बर, 1968 को बुलाई गई थी, लेकिन इसे स्थगित करना पड़ा, क्योंकि यह तारीख एक यूनियन को सुविधाजनक नहीं थी। इस समिति की बैठक यथाशीघ्र बुलाई जायेगी।

Manufacture of Ballot Boxes

*857. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Khaitan Brothers of 4, Queen Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta had been given contracts to manufacture ballot boxes for the 1962 General Elections and, if so, whether there was any written agreement between the West Bengal Government and M/s. Khaitan Brothers;

(b) the number of ballot boxes supposed to have been manufactured by them as per agreement and the total quantity of steel supplied by Government for the purpose;

(c) the actual number of ballot boxes manufactured and the quantity of steel left unutilized with the manufacturers and whether this was returned to Government, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that the ballot boxes made by M/s. Khaitan Brothers had to be rejected because of an information received from one of the employees of the firm that the design of the box had been leaked out to a particular political party; and

(e) if not, whether Government would lay on the Table a statement explaining the whole position with regard to the manufacture of ballot boxes for the 1962 General Elections?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(c) No manufacture of ballot boxes was undertaken for 1962 General Elections.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश में गोवध

858. श्री राम गोपाल शालबाबे; क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि राजस्थान और हरियाणा से बड़ी संख्या में उत्तर प्रदेश में गाएँ लायी जा रही हैं और वहाँ उनका वध किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गोवध पर प्रतिबन्ध है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को यह आदेश देने पर विचार कर रही है कि गोबंश के पशुओं के वध को रोकने सम्बन्धी कानून पर सख्ती से धमक किया जाये; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

साद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). जी नहीं। अधिनियम उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा लागू किया जा रहा है। भारत सरकार के किसी आदेश की आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं होती।

जिला रामपुर (उ० प्र०) में गोवंश के पशुओं का वध

859. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली नगर निगम की स्थायी समिति के अध्यक्ष ने उत्तर प्रदेश के रामपुर जिले के अपने दौरे के बाद सरकार को एक विस्तृत पत्र लिखा है जिसमें इस जिले में 50,000 गोवंश के पशुओं के वध के बारे में कहा गया है और उनसे अनुरोध किया गया है कि इसको रोके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

साद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी हां

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है।

राजस्थान से भारी संख्या में पशुओं को अन्य स्थानों में ले जाना

860. श्रीयशपाल सिंह: क्या साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गम्भीर अकाल की स्थिति के कारण राजस्थान के जेसलमेर, बाड़मेर, बीकानेर, जोधपुर जिलों से पशुओं के भारी संख्या में अन्य स्थानों में जाने के तथ्य की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में अकाल की स्थिति गम्भीर होने के कारण पशुओं का वध करने के लिये भारी संख्या में पशु उत्तर प्रदेश भेजे जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन पशुओं को अपने स्तर पर भेजने का है, ताकि इन पशुओं का वध रोका जा सके; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

साद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार इन जिलों से या उन राज्य के अन्य जिलों में या उन स्थानों में, जहाँ कि चारा और पानी उपलब्ध है, पशुओं के परिवहन की सुविधाएं, पहले ही प्रदान कर रही हैं, जिससे कि अगली मौसम तक पशुओं को संरक्षित रखा जा सके।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Employees Provident Fund Organisation

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Law had earlier advised that the Employees Provident Fund Organisation was an industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons for changing their opinion now?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI), (a) Yes. In April, 1966.

(b) The present opinion is based on the recent judgments of the Supreme Court in the case of the Madras Gymkhana Club and the Cricket Club of India, Bombay.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में औद्योगिक अशान्ति

*862. श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर : क्या धन तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड ने श्रम राष्ट्रीय आयोग को एक ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में औद्योगिक अशान्ति का कारण राजनीतिक दलों का कार्मिक संघों पर प्रभाव है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मार्च से जुलाई, 1967 तक श्रम अशान्ति और अनुशासन संहिता के अनुसार श्रमिकों द्वारा कार्य न करने के कारण दुर्गापुर स्टील प्लांट को करोड़ों रुपये की हानि हुई;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस अवधि में दुर्गापुर में घेराव के कितने मामले हुए, और

(घ) क्या ये घेराव राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अनुशासन संहिता का प्रभावशाली ढंग से प्रयोग न किये जाने के कारण हुए हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी)

(क) आयोग की प्रश्नावली के उत्तरों के साथ भेजे गये एक संक्षिप्त ज्ञापन में इस बात का और औद्योगिक अशान्ति के अन्य कारणों का उल्लेख किया गया है।

(ख) ज्ञापन के अनुसार, दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने में 12.70 करोड़ रु. का नुकसान हुआ।

(ग) मार्च से सितम्बर, 1967 तक 95।

(घ) देश में कई कारणों से "घेराव" हुए हैं, जिनमें नियोजकों और श्रमिकों द्वारा अनुशासन संहिता का पालन न किया जाना एक कारण है।

Supply of Rice through Ration Shops

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

(a) the reasons for irregular supply of rice in Delhi through Ration Shops;

(b) the reasons for supply of the sub-standard quality of rice distributed through

these ration shops for the last several months; and

(c) the reasons for the stoppage of basmati and superior quality of rice particularly when the price of rice in open market is exorbitantly high ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). With the inclusion of Delhi in the Northern rice and wheat zone, statutory rationing has ceased to exist there. Free market foodgrains are available at plenty and most consumers obtain their requirements from the free market. Both rice and wheat, however, continue to be issued at fixed prices through fair price shops in Delhi. The quality of rice issued from fair price shops is not sub-standard but is dull in appearance as compared to the free market rice due to restriction on polish for nutritive reasons.

(c). There was stoppage of basmati rice issue for some time for want of stocks but the full quantum of rice was available to the consumer in other varieties. Basmati rice has again been made available from the 4th of December, 1968.

Subsidy in Asansol and Durgapur Areas

*864. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of villages, towns and market places have subsidised in Asansol and Durgapur sub-divisions within the last two years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this is due to the illegal mining by the coal field owners; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) No. There have been a few cases of land subsidence in Raniganj town, Barakar town, Kendua Bazar and Kulti.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Subsidence in Asansole

*865. SHRI GANESH GHOSH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of villages and towns have been declared dangerous for living in Raniganj, Asansol area of West Bengal;

(b) the total number of such villages declared unfit and the total number of people affected;

(c) whether any alternative arrangements have been made for the affected people and, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if no arrangements have been made, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI):

(a) Yes.

(b) so far 23 villages have been declared dangerous. The number of people affected is not known.

(c) and (d). these matters are being considered by the Government of West Bengal.

राज्यों को सहायता अनुदान

*866. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद: क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275 (1) तथा उत्तर प्रदेश को छोड़ कर भाग 'क' के सभी राज्यों और भाग 'ख' (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर और पेंसू को छोड़ कर) के सभी राज्यों को भेजे गये गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय के पत्र संख्या 74/4251-लोक दिनांक 17 नवम्बर, 1951 के अनुसार राज्यों को उनके विकास कार्यों के लिए दिये गये सहायता अनुदानों के बारे में कौन-

कौन से राज्य प्रति वर्ष फरवरी की समाप्ति से पूर्व व्यय का ब्यौरा देते रहे हैं, और

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में मद-वार तथा वर्ष-वार केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम रूप से मंजूर की गई घनराशि तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा व्यय की गई और वापिस की गई राशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० श्रीमती फूलरेणु गुह) (क) निर्देशित पत्र में विहित की गई प्रक्रिया पूर्व-योजना-काल में लागू होती थी। उसके साथ-साथ उसके अधीन केवल योजनाओं का ब्यौरा दिया जाना अपेक्षित था। इसलिए उस पत्र के अनुसार खर्च का ब्यौरा दिए जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम रूप से मंजूर की गई घनराशि खर्च के वास्तविक आंकड़ों पर आधारित होती है। पिछले पांच वर्षों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	राज्य क्षेत्र	केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र	रूपये लाखों में
1964-65	472.80	572.97	
1965-66	367.11	756.06	
1966-67	297.12	979.26	
1967-68 (अनुमानित)	195.51	559.82	
1968-69 (")	223.83	681.79	

Rise in Cost of Sugar Production

*867. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps being taken to prevent any rise in the cost of production of sugar which is already comparatively too high in India vis-a-vis international cost of production ?

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

The main ingredients of the cost of production of sugar are (1) cost of sugarcane, (2) Government taxes, and (3) manufactu-

ring costs including return on capital employed. The question of manufacturing costs of sugar has been referred to the Tariff Commission. Rise in cost of sugarcane can be prevented through increase in per acre yields and increase in sucrose content of cane. Reduction in the manufacturing expenses also is possible by increasing the availability of sugarcane to factories and improving its quality. To this end, the State Government of the main sugar producing States have been advised to undertake intensive development of area roundabout the sugar factories and for this purpose, the basis of financial assistance from the Centre has been liberalised.

Appointment of more Election Commissioners.

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

(a) whether in view of the fact that the number of electorate in the country has increased from 176 millions in 1952 to 200 millions in 1967, Government have considered the desirability of appointing more Election Commissioners, as envisaged in Article 324 of the Constitution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) Government do not consider it necessary to appoint more Election Commissioners merely on account of the increase in the number of voters in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Cotton Production

*869. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI:
SHRI LOBO PRABHU:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:

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

(a) what special steps have been taken to improve the production of cotton, both quantitatively and qualitatively, in the last ten years;

(b) what has been the expenditure incu-

red on such development programmes and what have been the results;

(c) what was the total area under cotton in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-1961 and 1967-68 cotton seasons and of the total area under cotton, how much was under irrigation in these respective years; and

(d) what has been the production of cotton under long staple, medium staple and short staple and their percentage to the total at the end of the first Plan, second Plan, third Plan and in the latest available crop year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) in addition to coordinated cotton development schemes and intensive cultivation of cotton on the lines of the package programme, implemented by the States, Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Maximising the Production of Cotton and production of quality Seeds have been taken up for improving the yield as also quality of cotton crop.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha. (Placed in Library see No. LT-2780/68)

(d) A statement is placed on the table of the Sabha. (Placed in Library See No. LT-2780/68)

National Awards for Outstanding Employers of Physically Handicapped

*870. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have proposed a scheme of National Awards for outstanding employers of the physically handicapped and most efficient physically handicapped employees;

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be introduced; and

(c) the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMANTI PHULRENU GUHA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first awards are proposed to be made in March, 1969.

(c) three awards consisting of a citation and a shield or a bronze medal are proposed to be made to outstanding employers of the physically handicapped. An equal number of awards consisting of a citation and a cash prize of Rs. 500 each is proposed to be made to the most efficient physically handicapped employees.

Pre-Investment Survey of Forest Resources

5056. SHRI HEMRAJ: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 2246 on the 13th August, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the pre-investment survey of forests resources has been completed; and

(b) if not, by what time is it going to be completed ?

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

(a) and (b). While the Project-Pre - investment Survey of Forest Resources with the assistance of FAO and UNDP expired on 31st October, 1968, the question for continuance of the work of pre-investment survey of forest resources as one of the IV Plan Schemes is under examination.

Study by the National Commission on Labour Committee of the Working and Service conditions of Sweepers and Scavengers

5057. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee set up by the National Commission on Labour to study the working and service conditions of

sweepers and scavengers has finalised its report; and

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) (a) and (b). The Committee has already submitted its report to the Commission. The Government understand that the recommendations made by the Committee are under the consideration of the Commission.

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रल्प आय वर्ग के विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां

5058. श्री गं. च. दीक्षित ; क्या समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967-68 में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रल्प आय वर्ग के कितने विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गईं;

(ख) उस की कुल राशि कितनी है;

(ग) जिन छात्रों को ये छात्रवृत्तियां मंजूर की गईं उन के अभिभावकों का आय-वर्ग क्या है; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा क्या आय-सीमा बताई गयी ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा. भीमती कूलरेण गुह) (क) 1152

(ख) 5,60,177 रुपए ।

(ग) तथा (घ). 2,000 रुपए प्रति वर्ष से कम ।

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी की मिलें

5059 श्री गं. च. दीक्षित: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में

प्रत्येक चीनी की मिल में चीनी का वार्षिक उत्पादन क्या रहा;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र को तथा प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी चीनी की सप्लाई की गयी; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में प्रत्येक वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी की कितनी खपत हुई ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे):
(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश की प्रत्येक चीनी मिल का वार्षिक उत्पादन इस प्रकार था :-

स्थान	(अक्टूबर-सितम्बर)		
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
डबरा	10,960	2,058	936
दालौदा	4,871	1,679	काम नहीं किया
जोरा	6,026	1,926	1860
मेहिदपुर	3,687	काम नहीं किया	काम नहीं किया
सिहोर	10,352	1,851	803

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों में चीनी कारखानों से चीनी की निर्यात पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का नियन्त्रण होता है और न राज्य सरकारों का मध्य प्रदेश में कारखानों द्वारा उत्पादित चीनी निम्न प्रकार से विभिन्न अन्य राज्यों को सप्लाई की गई थी:

मीटरी टन में			
गुजरात	महाराष्ट्र	उत्तर प्रदेश	दिल्ली राज जोड़
राज्य	राज्य	राज्य	स्थान
1965-66	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
1966-67	174	765	196 186
1967-68	51	591	180 115 66 1003

(सूक्त चीनी सहित)

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश में खपत की गई चीनी की मात्रा इस प्रकार थी:—

	लाख मीटरी टन
1965-66	1.57
1966-67	1.42
1967-68	0.99

P & T Employees at Ratlam

5060. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been continuous and deliberate instances of victimisation and harassment of the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department at Ratlam, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that casual leave has been refused to employees even on genuine medical grounds;

(c) whether there has been indiscriminate and illegal imposition of penalties in contravention of the law and the rules;

(d) whether it is also a fact that departmental correspondence and representation or appeals are denied against such illegal actions and they are not acknowledged; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the action Government propose to take in the matter especially against the officers responsible for such acts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No. On the other hand there have been serious complaints, both from the public as well as the loyal staff against some of the staff who had taken an active part in the Strike.

(b) and (c). No.

(d) and (e). No. But an instance has come to notice where a petition was addressed direct to a higher authority without

being submitted through the proper channel to his immediate superior officer and the latter officer had failed to forward the copy of the petition addressed to him under a misapprehension that the superior authority will be taking action on the direct copy forwarded to him. He has been suitably instructed in the matter. There is no rule requiring petitions to be acknowledged.

P & T Employees at Ratlam

5061. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department at Ratlam have been punished for participation in the recent trade union movements ;

(b) if so, the number of cases of reversion, terminations, transfer and suspension separately;

(c) the reasons for such an action against the employees;

(d) whether it is also a fact that innocent employees have been punished in contravention of law and rules; and

(e) the action Government propose to take in the matter to restore confidence in the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No. Whatever action has been taken is for participation in and other activities connected with the illegal strike on 19-9-1968 and agitation thereafter.

(b) No. of cases of reversion	Nil
No. of cases of termination of services of temporary employees	22
No. of cases of transfer	4
No. of cases of suspension	33

(c) The termination of services of temporary employees was under the provisions of the Central Civil Services (Temporary Service) Rules, 1964. The suspensions were

either the consequence of arrests or as a prelude to departmental disciplinary proceedings. The transfers were made in the interest of administrative convenience.

(d) No.

(e) In the circumstances explained, this does not arise.

Settlement of East Pak displaced persons in Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi

5062. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which the possession of the housing plots in East Pakistan Displaced persons Colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi is likely to be given to the allottees;

(b) the present stage of development of the colony site, particularly in respect of water and electricity supply and laying of roads; and

(c) when the allottees would be able to start construction of their houses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Department of Rehabilitation have started issuing letters to the allottees of the plots asking them to execute necessary agreement and take possession of these plots.

(b) The internal development of the colony, including construction of roads, drains, sewerage and sump, overhead tank and pipe lines for water supply, has been practically completed. Arrangements for immediate supply of water needed for the construction of houses has also been made. Work is in progress for sinking of tube-wells, construction of pump house and installation of pumps, by way of augmentation of the supply of water in the water pipe lines of Delhi Municipal Corporation so as to enable the Corporation to make permanent arrangements for water supply to the colony. To enable the discharge of sewage into the existing line of the Delhi Municipal Corporation in old Kalkaji colony, a link line is being laid by the Delhi Municipi-

pal Corporation; the work is likely to be completed in eight to ten months' time. Street lighting can be completed and supply of electricity to the houses of residents can be made as soon as holders of plots start construction of their houses.

(c) After taking possession of plots from Government, the allottees will make their own arrangements for constructing their houses.

मध्य प्रदेश की ग्राम पंचायतों में डाकघर

5063. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में प्रत्येक ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्र में डाकघर स्थापित नहीं किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्रों में डाकघर स्थापित किये गये हैं तथा कितने ग्राम पंचायत क्षेत्रों में इस समय कोई डाकघर नहीं है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक 2000 व्यक्तियों के लिये एक डाकघर स्थापित करने का लक्ष्य कब तक पूरा कर लिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) तथा (ख) ऐसे गांवों में जो ग्राम पंचायतों के मुख्यालय हैं 5,168 डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं। ग्राम पंचायतों के क्षेत्रों में भ्राने वाले सभी गांवों को मौजूदा डाकघरों से सेवा उपलब्ध होती है। ऐसे 11,383 गांवों में जो कि ग्राम पंचायतों के मुख्यालय हैं, डाकघरों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है।

(ग) चूँकि ऐसी कोई नीति निर्धारित नहीं की गई है, अतः प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**मध्य प्रदेश में डाक तथा तारघर,
टेलीफोन केन्द्र आदि**

5064. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्वी निमाड जिलों में नई टेलीफोन लाइनें, शाखा तारघरों, उप-डाकघरों तथा टेलीफोन केन्द्रों को स्थापित करने के बारे में क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि नये डाकघरों, उप-डाकघरों तथा टेलीफोन केन्द्रों को स्थापित करने के बारे में सामान्यतः काफी विलम्ब किया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो निर्धारित समय पर इन को स्थापित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान खण्डवा और सरगोन के बीच एक टेलीफोन टूक लाइन के चालू होने की प्राशा है।

इसी वर्ष होशंगाबाद में एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन पर खोले जाने की संभावना है।

1968-69 के दौरान जिलों में कोई नया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

इस वर्ष 4 शाखा डाकघर—होशंगाबाद और पूर्वी निमाड दोनों जिलों में प्रत्येक में दो-दो डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। 7 शाखा डाकघरों (2 होशंगाबाद जिले तथा 5 पूर्वी निमाड जिले में) का दर्जा उप-डाकघरों के रूप में बढ़ाने की प्राशा है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Allocation and Consumption of Fertilizers in States

5065. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the actual quantity allocated and actual quantity consumed, Statewise, of the different nitrogenous phosphatic and various other types of fertilizers in India during the years 1954, 1955 and 1966; and

(b) whether there was any shortfall/surplus against each variety of fertilizers, State-wise and year-wise in the above-said period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :
(a) Statements giving requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. *(Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2781/68)*

(b) Details are being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Withholding of payments for supply of Foodgrains to Food Corporation of India

5066. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on tenders for foodgrains, the Food Corporation of India pays 95 per cent of the value on the supply of foodgrains and the balance on receipt of quality inspection report within two months;

(b) whether the Food Corporation of India is empowered to withhold under certain circumstances, the entire payment for the supply of foodgrains and if so, the details of such circumstances;

(c) whether the entire amount due to M/s. Tilak Raj Dharam Pal, Ludhiana for the supply of foodgrains to the District Manager, Food Corporation of India, Ludhiana during the last four months has been withheld; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and whether these have been communicated to the suppliers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPE-

RATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :
(a) Yes, Sir, except that the balance 5% payment is made on receipt of Laboratory analysis report, and there is no time limit for the same.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.

5067. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of bread sold by Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. during the last three months at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Cochin, Delhi and Madras, town-wise;

(b) the components used to enrich the white bread and the price of each loaf with its weight in different towns;

(c) amount of profit made by the different units since their inception, town-wise and year-wise;

(d) actual amount of investment made by Government so far in the various units;

(e) number and names of foreign experts or officials working in the Bakeries with their designations and annual salaries, unit-wise; and

(f) the period for which they are employed and the amount or percentage of salary they are permitted to repatriate annually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :
(a) A statement containing the information is placed on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT.2782/68]*

(b) The components are :-

(1) Vitamin 'A'

(2) Thiamine

- (3) Riboflavin
- (4) Niacin
- (5) Iron
- (6) Lysine
- (7) Milk powder and
- (8) Malt-extract.

The prices and weights of loaves in different towns are indicated in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2782/68]

(c) Since the first unit of the Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd., went into production only in January, 1968 and had not completed even one year of production till March, 1968, the information as desired is not available.

(d) The Government have made a total investment of Rs. 1 crore in addition to a loan of Rs. 65 lakhs to the Company. The investments have not been made unit-wise.

(e) Nil.

(f) Does not arise.

Charges of Forgery and Fabrication of Evidence Against Returning Officer, Jammu and Kashmir

5068. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Returning Officer and the Assistant Returning Officer against whom the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir has ordered prosecution for perjury, forgery and fabrication of evidence in an election petition;

(b) salient features of the crime committed by these officers and the sections under which they are charged;

(c) the names of the Assembly candidates who were benefited by the crime of these officers and the political party to whom they belong;

(d) whether these officials have been suspended; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) The names of the Returning Officer and the Assistant Returning Officer are :-

(1) Shri Ashok Kumar, I.A.S., Assistant Commissioner (No. 2), Anantnag (Returning Officer, Rajpura Assembly Constituency), and

(2) Shri Safaya, Assistant Director, Tourism, Srinagar (Assistant Returning Officer, Rajpura Assembly Constituency).

(b) The officers have not been charge sheeted; they have only been asked by the High Court to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for perjury and forgery etc.

(c) According to the judgement of the High Court the irregularities were committed by the officers to facilitate the uncontented election of Shri Ghulam Mohammed Rajpuri as a Member of the Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly from the Rajpura Assembly Constituency. Shri Rajpuri was a candidate set up by the Indian National Congress.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. The officers have submitted their written statements against the notices issued to them by the High Court and the matter is pending before the Court. The State Government feel that at this stage, it would not be proper to suspend the officers.

Desert Reclamation Programme

5069. SHRI NARENDARA SINGH MAHIDA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Desert Development Board has drawn up a programme for desert reclamation in Gujarat, Haryana and Rajasthan during the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount to be spent there in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c): At its second meeting held on the 15th May, 1968, the Central Desert Development Board suggested an outlay of Rs. 10 crores during the Fourth Five Year Plan for schemes relating to pasture development, soil conservation, afforestation, agriculture development, etc. in the desert areas of Gujarat, Haryana, and Rajasthan. The outlay under this head during the Fourth Five Year Plan period has not so far been finalised. Fixation of targets and expenditure for various items of work to be taken up in the desert areas would depend on the final allocation of funds. The question of State-wise allocation would arise only thereafter.

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students Studying Abroad

5070. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many students from Gujarat have gone abroad during the year and the amounts of scholarships granted to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students among them; and

(b) if no scholarship has been granted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). Under the general scheme for overseas scholarships, 4 students from Gujarat went abroad for studies during 1968-69. One of them belonged to Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

Under the special scheme for overseas scholarships, eight candidates from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes were selected, but none of them belonged to Gujarat.

Selections are based on merit; there is no State-wise quota.

Supply Of Tractors To Gujarat

5071. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of tractors of Gujarat State per year and how many have been supplied during the year 1968;

(b) whether these were supplied by Government agencies or private individuals; and

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat have placed any proposals for an additional quota of tractors for the year 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government do not exercise control over the distribution of tractors manufactured in the country. Presumably, the question relates to the imported tractors. The estimated requirements of tractors of the Gujarat State for 1968-69 is of the order of 1100 tractors. Against this, 200 tractors have already been allotted to it and more will be allotted shortly, thereby meeting the State's requirements substantially. These tractors will be distributed through the Government agency.

(c) No, Sir. However, the State Government has intimated its normal requirements for 600 tractors for 1969-70. This will be taken into consideration at the time of making allocation during the course of that year.

Allocation of Wheat and Sugar to Madras Government

5072. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Madras have recently approached the Central Government for more allocation of wheat and sugar; and

(b) if so, what would be the quantity of wheat and sugar likely to be allocated and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In September, 1968, the Government of Madras made a request for increasing the wheat quota for distribution as wheat under the public distribution system from 10,000 tonnes to 15,000 tonnes per month. The State Government's request was acceded to. No request was received from the Government of Madras for more allocation of wheat and sugar thereafter.

Sen Sugar Enquiry Commission

5073. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the precise action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Report submitted by the Sen Sugar Enquiry Commission;

(b) whether the recommendations were accepted and implemented in full or in part; and

(c) the reasons for non-acceptance of all the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b): The recommendations of the Sugar Enquiry Commission were carefully considered in consultation with various interests concerned, accepted and acted upon where considered feasible, while others were examined and kept in view.

(c) The recommendations of the Sugar Enquiry Commission show that it is difficult to formulate any long term policy with regard to sugar industry as the circumstances vary widely from year to year on account of variations in area under sugarcane and of the conditions of the sugarcane crop which mainly depend on weather conditions. These variations in periods of shortfall give rise to connected problems of rise in

price of gur and khandsari and diversion of cane from sugar to khandsari production. The circumstances prevailing from year to year, therefore, have to be taken into consideration for formulation of policy for that year. This is being done in consultation with the various interests, namely sugar industry, State Governments etc.

Nizam Sugar Factory, Andhra Pradesh

5074. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of "extra price" of sugarcane under the Price linking formula for the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 pertaining to the Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd., Shakkernagar Bodhan, Andhra Pradesh, has been determined;

(b) if so, the quantum of extra price for each year during the above period;

(c) in case of non-determination the reasons for such inordinate delay; and

(d) the probable date by which this price will be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The additional price for 1959-60 has already been announced. As regards the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 the matter is under consideration.

(b) The additional price payable for the season 1959-60 was Rs. 21.65 lakhs out of which Rs. 9.27 lakhs was payable to their own farm and Rs. 12.37 lakhs to the growers. According to the intimation received so far the factory has paid an amount of Rs. 7.78 lakhs to the growers.

(c) and (d) The data for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 has been collected and is under consideration. The determination of price will be made shortly.

Zones For Determining Sugar Price

5075. SHRI M. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of zones fixed by Government for the purpose of determining the price of sugar, and the details of areas and factories covered by each zone;

(b) the reasons for not accepting the number of zones recommended by the Sugar Enquiry Commission; and

(c) the criteria on which a particular zone or zones are formed from time to time?

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

(a) The ex-factory prices of levy sugar requisitioned by Government during 1967-68 were fixed on the basis of the 5 zones recommended by the Sugar Enquiry Commission. The ex-factory price of levy sugar for 1968-69 have also been fixed on the same basis. A statement showing the zones recommended by the Sugar Enquiry Commission and the areas and factories covered by each zone is laid on the table of the House [*placed in Library. See No. LT 2783 / 68*]

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

Cost of Sugarcane Cultivation

5076 SHRI M. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the approximate cost of cultivation of sugarcane per acre in Tropical and sub-Tropical regions of the country and if so, the source of such information ;

(b) what is the cost of cultivation of sugarcane per acre in the above regions during the last 3 years ; and

(c) whether Government have conducted any enquiry or survey to ascertain this cost and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Studies on cost of cultivation of sugarcane in the major sugarcane growing States were carried out by the erstwhile Indian Central Sugarcane Committee during the period 1955 to 1953. The following

table shows the periods of studies and the estimates of cost of cultivation per acre for different States :

State	Period	Estimated cost per acre
<i>(Sub-tropical region)</i>		
Punjab (Erstwhile)	1955 - 58	372.87
Uttar Pradesh	1955 - 58	334.46
Bihar	1955 - 58	367.64
<i>Tropical Region</i>		
Andhra Pradesh	1955 - 58	663.72
Mysore	1960 - 63	1007.27
Maharashtra	1956 - 59	1338.05

The data on prices of different agricultural inputs for the last three years indicate that the cost of cultivation of sugarcane would have gone up over the above levels during this period.

Government have decided to initiate a comprehensive scheme for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops in the country on a continuous basis. Under this scheme, the data relating to cost of cultivation of sugarcane will also be collected.

Eradication of Jagirdari System In Scavenging

5077. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in eradicating the Jagirdari system in Scavenging some of the States in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (Dr.(SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (c) : The Jagirdari or Brit-jajmani system exists in some of the Northern States of the country, but it is not recognised by law as a customary right. The problem is of a local nature, and can be eradicated mainly by the municipalisation of scavenging. This will require additional funds, and will therefore depend on the allocation made available in the Fourth Plan.

Concessions To De-notified Tribes and Scheduled Tribes

5078. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the various concessions shown to the De-notified Tribes and Scheduled Tribes in Mysore State and Maharashtra State ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the De-notified Tribes in the above States are given all the facilities except reservation of seats in the Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (Dr. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) and (b). Schemes operated for the welfare of Denotified and Scheduled Tribes in all the States, including Mysore and Maharashtra, are detailed in the Annual Reports of the Department of Social Welfare and the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, copies of which are annually laid on the Table of the Sabha. The Scheduled Tribes are also entitled to the various safeguards provided for them in the Constitution e. g. , reservation of seats in Legislatures, reservation of posts in Services, etc. There is no reservation of seats in the Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha for the Denotified Tribes.

Adoption of Model Standing Orders by Coal Mines

5079. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4078 on the 14th March, 1968 regarding the adoption of the Model Standing Orders by the Coal Mines and state :

(a) whether the information regarding names of collieries under the two categories is now available ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) (a): and (b). The Information is being collected.

Agro-Industries Corporations

5080. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the objectives and function; of the Agro-Industries Corporations;

(b) whether it is a fact that even the free servicing to the tractor owners during the warranty period is not being attended to by these Corporations or their appointed agencies;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by these Corporations to ensure smooth servicing to be given to the tractors marketed by them;

(d) whether Government issued import licences worth several lakhs of rupees for spare parts and if so, whether orders have been placed against these licences; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The main objectives and functions of the Agro-Industries Corporation are briefly as indicated below :--

- (i) promotion and execution of industries having a bearing on production, preservation and supply of food;
- (ii) enabling persons engaged in agricultural and allied pursuits to own the means of modernising their operations;
- (iii) distribution of agricultural machinery and implements as well as equipment pertaining to processing, dairy, poultry, fishery and other industries connected with agriculture;
- (iv) undertaking or-assisting in the efficient distribution of inputs for agriculture; and

- (v) providing technical guidance to farmers and persons concerned with Agro Industries with a view to enabling efficient conduct of their enterprise.

(b) No, Sir. Free servicing during the warranty period is being rendered by the Agro Industries Corporation and their appointed agents for tractors sold by them.

- (c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) : Foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 104.29 lakhs for the import of spare parts for tractors has been released on an *Adhoc* basis to the various State Agro Industries Corporations for supply to farmers at reasonable rates. Against this important licences amounting to Rs. 42 lakhs have been issued. Orders to the extent of about Rs. 35 lakhs have already been placed by the concerned Agro Industries Corporations, upon foreign suppliers and terms of supply for the balance Rs. 7 lakhs are being negotiated. Import licences to the tune of Rs. 62 lakhs are likely to be issued shortly.

भांसी डिवीजन में बेरोजगारी

5081. श्री जागेश्वर यादव : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के भांसी डिवीजन में, विशेषकर बांदा ज़िले के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में अत्यधिक बेरोजगारी है, क्योंकि भांसी, जालौन, हमीरपुर और बान्दा में रोज़गार के अवसर बहुत ही कम हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भांसी डिवीजन में बहुत से लड़के, जिन्होंने हाई स्कूल, इन्टरमीडियेट और बी. ए. परीक्षाएं पास की हैं, बेरोजगारी की गम्भीर समस्या से परेशान हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो भांसी डिवीजन में रोज़गार की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

अम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री स० च० जमीर) : (क) यथा-तथ्य जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि 30 जून, 1968 को इन चार रोज़गार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या तथा जुलाई, 1967 से जून, 1968 के दौरान इन रोज़गार कार्यालयों को सूचित रिक्त स्थानों की संख्या निम्नलिखित थी :

रोज़गार दफ़्तर	30-6-68 को चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज उम्मीदवारों की संख्या	जुलाई, 1967 से जून, 68 के दौरान सूचित रिक्त स्थान
बान्दा	2,021	964
हमीरपुर	1,977	880
भांसी	8,203	3,057
जालौन	2,889	885
योग	15,090	5,786

(ख) 30 जून, 1968 को भांसी डिवीजन के रोज़गार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज पढ़े-लिखे (मैट्रिक और इससे अधिक) उम्मीदवारों की संख्या निम्नलिखित थी :

मैट्रिकुलेट	3,684
उच्चतर माध्यमिक	1,730
इन्टरमीडियेट और (ग्रन्डर ग्रेजुएट समेत)	
ग्रेजुएट (पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट समेत)	629
योग	6,043

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रस्तावित विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रम इस दृष्टि से बनाये गए हैं कि पढ़े-लिखे उम्मीदवारों समेत बेरोजगार उम्मीदवारों को अधिकधिक रोजगार के अवसर प्राप्त हो सकें।

Expenditure on Tribal welfare in Assam during 1968-69

5082. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the details of expenditure to be incurred in regard to the hilly and plain areas of Assam on the tribal welfare during 1958-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : The requisite information is given below:

Hills districts	Rs. 61.35 lakhs
Plain districts	Rs. 47.90 lakhs
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Total :	Rs. 109.25 lakhs
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Supply of Free Gift Wheat and Food Articles to Mysore

5083. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA,
SHRI A. SREEDHARRAN :

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

(a) what is the quantum of American free gift wheat and other food articles supplied in the year 1967-68 to Mysore; and

(b) to what extent these articles were distributed by the Government of Mysore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : (a) The following quantities of wheat and other food articles imported under the Indo-CARE Agreement of 1950 and Indo-US Agreement of 1951 were supplied to Mysore during 1957-68 :

Commodity	Quantity imported under Indo-CARE Agreement	Quantity imported under Indo-US Agreement	Total
	(MT)	(MT)	(MT)
Salad Oil	1499.3	460.0	1959.3
Wheat (including Bulgar wheat)	3597.3	5645.0	9242.3
C. S. M. (Blended Corn: Soy Milk-Food)	7665.8	965.0	8630.8
Corn-meal	910.4	—	910.4
Milk powder	428.1	354.4	782.5
Pea beans	---	130.0	130.0

(b) While the gift commodities imported under the Indo-US Agreement were supplied to the approved Relief Agencies for distribution in terms of the Agreement, the commodities under the Indo-CARE Agreement were distributed by the State Government under the Mid-day Meal Programme. The number of children benefited were 897422 Primary School children and 367483, Pre-School children. A total expenditure of Rs. 39.6 lakhs was incurred by the State Government in the distribution etc. of the above commodities, as per details below :

	(Rupees in lakhs)
(i) Transport including handling/clearance	Rs 21.0
(ii) CARE Administration	Rs. 9.6
(iii) Establishment	Rs. 9.0
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Total	Rs. 39.6
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Metal Storage Structures

5084. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Khagaria and Begusarai sub-Divisions of Monghyr District have been included in a programme to popularise food grains storage structures made of metal among farmers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Programme to popularise metal foodgrain storage structures is presently limited to Kosi Development Project area. After the suitability of the bins is established in this area the programme will be gradually extended to other districts of Bihar.

खाद के रूप में पशुओं के रक्त का प्रयोग

5085. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) उन सब्जियों तथा फलों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके लिए पशुओं के रक्त का खाद के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या ऐसे फलों तथा सब्जियों के लिये इस प्रकार की खाद का प्रयोग करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का सरकार का विचार है, जिन का प्रयोग पूजा करने के लिए किया जाता है, अथवा जिनका सेवन धार्मिक व्रतों के अवसरों पर किया जाता है; और

(ग) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए गाय के रक्त का प्रयोग वर्जित किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) ऐसे कोई विशेष फल या सब्जियां नहीं हैं जिनके लिये पशुओं का रक्त खाद के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है। किन्तु जहाँ वह उपलब्ध हैं उसका प्रयोग खाद के रूप में फसलों के लिए किया जा सकता है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

डाक दरों की वृद्धि का छोटेसमाचार-पत्रों पर प्रभाव

5086. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक दरों के बढ़ाये जाने के कारण छोटे समाचार पत्रों की वित्तीय स्थिति और समाचार पत्रों की बिक्री पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ख) क्या छोटे समाचार पत्रों को कुछ राहत देने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ०कु० गुजराल) : (क) सरकार को इसकी विशेष जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) समाचार पत्रों पर लागू दरों सम्बन्धी नीति पर फिर से विचार किया जा रहा है।

Supply of Pumping Sets to Orissa

5087. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request was received from the Orissa Government for supply of pumping sets in order to meet the drought situation in the State during 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Fisheries Resources

5088. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three-point programme for development fishery resources was evolved at the recent Session of the Indian Ocean Fishery Commission, a regional body of the U. N. 's Food and Agriculture Organisation, held in Rome recently ;

(b) if so, the details of the programme ;

(c) the Indian contribution in the programme and the details of the fishing projects on Indian coasts to be included in the programme ; and

(d) how far the fish yield is likely to go up in India as a result of this programme ?

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

(a) Yes Sir. The three point programme deals with--

(1) Improvement of fisheries statistics ;

(2) Management of heavily exploited stocks ; and

(3) International programme for survey and development of the Indian Ocean.

(b) The details of the programme will be determined by--

(1) studies on existing national systems of collection of statistics and recommendations on action regarding standardisation by an expert group ;

(2) studies on the present situation of exploitation of stocks by expert bodies on Indian Ocean tuna and shrimp in the Gulf ; and

(3) studies by experts leading to the preparation of a Survey and Development Programme. Assistance from the United Nations' Development Programme for this purpose is envisaged.

(c) and (d) : The extent of Indian participation in the Development Programme and the result and increase of fish yield can be determined only after the preliminary studies have been completed.

Development of Fishing Industry

5089 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether a credit agreement between India and Norway has recently been finalised to help the development of the Indian fishing industry ;

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

(c) whether any deep sea fishing projects are to be worked under the agreement including some in Kerala ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by what time they will be executed ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Agreement is laid on the Table House. [Placed in library See No. LT-2784/68]

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Postponement of Election to Hoshiarpur Parliamentary Constituency

5090. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5080 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state the reasons for postponing the election to the Hoshiarpur Parliamentary Constituency ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS

SALBEM) : In the altered circumstances consequent on the Proclamation made by the President under article 356 of the Constitution on the 23rd August, 1968 in respect of the State of Punjab, the Election Commission felt that the holding of bye-election in the Hoshiarpur Parliamentary Constituency in October, 1968, as approved earlier, would interfere with the revision of electoral rolls and other arrangements for the conduct of mid-term general election in the State. The Election Commission had accordingly decided to postpone the bye-election in the Hoshiarpur Parliamentary constituency and to hold it simultaneously with the mid-term general election in the State of Punjab.

दिल्ली और जयपुर के बीच सीधे डायल बुमाकर टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था

5091. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीधे डायल बुमा कर दिल्ली और जयपुर के बीच तथा जयपुर और अजमेर के बीच टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जयपुर और कोटा तथा कोटा और अजमेर के बीच ऐसी व्यवस्था किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संघ-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० क० गुजराल) : (क) दिल्ली और जयपुर के बीच सीधी डायलिंग प्रणाली चालू कर दी गई है जबकि जयपुर और अजमेर के बीच चालू नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) अजमेर और कोटा में अभी टेलीफोन सुविधा करचल एक्सचेंजों पर प्राप्त है । सीधी डायलिंग की सुविधा केवल स्वचल एक्सचेंजों के बीच ही प्रदान की जा सकती है, अतएव जयपुर और अजमेर, जयपुर और कोटा तथा अजमेर और कोटा के बीच इस सुविधा का प्रदान करना संभव नहीं है ।

Withdrawal of Jeeps From C. D. Blocks For Election Purpose

5092. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that jeeps from the Community Development Blocks are withdrawn during a three week period of elections ;

(b) if so, whether they are being used for election purposes before three-week period of elections ;

(c) whether Government would consider it essential to withdraw them at least 3 months before election ; and

(d) what has been the policy of Government during by-elections and mid-term elections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPAD-ASWAMY) (a) : It has been suggested to the State Governments that, during election period, Jeeps should be withdrawn from the Blocks from the date of nomination till the date of poll and be placed under the control of the District Collectors to be used by them only for election duty.

(b) and (c) : Before the Jeeps are withdrawn as above, during the election period; they are to be used for the normal development work in the Blocks ; it is not proposed to withdraw them earlier.

(d) : It has been clarified to the States that the arrangement for the withdrawal of block Jeeps during elections covers the corresponding period during by-elections and midterm elections also.

Hindustan Teleprinters, Limited

5093. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. was floated, who were the members on its Board of Directors at that

time and how long the same Board continued, and

(b) who are the members of the Board of Directors at present and the name of its Chairman or Managing Director; when they were appointed and what is their tenure and terms of employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) A Statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library, See No. LT 2785/68.*)

Hindustan Teleprinters Limited

5094. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how much loss the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited suffered on account of (i) irregularities (ii) thefts (iii) stock shortages (iv) fires or any other causes since its inception;

(b) whether these matters were looked into and if so what was the result; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The loss suffered by the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited on account of thefts amounted to Rs.2,610/- approximately. The Company has not suffered any loss due to irregularities, stock shortages and fires etc.

(b) Yes. The Management of the Company had taken suitable disciplinary action against the officials at fault and also tightened the security measures, wherever found necessary.

(c) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (b) above.

Hindustan Teleprinters, Limited

5095. SARI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd. has proper rules of staff recruitment for jobs carrying more than Rs. 500 p. m. and for purchases contracts and sales ; and

(b) if so, what are those rules ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) and (b) Recruitment rules for jobs carrying salaries of more than Rs. 500/- per mensem have been drawn up by the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited and are nearing finalisation. Regular terms and conditions have been laid down by the Company for purchase contracts and sales. These are framed on the usual commercial pattern.

Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd.

5096. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) when the Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. was set up and its aims and objects ;

(b) whether the targets of setting up units according to projects reports and their production and development targets were achieved and if so, when and how and if not, why ;

(c) whether any foreign collaboration was involved in the setting up of the corporation and if so, the names of countries which collaborated. the terms of collaboration and how much foreign exchange as aid was received ;

(d) what items the Corporation is at present producing and the extent of production and whether these products are upto international standard ;

(e) the figures of production and sale during the last three years and how much of this production was exported ; and

(f) whether the Corporation is facing any difficulties and if so, how Government propose to remove them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Central Fisheries Corporation Limited was set up on the 29th September, 1965. The primary objects were to undertake procurement of fish from various sources, to make arrangements for its preservation, transportation and storage and for the sale of fish at any place in India, primarily in Calcutta, with a view to ensuring fair price to the producers in India and making it available to consumers at reasonable rates.

(b) There was no schedule of establishment of units. In the course of working it was decided to take up several water areas for development. The targets of production as a result of development are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library See No. LT 2786/68*).

The Mayurakshi reservoir was taken over only in December 1967 and the Gujart reservoirs and Siavari Lake (U. P.) in 1968-69. The actual production from the Damodar Vallery Corporation reservoirs in 1967-68 was about 53,000 kg. against an estimated production of 59,600 kg.

(c) The Corporation does not have any foreign collaboration.

(d) The Corporation's activities are now confined to the procurement and sale of fish. No processing is being undertaken. The Corporation is not at present engaged in manufacture of any fish product.

(e) The quantities of fish procured through various sources and sold at various centres including Calcutta are indicated below :—

Year.	Quantity
1965-66 (from 3.12.1965, the date of Starting the operation).	4, 31, 000 Kg.
1966-67.	14, 41, 000 Kg.
1967-68.	11, 08, 000 Kg.

The Corporation did not export any fish.

(f) The Corporation is not the Formative stage. It has to compete in the matter of procurement of fish with the private trade which is well established and has traditional links with supply and distribution centres. The bulk of the fish is at present procured in competition with the trade. To avoid dependence on the competitive market, the Corporation has already embarked on a policy of taking over water areas for development so as to build up steady sources of supply. Some reservoirs have already been taken over in various States and these are in the process of being developed.

Development of Cooperatives

5097. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many types of co-operatives are functioning in the country and what is their total number State-wise with the number of their membership ;

(b) what is the total amount of Government money invested in the form of loans, grants in the various types of co-operatives ;

(c) whether it is Government's policy to emphasize the development of particular types of cooperatives ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPAD-SWAMY) (a) : Cooperatives are broadly classified as credit societies and non-credit societies. The former include state/central banks, primary agricultural credit and non-agricultural credit societies/central primary land development banks, etc. The latter include mainly marketing processing, farming, labour construction dairy, industrial, housing cooperatives etc. The latest available state-wise position regarding their number and membership is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library See No. LT-2787/68*).

(b) Government money invested so far

in cooperatives amounts roughly to Rs. 110.94 crores by way of loans, Rs. 88.30 crores by way of share capital contribution and Rs. 32.36 crores by way of grants and subsidies.

(c) and (d) : Government has been encouraging development of cooperatives in any branches of economic life, especially in agriculture, small industries, marketing and processing of agriculture produce, distribution and supplies of production inputs and essential consumer articles.

घाटा मिलों को गेहूँ की सप्लाई

5098. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अब तक घाटा मिलों को कितना गेहूँ सप्लाई किया गया है तथा किम शर्त पर और इस वर्ष के अन्त तक उन्हें कितना देशी और कितना आयातित गेहूँ दिये जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ख) कितने मिल चालू हैं तथा उसकी क्षमता कितनी है और बंद पड़े मिलों की संख्या तथा उनकी क्षमता कितनी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1968 तक की अवधि में घाटा मिलों को सप्लाई की गई गेहूँ की कुल मात्रा लगभग 11.65 लाख मीटरी टन थी। नवम्बर और दिसम्बर, 1968 के लिए 3.74 लाख मीटरी टन आवंटन किया गया था। इस अवस्था में यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि जनवरी से मार्च, 1969 की अवधि में रोलर घाटा मिलों को कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की जाएगी। जिन शर्तों पर रोलर घाटा मिलों को गेहूँ सप्लाई की जाती है, उसकी एक प्रतिलिपि समा पटल पर रखी है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई। देखिए संख्या LT-2788/68] किसी भी प्राप्तकर्ता को सप्लाई की

जाने वाली देसी अथवा आयातित गेहूँ का अलग अलग हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता है क्योंकि किस्म उदाहरणार्थ चाहे लाल गेहूँ है अथवा सफेद गेहूँ या बढ़िया गेहूँ है, को छोड़कर सारा गेहूँ केन्द्रीय डिपो में पहुंचने के बाद अपनी पहचान खो देता है।

(ख) लगभग 3.4 लाख मीटरी टन कुल मासिक क्षमता की 182 रोलर घाटा मिलें कार्य कर रही हैं और इस समय 7709 मीटरी टन कुल मासिक क्षमता की 9 रोलर घाटा मिलें बन्द पड़ी हैं।

भाण्डागारों का निर्माण

5099. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अनाज उत्पादक क्षेत्रों में खाद्यानों के लिये भाण्डागार बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा बनाया गया कार्यक्रम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा तथा इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति के बाद प्रत्येक राज्य की मण्डियों से कुल कितनी मात्रा में अनाज आने की सम्भावना है तथा उन राज्यों में कितना खाद्यान्न भरने के लिये भाण्डागार बनाने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) सरकार ने कुल 9.65 लाख मीटरी टन क्षमता के गोदाम बनवाने की स्वीकृति दी है। अधिकांश गोदाम पंजाब वाले क्षेत्रों में बनवाए जाँगे। इनकी 1969-70 में बन जाने की आशा है। 25,000 मीटरी टन क्षमता के गोदाम बनकर तैयार हो गए हैं।

(ख) क्योंकि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है इस

प्रवस्था में यह अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है कि इस प्रवर्ध के बाद मण्डियों में साखानों की कितनी मात्रा आने की सम्भावना है या योजना में भण्डारण स्थान के लिए कितनी निधि सुलभ की जाएगी।

माडन बेकरी, मद्रास

5100. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या साख तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास स्थित 'माडन बेकरी' की जिसे प्रास्ट्रेलिया की सहायता से स्थापित किया गया था डबल रोटी बिक नहीं रही है तथा वहां के लोगों की भोजन सम्बन्धी आदतें भिन्न होने के कारण उस कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता से बहुत कम उत्पादन हो रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) सरकारी कम्पनी द्वारा तैयार की गई डबल रोटी मद्रास शहर में बिक रही है लेकिन उसकी मात्रा बहुत अधिक नहीं है। अतः उत्पादन अभी क्षमता स्तर तक नहीं पहुंचा है।

(ख) कम्पनी ने माडन डबल रोटी के पीष्टिक तत्वों का अत्याधिक प्रकार किया है और इसकी बित्री भी अधिक क्षेत्रों में शुरू कर दी गई है।

Complaint regarding a Telephone in Bombay

5101. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a representation dated the 7th September, 1968, from

C. B. L. Bhatnagar, 23 Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road Bombay, in connection with telephone number 254626;

(b) whether he has instituted any inquiries into the serious allegations contained in that representation; and

(c) what action has been taken against the delinquent officers of the Bombay Telephones ?

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

(b) The complaint was investigated by the Bombay Telephone District. The subscriber was apprised of the findings of enquiry on 24. 10. 68. His cooperation was sought in the matter of prompt payment of bills to avoid disconnection. The subscriber further submitted a letter dated 28. 10. 68 which is under examination. The party also send a notice under selection 80 CPC on 23. 11. 68 to the General Manager Telephones, Bombay Telephone District Bombay.

(c) Nothing has come to notice so far as to warrant any action against any officer.

Long Duty Hours for Chowkidars at Bombay General Post Office

5102. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that chowkidars at Bombay General Post Office are required to be on duty for twelve hours at a stretch;

(b) if so, whether this is not in contravention of legislation regulating working hours of workmen;

(c) whether the workmen have submitted representations on this matter; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to reduce the daily working hours to eight hours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, twelve hours of duty per day is prescribed though this need not always be at one stretch.

(b) to (d) Yes, A representation in the matter was received and the question of reducing the daily working hours of clerks from 12 to 8 is under consideration.

बेरोजगार डिप्लोमाधारी इंजीनियर

5103. श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछवाय : क्या कम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार को प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार इस समय देश में डिप्लोमा प्राप्त बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) पिछले चार महीनों में सरकार ने काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों द्वारा कितने बेरोजगार इंजीनियरों को नौकरी दिलाई ?

अन रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री स० सु० जमीर) : (क) यथा-तथ्य जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि 30-6-68 को रोजगार दफ्तरों के चारू रजिस्टर में दर्ज इंजीनियरिंग स्नातकों तथा डिप्लोमाधारी उम्मीदवारों की संख्या क्रमशः 7,848 और 29,871 थी।

(ख) जनवरी से जून, 1968 के दौरान नियुक्ति सहायता पाने वाले इंजीनियरों की संख्या 1, 529 थी।

डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों के संघों को दी गई मान्यता का वापिस लिया जाना

5104. श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डाक तथा तार कर्मचारियों के उन संघों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके कर्मचारियों द्वारा हाल ही में हड़ताल में भाग लेने के परिष्कार

स्वरूप सरकार ने उनकी मान्यता वापिस ले ली है; और

(ख) उन संघों को कब से मान्यता दी थी और प्रत्येक संघ के इस समय कितने सदस्य हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को अवैध हड़ताल कराने और उसमें भाग लेने के फलस्वरूप 21 सितम्बर, 1968 को निम्नलिखित यूनियनों की मान्यता वापस ले ली गई है :—

1. नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ पी० एण्ड० टी० एम्प्लॉईज।
2. ग्रजिल भारतीय पोस्टल एम्प्लॉईज यूनियन (श्रेणी iii)।
3. ग्रजिल भारतीय पोस्टल एम्प्लॉईज यूनियन (डाकिये तथा श्रेणी-iv)।
4. ग्रजिल भारतीय प्रार०एम०एस० कर्मचारी यूनियन (श्रेणी-iii)।
5. ग्रजिल भारतीय प्रार०एम०एस० कर्मचारी यूनियन (मेलगाड तथा श्रेणी-iv)।
6. ग्रजिल भारतीय तार इंजीनियरी कर्मचारी यूनियन (श्रेणी-iii)।
7. ग्रजिल भारतीय तार इंजीनियरी कर्मचारी यूनियन (नार्डन कर्मचारी तथा श्रेणी iv)।
8. ग्रजिल भारतीय तार यातायात कर्मचारी यूनियन (श्रेणी-iii)।
9. ग्रजिल भारतीय तार यातायात कर्मचारी यूनियन (श्रेणी-iv)।
10. ग्रजिल भारतीय (पी०एण्ड०टी०)प्रशासनिक कार्यालय कर्मचारी एसोसियेशन (श्रेणी-iii तथा iv)।

(ख) इन यूनियनों को सर्वप्रथम 1954 में उस समय मान्यता प्रदान की गई थी जब डाक-तार विभाग में अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की यूनियनों की पुनर्व्यवस्था योजना लागू की गई थी। अवैध हड़ताल कराने के कारण जुलाई, 1960 में उनकी मान्यता वापस ले ली गई थी, किन्तु 23 सितम्बर, 1961 को इसे बहाल कर दिया गया।

इन यूनियनों की पहले या इस समय की ठीक-ठीक सदस्य-संख्या सम्बन्धी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

शुद्ध घी का उत्पादन

5105. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 29 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6374 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1967 में शुद्ध घी के उत्पादन के बारे में जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

ख.अ.कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनासःहिब शिन्डे) (क) और (ख) कुछ दिता इकट्ठा किया गया है, 29 अगस्त 1968 को पूछे गये अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6374 के उत्तर में दिये गये आश्वासन को पूरा करने से पूर्व उसमें कुछ और स्पष्टीकरण की आवश्यकता है।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध की प्राप्ति

5106. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1968 में कितनी मात्रा में स्टैंडर्ड दूध बाहर से दिल्ली में लाया गया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के लिये गत वर्ष इन्हीं महीनों में बाहर से इकट्ठे किये गये दूध की मात्रा इस वर्ष इकट्ठे किये गये दूध की तुलना में बहुत अधिक थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन महीनों में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध के कम इकट्ठा किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

ख.अ.कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनासःहिब शिन्डे) : (क) मानक दूध बाहर से नहीं लाया जाता अपितु दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में ही तैयार किया जाता है। अगस्त, 1968 में 44,03,757 लिटर और सितम्बर, 1968 में 40,99,319 लिटर कच्चा दूध प्राप्त किया गया।

(ख) जी हां। अगस्त 1967 में 46,45,235 लिटर और सितम्बर, 1967 में 47,89,202 लिटर दूध प्राप्त किया गया था।

(ग) [i] दिल्ली, मेरठ और बुलन्दशहर के दूध और दुग्ध उत्पाद नियन्त्रण आदेश, 1968 की अगस्त 1968 में तथा उसके बाद समाप्ति पर खोया तथा दूध के अन्य पदार्थ बनाने के लिये दूध का प्रयोग होना।

[ii] इस वर्ष दशहरा और नवरात्रि जैसे त्यौहार सितम्बर, 1968 में हुए हैं जब कि पिछले वर्ष ये अक्तूबर में आये थे।

[iii] हरियाणा और राजस्थान के बीकानेर के सूखे क्षेत्रों में दूध उत्पादन में कमी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पंचायत सचिवों के पारिभाषिक

5107. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पंचायत सचिवों को किसी भत्ते जैसे मंहगाई भत्ता, सवारी भत्ता, यात्रा भत्ता आदि न देकर केवल 50 रु० मासिक पारिश्रमिक दिया जाता है;

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

(ग) पंचायत सचिवों के लिए पर्याप्त वेतन और भत्ते निर्धारित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. एस. गुरुपदस्वामी) (क) उत्तर प्रदेश में पंचायत सचिव रु० 50-2-60-ई. बी-3-75 के वेतन-मान में रखे जाते हैं। उन्हें मंहगाई भत्ता और यात्रा भत्ता क्रमशः 12.50.रु० तथा 5.00 रु० की मासिक दर से दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रत्येक पंचायत सचिव को उसके मण्डल की प्रत्येक गांव समा द्वारा 2 रु० प्रति मास की दर से भी भत्ता देना होता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) साधनों की कठिनाई की वजह से राज्य सरकार इस समय पंचायत सचिवों के अधिक वेतन-मानों तथा भत्तों के लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध नहीं कर सकती है। गांव पंचायतों भी अब अतिरिक्त वित्तीय भार उठाने की स्थिति में नहीं है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार, यदि सम्भव हो सका, तो साधनों को बढ़ाने के उपाय ढूँढ रही है।

इंजीनियरी तथा मेडिकल कालेजों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के विद्यार्थी

5108. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश स्वामी : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में मेडिकल तथा इंजीनियरी कालेजों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कुल कितने विद्यार्थी शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन कालेजों में इन विद्यार्थियों की संख्या सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में निश्चित किये गये अनुपात के अनुसार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुहः (क) से (ग) : राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से ब्योरा एकत्रित किया जा रहा है और प्राप्त होने पर वह समा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

डाक की छंटनी के लिये स्वचालित मशीनें लगाना

5109. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री,

श्री बी० च० शर्मा :

श्री बेरारी शंकर शर्मा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार का विचार डाक छंटने के लिये स्वचालित मशीनों का प्रयोग करने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन पर कितनी लागत प्रायेगी और इसमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होगी ;

(ग) इसके पश्चिमस्वरूप कितने कर्मचारी फालतू हो जायेंगे ; और

(घ) उनको वैकल्पिक रोजगार दिलाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसद कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) इसकी जांच की जा रही है !

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Sale Of Land In District Bulandshahr

5110. SHRI RAM CHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Village Pradhan Gram Sabha Mamura Paragana Dadri, Tehsil Sikandrabad, District Bulandshahr sold on patta of 81 bigha of land to a few persons at a nominal price of about Rs. 10,00 per bigha with the approval of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in May, 1965;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of the above referred land, 35 bighas have been sold at Rs. 200 per bigha by two of the above allottees for brick kiln construction with the approval of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in March, 1966;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said Pradhan again sold 90 bighas of the land to a few more persons at the old rate with the approval of the Sub-Magistrate in Jan. Feb., 1967;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the land referred to above has been allotted by the Pradhan to those persons who had land in their name or in the name of their fathers and no land has been given to the landless agricultural labourers and Harijans; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken by Government against the Pradhan and to cancel the above pattas and allot this land to the landless agricultural labourers and Harijans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Land Management Committee of the Goan Sabha of Mamura Pragana Dadri Tehsil, District Sikandrabad, leased out 30 Bighas 4 Biswas of pucca land to 6 persons through six separate leases at the rate of Rs- 10/- per lease. Prior approval of the Sub-Divisional Officer was neither necessary nor obtained.

(b) Out of the above mentioned land, 3 of the leases have transferred 13 Bighas 4 Biswas to 3 separate parties at the rate of

Ra. 600/- (approximately) per pucca Bigha, for which no approval of the Sub-Divisional Officer was necessary. The use for which the land was sold was not specified in the sale deed.

(c) The Land Management Committee leased out 29 Bighas 19 Biswas 3 Biswasins to other 4 persons at the rate of ten times the hereditary rate applicable to lands. No approval of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate was obtained in those cases. However, the mutation orders were passed by him in his capacity as a Revenue Court.

(d) It is a fact that above-mentioned land has been leased out by the Land Management Committee to persons most of whom have lands in their names or in the names of their fathers. No land out of the above has been leased out to landless labourers or Harijans.

(e) *Suo moto* proceedings have been started by the Sub-Divisional Officer for the cancellation of the leases given against the provisions of Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act and the Rules framed thereunder. These proceedings are still pending. Also, Disciplinary proceedings for misusing the powers have been initiated against the pradhan of the Land Management Committee and he has been charge-sheeted. Proceedings for cancellation are judicial in nature and the land will become available only after eviation of leases is effected under law. The land will be leased out afresh thereafter by the Land Management Committee in accordance with the provisions contained in Sec.198(2) of the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 and Rule 174(A) of the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Rules, 1952.

राज्यों में डाक-तार भंगला समितियाँ

5111. श्री रामाबतार सास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने समस्त राज्यों में डाक-तार भंगला समितियों का गठन कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या इस प्रकार की समिति का बिहार सर्किल में भी गठन किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने निर्धारित किया है कि उक्त समितियों की बैठक बार बार हो ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि 9 फरवरी, 1968 के बाद बिहार सर्किल की डाक-तार मंत्रणा समिति की कोई बैठक नहीं हुई है और इस बारे में समिति के एक सदस्य ने उनसे लिखित शिकायत की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात) (क) सभी डाक-तार सर्किलों न कि सभी राज्यों में प्रादेशिक डाक-तार सलाहकार समितियों का गठन किया गया है, परामर्शदातृ समितियों का नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). जी हां ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). बिहार सर्किल की प्रादेशिक डाक-तार सलाहकार समिति की बैठक 6 दिसम्बर, 1968 को हुई थी । इस संबंध में संसद सदस्य से एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी और उनको स्थिति से अवगत करा दिया गया है ।

टेलीफोन लगवाने में कठिनाइयाँ

5112. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि किञ्चिन्म बड़े नगरों में टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा झलाट किये गये कोटे में से अपना टेलीफोन लगवाइये योजना के अंतर्गत 50 प्रतिशत टेलीफोन आरक्षित करने के परियामस्वरूप ग्राम जनता द्वारा टेलीफोन कनेक्शन प्राप्त करने में अनुभव की जाने वाली कठिनाइयाँ बढ़ गई हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या पटना की टेलीफोन

सलाहकार समिति ने अपनी एक बैठक में सर्व सम्मति से एक संकल्प पारित किया है जिसमें सरकार से उपरोक्त नियम को बदलने और ग्राम जनता के लिये टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का अनुरोध किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या वह भी सच है कि सरकार ने डम नियम को बदल दिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार का विचार इस नियम को कब तक लागू करने का है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात) (क) सर्वप्रथम 1949 में शुरू की गई अपना टेलीफोन योजना को 1 जनवरी, 1968 से एक हजार लाइनों और इससे अधिक की उपस्कर-समता वाले सभी स्थानों पर लागू कर दिया गया था और सभी नये स्थानों पर 50 प्रतिशत कनेक्शन अपना टेलीफोन योजना के अंतर्गत देने के लिए आरक्षित कर दिये गये थे । इसके कलस्वरूप सामान्य वर्ग के अंतर्गत कोटे में कमी हो गई है ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) तथा (घ). नये स्थानों पर इस योजना के प्रति लोगों की प्रतिक्रिया और विभिन्न सूत्रों से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदनों और सुझावों को, जिनमें से कुछ टेलीफोन सलाहकार समितियों से भी प्राप्त हुए थे, दुष्टि में रखते हुए जुलाई, 1968 में स्थिति पर फिर से विचार किया गया था । इसमें यह निर्णय लिया गया कि यदि किसी स्थान पर अपने टेलीफोन योजना के अंतर्गत प्रतीक्षा सूची में नाम आते ही टेलीफोन मिला जाए और तीन महीने तक ऐसी स्थिति बने रहने की संभावना हो तो सर्कल-अध्यक्ष बाकी बचे कनेक्शन अपने अधिकार से अपना टेलीफोन योजना से इतर आवेदकों के लिए दे सकते हैं । संशोधित अनुदेश 5 सितम्बर, 1968 से लागू किये गये हैं ।

Production and Procurement of Cereals in West Bengal

5113. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the revised estimate of cereal production in West Bengal in 1967-68 and share of rice in tonnes in the total;

(b) the estimated production of cereals (both rabi and kharif crops) in West Bengal in 1968-69 and share of rice in tonnes in the total;

(c) the internal procurement of rice in tonnes in 1968-69 and 1969-70;

(d) whether any scheme to procure the entire surplus stock of the big producers in West Bengal through the Food Corporation of India has been adopted by Government;

(e) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(f) the procurement policy of the Government in West Bengal for 1969-70 ?

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

Cereals	53.75 lakh tonnes
Rice	52.08 lakh tonnes

(b) it is too early to frame such estimates.

(c) Procurement of rice during the kharif season 1968-69 has just started and up to 30-11-68 about 33,800 tonnes rice including paddy in terms of rice have been procured. It is too early to give any figure for crop year 1969-70 .

(d) and (e). Under the new procure-

ment policy adopted by Government for the crop season 1968-69, there is a graded levy on producers, the amount of levy increasing with the size of the holdings.

(f) The procurement policy for crop year 1969-70 will be formulated towards the end of 1969.

Supply of Milk to Delhi by Dudh Sagar Dairy at Mehsana (Gujarat)

5114. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Dudh Sagar Dairy of Mehsana in Gujarat State proposes to supply milk to Delhi to the Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent it will help in clearing the waiting list of persons who have applied for token milk to the Delhi Milk Scheme ?

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

(b) Mehsana Milk Producers Cooperative Union has offered to supply the Delhi Milk Scheme 30,000 litres of whole milk per day for the present, and 80,000 to 1,00,000 litres per day in due course. Details are being worked out.

(c) It will certainly help in clearing the waiting list but; the position will be clear only after the arrangements have been worked out.

छोटा नागपुर में पंचायत राज्य योजना

5115. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या साब तबा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि पंचायत राज

योजना छोटा नागपुर के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में प्रसफल रही है ;

(ख) क्या वहां पुरानी पंचायतें अब भी चल रही हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम.एस. गुरुपबस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). छोटा नागपुर सब डिवीजन के सभी पांच जिलों अर्थात् रांची, हजारी बाग, धनबाद, सिंघभूम तथा पलामू में बिहार पंचायत राज अधिनियम, 1947 के अधीन ग्राम पंचायतें स्थापित की गई हैं। अभी हाल ही में रांची तथा धनबाद के दो जिलों में पूर्णांग तीन स्तरीय पंचायती राज प्रणाली लागू की गई है। मांविधिक पंचायतों, जिन्होंने काफी देर तक काम किया है, ने अपनी सीमाओं के भीतर अपना काफी संतोषजनक परिचय दिया है ; उनका कार्य गैर-आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में और कहीं की पंचायतों से किसी भी प्रकार घटिया नहीं बताया गया है। उनका योगदान विशेष रूप से गत अकाल तथा सूखे के दौरान अच्छा रहा है। जहां तक इन दो जिलों की उच्च स्तरीय संस्थाओं का सम्बन्ध है, राज्य सरकार के विचार में उनका अनुभव पहले ही इस ढांचे को राज्य भर में लागू करने का समर्थन करता है। राज्य सरकार का विचार इस कार्य, जिसमें उन पंचायतों के ग्राम चुनाव भी शामिल हैं, जो पीछे 1965 में गठित की गई थीं, को राज्य के आगामी मध्यावधि मतदान के बाद करने का है।

Credit Facilities For Tribal Schemes In Madhya Pradesh

5116. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the amount of rupees one lakh released for the credit facilities for Tribal Schemes

in Madhya Pradesh and not Rupees two lakhs as stated in Parliament ; and

(b) when the balance amount of rupees one lakh would be released ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the reply given to the Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 19 on 22nd July, 1968.

बुलन्दशहर में गेहूँ का समाहार

5117. श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 30 जून, 1968 को बुलन्दशहर में सरकारी स्तर पर गेहूँ की खरीद बन्द कर दी थी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त खरीद अधिकारियों के लगभग 5 लाख रुपये के 4000 से अधिक परिवहन सम्बन्धी बिलों का भुगतान अभी तक नहीं किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस राशि का भुगतान न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्मलसिंह शिन्हे) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

जलपाईगुड़ी के बाढ़ग्रस्त निवासियों में पावों का वितरण

5118. श्री शारदा नन्दा : क्या साहू तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जलपाईगुड़ी में हाल ही में आई बाढ़ के परिणाम-स्वरूप बहुत बारी संख्या में दुबारा पशु मर गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जलपाईगुड़ी के निवासियों में मुफ्त वितरण करने के लिये अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1968 में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी गायें सप्लाई की ?

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

(ख) अगस्त तथा सितम्बर, 1968 के महीनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जलपाईगुड़ी के निवासियों को मुफ्त कोई गाय नहीं दी थी ।

हिन्दी में लिखे मनी आर्डर का वितरण न किया जाना

5119. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 10 नवम्बर, 1968 को दैनिक समाचार पत्र 'स्वदेश' में प्रकाशित हुए इस भाग्य के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मध्य प्रदेश के नागदा गांव से बाराबत्ती लाटरी, उड़ीसा को भेजा गया एक मनी आर्डर प्रेषक को केवल इस कारण से लौटा दिया गया था क्योंकि मनीआर्डर हिन्दी में लिखा हुआ था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि प्रेषक को यह भी लिखा गया कि अग्रेतर कार्यवाही अग्रेजी में की जाय, अन्यथा हिन्दी में भेजे गये पत्रों को रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

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

संज्ञ-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) से (घ) इस मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

भारत के मानचित्र अंशला में जारी किये गये डाक टिकट

5120. श्री झारखंड मन्त्र :
श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार द्वारा 1957 में जारी किये गये चौदह डाक टिकटों में से केवल कुछ डाक टिकटों में ही भारतीय मानचित्र में अंशमान, निकोबार और लकड़ीय द्वीप दिखाये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस त्रुटि के लिये जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई भी कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) इन डाक-टिकटों पर भारत के मानचित्र का सांकेतिक रूप में ही चित्रित किया गया था । फिर भी इन टिकटों का छापना अब बन्द कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Death of a Settlement Officer

5121. SHRI D. N. DEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted an on-the-spot enquiry into the untimely death in March, 1968 of Shri J. N. Vaid, Settlement Officer in the Office of Chief Settlement Commissioner;

(b) if so, the names of the persons who were with him at the time of his death;

(c) whether it is a fact that all these persons left Delhi without obtaining necessary permission to leave the Headquarters;

(d) what are the results of the enquiry;

(e) the names of the persons found guilty of offence; and

(f) the action Government propose to take against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) An investigation into the circumstances of the death of Shri J. N. Vali was made by the Uttar Pradesh Police authorities.

(b) The officer died in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi. Information with regard to the persons who were present with him at the time of his death is not available.

(c) Shri J. N. Vali is reported to have left New Delhi on 9th March, 1968 for a place known as Jamna Khas, Amroha District, Uttar Pradesh, along with six persons.

Out of these six persons, five are serving officials, and the sixth is a retired official. Four of them obtained necessary permission to leave the Headquarters during the holidays on 9th and 10th March, 1968.

(d) Enquiries made into the matter by Uttar Pradesh Police have shown that the death was due to an accident and there has been no foul play.

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

Plywood Factory in Tripura

5122. **SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10275 on the 9th May, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the revised draft agreement regarding the plywood factory in Tripura as per guidelines indicated by Government has also been received from the Tripura Administration;

(b) if so, the details of the revised agreement and the related proposal, indicating the total layout of the project and the production capacity of each item to be installed thereunder; and

(c) whether necessary sanction for the conclusion of the draft agreement has since been accorded ?

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

(b) Briefly stated, the revised draft agreement is for a lease of right of removal of 8495 cubic metres of plylogs of certain selected 28 timber species, above certain minimum girth limit, every year, for 31 years from Government forests of Udaipur, Belonia and Sabroom Civil Sub-divisions of Tripura Union Territory. Different royalty rates have been proposed for different classes of timber with the proviso that these rates could be revised every three years, if the lessor so desired subject to a maximum of 15% being the revision every time. The present lease may also be renewed at the option of the lessor for a further period provided that the lessee has performed the terms of the original agreement satisfactorily in the opinion of the lessor.

The lessee shall arrange to instal the machines for the Plywood Plant and Saw Mill Factory within 12 months from the date of signing the agreement.

(c) The revised draft agreement has been received only on the 27th November, 1968 and is under consideration of the Government of India.

1967 के समय चुनाव में उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव कर्जों के निर्धारण के लिए लेखापार्षदों को भुगतान

5123. **श्री मोसदुल्ला प्रसाद :** क्या बिबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967 के समय चुनावों में उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव कर्जों के निर्धारण के लिये बिबि-

वार, तहसीलवार तथा सकिलवार कितने कितने लेखपालों को भुगतान किया गया और कितने लेखपालों को अभी तक इस राशि का भुगतान नहीं किया गया; और

(ख) जिन लेखपालों को अभी तक भुगतान नहीं किया गया है उनको कब तक भुगतान किये जाने की संभावना है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मु० सुनुस सलीम) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी संग्रहीत की जा रही है ।

Immoral Traffic in Women in Delhi

5124. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that immoral traffic in women is carried on in Sarai-Rohilla Loco Shed Quarters close to the Shidipura Police Station, Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that it is being carried on with the help of some police officials of Shidipura Delhi;

(c) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted into this matter; and

(d) the details thereof and the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : (a) No, Sir.

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

Promotion of Commercial Crops Under Fourth Plan

5125. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of package programmes are envisaged under a scheme drawn up for promoting commercial crops under the Fourth Five Year Plan with a view to boosting their production and export for implementation by the Cooperative Societies, industrialists, and Chambers of

Commerce in their respective areas of work; and

(b) if so, the salient features of these package programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes for raising the production of Cotton, Groundnut Jute, Tobacco, Lac, Pepper, Cashewnut and Coconut so as to make larger quantities available for export/import substitution, have been proposed for implementation in the maximum potential areas in different States.

(b) The details of the programmes are being worked out.

कृषि, उत्पाद बिक्री समिति, बुलन्दशहर

5126. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश उत्पाद बिक्री समिति अधिनियम, 1964 में कृषि उत्पाद बिक्री समितियों में कच्चे धाड़तियों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बुलन्दशहर कृषि उत्पाद बिक्री समिति में कच्चे धाड़तियों को आवश्यक प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कच्चा धाड़ती संघ ने उस व्यक्ति को हटाने की मांग की है ? जिसे उनका प्रतिनिधि नामजद किया गया है और दो अन्य प्रतिनिधियों के नामनिर्देशन की मांग की है ; और

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

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) कच्चा झाड़ती संघ, बुलन्दशहर के सचिव ने अपने 30 नवम्बर, 1968 के पत्र में कमीशन एजेन्टों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले व्यक्ति को 'हटाने' के लिए नहीं, उसका त्याग पत्र स्वीकार करने के लिए अनुरोध किया है । अन्य दो प्रतिनिधियों की नामजदगी के लिए कच्चा झाड़ती संघ से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । फिर भी, कच्चा झाड़ती संघ ने अपने प्रतिनिधि के रूप में किसी अन्य उपयुक्त की नामजदगी के लिए प्रार्थना की है ।

(घ) राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस मामले में आवश्यक पूछताछ की जा रही है और उनके द्वारा अधिनियम की व्यवस्थाओं के अनुसार उचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों द्वारा मकई की बिक्री

5127. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बुलन्दशहर जिले में किसानों द्वारा खुले बाजार में मकई की बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार स्वयं भी उनसे मकई नहीं खरीद रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो किसानों द्वारा खुले बाजार में मकई बेचने पर पाबन्दी लगाने के क्या कारण हैं जब सरकार स्वयं भी उनसे नहीं खरीद रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि ऐसा कोई प्रतिबन्ध लागू नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार और भारतीय खाद्य निगम दोनों ने बुलन्दशहर सहित उत्तर प्रदेश की मंडियों में मकई की खरीदारी की । भारतीय खाद्य निगम खरीदारी कर रही है जबकि राज्य सरकार ने हाल ही में मंडियों में खरीदारी बन्द कर दी है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Cotton Development Council, Bombay.

5128. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI :
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :

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

(a) when the Cotton Development Council in Bombay came into being, the expenditure incurred on it and its achievements so far;

(b) what are the new varieties of cotton that have been developed on a commercial scale, since the abolition of the Indian Central Cotton Committee and in what parts of India they are being grown;

(c) what has been the expenditure incurred on research and development of cotton during each of the last five years; and

(d) whether Government have any specific plans for increasing raw cotton production in the coming years in order to minimise the country's dependence on foreign cotton and, if so, what are they ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Cotton Development Council came into being from the 19th May, 1966. The expenditure incurred on it so far comes to Rs. 19,953/-. The council is an advisory body and has made several useful suggestions concerning the developmental programmes on cotton including price policy.

(b) While on new varieties have been developed on a Commercial scale since the

abolition of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, which was only 2½ years ago. The following new strains which were evolved earlier have now been released for general cultivation :

Name of the New strains.	State in which released for cultivation.
(i) MCU--4	Madras (Summer Cambodia tract)
(ii) MCU--5	Madras (Winter Cambodia tract)
(iii) Sujata (Co-Pusa-Egyptian)	Madras.
(iv) Vijay.	Mysore (Ghata-prabha Project area)
(v) Hampi.	Mysore (Tungabhadra Project area)
(vi) Jagdish (B.1007)	Maharashtra (Vidarbha tract)
(vii) J. 34.	Punjab.

(c) Information in this behalf is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(d) Yes. These include the schemes for (i) intensive cultivation of cotton on the lines of package programmes, (ii) production of Nucleus and Foundation seed, (iii) organisation of mass plant protection campaign, (iv) organisation of varietal demonstration plots, (v) organisation of demonstration of plant protection measures and (vi) organisation of national demonstrations. Besides these, all the major cotton growing states are implementing Co-ordinated Cotton Development Schemes.

De-Recognition of all India Insurance Employee's Association

5129. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has decided to de-recog-

nise the All India Insurance Employees' Association;

(b) whether such a step would be the negation of the worker's rights; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to stop the de-recognition ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) The Life Insurance Corporation has already de-recognised the All India Insurance Employees' Association.

(b) and (c). The Association has been recognised under the Code of Discipline and de-recognition was effected for certain breaches of the code committed by the Association and in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Code.

Gir Lions

5130. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an alarming fall in the population of Gir lions and that the recent census put the lion population at 177 as against 290 five years ago;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to save Gir lions from extinction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It is a fact that there has been a fall in the population of Gir lions. The June, 1968, census of lions put the lion population as 177 as against 280 in 1955 (and not five years ago). It may, however, be mentioned that the previous lion censuses were carried out by indirect count method i. e. by counting their pug marks which is considered to be a very rough and approximate method whereas the present census was carried out by the direct count method i. e. by actually counting the lions.

congregating on kills, which is comparatively more reliable and accurate.

(b) In addition to the decrease in the number caused by deaths on account of natural causes, there was a decrease of 27 lions during the period 1963-68 on account of various reasons detailed below :

Sent out for Zoos or sent outside the State	Died by accident	Poisoned or shot dead	Total reduction
12	4	11	27

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Gujarat Government to conserve the population of Gir Lions.

(1) An area of 1255.01 sq. km. (488.42 sq. miles) of their Gir Forests, has been constituted into a Wild Life Sanctuary, since 18. 9. 1965;

(2) The shooting of all the species is prohibited in the Sanctuary area, so as to prevent any disturbance to the lion population;

(3) In order to dissuade the cattle owners from poisoning the lions out of vengeance, when the lions kill their cattle, the State Government have made a provision for award of cash compensation to them;

(4) All possible financial help is provided by the State Government for the development of the Gir Sanctuary. During the year 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 1,90,000/- has been sanctioned, for the development of this sanctuary which includes the provision for welfare of fauna, providing water facilities, repairs to roads, etc.

Debarring of Candidates to Contest Elections on the Ground of Corrupt Practice

5131. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to stat :

(a) whether any period has been pres-

cribed in Election Laws debarring a candidate from contesting Elections on the grounds of corrupt practices proved in a court of law;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to introduce any such legislation; and

(c) if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI MOHD. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Section 8 A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 lays down that a person found guilty of a corrupt practice, by an order under section 99, shall be disqualified for a period of six years from the date on which that order takes effect.

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

Fertilizers Imported From Abroad Lying Unsold in Bihar

5132. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that chemical fertilizers worth Rs.3.50 crores imported from America, Russia, France and Poland through the Regional Director of Food are lying unsold for over a year now in various godowns in Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that over 7 lakh bags of fertilizers are lying unsold and uncared for in 156 depots in Bihar while over a lakh of bags are lying undisposed in the Patna district alone;

(c) the reasons why the fertilizer was imported and why so many bags were not sold and the amount of loss Government are likely to suffer;

(d) steps taken to dispose of the fertilizer and the time by which it is likely to be sold; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (e) : The requisite information has been called for from the State of Bihar and will be submitted to the Sabha when received.

Land For Coffee Plantation in Hills of Visakhapatnam

5133. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chintapalli and Paderu Hills of Visakhapatnam were earmarked for coffee plantation;

(b) whether Government propose to give the lands for coffee plantation to the Girijans, who are living predominantly in that area;

(c) if so, acres of land proposed to be distributed to each Girijan and financial assistance to be given in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) An area of 5,600 acres in Visakhapatnam is to be leased by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for coffee development.

(b) to (d). Suitable area will be reserved by the State Government for being leased out to tribals. Plantations exceeding 25 acres will employ tribal labour on terms to be fixed by the State authorities. Tribal lessees of land upto one acre, will be exempt from payment of security deposit.

Manipur Apex Marketing Cooperative Society

5134. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manipur Apex Marketing Cooperative Society Limited advances money to individuals or Societies for purchase and supply of paddy to the Society for a number of years and many individuals who took such money have failed to pay back either in money or in kind;

(b) if so, the list of persons or societies from whom the amount is due and how much amount is due from each; and

(c) action so far taken to collect the outstanding dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) During the period from 1961-62 to 1964-65 the Manipur Apex Cooperative Marketing Society Ltd. advanced a total sum of Rs. 2,83,588.13 P. (Rupees Two lakhs eighty three thousand five hundred eighty and thirteen paise) only to individuals and cooperatives who are members of the Manipur Apex Cooperative Marketing Society for purchase and supply of paddy and rice to the Apex Marketing Society. Most of the Cooperative Societies and individuals to whom advance had been given, supplied paddy and rice to the Apex Marketing Society against the advances made to them, but in a few cases of 11 societies and 7 individuals, some balances are still outstanding.

(b) The list of individual members and the Apex Marketing Society along with the cooperative societies who are members of amount due from each of them is as below:—

Societies	Rs.--P.
(1) Heirok Part-I Service Cooperative Society Ltd.	76.66
(2) Langthabal " " "	864.23
(3) Thoubal Large Sited " " "	1838.67
(4) Lymlai Service " " "	63.82
(5) Moirang Large Sized " " "	3194.39
(6) Moirang Primary Marketing " "	1843.45
(7) Mayrang Imphal Paddy Huskers " "	2843.45
(8) Phaugakchao Ikhai Service Cooperative Society Ltd.	676.97
(9) Lamshang Large Sized " "	1623.46
(10) Tentha Khunou " " "	500.00
(11) Tentha " " "	1000.00
	14575.10
	14575.10
Individuals	
1. Shri W. Khomei Singh, Kongkham	361.70
2. Shri Th. Thomcha Singh, Keishampt	979.25
3. Shri A. Brakchand Singh	276.15
4. Shri A. Tomba Singh	500.00
5. Shri L. Ibocha Singh	66.17
6. Shri Kulachandra Singh	72.42
7. Shri M. Ibomcha Singh	8.57
	2264.26
Total	2264.26
Grand Total	16,789.36

(c) Action for recovery of the outstanding was initiated against the defaulters by issue of demand notices etc. Suitable legal action including arbitration is under consideration.

मध्य प्रदेश में आयाकर न्यायाधिकरण की बैठ

5135. श्री रामावलार शर्मा : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में आयाकर न्यायाधिकरण का कोई बैंच नहीं है यद्यपि यह एक बड़ा राज्य है ;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पर आयाकर न्यायाधिकरण का एक बैंच स्थापित करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० श्रुतस सलीम) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में आयाकर अपील अधिकरण की कोई न्यायपीठ नहीं है ।

(ख) ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हर राज्य में अधिकरण की न्यायपीठ हो । इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के रीवा खण्ड से अब अपीलें और अपावेदन, अधिकरण की इलाहाबाद न्यायपीठ द्वारा, ग्वालियर खण्ड से सब अपीलें और अपावेदन दिल्ली न्यायपीठ द्वारा और शेष क्षेत्रों से सब अपीलें और अपावेदन बम्बई न्यायपीठ द्वारा सूने और प्रवधारित किए जाते हैं ।

(ग) इस बारे में एक प्रस्थापना पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है और मामले में विनिश्चय यथा सम्भव शीघ्र किया जाएगा ।

Import of Tractors from U. S. S. R.

5136. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a tussle between the Ministry and the Ministry of Commerce is holding up the import of tractors from U. S. S. R.

(b) if so, what is the latest position; and

(c) if not, the reasons why tractors are still not being imported despite the assurance given by Government in this regard ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The import of tractors from U.S.S.R. is in an advanced stage of negotiations with Russian Suppliers which are expected to be finalised shortly. Imports are expected within a few months after the contract is concluded.

Treatment meted out to Harijans

5137. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Porbunder, the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi, there are separate water taps for Caste Hindus and Harijans;

(b) if so, why these taps have been allowed to function in spite of the Untouchability Offences Act;

(c) whether Harijans are not allowed to sport moustaches pointing upwards in Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh); and

(d) for how long the Harijans are going to be used merely for political propoganda without any substantial improvement in their social status and treatment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such incident appears to have occurred in recent years.

(d) The insinuation is unwarranted.

Discussions with the World Bank President on Agriculture

5138. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank President Mr. Robert McNamara held discussions with him during his recent visit to New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of the discussions from the point of view of the development of agriculture ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of Cheaper and More Productive Plough

5139. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present wooden plough used throughout the country is not so productive;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to introduce some cheap and more productive plough;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof ; 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) Yes, the wooden plough is not considered as efficient as a mould board plough.

(b) and (c). There are already cheap and good iron ploughs produced by a large number of indigenous implement manufacturers available in the market. It is estimated that about 25 lakhs of such ploughs are already being used in the States of Maharashtra, Madhya

pradesh, Gujarat etc. Such ploughs are being used in other States also in fairly large numbers.

(d) Does not arise.

Madhubani Post Office (Bihar)

5140. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Madhubani Post Office building is not a spacious one;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Postal Department has already acquired two plots of land for the same; and

(c) if so, when the new building would be constructed on any one of these plots ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Action to construct post office building on one of these plots is in progress. The project has been sanctioned and construction is likely to be started after the remaining formalities are completed.

Membership of Trade Unions

5141 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present membership of INTUC, AITUC, HMS, HMP and UTUC, separately ;

(b) whether they have increased or decreased within the last two years with the reasons therefor ;

(c) the monthly salaries and other allowances the present head of all these trade union organisations draw; and

(d) the amount of foreign monetary assistance from any world trade body, if any, that they get per year ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) The latest verified membership available, as on the 31st December, 1966, is as follows :--

INTUC	...	1,405,465
AITUC	...	432,852
HMS	...	433,015
UTUC	...	93,454

The membership of HMP is not known since its membership is not verified.

(b) Information is not available since verification has not been carried out for the period subsequent to the 31st December, 1966

(c) and (d). Government have no information.

Revival of Indian Central Cotton Committee

5142. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) why and when the Indian Central Cotton Committee was abolished and on whose advice;

(b) which body is now carrying on the developmental activities that were being taken care of by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and what have been its achievements so far; and

(c) whether Government propose to revive the Indian Central Cotton Committee so that development of cotton can receive the specialised and concentrated attention it used to get in the past ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) On the recommendations of the Second Indo-American Team, the Government of India decided that the Commodity Committees including the Indian Central Cotton Committee should be abolished and the research work being conducted by the Committees be integrated with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which should be suitably reorganised and strengthened so as to enable it to develop and administer a National Programme of

Agricultural Research, commensurate with the needs of the country. Accordingly, the Indian Central Cotton Committee was dissolved on the 31st March, 1968.

(b) The Govt. of India have set up an Indian Cotton Development Council to advise them on the development and marketing of cotton after the abolition of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. On the advice of the Council, the Govt. of India have initiated the following schemes for stepping up the production of cotton, specially long staple varieties, in the country :-

(i) Scheme for maximised production of cotton in areas of assured water supply (package programme of cotton) for increasing the yield per acre in potential areas through intensive methods;

(ii) Scheme for production of nucleus and foundation seed of cotton; and

(iii) Scheme for development of Sea Island cotton.

(c) No.

Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories

5143. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether report of the recent conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories has been received by Government;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations made by the Chief Inspectors of Factories; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b) : Presumably the reference is to the report of a Conference of the Chief Inspectors of Factories convened by the National Commission on Labour in May 1968. The recommendations have been

made to the Commission and not to the Government. They mainly relate to organisation of Factory Inspectorates, working conditions, causes of industrial accidents, remedies to bring down their number, inspection etc. The recommendations have been published by the Commission to elicit comments from persons and institutions interested in the subject.

(c) It is expected that the National Commission on Labour will in due course make its own recommendations on the subject to the Government. Till then the question of Government's reaction to any recommendations made to the Commission by the Conference does not arise.

Eradication of Beggary

5144. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vriddha Jan Samman Samiti, a welfare society, has submitted a plan to Government to wipe out begging in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the suggestions made by the samiti;

(c) whether Government have considered these suggestions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

Creation of a Machinery to Review the Interpretation of Constitutional Provisions

5145. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Society of International Bar has suggested the creation of a permanent machinery to review the interpretations of the various provisions of the Constitution by the Supreme Court and the High Courts

from time to time and to suggest necessary amendments to the Constitution on the lines of the review done by the General Assembly in regard to the U. N. Charter; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

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

(b) The suggestion will receive due consideration by Government.

Unemployment in West Bengal

5146. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed persons at present in West Bengal; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide them with employment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) The only information available on this subject relates to the number of work-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges of West Bengal which was 4,35,192 as on 31-10-1968.

(b) Various development programmes included in the Central and State Plans of West Bengal are expected to provide increasing employment opportunities for the unemployed.

Installation of Tube Wells in West Bengal

5147. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a scheme for installing tubewells in West Bengal State under the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total provision made for installing tube wells in the years 1968-69 and the

details of financial assistance and other facilities proposed to be given to farmers for installing tube wells individually ?

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

(b) The Fourth Five Year Plan of the State of West Bengal has not yet been finalised. The State Government has, however, proposed construction of 1,000 deep tubewells, 20,000 shallow tubewells and 30,000 filter points during the Fourth Plan. The above targets have been recommended by the Central Working Group of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation.

(c) The State Government has reported that a Budget provision of Rs. 175.00 lakhs for deep tubewells scheme and Rs. 50.00 lakhs for shallow tubewells and filter points has been made during the current financial year and cultivators are given loan upto Rs. 1500 for sinking filter points.

Allotment of Sugar and Khandsari to West Bengal

5148. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the monthly quota of sugar and khandsari allotted to West Bengal from January, 1968 to November, 1968; and

(b) how does it compare with the monthly quota of sugar allotted to West Bengal from January to December, 1967 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the monthly quotas of sugar allotted to West Bengal from January, 1967 to December, 1967 and from January 1968 to November 1968, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT.2789168]

No monthly quota of khandsari sugar was allotted by the Central Government to West Bengal or any other state during the years 1967 and 1968.

Block Seed Farms in U.P.

5149. SHRI K.N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many block seed farms have been set up in each district of U. P. upto date;

(b) names of blocks in each District where such farms have been set up; and

(c) total crop land in acres of each farm so set up, District-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT. 2790/68]

Automatic Telephone Exchanges in U. P.

5150. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) number of automatic telephone exchanges set up in Uttar Pradesh so far; and

(b) the number of the automatic telephone exchanges proposed to be set up in 1968-69 and the places where they would be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 175. This includes 6 automatic exchanges opened so far in 1968-69.

(b) 16 more automatic exchanges are expected to be set up during the remaining part of 68-69 at the following places :

1. Bulandshahr.
2. Charra
3. Charkhari
4. Dehra Dun
5. Dalla

6. Ganj Dundwara
7. Hamirpur
8. Jahanabad
9. Kora
10. Nakur
11. Piswah
12. Powayan
13. Puhana
14. Rida
15. Sadabad
16. Sidhauri.

U. P.'s Requirement for Sugar

5151. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar demanded by the U. P. Government from the Central Government for the months of June, July, August, September, October and November, 1968 and the quota fixed by the Central Government for the said months for U. P.; and

(b) the total quantity of sugar actually supplied by the Central Government during the said months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Uttar Pradesh Government asked in August, 1968 for a monthly quota of 21,000 tonnes of levy sugar as against its monthly quota of 10,603 tonnes. This could not be agreed to on account of limited availability of levy sugar. The quantities of sugar allotted to Uttar Pradesh during the months of June to November, 1968 are as under :—

	(Tonnes)
June, 1968	10,739 (a)
July, 1968	10,739 (a)
August, 1968	17,719.4 (b)
September, 1968	10,739 (a)
October, 1968	10,739 (a)
November, 1968	10,739 (a)

(a) Includes 136 tonnes for allotment to pharmaceutical units.

(b) Includes 6,980.4 tonnes for festivals and 136 tonnes for allotment to pharmaceutical units.

Change of Location of Kandla Fertilizer Project

5152. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a decision has been taken to locate the fertilizer project at Ahmedabad instead of at Kandla ;

(b) whether the above decision has sprouted from the fact that it has now been found that there will not be enough naptha for the unit and the factory will have to be based on refinery gas; and

(c) if so, how the above decision will affect the progress of other fertilizer factories which are proposed to be based on naptha ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) (a) to (c). Lately, there have been indications that natural gas from Kalol/Nawagam areas which could profitably be used for the manufacture of fertilisers is available. The question whether the proposed fertiliser plant at Kandla should be based on naptha or natural gas and whether a part of the project should be shifted nearer to the gas fields is under examination.

दिल्ली दुरघ योजना के दूध के डिपो के अंशकालिक कर्मचारी

5153. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या कृषि तथा दूध मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुरघ योजना के दूध-डिपुओं में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी प्रतिदिन केवल डेढ़ घंटा ही काम करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कर्मचारियों को हिसाब किताब के काम पर आधा घंटा प्रतिरिक्त लगाना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों के लिये पूरे दो घंटे का काम निर्धारित करने का सरकार का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) :

(क) और (ख). दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दूध डिपुओं के स्टाफ को 2½ घंटे कार्य करना पड़ता है, जिसमें 1½ घंटा दूध वितरण करने के लिए और 1 घंटा लेखा तैयार करने व रकम जमा करने के लिए है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Salaries of Employees of Milk Depots of D. M. S.

5154. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD and AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Milk Depots of Delhi Milk Scheme are being paid the same Salaries for the last ten years, whereas dearness has increased by 100 per cent; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase their salaries and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The Delhi Milk Scheme rates compare favourably with that paid by other major Schemes, as indicated below :

	Delhi Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Calcutta Rs.
Depot Manager.	50/-	40/-	40/-
Depot Assistant.	25/-	30/-	20/-

राजस्थान के लिए छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएं

5155. श्री श्रींकार लाल बोहरा : क्या

साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान की लगातार भ्रकाल तथा सूखे की हालत को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार ने 1968-69 के दौरान राजस्थान में छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये विशेष रूप में राशि नियत की है ;

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकार ने छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं की कार्यान्विति के लिये किसी विशेष राशि की मांग की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और क्या मांग पूर्ण रूप से पूरी कर दी गयी है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). योजना आयोग ने राजस्थान सरकार के लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम हेतु 1968-69 के लिये 225.0 लाख रुपये का व्यय स्वीकार किया है। फिर भी राज्य सरकार ने 199.0 लाख रुपये का बजट बनाया है जिसका पूरे रूप में उपयोग किये जाने की संभावना है।

चाहू वित्तीय वर्ष की अवधि में लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये कोई विशेष नियतन करने के विषय में राजस्थान सरकार से कोई विशेष प्रार्थना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। फिर भी सूखे से उत्पन्न हुई स्थिति का अनुमान लगाने के लिये अक्टूबर 1968 में राजस्थान का दौरा करने वाले अधिकारियों के केन्द्रीय दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 1968-69 में केन्द्रीय सहायता हेतु "राहत" संबंधी मदों के लिये 640.0 लाख रुपये और "ऋण" संबंधी मदों के लिये 256.0 लाख रुपये की सीमा तक व्यय करने का निर्णय किया है। इसके साथ साथ, उपरोक्त रकम में "राहत" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत मौजूदा कुओं को गहरा करने के लिये 15.0 लाख रुपये तथा "ऋण" शीर्षक के

अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित मदे शामिल हैं जो "लघु सिंचाई" कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आती हैं :-

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) 60 नलकूपों के खोदने की लागत | 85.0 लाख रु० |
| (ii) मौजूदा लाइनों के एक मील के क्षेत्र में 32 नलकूपों को बिजली मुहैया करना | 6.0 लाख रु० |
| (iii) मौजूदा नलकूपों और खुदाई एवं बोरिंग कुओं के समीप सन्तुलन जलागारों का निर्माण | 15.0 लाख रु० |
| कुल : | 106.00 लाख रु० |

राजस्थान में डाक तथा तार संसाधनों का विस्तार

5156 श्री श्रींकारलाल बोहरा : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में संचार साधनों की कमी को दूर करने के उद्देश्य से इस राज्य के पहाड़ी तथा रेगिस्तानी इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने, टेलीफोन लाइनों की व्यवस्था करने, सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ताकि इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के निवासी इन संचार साधनों का लाभ उठा सकें; और

(ख) राजस्थान में संचार साधनों में सुधार करने के लिये आगामी वर्ष में क्रियान्वित किये जाने वाले किन-किन प्रस्तावों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) और (ख). इस बात का ब्याख

रखा गया है कि डाक सुविधाओं की विस्तार योजनाओं में राजस्थान के सभी क्षेत्रों में डाक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हों। राजस्थान में ऐसे क्षेत्र, जैसे जोधपुर, बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जालौर, नागौर बीकानेर, चुरू, श्रीगंगानगर, झुंझुनू और सीकर जिले जहां अपेक्षाकृत डाक-सुविधाओं की कमी है, विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है।

डाक सुविधाओं के विस्तार की दृष्टि से बाड़मेर जिले, जैसलमेर जिले और चुरू जिले की तारानगर और इगरगड़ तहसीलों को डाक-तार विभाग ने 'प्रति पिछड़े' क्षेत्रों में माना है। इस नीति के अन्तर्गत प्रति डाकघर 1000 रुपये की वार्षिक हानि होने पर और यहां तक कि अपवादास्पद मामलों में प्रति डाक घर 2500 रुपये की वार्षिक हानि होने पर भी डाकघर खोले जा सकते हैं।

देश में डाक-सुविधाओं के सामान्य विस्तार के रूप में 1-4-61 से 30-11-68 की अवधि के दौरान इन क्षेत्रों में 903 डाकघर और खोले गये। इसी अवधि के दौरान 1193 गांवों में दैनिक डाक वितरण की सुविधा प्रदान की गई तथा 356 गांव जिनमें एक सप्ताह से भी अधिक अन्तर के बाद डाक मिलती थी वहां वितरण की अवधि के अन्तर में कमी की गई।

दूरसंचार सुविधा की योजनाओं की सामान्यतः मंजूरी तभी दी जाती है जब योजनाएं लाभकारी हों। फिर भी दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों में दूर-संचार की क्रमिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से प्रशासनिक महत्व, जनसंख्या, परियोजना महत्व, सीमा का सामीप्य और सुदूर क्षेत्र होने के कारणों पर प्राचारित कुछ श्रेणियों के स्थानों में हानि की कुछ निर्धारित सीमा के आधार पर विभाग द्वारा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर और संयुक्त डाकघर (तारघर) खोलने की व्यवस्था है। अतएव पहाड़ी और रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में दूरसंचार सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का सब तक प्रीक्षित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता जब तक कि वे स्थान उपयुक्त मौजूदा नीति के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते।

राजस्थान में ग्रामामी वर्ष 134 डाकघर, 45 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर और तारघर और 600 लाइनों की क्षमता वाला एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने का प्रस्ताव है बशर्ते कि उक्त प्रस्ताव विभागीय प्रतिमानों की पूर्ति करते हों और उपकरण तथा काम पूरा कराने के लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध हो। राजस्थान में उका श्रवधि के दौरान मौजूदा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की क्षमता 4000 लाइनों से बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है।

ब्यावर से जोधपुर, नागौर होकर जोधपुर से बीकानेर सहधुरीय केबिल योजनाएं तथा अलवर होकर नई दिल्ली और जयपुर के बीच सूक्ष्मतरंग सम्पर्क प्रणाली का कार्य हो रहा है। सहधुरीय योजना के माध्यम से जोधपुर को जोड़ने की शीघ्र संभावना है।

सूरतगढ़ और जैतसर (राजस्थान) कृषि फार्म

5757. श्री भोंकारलाल बोहरा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में सूरतगढ़ और जैतसर स्थित सरकारी कृषि फार्मों में अब तक कितनी कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है तथा उनमें कितने अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) वहां कौन-कौन सी चीजें पैदा की जाती हैं तथा उनसे कितनी-कितनी आर्थिक आय होती है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अम्ना साहिब शिन्धे) : (क) सूरतगढ़ और जैतसर फार्म पर सरकार द्वारा 30 जून 1967 तक निम्न पूंजी बगाई गई है :—

सूरतगढ़	4,95,48,933
जैतसर	99,26,315

दोनों फार्मों पर कर्मचारियों की संख्या

निम्न प्रकार है :—

प्रथम श्रेणी	9
द्वितीय श्रेणी	8
तृतीय श्रेणी	432
चतुर्थ श्रेणी	178

(ख) फार्मों के आय व व्यय के आंकड़े जिनसे के आधार पर तैयार नहीं किये जाते हैं फिर भी, जबसे फार्मों की स्थापना हुई है, उनके वार्षिक आय के आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	सूरतगढ़ (रुपयों में)	जैतसर (रुपयों में)
1956-57	4,27,523	—
1957-58	4,51,084	—
1958-59	26,12,929	—
1959-60	31,83,371	—
1960-61	44,42,827	—
1961-62	40,78,884	—
1962-63	46,86,181	—
1963-64	46,65,098	—
1964-65	50,87,761	2,82,279
1965-66	30,68,461	2,68,710
1966-67	76,99,651	6,68,638
कुल	4,04,03,770	12,19,627

1967—68 के लेखे को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

अधिक अन्न उपजाओ आंदोलन के लिये बृहत् योजना

5158. श्री भोंकारलाल बोहरा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या “अधिक अन्न उपजाओ” आन्दोलन की बड़े पैमाने पर क्रियान्विति पर बल देने के लिये सरकार का विचार एक बृहत् योजना तैयार करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). खाद्यान्नों में आत्मनिर्भरता प्राप्त करने की नीति अपनाई गई है। नई नीति के अन्तर्गत निम्न मुख्य कदम उठाए गए हैं :— अधिक उपज देने वाली किस्मों का कार्यक्रम ; बहुगुणन फसल लगान ; गहन खेती के लिए लघु सिंचाई ; उर्वरकों तथा कीटनाशी औषधियों जैसे आदानों का सुसंगठित उपबन्ध ; संस्थानात्मक वित्त सहित समय पर और उदारता से ऋण सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं प्रदान करना, किसानों को शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसन्धान को तेज करना। नई नीति को देश के समस्त राज्यों ने अपनी परिस्थितियों तथा संसाधनों की सीमा के अनुसार अधिक से अधिक अपनाया है। खाद्यान्न उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए किए जा रहे प्रयत्नों को चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत और अधिक तेज करने का प्रस्ताव है।

एटा (उत्तर प्रदेश) में जमीन के प्लाटों के पट्टे

5159. श्री मु० अ० खां : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के जिला एटा में गांव महदपुर, कटरा परगना सीरों में जमीन के प्लाट संख्या 501, 506, और 394 का पट्टा, जो राव महेन्द्र मान सिंह के नाम में था, न्यायालय द्वारा रद्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि न्यायालय द्वारा पट्टा रद्द किये जाने के बावजूद, राव महेन्द्र मान सिंह आदि इन प्लाटों में अमेटी मेले का आयोजन कर रहे हैं, जिसके कारण ग्राम समाज को लाखों रुपये की हानि हो रही है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस बारे में तार तथा भ्रम्यावेदन भेजकर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट

को सूचित कर दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या तुरन्त कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इष्टी की जा रही है और यथा-शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Demonstration Against setting up A Slaughter House in Haryana

5160. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6580 on the 29th August, 1968 and state :

(a) why the report of the Haryana Government on the agitation against slaughter House in Kundli village could not be Laid on the Table; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of the letters from the members of Parliament this report of the Haryana Government has not been supplied to them and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE)(a) A copy of the draft reply giving the required information sent by the State - Government of Haryana was laid on the Table on 30-8-1968 in fulfilment of an assurance given on the 14th March, 1968 in reply to Starred Question No. 630. The same is referred to in reply to part (b) of Question No. 6580 of 29-8-1968 as the enclosure.

(b) No letters from members of Parliament have been received in this Department asking for a copy of the report.

Congress Elections Meetings in Midnapur West Bengal

5161. SHRI K. HALDAR: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Congress Leaders of West Bengal held several meetings in Midna-

pur District recently with the help of the armed police and Wireless vans;

(b) if so, whether the holding of such meetings is proper in the context of having free and fair election Campaigns; and

(c) if not, the action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) to (c). Neither this Ministry nor the Election Commission has any information in the matter.

Social Welfare Programmes During Gandhi Centenary

5162. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any comprehensive plan for social welfare during the Gandhi Centenary;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) to (c). The Department of Social welfare have made proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan and also for the Annual Plan. No special Welfare Plan has been prepared for the Gandhi Centenary Year except the normal Annual Plan 1969-70.

मनुष्यों पर भ्रालू के हानिकर प्रभाव

5163. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाहू : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचारपत्रों में प्रकाशित डॉ. पीक द्वारा दिये गये इस आशय के वक्तव्य की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है कि भ्रालू जिसमें क्षार रहता है, मनुष्य के लिये विषाक्त तथा हानिकर भोज्यपदार्थ है;

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रति-द्रिया है; और

(ग) देश में भ्रालू की खेती पर इसके प्रतिकूल प्रभाव को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ ! लेकिन शायद माननीय सदस्य का 'सोलेनाइन' की मात्रा की ओर संकेत है न कि 'मलाइन' की ओर। साधारणतया भ्रालू में सोलेलाइन की मात्रा इतनी नहीं होती कि किसी प्रकार का विषेलापन उत्पन्न करे। यदि विषेलेपन की कोई सम्भावना है तो वह भी अंकुरित और अपरिपक्व भ्रालुओं का उपभोग न करके तथा भली प्रकार पकाये से दूर की जा सकती है। इसलिए जहाँ तक हमें पता है, भ्रालू की गांठ जिस हालत में होती है, मानव-खुराक के लिए हानिकारक नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

कृषि पर आधारित उद्योग

5164. श्री श्रींकारलाल बोहरा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सहकारी क्षेत्र में कृषि पर आधारित कितने उद्योग हैं; और

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा सहकार विभाग ने इन उद्योगों को क्या सहायता दी तथा इनमें से कितने उद्योग दक्षता-पूर्वक कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एन०एस० गुप्तास्वामी) : (क) 30 जून, 1968 को सहकारी क्षेत्र में कुल मिलाकर 1572 कृषि विधायन यूनियन थीं।

(ख) इस उद्देश्य से कि राज्य सरकारें सहकारी विधायन यूनिटों की ग्रंथ पूंजी में धन लगा सकें और ब्लाक पूंजी की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये ऋण मंजूर कर सकें, राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों को ऋणों के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है। इस प्रकार को विधायन यूनिटों के लिए प्रबन्धकीय उपदान भी दिया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में राज्य सरकारों को 24.29 करोड़ रु. की धनराशि मंजूर की है। गठित की गई 1572 सहकारी विधायन यूनिटों में से, 1088 स्थापित की गई हैं और अन्य स्थापना की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं। उन सहकारी चीनी कारखानों तथा अन्य विधायन यूनिटों का काम सामान्यतः सन्तोषजनक रहा है जो काम कर रही हैं और प्रपना आरम्भिक काल पूरा कर चुकी हैं।

मुगलसराय में टेलीफोन केन्द्र इमारत

5165. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वाराणसी जिले में मुगल सराय में टेलीफोन केन्द्र इमारत बनायी जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह इमारत कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में धीमी प्रगति के क्या कारण हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ०कु० गुजराल) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) इस इमारत का निर्माण-कार्य जून 1969 के अन्त तक पूरा होने की सम्भावना

(ग) काम के शुरू होने में विलम्ब के

कारण (i) निर्माण-स्थल का जलमग्न होना तथा (ii) उस पर पहले से बनी इमारत को गिराया जाना जरूरी होना।

गांव तथा छोटे कस्बों में तार की सुविधाएँ

5166. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार गांवों तथा कस्बों में तार सेवा की व्यवस्था करने का है ताकि जन-साधारण आपतकालीन अवसरों पर उसका उपयोग कर सकें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन गांवों की जनसंख्या कितनी है जहां इस सेवा की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्यमन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) तथा (ख). अतिकसित क्षेत्रों में तार सेवा के क्रमिक विस्तार को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, सरकार ने प्रशासनिक महत्व, जनसंख्या, स्थान की दूरी, विशेष महत्व के स्थान जैसे पयर्टक और तीर्थ स्थान और कृषि परियोजनाएँ इत्यादि के आधार पर कुछ श्रेणियों के स्थानों पर तार सेवा उपलब्ध कराने की नीति अपनायी है, चाहे ऐसा करने से हानि भी क्यों न होती हो। इस नीति के अनुसार 5000 से अधिक जनसंख्या वाले स्थानों पर तार सुविधा प्रदान की जा सकती है बशर्ते कि प्रत्येक मामले में होने वाली हानि 2000 रु. वार्षिक से अधिक न हो। इसके लिए अधिकतम 5 वर्ष की अवधि सीमा 1966-71 निर्धारित की हुई है। इसके अनुसार योजित कार्यक्रम में जो गांव और छोटे कस्बे जनसंख्या के इस प्रतिमान को पूरा करते हैं, तार सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जा रही हैं।

मुगलसराय के निकट तार और टेलीफोन सुविधाएँ

5167. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क.) क्या यह सच है कि मुगल सराय और चकिया के बीच 30 मील लम्बे मार्ग, पड़ और जनपद वाराणसी और मिर्जापुर मार्गों के बीच तार और टेलीफोन की सेवाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन दोनों स्थानों पर शीघ्र टेलीफोन की सेवायें उपलब्ध कराने का है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) मुगलसराय और चकिया के बीच के मार्ग पर कोई तार या टेलीफोन सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है। हालांकि वाराणसी और मिर्जापुर के बीच ये सुविधाएं सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर संयुक्त (तार) डाकघर के रूप में उपलब्ध हैं, जो राम नगर और चुनार में स्थित हैं।

(ख) मुगलसराय और चकिया के बीच और किसी स्थान पर दूर संचार सुविधा प्रदान करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। लेकिन नारायणपुरा के लिए (ब्लॉक मुख्यालय) जो वाराणसी और मिर्जापुर के बीच पड़ता है, उक्त सुविधा प्रदान करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है।

Informal Consultative Committee on Social Welfare

5168. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the views expressed by Members of Parliament at the meeting of the Informal Consultative Committee on Social Welfare on the 30th August, 1968 were communicated to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Tribes ;

(b) if so, when, and what is the reaction of Government ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or proposed to take to implement his suggestions/recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR.(SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) He was verbally informed soon after the meeting. A formal communication was sent on 7-11-1968. The Commissioner has not made any suggestions or recommendations in this context. The question of Government taking any immediate steps does not, therefore, arise.

Abolition of Regional Offices of the Commissioner For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

5169. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the opinion of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was obtained before the Regional Officers were abolished ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) the reasons for their abolition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR.(SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA):(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At a series of meetings held between February and April 1967.

(c) Attention is invited to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 6163 answered in the Lok Sabha on 20-7-1967.

Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar

5170. SHRI C. C. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Research Assistant of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar were granted Selection Grade on an *ad hoc* basis pending final approval ;

(b) whether the Conferment of the

-Selection Grade was due to some of the candidates as far back as 1958 ;

(c) whether the award of the Selection Grade to these Research Assistants has not been regularised so far nor any arrears of emolument accruing therefrom paid to them ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and when it will be regularised and arrears paid ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Not yet been regularised, nor any arrears paid so far.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Auction of Young Adivasi Women in Villages of Hilly Regions in U. P.

5171. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Central Government has been drawn to an article published in 'Dhinamani', a Tamil Daily from Madras, Madurai dated the 13th October, 1968 alleging public auction of young Adivasi women by a large gathering of the villagers in the hilly regions of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the young adivasi women are made to plough the lands instead of bullocks to propitiate Gods for getting rains during drought conditions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (Dr. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). The article, which has been written by a person unfamiliar with the local language, appears to be based on hear-say. Names of the places and the tribes alleged to

be involved in such practices have also not been mentioned. It is not possible to verify such statements.

प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में अनुसूचित जातियाँ तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियाँ

5172. श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : क्या अन्न तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के प्रत्येक केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में कर्मचारियों की अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों या अन्य वर्गों की भलग भलग प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक संस्थान में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिये सुरक्षित कोटा गृह-मंत्रालय के आदेशों के अनुसार पूरा किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कोटा पूरा करने के लिये अभी तक क्या कार्रवाई की गई है या की जायेगी ?

अन्न, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० ए० अमीर) : (क) छे (ग) अनुदेशकों के केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों में श्रेणी III और श्रेणी IV के पदों पर नियुक्ति, संस्थानों के प्रधानाचार्य स्वयं करते हैं। इन पदों पर नियुक्त कर्मचारियों सम्बन्धी आवश्यक जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे लोक सभा के आगामी सत्र के दौरान सभा-घटन पर रख दिया जायेगा।

जहाँ तक संस्थानों में श्रेणी I और श्रेणी II के राजपत्रित पदों का सवाल है, समग्र श्रम और रोजगार विभाग के लिए पद सुरक्षित किये गये हैं न कि पृथक-पृथक संस्थान के लिए।

बुलम्बसहर की कृषि उत्पाद विप्लव समिति

5173. श्री ए० ए० वाक्याल : क्या आद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ?

(क) क्या यह भी सच है कि बुलन्दशहर की कृषि उत्पाद विपणन समिति के अध्यक्ष ने अपना त्यागपत्र दे दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सहायक कृषि उत्पाद विपणन अधिकारी, मेरठ को सीधे उससे ही त्यागपत्र मिला है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कृषि उत्पाद विपणन समिति ने एक मत से इस आशय का एक संकल्प पास किया है कि उक्त त्याग-पत्र को विचारार्थ समिति के पास भेजा जाय ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने ऐसी क्या कार्यवाही की है जिससे समिति को उक्त त्याग-पत्र शीघ्र ही वापिस मिल जाय ; और

(ङ) क्या सहायक कृषि उत्पाद विपणन अधिकारी ने इस त्यागपत्र को सीधे लेकर उचित काम किया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपवस्वामी) : (क) से (ङ). इस बारे में जो जानकारी उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार से मांगी गई थी उसकी अभी प्रतीक्षा है और उनसे प्राप्त होने पर समा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Milk Plants in Punjab

5174. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved plans to set up three Milk Plants in Punjab;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of each plant; and

(c) whether any international agency is providing assistance for the same ?

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

SHINDE):(a)to(c). The requisite information is being collected from the Government of Punjab and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Development Corporations for Rehabilitation of Repatriates in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

5175. SHRI R. K. SINHA : will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have plans to set up Development Corporations for Andaman and Nicobar islands to rehabilitate the repatriates from Ceylon and Burma; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Board of Rehabilitation at its meeting held at Trivandrum on 16th September, 1968, considered a proposal for the formation of an Andamans Development Corporation. It was decided that a Subcommittee of the Board would process the proposal and work out its details for consideration by the Board. Government would consider the proposal after Board's recommendations are received on the subject.

Chairman of the Food Corporation of India

5176. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been able to take any decision for filling up the post of the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether the new incumbent of the post has enough practical commercial experience as would be necessary to steer the premier food trading organisation; and

(c) if not, on what consideration the appointment has been made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Shri Shah Nawaz Khan has since been appointed as Chairman of the Food Corporation of India.

(b) Yes, Sir. Apart from having served for long as a Deputy Minister in the Government of India, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan has also worked as Deputy Minister for Agriculture and as Chairman of the National Seeds Corporation Ltd. In the latter two capacities in particular, he has acquired sufficient experience and knowledge of food and agriculture Administration.

(c) Does not arise.

Land Reforms In Tripura

5177. **SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made in enforcing land reforms in Tripura;

(b) whether it is a fact that land reforms in Tripura have gone comparatively slow and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what further steps are being taken for expeditious enforcement of land reforms in Tripura and how long it is expected to take to complete the process ?

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

Refusal by The Management of Patmohana Colliery to Show Registers to Labour Officers

5178. **DR. RANEN SEN :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Patmohana Colliery have refused to show various statutory registers in respect of payment of wages etc. to

Labour Enforcement Officer, Neamatpur and the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Asansol;

(b) the names of registers which they have refused to produce; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the management ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) (a) No, Sir. The management only asked for time to produce the records, which have since been made available for inspection.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Non-Cooperation by The Management of Patmohana Colliery With The Industrial Relations Department

5179. **DR. RANEN SEN :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Patmohana Colliery has been totally non-cooperating with the officers of the Industrial Relations machinery; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : No, Sir.

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

Scholarships to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students

5180. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no scholarship is awarded to a Scheduled Caste/Tribe student for post-Matric studies, whose parents/guardians' income from all sources exceeds Rs. 500 per month and that the ceiling of Rs. 500 includes the various allowances granted to Government servants;

(b) if so, the exact break-up or composition of the income, as defined under the

means test applicable to Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidate;

(c) the reasons for not revising this means test for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes while the means test under the National Scholarships Scheme as well as the National Loan Scholarships Scheme has been so devised as not to include allowances like Dearness Allowance in the income of the salaried class, and in view of the recent revision of the similar means test for scholar ships awarded to students for Sainik Schools; and

(d) how the rigid test for Scheduled Castes and Tribes is called 'generous' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) (a) Yes, Sir; only for Scheduled Castes. No "Means Test" is at present prescribed in the case set of Scheduled Tribes.

(b) "Income" means the total income from all sources for the preceding year which includes salary plus all allowances etc.

(c) and (d) The terms of the grant of scholarships vary from scheme to scheme. The scholarships under the National Scholarships/National Loan Scholarships schemes are granted mainly on Merit basis and the number of scholarships are also limited but the Post-matric Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are unlimited in number and are awarded without any Merit Test. In fact one failure in Medical and Engineering courses is also condoned in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. Also, the ceiling of Rs. 500/-p. m. is pitched for above the national per capita income.

Voters in Bihar

5181. SHRI VALMIKI CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) the number of voters in Bihar for the ensuing mid-term polls as compared with that of 1967 General Elections;

(b) the increase in the number of adults who have been entitled to vote during this period of about 2 years; and

(c) how the percentage increase in the voters' lists in respect of reserved constituencies compares with the percentage increase in general constituencies in Bihar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected.

Preserve of High-Yielding Milch Cattle

5182. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has proposed a project to preserve high-yielding milch cattle and stimulate milk production at Anand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether similar projects would be set up in some other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A proposal has been made to the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra by Dr. V. Kurien as the Honorary Adviser to the Government of Gujarat (Dairying and Animal Husbandry), under intimation to the Government of India.

(b) The details of the proposal are as follows:-

(i) Development of Production-cum-marketing of milk between Gujarat and Maharashtra.

(ii) For assured and increased milk supply to the Dairies in Gujarat and Maharashtra, the most constructive action open to the States of both Gujarat and Maharashtra could be to pursue a cooperative attack on the problem.

(iii) It would be desirable for both States to consult the National Dairy Development Board for an integrated approach for cattle development and dairy development.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Panchayat Raj Training Centres

5183. SHRI SITARAM KESARI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Panchayat Raj Training Centres in the country State-wise;

(b) the number of persons trained in these since centres the introduction of the Scheme; and

(c) whether some States have decided to close down these centres and, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPAD-ASWAMY) : (a) to (c). Information is awaited from States/Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

Utilisation of Cotton Seeds for Production of Cotton Seeds Oil

5184. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of cotton seed utilised for the production of cotton seed oil during the last five years ?

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

The quantity of cotton seed crushed during the last five years is indicated below:-

Year	Quantity (lakh tonnes)
1963	2.40
1964	2.95
1965	3.10
1966	5.20
1967	6.00

भंजरपुर (बिहार) के खंड विकास अधिकारी के विरुद्ध आरोप

5185 श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दरभंगा जिला कांग्रेस समिति के एक सदस्य श्री बिस्नी प्रसाद वर्षा ने दिनांक 9-4-68 के अपने पत्र द्वारा, तथा जिला प्रजा समाजवादी दल के संयुक्त सचिव श्री देवेन्द्र झा ने दिनांक 1-5-68 के अपने पत्र संख्या 2006/67-68 द्वारा भंजरपुर के विकास-अधिकारी तथा अनेक मुखियाओं के विरुद्ध लगाये गये गम्भीर आरोपों की ओर बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है तथा उन लोगों के विरुद्ध जांच तथा कार्यवाही की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

बिहार के खण्ड विकास अधिकारी द्वारा माइलों की काले बाजार में बिक्री

5186. श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक 18 सितम्बर, 1968 के संचलाइट बिहार के, जिला दरभंगा में प्रकाशित यह खबर ठीक है कि बिहार के जिला दरभंगा में भंजर खण्ड के खण्ड विकास अधिकारी ने सरकारी गोदाम से माइलों की काले बाजार में बिक्री की है तथा इस पत्र ने बिहार सरकार से इस मामले की जांच करने की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में दरभंगा प्रजा समाजवादी दल के संयुक्त सचिव ने दिनांक 19 सितम्बर, 1968 को बिहार सरकार के सलाहकार को एक पत्र भी लिखा है ; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो उस पर भारत सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

Official Language (Legislative) Commission

5187. SHRI S. A. AGADI.

SHRI M. V. RAJASEKHARAN :

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) when the Official Language (Legislative) Commission was appointed by the Central Government for translating English statutes :

(b) the names of Acts translated each year;

(c) the total amount spent on the Commission during each year since its appointment; and

(d) the number of pages of Statutes that remain to be translated, the time it is likely to take and the estimated expenditure involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) The Official Language (Legislative) Commission was constituted on the 8th June, 1961, in pursuance of Order of the President, dated the 27th April, 1960, issued under clause (6) of article 344 of the Constitution.

(b) A Statement showing the names of Acts translated each year is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No.-LT-2791/68]

(c) The total expenses incurred on the Commission each year since its constitution, is as follows :

Year	Amount
1961-62	Rs. 1,85,535
1962-63	Rs. 5,33,003
1963-64	Rs. 6,66,559
1964-65	Rs. 9,22,924
1965-66	Rs. 9,37,509
1966-67	Rs. 8,78,500

1967-68

1968-69

Rs. 16,74,538

Rs. 13,04,000 (Provision included in the Budget Grants of the Commission)

(b) About 11,400 pages of the Central Acts remain to be translated, it will take about 5 years to complete the translation. An expenditure of about Rs. 70,00,000/- is estimated to be incurred on the Commission as a whole during the period of 5 years.

पौड़ी गढ़वाल में तारों और मनीग्रंडरों के ढेर से पहुंचने के बारे में शिकायतें

5188. श्री राम चरण :

श्री भा सुन्दर लाल :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या संचार मंत्री दिनांक 22 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या 5031 के उत्तर के संदर्भ में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के डाक व तार विभाग को कोई शिकायत मिली है कि जिला पौड़ी गढ़वाल में तार, मनीग्रंडर तथा पत्र समय पर वितरित नहीं किये जाते तथा 20 अथवा 25 दिन बाद वितरित किये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

डेलचोड़ी, डाकघर पौड़ी गढ़वाल में डाक स्टेशनरी की कमी

5189. श्री राम चरण :

श्री भा सुन्दर लाल :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पौड़ी गढ़वाल के डेलचौड़ी डाकघर में महीनों तक डाकलिफाफि, टिकटें, भ्रन्तदंशीय पत्र तथा पोस्टकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं होते; और

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

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

डेलचौड़ी (पौड़ी गढ़वाल) शाखा
डाकघर को उप-डाकघर बनाना

5190. श्री राम चरण :

श्री भा० सुन्दरलाल :

श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार डेलचौड़ी शाखा डाकघर को उप-डाकघर में परिवर्तित करने का है क्योंकि यह डाकघर अनेक आसपास की पट्टियों का केन्द्र बन गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक, और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा तत्सम्बन्धी सविस्तर ब्यौर क्या है?

कार्य-संसद विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) तथा (ख). शाखा डाकघर का दर्जा उप-डाकघरों के रूप में बढ़ा दिया जाता है बशर्ते कि दर्जा बढ़ाने पर निम्नतम कार्य खंडे तथा अधिकतम स्वीकृत हानि की सीमा से संबंधित विभागीय प्रतिमानों की पूर्ति होती हों। डेलचौड़ी शाखा डाकघर का दर्जा उप-डाकघर में बदलने के लिए अभी तक कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। इसका दर्जा बढ़ाने के मामले की जांच की जाएगी।

Admission for Stenography Course in
Industrial Training Institutes, Delhi

5191. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that admission for stenography course in different Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi is not being made as per rules approved by the Committee of Exports viz. National Council for Training in Vocational Trade, issued by the Director General of Employment and Training Ministry of Labour and Employment vide Memo NCT-33 (15)/ 61-62 dated the 15th March, 1963 (Annexure II); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C.
JAMIR) : (a) and (b). In 1963 the admission to Stenography Course in the Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi was made according to the procedure suggested by the Director General of Employment and Training which involved a pre-admission written test of the intending candidates. As the pre-admission test of a large number of candidates involved a number of administrative difficulties, the procedure was subsequently revised by the Delhi Administration keeping in view the aims and the purpose of the guidelines laid down by the Director General of Employment and Training.

Promotion of Stenography Instructors

5192. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no channel of promotion for Stenography instructors employed in different Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi and that those who have put in six to eight years service have not been promoted so far;

(b) whether Instructors of other trades are eligible for next promotions as Supervisor Instructors and Foremen Instructors in higher grades:

(c) if so, the reasons for denying such promotion benefits to instructors of Stenography trade working in different Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi;

(d) whether Government are considering any such channel of promotion for stenography Instructors; and

(e) if so, the pay scale of such next higher post ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRIS. C. JAMIR): (a) No. There is a channel of promotion for Stenography Instructors employed in different Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi. However, there are Instructors in this trade who have put in six to eight years service and have not so far been promoted.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e). Stenography Instructors in the scale of pay Rs. 210-425 being non-technical hands have not been clubbed with other engineering and non-engineering trade Instructors in the scale of pay of Rs. 180-280 and Rs. 210-380 for purpose of promotion. A channel of promotion for Stenography Instructors however exists in grade I of Delhi Administration Subordinate Ministerial Service and as Stenographers in the scale of pay of Rs. 210-530 and Rs. 350-25-575.

Vacancies of Stenographers filled through Delhi Employment Exchanges

5193. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies notified by private and Government Offices in Delhi to local Employment Exchanges for the posts of Steno-typists/Junior Stenographers and Senior Stenographers in the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 separately, year-wise, and category-wise; and

(b) the number of vacancies in each of the above mentioned categories filled in through the Delhi Employment Exchanges in the above cited years separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): (a) and (b). The available information is given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2792/68]

Vacation Benefit to Teachers in the Industrial Training Institute

5194. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that staff members of Delhi Polytechnics teaching two years Diploma Course are enjoying the benefit of summer and winter vacations every year, while the staff members of the Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi have been denied of this benefit although both are under the control of the Delhi Administration and have similar duration of courses; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR): (a) and (b). The staff of the Polytechnics are governed by the rules framed by the Ministry of Education under which they are entitled to summer and winter vacations every year. The staff of the Industrial Training Institutes are governed by the rules framed by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation under which they are entitled to leave concessions admissible under these rules. The objective of the Industrial Training Institutes is to impart training in crafts and as such the intensive curriculum of the trainees warrants uninterrupted training within the shortest period prescribed for each trade. The trainees of the Industrial Training Institutes are, therefore, required to work in accumulated factory conditions, the major portion of which involves shop-floor training. As such summer and winter vacations at the industrial Training Institutes have not been provided under the Craftsmen Training Scheme.

Contract to Bharat Sewak Samaj for Work In Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi

5195. **SHRI P. R. THAKUR** : Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the **Bharat Sewak Samaj** was given the contract levelling of the land of the proposed Colony for East Pakistan displaced persons near **Kalkaji, New Delhi** in July, 1962;

(b) if so, the total amount actually paid on all accounts to this organisation by Government before and even after the cancellation of the contract;

(c) whether this amount was considered as infructuous expenditure towards developing the Colony;

(d) if so, whether this amount has been deducted from the total expenditure towards the development of the Colony for the purpose of calculating the actual development charges now being realised from the allottees; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) **Bharat Sewak Samaj** had executed work amounting to about Rs. 2.32 lakhs against work awarded to them amounting to Rs. 5.73 lakhs. The actual amount paid to the Samaj was Rs. 2,32,072/-only.

(c) No.

(d) The question does not arise.

(e) Since the amount paid to the Samaj represents the value of work done for the colony's development, there is no reason to deduct the amount from the total expenditure incurred on developing the colony.

Staff Quarters for staff of Industrial Training Institute, Delhi

5196. **SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA** : Will the Minister of **LABOUR**

AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a plot of land has been earmarked in the **Sunlight Colony** in **Delhi** for the purpose of construction of staff quarters for the **Industrial Training Institute's** staff working under the control of **Delhi Administration**;

(b) if so, the number of quarters proposed to be constructed; and

(c) when they will be ready for allotment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) : Yes.

(b) Sixty eight.

(c) The quarters are expected to be constructed during the 4th Five Year Plan.

केरल से पांडिचेरी में टेपिओका का आयात

5196. **श्री मधु लिमये** : क्या साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि पांडिचेरी के मृतपूर्व पब्लिक वर्क्स डिपार्टमेंट के मंत्री के कहने पर कुछ पक्षों की केरल से पांडिचेरी में टेपिओका के आयात के लाइसेंस बिये गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि माहू से पांडिचेरी के लिए आयात किया गया टेपिओका पांडिचेरी नहीं पहुँचा अपितु सैलम में ही चोर बाजार में बेच दिया गया;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि जब केरल सरकार के मुख्य सचिव को इस चोर बाजारी के बारे में बताया गया तो उन्होंने पांडिचेरी सरकार को उक्त लाइसेंस को कंसिल करने के बारे में लिखा और परिणामस्वरूप श्री मामका जो सिविल सप्लाय डिपार्टमेंट के सेक्रेटरी थे, ने मृतपूर्व विकास उपमंत्री, पम्पुचम को पत्र लिखा कि चूँकि उक्त परमिट विकास मन्त्री

के भादेशानुसार दिया गया था, अतः केरल सरकार का, लाइसेंस रद्द करने के विषय में, पत्र विकास मंत्री द्वारा देखा जाना चाहिये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार सारे मामले की जांच करायेगी ?

साथ, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासहिव शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही समा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

12.15 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Disturbances and stone-throwing at election meetings in West Bengal.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Sir, I 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 :-

The disturbances and stone-throwing at election meetings in West Bengal.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker Sir. Government learnt with deep regret that when Shri Humayun Kabir was addressing an election meeting on 9th December, 1968 at Old Jail Maidan in Midnapore, some miscreants created disturbance by throwing crackers in the meeting. A cracker burst near Shri Humayun Kabir while he was speaking and injured him in the face and caused profus bleeding. He was admitted to the Midanpore Sadar Hospital and was later removed to a hospital in Calcutta. A case has been registered under sections 148, 149, 326, 307 IPC and section 6 (3) of the Indian Explosives Act. Seven persons have so far been arrested in connection with the case. Investigation of the case is in progress.

Information has also been received that a few other meetings have been disturbed.

Further details are being ascertained from the State Government.

Government strongly deplore such attempts to disturb meetings convened by different political parties in connection with the forthcoming mid-term elections. Government are determined to put down all such attempts with a strong hand and would take all necessary measures to enable free elections in Bengal as well as in other States. I would also appeal to all the political parties to condemn wholeheartedly such attempts to disrupt normal political life (Shri S.K. Tapuriah : Will they ?) and extend their fullest cooperation to State authorities in maintaining peaceful atmosphere essential for the conduct of free and fair elections.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Till a few years back it was the monopoly of the Congress Party to create disturbances and break up election meetings. Now it has boomeranged on them and, as a result, P. C. Sen and others were injured, P. C. Ghosh was prevented from speaking and Humayun Kabir is lying in hospital with a broken jaw. Bengal, which had at one time had given very illustrious sons to India, patriots, freedom fighters and; according to Gokhale's words, was the vanguard progress, has now suddenly become a place where elements, who have no respect for the Constitution and for the democratic way of life, are holding the people to ransom (Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : It is a slur on Bengal (Interruption) He should mention names; why should he say, Bengal (Interruption) ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why should Shri Banerjee get annoyed ? He has not mentioned any party. He has not condemned any individual. Why should he think that he has named anybody ? He has paid some handsome compliments to Bengal and any Bengali must be very happy about it. He mentioned no party, no individual. Why should you get annoyed ?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura) : It would be better if he mentions the individuals instead of mentioning the State (Interruption).

Mr. SPEAKER : Do not make other people to believe that you are responsible for it (Interruption).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why should he say that they have no respect for democracy (Interruption). Bengal has produced Surendranath Banerjee and Arvind Ghosh (Interruption).

Mr. SPEAKER : If you get a chance, you may put a question about Atulya Ghosh and others. Now it is their chance. Why do you not give them a chance ? Every time it may not be Atulya Babu alone; somebody else also must come into the picture now and then . . . (Interruption)

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : These elements are preventing people from exercising their fundamental right of speech and expression. May I know from the Home Minister whether he has analysed the reasons for such type of behaviour of some of these elements in Bengal, what are the causes and what are the steps which have been formulated and are being formulated to see that these causes are removed ?

SARI Y. B. CHAVAN : As I said, I cannot give the details because the whole matter is under investigation. I do not want, particularly to mention any political party as such. This is a matter for all the political parties to take note of. I do not want to start in a wrong way and start allegations and counter-allegations. At the present moment, I am making an appeal to all political parties to take note of and to create necessary atmosphere for a peaceful election.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : I do not think the hon. Minister heard my question attentively. I wanted to know whether the Home Minister has analysed the reasons and the causes for this type of behaviour in certain elements in Bengal, what are those causes and what steps have been taken to see that those causes are removed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What is the question of analysing ? There are certain obvious things for which no analysis is necessary.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to warn all the political

parties, particularly, in West Bengal, through this highest national forum, that what has already started in West Bengal, a competition of violence, the breaking of heads, if it is allowed to continue in its ugly form, as it is now, I have no doubt that the mid-term elections in West Bengal will turn to be mad-term elections. Already, West Bengal is surcharged with the spirit of violence and counter-violence. A chain reaction has already started. I do not want to blame this party or that party. Every party has a responsibility

Mr. SPEAKER : That is what the Home Minister has said. Why do you want to repeat it ?

SARI SAMAR GUHA : This is from the side of Opposition. Sir, just a few days before, Prof. Humayun Kabir, a Member of this House, was brutally assaulted when he was addressing a public meeting at Midnapur. A bomb was thrown at him and he had a serious fracture in his jaw. He is still lying in hospital . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : This shows their guilty conscience. Why are they shouting ? If any proof is required, it is this proof that these people have done it. (Interruptions).

Mr. SPEAKER : Order, order. Let Mr. Samar Guha complete his question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : This House will become a forum for election propaganda. . . . (Interruptions);

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : We saw Mr. Madhok in Cuttack (Interruptions). How his hands were full of blood (Interruptions).

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : My head is strong enough. (Interruptions).

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : In Cuttack, we have seen how they have looted the properties of the minority community.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermede) : These worst criminals and murderers should not pose as great democrats (Interruptions).

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : In Ranchi, Rourkela and Donguaposi they have killed so many people that day. We are ashamed that they are in this House with us. *(Interruptions)*.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बरकपुर) : ये लोग कलकत्ता में जैसी स्पेचिज दे रहे हैं, उनसे तो जाहिर होता है कि यह घटना जनसंघ ने ही कराई है। आखिर इस बात का क्या सुबूत है कि वह घटना जनसंघ ने नहीं कराई है? इस बारे में एनक्वायरी होनी चाहिए और तमाम बातें सामने आनी चाहिए।

Mr. SPEAKER : The hon. member may please sit down. It applies to Mr. Ismail also. *(Interruptions)*. I am on my legs. It does not look well to do all these. After all, a general question is being asked. No party's name has been mentioned, no individual's name has been mentioned. He is asking a general question about law and order. He has said that the mid-term elections are being turned into mad-term elections. . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : What a subtle way of asking questions !

Mr. SPEAKER : Mr. Basu may please sit down. If he has a right to say things against Congressmen and everybody, they too have that right. Can I prevent them? Can I put a ban that they can talk only against some parties? He should tolerate it. . . *(Interruptions)* It is a multi-party system. . . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Why should Mr. Madhok poke his nose ?

Mr. SPEAKER : We have a multi-party system. Let us proceed without hitting each other in the name of parties. Let here be some order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Mr. Atulya Ghosh organized anti-Prime Minister demonstration in Jalpaiguri; it was a factional fight. . . *(Interruptions)*

Mr. SPEAKER : Why do you bring in Mr. Atulya Ghosh here? Mr. Samar Guha may continue.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : A few days ago, Shri Hari Krishna, a leading member of Marxist Communist Party, complained to the Governor that when he was travelling in a train from his constituency to Howrah, he was threatened by some unknown persons. Again, a few days after that, Shri P. C. Sen, the former Chief Minister of West Bengal, when he was returning after addressing an election meeting in Burdwan district, was injured when his car was seriously brickbatted: some others who were also in the car were also injured seriously. Then in Baranagar, a CPM worker was stabbed. . . *(Interruptions)* I do not want to add fuel to the fire. I want to warn all the political parties in West Bengal that action will create counter-action and that will lead to a chain reaction of breaking each other's head; this will only result in the nullification of the democratic elections in West Bengal. . . *(Interruptions)* If you fail to protect the honour of a Member, then the elemental sense of dignity in the member would urge him to defend his own honour. As I was saying, it is not a question of this party or that party. Several workers belonging to different parties have been seriously stabbed; may be, some of them leave this world. These things are going on not only in Calcutta but all over West Bengal. The whole of West Bengal is surcharged with the ugly spirit of violence and vengeance. I would have welcomed if all the political parties had condemned, in an unqualified way, the series of violence that had developed there. Therefore, I want to know from the Home Minister whether whenever in any public meeting any political party indulges in violent activities in disrupting the election meeting, the Government will take the sternest possible measures against the members of such political parties, because they are the enemies of democracy. That is my first question. Secondly, I want to know this. Will the Government amend the People's Representation Act or if necessary issue an ordinance. If any political party removes the election posters of any other political party or if any member of any political party disturbs the election meeting of any other political party or if any member of any one political party tries to threaten or assault the member of any other political party during the election campaign, and if that is verified in the

court of law, will this Government take the sternest measures to see that the election is invalidated and that person disqualified? These are my two questions, Sir.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as this is concerned, the hon. Member wanted.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
पहले क्या सवाल किया, यह बतला दीजिए ।

Mr. SPEAKER : He has understood the question. Why are you worried?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : With all his very lengthy preamble he asked me two questions. One was, whether Government is prepared to take strong action whenever such things happen. That is number one. Secondly, he asked, whether we were prepared to amend the Representation of the people Act so as to disqualify such parties or individuals. So far as the first question is concerned I have already said that Government proposes to take strong action in this matter. So far as the second question is concerned, it is a suggestion for action.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : I do not want to disturb the hornets nest. But one thing is certain. There is a concerted move to disrupt the democratic procedure of this country. (Interruption) The assault on Shri Humayun Kabir was followed by assaults on Shri Narayan Chowdhury, Shri Nityananda Thakore, Shri P. C. Sen, and even the lady candidate was not spared, Shrimati Rama Devi. (Interruption) I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the political parties have come up with complete public denunciation of such activities? It is no good saying that we don't blame this political party or that political party. The broad fact remains that unless political parties in the country do not denounce these activities, it is not possible for law and order to be maintained. Therefore, I would like to ask this question for a reply from Government. Which are the political parties in the country which have come forward with public denunciation of such activities?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I have myself said that Government certainly deploras

such incidents. But I would like all political parties to take initiative and deplore such things and denounce such activities because that is the only way of maintaining the proper atmosphere.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : (Rajganj) : Sir, the Home Minister, in his statement referred to the case of assault on Shri Humayun Kabir. I would like to draw his attention to the assault on the Ex-Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri P. C. Sen. He was going to Burdwan to speak in a public meeting, in the interest of three local congress candidates, on his way back he was assaulted and all the three candidates, Shri Narayan Chowdhury, Shri Nityanand Thakore and a lady candidate by name Shrimati Rama Devi were assaulted in the car and not brickbits, but big bricks, were thrown at them and Shri Nityanand Thakore was rendered unconscious in the car. And Shri P. C. Sen because of the injury he received is now confined to bed with a temperature of 105 degrees F. The Home Minister may find out the facts. This is the actual position. The peculiar coincidence of things about this is that all these three candidates are fighting rivals who belong to the Marxist Communist Party. (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMÓY BASU : We are not going to listen to all this. We are not here to remain as silent spectators to this kind of election propaganda. . .

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister will reply. Why should there be excitement?

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : According to the newspaper report :

"The assailants were mostly the supporters of the Communist Party Marxist, it is learnt."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is reading newspapers allowed inside the House?

SHRI JYOTIRMÓY BASU : Which is that paper?

MR. SPEAKER : Shri S. M. Banerjee himself had read from the newspapers in the House so many times.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : Since I have been asked to name the paper, I may say that it is *The Hindustan Standard* which gives undue publicity to Shri Jyotirmoy Basu.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I take serious objection to this. There is no question of undue or due publicity to me. It is their paper . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member be allowed to put his question. It will be over in a minute.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You are allowing all this propaganda to be made on the floor of the House. We would like to record our serious objection to this sort of thing.

MR. SPEAKER : Every minute, the hon. Member is talking of Atulya Babu and the Congress and so on. Does not a Member from the other side have the right to mention his name at least once ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Shri Atulya Ghosh is behind all the mischievous deeds in West Bengal. He organised the demonstration against the Prime Minister at Jalpaiguri. He did so many things at Calcutta and other places.

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be the monopoly of one side only to refer to such names.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : He is a misguided missile from China.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My hon. friend is a flying saucer from America.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : I may tell the hon. Home Minister that this is the first stage when candidates are being attacked at their meetings. The next stage will be as the election approaches, to intimidate the voters, and the third and last stage will be to wreck the polling booths and to destroy the ballot boxes. Already, a number of placards are appearing in the streets of Calcutta that elections should not be allowed to be held and elections should be avoided and there should be no elections, and those parties which have an apprehen-

sion of their defeat are indulging in these things. This is the position that we are coming to and this should be taken care of.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : It is the hon. Member's party which has such an apprehension.

AN HON. MEMBER : It was the Congress which was trying to postpone the mid-term elections in West Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Under the direction of Shri Atulya Ghosh, Messrs. Khaitan Brothers have been given a contract to manufacture one lakh ballot boxes which could be easily tampered with.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member has had his say already. Now, he should allow other Members to put questions.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : I plead with you that whatever other defects I may have, I have not the gift of an uncontrolled tongue. So, I cannot meet all that my hon. friends opposite are saying. But I shall only read out to you the telegram that I have received from one of the injured candidates, namely the lady candidate Shrimati Ramadevi. This is what the telegram says :

"Preplanned murderous attack at Pauli Burdwan more than forty Congress workers injured including my self Congress Leader Prafullasen and other Congress candidates stop police absolutely in active stop formal election since impossible pray intervene immediately give proper directions."

In these circumstances, I would like to put three questions to the Home Minister.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : It is a manufactured telegram.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA : This telegram is addressed to the Deputy Chief Whip, Shri Dwaipayan Sen, because it is in his constituency that these things are happening. The Deputy Chief Whip can stand guarantee for this.

What steps will now be taken so that election meetings may be peacefully held by

all parties and candidates carrying on election campaign may not be assaulted and may not be debarred from their own work ? What steps will be taken for the safety of the polling booths and the security of the ballot boxes ? The Home Minister has to assure us on these three things.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : It is a manufactured telegram.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : It is very deplorable that even a person of the standing of the ex-chief Minister and a distinguished politician, a person like Shri P. C. Sen was not spared. All these matters are under investigation.

The hon. Member wanted to know what steps we were taking to ensure peaceful election meetings. We are taking all possible steps in regard to this matter, but this cannot be done unless we get co-operation from all political parties. I would request the leaders of all political parties of Bengal

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : if he had the co-operation of all political parties, it would not be necessary to do anything.

SHRI J.M. BISWAS : They do not want co-operation : it is due to factionalism in the Congress Party.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If he had the co-operation of all political parties, it would not be necessary for him to do anything. It is because he does not have it, therefore, it is necessary.

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member is right. I do not have their co-operation. Therefore, I am asking for it. So, it is obvious.

MR. SPEAKER : If he had it, he would not have asked for it.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I do not have it, and that is why I am asking for it.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) He will never get their co-operation.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If I do not get their co-operation then without their co-

operation we shall see that peace is maintained during the elections.

As far as the polling booths are concerned, we have taken necessary steps to keep mobile police parties to see that peace is maintained at the polling station. I would assure the House that we shall take every step to see that boxes certainly will not be allowed to be tampered with.

12.43 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Indian Telegraph Act, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE**) : On behalf of Shri I.K. Gujral, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1961 (English version) and G. S. R. 1962 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 9th November 1968, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2769/68]

Review on the working of Hindustan Steel Limited and Annual Report of Hindustan Steel Limited.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1967-68.

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1967-68.

[Annasahib Shinde]

along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2770/68]

**Orissa Rice (Movement Control)
Amendment Order.**

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Orissa Rice (Movement Control) Amendment Order 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2140 in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1968, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2771/68.]

**Notifications under Metalliferous Mines
(Amendment) Regulations, Coal Mines
Regulations etc.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : I beg to lay on the Table—

1. (i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952 :—

(a) The Metalliferous Mines (Amendment) Regulations 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1555 in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1968.

(b) The Coal Mines (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1556 in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1968 together with corrigenda thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2168 in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1968.

(c) The Coal Mines (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1558 in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1968 together with corrigenda thereto published in Notifications No. G.S.R. 2169 in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1968.

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2772/68]

(2) A copy of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2113 in Gazette of India dated the 7th December, 1968, under sub-section (4) of section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2773/68]

(3) A copy of the Report of Inquiry into the fatal accident at North Salanpur Mine on the 27th September, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2774/68]

(4) A copy of the Report of the Indian Government Delegation to the 52nd Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2775/68]

**Notifications under Essential Commodities
Act, etc.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : 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 Cotton Textiles (Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 4138 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968.

(ii) The Cotton Textiles (Control) Fifth Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. S.O. 4139 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2776/68.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report on the working of the Cardamom Board for

the year 1967-68. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2777/68].

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report on the activities of the Rubber Board for the year 1967-68.

Notifications published in Gazette of India making corrections and amendments in Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SLEEM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 :—

- (1) S.O. 4303 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th November, 1968 making certain corrections and amendments in the Delimitation of the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.
- (2) S.O. 4306 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1968, making certain correction and amendments in the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1966 in respect of the State of West Bengal. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2778/68].

Opinions re. All India Ayurvedic Medical Mediaval Council Bill

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri A. T. Sarma.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : [उज्जैन] अध्यक्ष महोदय, पठान कोर्ट में 450 जवानों को मारा-पीटा गया है, लेकिन सरकार ने उसकी कोई जानकारी यहां पर नहीं दी है....

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. The hon. Member may resume his seat. He cannot get up like this and go on raising whatever matter he likes.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 450 सोल्दरों को मारा-पीटा गया है, उन्हें दिल्ली लाया गया है, सरकार को इसकी जानकारी देनी चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : He must resume his seat now. I would not allow him to raise it. He is getting up and shouting every time. It is not proper.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उन लोगों को पीटा गया है, सरकार को जानकारी देनी चाहिये।

SHRI A.T. SARMA (Bhanjangaar) : I beg to lay on the Table Paper containing opinions on the Bill to provide for the constitution of an All India Ayurvedic Medical Council for India, maintenance of an Ayurvedic Medical Register for the whole of India and for matters connected therewith, which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the direction of the House on the 9th August, 1968.

12.45 hrs

**Committee on Petitions
 Minutes**

SHRI S.C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I lay on the Table a copy each of the Minutes of the Thirty-seventh to Forty-second sittings of the Committee on Petitions.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Tomorrow is the last day of the session. You remember that Shri George Fernandes had presented a petition before this House in which the petitioner had prayed that the Essential Services Maintenance Bill be dropped.

MR. SPEAKER : How does it come here ?

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I will explain. Since tomorrow is the last day, I am raising this; otherwise I would not have.

I want your ruling or guidance on point. The particular petition was referred to the Committee on Petitions. Can we get

[S. M. Banerjee]

the report of the Committee by tomorrow ? Suppose the Committee decides that the prayer is justified. In that case, the Bill should not be sent to the Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : I go to the next item.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :-

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th December, 1968, agreed without any amendment to the Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th December, 1968."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th December, 1968, agreed without any amendment to the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1968, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 1968."

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Sixty-third Report

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : (Nandyal) I beg to present the Sixty-third Report of the Estimates regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Committee on the Ministry of Finance—Utilisation of External Assistance.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS Contd.

(ii) Fourth Report

SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

(iii) Evidence

SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Committee on Petitions.

12.47 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : VISIT OF SOVIET
DELEGATION

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I lay on the Table a statement regarding the visit of the Soviet delegation headed by Mr. Skachkov, Chairman, State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of USSR. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2779/68.]

12.47 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

Proceedings of the House

MR. SPEAKER: Shri H. N. Mukerjee

Shri Samar Guha rose :

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling only those who have already represented.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : (Calcutta North East) : With your permission, I wish to raise a matter under rule 377 relative to what happened yesterday in the course of the Third Reading of the Essential Services Maintenance Bill. It is a matter of unhappiness that yesterday certain incidents took place which had the effect of a kind of reflection upon the conduct of the proceedings of the House by the Chair. The papers of today are full of reports in regard to this matter. I will first quote what the TIMES OF INDIA says :

"a peculiar situation had arisen and there was a breeze between the Chair and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs."

In THE PATRIOT, they put it a little more strongly and, perhaps, more accurately :

"There was a clash between the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, Dr. Rama

Subhag Singh, and the Deputy-Speaker, Shri Khadiilbar who was in the Chair."

I was present at that time, and I have made it a point to refer to the proceedings. It so happened that repeatedly the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, who has a very important responsibility, one of whose predecessors was even for a time Leader of the House, forgot, responsibilities of his position. I am quoting the words from the uncorrected debates :

He said to the Chair :

"Every day you are changing the ruling of the Speaker. We should stick to the time-limit fixed.

"MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will not be proper if we apply guillotine at this stage". I am not going to apply guillotine at this stage".

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : What Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said was all right.

Why should it be referred to here in this way ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why does he get excited ? The hon. Member is not blaming anybody :

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : That Bill has been passed.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I am only reading in order to remind members. We are in a quiet mood. Yesterday, we might have been in an excited mood. Now I expect we are in a quiet mood.

That is why I want to recall what had been said in a moment of excitement which perhaps is regretted. That is what I wish to say.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said to the Deputy Speaker :

"What is wrong in that ? Then, we shall have to move a closure motion".

The Deputy-Speaker replied :

"I don't mind. I will not shut out debate at this stage :

Later on also, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said to the Deputy-Speaker :

"You observe the time limit fixed".

And the Deputy Speaker replied :

"Is it proper, at this stage, to apply guillotine ?"

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said again :

"You observe the time-limit. Yesterday also, the Speaker announced the time schedule. You ought to have followed it."

And the Deputy-Speaker replied :

"So far as I am concerned I am not going to apply the guillotine at this moment".

My point is that the Chair, which was occupied by Mr. Deputy--Speaker at that time, in a moment of great stress and excitement was repeatedly trying to say that he was not prepared in the interests of Parliamentary functioning to apply the guillotine at the third reading stage and that he was ready to extend the time by a short ration, half an hour or so, and that is why all this happened. My feeling is that the Government has a majority in this House; it is good to have a giant's strength, but it is bad to use it like a giant who does not take note of human sensibilities. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Hiren Mukerjee is not capable of harsh words. To have a giant's strength but not to use it like a giant is a good phrase. Perhaps you have not understood it. It is neither unparliamentary nor bad language. How can I prevent it ? It is decent language. Why do you get excited ? In two minutes it will be over. I will myself reply. Shri Sheo Narain should not bad get up every second. Allow him two minutes. The other members are also there in the Congress Party, the Minister concerned is there. (*Interruptions*)

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो माननीय सदस्य अन्तरकट्ट डिबेट से पढ़ रहे हैं, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इसमें क्या आपत्तिजनक बात है।

MR. SPEAKER : Have you finished now ? I will seek your permission.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : I was only trying to point out that perhaps inadvertently the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs did something which amounted in my view to disrespect towards the Chair.

I wish also to point out that the Home Minister, Mr. Chavan, was here yesterday at the third reading stage, and when he came, I am quoting from the proceedings.

Mr. S. M. Banerjee said :

"Since the Home Minister is here, I would like to know whether he would be replying to the debate."

Mr. Chavan replied :

"Certainly, I am prepared to reply."

Then, towards the end, when Mr. Shukla was called upon by the Deputy-Speaker to reply, Shri N. Sreekantan Nair said :

"We had a promise from them that the Minister of Home Affairs will reply and not the Minister of State. We had that promise in the House."

Mr. Deputy Speaker then said :

"It is not proper. I cannot dictate . . . Do not make it an issue, Mr. Nair".

Mr. Sreekantan Nair said again :

"Mr. Chavan is the mastermind behind it. He should reply".

Mr. Deputy Speaker could only say :

"I have called Mr. Shukla to reply. The Home Minister is here. If he so desires, at the concluding stage, he can add a few words."

My grouse—I have been a Member of this House long enough—is that when a matter of this description which has caused such controversies, which has led to extension of time over and over again for reasons which you also have said were understandable, when a matter of this description is under discussion in the House and the Minister, the Senior Cabinet Minister concerned, is present in the House, it is only fair to the House that he replies. He did not choose to reply even after he had given an assurance that he would. That amounted to something which the papers interpret to mean that Mr. Chavan was visibly annoyed. I found it in the *Indian Express*. I cannot get a copy of that. It is said in the papers that he was visibly annoyed. This is very bad for the parliamentary traditions of this country and I do hope that you would make your observations in regard to this.

MR. SPEAKER : I too read the papers. It is such a strain for Speaker or anybody in the Chair, such a strain which may even result in nervous breakdown. After all the time was extended not once or twice but from 7 hours to 24 1/2 hours. Naturally it must have been a strain to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also. On every side there was strain and everybody went through an atmosphere of tension. Therefore I do not think after the Bill is passed we should allow this misunderstanding to continue. In the evening again the Home Minister was here at 8 O'clock. He was replying to the half-an-hour debate. He gave satisfaction not only to the friends here but when Shri Srinibas Misra raised something, to that also he replied and all those who stayed went home with the satisfaction that a good reply was given. At times we get excited. After all we are human. A few of us are always excited but the rest of us get excited now and then. Another thing is yesterday when that point came where Gandhiji died . . . Is the hon. Minister saying something ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Shri Mukerjee has lightened my burden. He has read out the proceedings, because I come from the rural area and I am not as experienced as the hon. Member

nor can I ever dare to claim that I am a senior Member. He has read out from the uncorrected copy of the proceedings. I do not know whether there is anything objectionable and the Deputy-Speaker himself repeatedly pointed out to me and suggested that the debate should be curtailed but whenever he came here, he in his wisdom thought he might have perhaps rightly thought that it should be extended. I want to act in an honest way. But whatever be the promise, the promise was made by all of us including Mr. Mukerjee that the Bill should be allotted 7 hours and as you have yourself said it went upto 34 hours.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Not 34 hours, But 24 hours.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I accept that. My friend like Mr. Mukerjee has come from a big metropolitan city of Calcutta and I am coming from a rural area. If the standard of reporting is what they have reported, no honest pressman would have based his report on the basis of such reports and no hon. Member of this House should try to scare this House and overwhelm the members and the Ministers by raising such frivolous points of view. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I owe an explanation because hon. Shri Mukerjee gave me the distinction by making a special reference to me on the floor of this House. I can say that I was never annoyed. One fundamental rule that I have followed in this House is not to get annoyed.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : You cover your anger with a disarming smile.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : What can I do ? The only point that has been made again and again is that I did not reply. I did not reply because I thought it would be unfair to the Minister in charge of the Bill who piloted the Bill here for 7 days. It would have been unfair to my colleague.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Then why did you say you would reply ?

13 hrs.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That only showed that I was not unwilling to reply. In the meanwhile, I had written a note to the Deputy-Speaker and told him that it would not be very fair to my colleague, and I would like to intervene if he wanted me to, I had said that. Of course, ultimately the Deputy-Speaker asked the hon. Minister of State to reply and he did.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I want to point out only one thing. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said something which is of very great importance according to me. He said that the Deputy-Speaker privately told him, "Let us allot the total time; the discussion is going on and let us do something". And then the Chair behaved in a different manner. This is very strange.

SHRI HEM BARUA : May I submit that the Deputy-Speaker, against whom there is a serious allegation, should resign ?

13.01 hrs.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT BILL)

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : I beg to move :

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and to provide for matters incidental thereto, up to the last day of the Budget Session (1969)."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and to provide for matters incidental thereto up to the last day of the Budget Session (1969)."

. The Motion was Adopted

RE : DEATH OF MAHATMA GANDHI

MR. SPEAKER : Before we adjourn, I should like to say a few words.

[Mr. Speaker]

In the newspapers, a controversy has started whether Mahatma Gandhi died in the lawns of Birla House or inside the building. Some Members have already submitted some motions. I am not allowing them now, because some other agency must take it up. Parliament cannot begin a discussion now. It is a controversy which is there. I am not allowing any thing now. It is an unhealthy controversy. Let us not bring it before the House.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : Let the Government take over the entire house; we do not want a discussion.

13.02 hrs.

Re : Question of Privilege

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ। यह सवाल किसी पार्टी का नहीं है बल्कि संसद सदस्यों के अधिकारों का है। आप जानते हैं कि श्री मधु लिमये का विशेषाधिकार भंग का सवाल आपके पास पड़ा हुआ है। और आज भ्रखबार में जो जजमेन्ट निकला है उसमें साफ लिखा हुआ है कि मधु लिमये जी को गैर, कानूनी ढंग से सरकार ने कैद कराया था जिसकी वजह से वे लोक सभा की बैठकों में बीस दिन तक भाग नहीं ले सके। जस्टिस ग्रेवर का जो जजमेन्ट है, मैं उसको कोट करना चाहता हूँ . . .

MR SPEAKER : I have understood the case.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : We want a copy of the judgment.

MR. SPEAKER : Let me see. After all, this was reserved. I had asked the Home Minister to make a statement. He said that after the judgment of the Supreme Court comes he will see. It had come in the newspapers. But we have to follow the procedure which we have ourselves laid down earlier.

श्री रवि राय : लेकिन कल सदन उठने के पहले यह हो जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know whether it would be possible. Tomorrow is the last day of this session. First the copies of the judgment must be got and then one must make a statement and then we have a discussion, and all that. I do not know if it will be possible tomorrow. I had assured the House and the Home Minister also assured the House that it will go through. Whether it can be done tomorrow, I am not very sure.

13.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Seven Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE : KERALA GOVERNMENT'S REPORTED DECISION TO WITHDRAW CASES AGAINST CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I have a submission to make. It is not a point of order. It is a very humble submission. This session of Parliament is going to end tomorrow. This morning I wanted the permission of the Speaker to raise a very pertinent matter but since Shri Hiren Mukerjee raised another matter I did not think it proper to raise it then. You must have read in today's newspapers that the Kerala Government wants to withdraw all cases against Central Government employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Speaker did not give you permission to raise it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He disallowed the adjournment motion and the calling-attention. That is why I am not asking . . . (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under rule 377 also he has not given permission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He rejected it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You were informed of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I was informed by Shri Patnaik. I agree. I have no grouse against that. I simply want to bring to your notice the following news items :-

"Kerala to withdraw Cases

"The Kerala Government has decided to withdraw with permission from the court, all cases arising out of the Central Government employee's strike on September 19 except those involving serious attacks on people and property".

"This decision taken at a meeting of the State Cabinet today, was announced by the Chief Minister, Mr. Namboodiripad at a Press Conference".

"... Central Government sources in New Delhi expressed surprise at the Kerala Government's decision..."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have read the news.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I only want you to take note of it and ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to take a note of it and convey our genuine sentiments because it is affecting the autonomy of the State Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I may tell you that he is definitely going to take note of it. So far as his sympathies are concerned in this regard, they are with the workers.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : As you were kind enough to say, the Speaker did not allow it. In that case no note should be taken of it. But, as you have asked me to take note of that, I obey your command.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I added one more thing. I said that your sympathies are also in that direction.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Yes, Sir. Beyond that I am not going to say anything. But the STATESMAN contains such useless reports, more particularly from its parliamentary correspondent, that this morning it got me embroiled with you. I do not know whether this is the STATESMAN'S useless reporting; but, anyway, I have taken note of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not quoting the correspondent of THE STATESMAN, but I am quoting the PTI and UNI news.

SHRI K NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : I agree with what you have said. But it is a matter involving very important principles of Centre-State relations. Here is a situation where the ordinance has been violated

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member is going into the merits. I would not permit that. We are not going into the merits now. This is not proper. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said what he wanted to say. There the matter should end.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : They want to create Bengal here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We want to raise these important matters because the session of the House is coming to an end tomorrow.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : We on this side are always helping you to maintain order in the House. But these people are creating unnecessary trouble. You were good enough to ask the hon. Minister to say something. And he has said what he wanted to say. What more do these people want ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know that Shri Sheo Narain is always helpful to the Chair and to the House.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : मुझे खुशी है कि मन्त्री महोदय की ओर सदन के सभी सदस्यों की उन सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रति हमदर्दी है और सब चाहते हैं कि उन लोगों

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

को छोड़कर जो बायोलेस में इंडलज्ड रहे हैं, और जिनके साथ किसी की हृदय नहीं है, बाकियों को रिइस्टेट कर दिया जाए। इस तरह का करीब करीब एग्जोरेंस भी सरकार की तरफ से आया था। मेरा कहना यह है कि केरल में ही नहीं सारे देश में जो इस प्रकार के सरकारी कर्मचारी है उन पर से मुकदमे वापिस ले लिए जाने चाहिये और उनको रिइस्टेट कर दिया जाना चाहिए। यह दस हजार लोगों का सवाल है। मैं यह नहीं चाहूंगा कि केन्द्र ने जो हुकम दिया था उसकी भ्रवहेलना होनी चाहिये। लेकिन मैं केन्द्र सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि वह स्वयं इस बात के लिए राजी हो जाए और कुछ ऐसे डायरेक्टिव दे कि सब को छोड़ा जा सके।

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) : Is it the zero hour ? Is it an item on the agenda ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I have said, the hon. Minister has taken note of it. And I can say this with a full sense of responsibility that not only has he taken note of it but his sympathies on this particular issue are with hon. Members opposite. I say that with a full sense of responsibility.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : On a point of propriety. You are asking the Minister to take note of whatever is raised in the House. We must learn not to take note of certain things. But every time you are asking the Minister to take note of it. At that rate, no work can be transacted here . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have taken note of what the hon. Member has said.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : ये लोग प्रायः लगाते हैं और फिर यहां आ कर चिल्लाते हैं। चोर को कहते हैं कि लग और शाह को कहते हैं कि तू जाग जा, चोर आ रहा है। ये गड़बड़ कराते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some matters are agitating the minds of hon. Members. This is the highest forum in the land, and we are adjourning tomorrow. When hon. Members go back and people ask; questions, what are they to tell them ? I know that Government are also eager to bring up so many matters before the House. Note has been taken by the hon. Minister of what has been said. I think that is enough.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : So many problems are agitating my mind that if I seek to raise them. I hope you would give me the same latitude and permit me also to raise them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The other day Shri Randhir Singh had raised the question of some repression on peasants in regard to sugarcane supply. I had allowed that.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I am very grateful to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we shall take up the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland (Change in Representation) Bill.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : There was no violent activity so far as Chandigarh was concerned. No cases of violence have been filed against the employees of the Central Government at Chandigarh. I would, therefore, request that the cases in Chandigarh should be withdrawn, because there was no violence and there was absolutely nothing of the kind.

14.13 hrs.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF
 NAGA LAND (CHANGE IN
 REPRESENTATION) BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Regarding this Bill, I would say that it is more or less non-controversial. So, we should try to finish it before time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : This is a purely non-controversial Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So the hon. Minister may make some submission and then we may pass it.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक): एक घन्टा तो इसके लिए रखा जाना चाहिये। जो प्रतिनिधि मण्डल नागालैंड गया था, मैं उसके साथ गया था। मुझे पांच मिनट जरूर मिलने चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us finish it in one hour.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for a change in representation in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland and for that purpose to make consequential amendments in the State of Nagaland Act, 1962 and the Representation of the people Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : On a point of order I submit that the hon. Minister cannot proceed further with this Bill. Because I am raising this point of order it should not be understood that I am against this measure. I understand the measure and I am in full sympathy with the hon. Mover on this Bill. I am saying this because I have had the notoreity of blocking things here. My objection is to the manner in which Government are trying to treat this House and taking the consensus of the House to be granted, and the manner in which they are throwing the Constitution to the waste-paper basket. Therefore, what I am raising is so fool-proof and it is to the effect that this measure can not be taken up in this House.

This Bill seeks to amend the Representation of the people Act. It also seeks to provide for a greater number of Members in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland. Under the Constitution the Governor of Nagaland has the power. I would invite your attention to article 371 A (2) (d) of the Constitution which says :

"The Governor may make regulations for the peace, progress, and good government of the Tuensang district and any regulations so made may repeal or amend with retrospective

effect, if necessary, any Act of Parliament or any other law which is for the time being applicable to that district;"

So, bringing in an amendment to the Representation of the People Act is unnecessary and it means wasting the time of the House, because the Governor of Nagaland can do it himself.

This Bill wants to increase the number of members in the Nagaland Legislative Assembly from 46 to 52. From the Tuensang area, the number will be increased by 6.

Article 170 of the Constitution provides that the number of Members in the Legislative Assembly of a State shall never be less than sixty. Article 371A provides for Nagaland administration . . .

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : It has been amended . . .

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It is perhaps difficult for my hon. friend to understand.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Shri R. D. Bhandare is also consulting Shri Randhir Singh on a matter of law.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It will be clear to anybody that it is such a fool-proof matter that Government cannot get this passed here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's point is that Government need not come before this House for this purpose.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It is not that way. The first point is that for the amendment of the representation of the People Act they need not have come before this House. As regards the other thing, you will understand it after I have finished my submission, and it will be clear afterwards.

Here, article 371 A (2) (b) (i) says :

"clause (1) shall, in relation to the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland, have effect as if for the word 'sixty', the words 'forty-six' had been substituted;"

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

So far as article 170 is concerned, no Legislative Assembly will have a number of less than sixty. But for the sake of Nagaland, it will be forty-six. Now, under this Bill, they are trying to make it fifty-two. This Bill runs counter to the constitutional provision. Without an amendment of the constitution, how are you going to pass this Bill? It is so clear. Why do they not first introduce a Bill to amend the Constitution?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *rose-*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Bhandare, I was here when this decision was taken and this particular amendment was carried. There are some special provisions regarding Nagaland. When the Parliament conferred Statehood on Nagaland, certain special provisions and special responsibilities had been entrusted to the Governor.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : These are incorporated in the Constitution. I rely on (h). It says :

"clause (1) shall in relation to the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland, have effect as is for the word 'sixty', the words 'forty-six' had been substituted;"

So, the word 'sixty' continues to be the maximum limit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : His point is that this is a constitutional provision. Can you amend it by a legislation? That is the question he has raised.

SHRI R.D. BHANDARE : It could be upto 'sixty'. The minimum is laid down.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : It is only being increased to fifty-two.

SHRI R.D. BHANDARE : It cannot be below 46. 46 is the minimum. We can raise it up to 60. We cannot go below 46. The Constitutional provision is that we cannot go below 46.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can read out the relevant section. Has Mr. Srinibas Misra followed?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : I have followed. The minimum being 46, we can have 52.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now let us proceed further. There was some confusion. Now it has been cleared. (*Interruption*) I wish his example is followed. It shows a certain humility.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The Government of Nagaland have, in a letter addressed to the Government of India, made a request for increasing the representation of Tuensang district in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland from 6 to 12 members. The request is based on a resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland.

Clause (2) of Article 371-A of the Constitution provides for special safeguards for Tuensang district of Nagaland to be enforced for a period of 10 years from the date of the formation of Nagaland or for such further period as the Governor may, on the recommendation of the Regional Council, specify. During this period, under sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the State of Nagaland Act, 1962, Tuensang district has been allocated six seats in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland to be filled by members of the Regional Council from amongst themselves. At the end of this period, Tuensang district will have the right to return 20 members to the Assembly based on their population. During the aforesaid period, the representation has been kept low partly because the electorate are not fully familiar with modern electoral practices and partly because the elections are indirect through the Regional Council.

Now that the representatives of Tuensang district have had experience of participation in the deliberations of the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland for five years, it is felt that an increase in their representation, which at present is inadequate, would be justified.

The Bill seeks to achieve the objective of increasing the representation of Tuensang district from 6 to 12. The extra seats will also be filled by the members of the Regional Council from amongst themselves. This increased number is still short of 20 seats to which Tuensang district would be entitled

ultimately. The reason is that during the period referred to earlier, no Act of Legislature of Nagaland shall apply to the Tuensang district unless the Governor, on the recommendation of the Regional Council, so directs, and the Governor, in giving such direction, may specify that an Act or its part will have effect in Tuensang district subject to such modifications and exceptions as he may specify on the recommendation of the Regional Council. In other words, the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland has, at present, limited jurisdiction over Tuensang district. It is, therefore appropriate that the representation of Tuensang district in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland should remain somewhat restricted.

The Bill contains a saving provision as to the existing Legislative Assembly of Nagaland to the effect that it will not affect the representation in the Legislative Assembly till it is dissolved. This will mean that the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland to be constituted after the passing of this legislation will consist of elected representatives from territorial constituencies in Kohima and Mokokchung districts and the increased strength of 12 representatives from the Tuensang district chosen by the members of the Regional Council referred to in Article 371-A of the Constitution.

Sir, I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for a change in representation in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland and for that purpose to make consequential amendments in the State of Nagaland Act, 1962, and the Representation of the People Act, 1950, be taken into consideration."

There is a motion for circulation by Shri Abdul Ghani Dar. Is he moving it ?

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR (Gur-Gaon) : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is not moving it.

Mr. Ranga.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : I rise to support this Bill in principle. I am glad this opportunity is given to the House to give some considerations to what is happening in Nagaland. I am extremely anxious that these Assembly elections should take place as scheduled and every possible effort should be made by the Election Commission and by the Government to see that the elections are held peacefully, satisfactorily and non-violently, and every opportunity is given to the people themselves to go to the polls to exercise their right to vote. Recently, I had the opportunity of going there with my friends Shri Randhir Singh, Shri Bohra, Shri Krishnamurthi and Shri Kanwarlal Gupta. We were all impressed with the sincerity with which the Nagaland Government and the Ministers assured us of their anxiety also to see that these elections are held in a peaceful atmosphere and that the polling also would be encouraged to become successful, so that they would be able to demonstrate that the people of Nagaland believe in democracy, believe and have faith in the legislature which has been given to them according to our constitution and that they would like the State to function in a democratic manner within the four walls of the constitution and within our democratic principles. Some of us were told that there were forces which are very close to the hostiles who are not keen that these elections should be held. Sometime ago they boycotted some of the elections that were held. They were the by-elections. They could not succeed in that. Therefore this time they wanted to demonstrate their success by preventing people from coming to the polls but then we told them that we were very keen that these elections should be held. Then they returned the charge by saying : Oh, Government are out to use all their influence in order to drag people to the polls. Sir, this is an extraordinary charge which is absolutely untenable. It would be open to anybody to go on saying that people are being brought to the polls by force. The police will not be interested, the military will not be interested, the local Government would not be interested in threatening any one to come to the polls at all. But then if these hostiles begin to play mischief and use their weapons and batons and other coercive powers in order to prevent people from coming to polls certainly it

[Shri Ranga]

would be the duty of the Election Commission and civil authorities-if necessary with the help of the Army wherever they are needed-to see that people are given every protection to go to the polls to exercise their right. We made this very clear to those friends who came and met us there. I sincerely hope that the Government will try to take necessary steps, civil steps, non-violent steps, peaceful steps, democratic steps, to ensure that the people have that opportunity.

I would like to say one or two words about the situation that is prevailing. I would like to testify this on my own behalf. I do not know, other friends may be having different views, I hope they agree with me ; but anyhow, I speak subject to correction, and I would say, on my own behalf, I would testify, more and more people are coming over, more and more of them are prepared to accept India as their own homeland, as their own motherland, although all of them are very particular, much more particular than so many of us in our own respective States to think of their homeland, Nagaland, as something very precious, something which has been having a very good culture, something which is not similar with ours, but they are prepared to be peaceful neighbours, peaceful co-citizens along with all of us in the whole country.

Therefore, I would like to suggest to Government to try and take as soon as possible as many steps as are needed on the lines of the suggestions they are receiving from the Nagaland Government. The Nagaland Cabinet, I am convinced, is very patriotic and believes in Indian nation-hood; at the same time, they would like to satisfy their people also in regard to their urges for various things. For instance, they would like to have a separate Governor. I do not see any reason why we should not accede to that demand. We are not going to lose anything by that, nor do we have to take any kind of risk by appointing a separate Governor.

Then they would like to have complete control over law and order. The time may not yet be ripe, certainly not ripe before the elections are over, to transfer the whole control over law and order to those people, not because I consider that they are not competent to deal with it—they are all

fully competent to deal with it, possibly more competent than people in many other areas of our country-but unfortunately for us, we have that special situation there, and in addition to it, it is a borderland where we have been having so much trouble. When the British were here, we were indifferent about that area because they did not have so many hostile neighbours. Now we have China on the one side and Pakistan on the other. We are not yet clear about other neighbours also, in regard to their attitude from time to time. For the time being, we are having friendship, friendly relations and friendly dealings with Burma, but not so long ago those relations were not very good.

In those circumstances, for some time to come, we have asked them also to be patient. We should also be patient with ourselves and see to it that while giving every possible power to them, every possible opportunity and every possible privilege also, in regard to control over law and order, they should be willing to allow the Governor to be their friend, philosopher and guide and have a special responsibility.

So many other things can be said and have to be said. Possibly my other friends will supplement what I have said. We are going to disperse tomorrow. The year is coming to a close and the new year is going to dawn. As I have told those friends there, let us all, the whole House, be unanimous in wishing them a happy new year and a happy and prosperous citizenship in India and success in the coming elections for all those people who are democrats, whether they are on the side of the ruling party or are opposed to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For the general debate, we have 20 minutes. Out of ten minutes, five have gone and five remain. I will just accommodate one or two members and then call the Minister.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : (Delhi Sadar) : It is not possible to proceed like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to dispose of this in one hour.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री (हापुड) : वन अवर का मतलब हुआ कि अब मिनिस्टर बोलेंगे ।

जो थोड़ा समय शेष है आप हम लोगों को समय बीजिए। उधर से तो मिनिस्टर बोलेंगे ही।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत खूबसूरत जगह हम गए। भ्रांख खुल गई हमारी। कृषि नेता रंगा के नेतृत्व में हम गए थे।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : में व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ। जो कार्यवाही सदन के सामने है उस के बारे में मेरा प्रश्न है। आज तक यह डेढ़ दो साल से परिपाटी चली आई है कि 193 की जो बहस होती है उस के लिए समय निश्चित किया जाता है। आज के आर्डर पेपर पर समय नहीं दिया गया है। मैंने सोचा कि गलती से यह रह गया... (ब्यवधान)... बिलकुल ताल्लुक है। आप दूसरों की बहस को दबाना चाहते हैं जो बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी नेमंडूर किया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ इस में कोई समय नहीं दिया हुआ है। अब में क्या समझूँ? कल प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस है। क्या मेरी यह इस्पात वाली बहस दबायी जा रही है? मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।... (ब्यवधान)... यह अभी चन्द प्यारे लाल का मामला है। एक अरसे से चल रहा है। इसमें पांच बजे का समय होता है, लेकिन आज इसमें कोई समय नहीं दिया गया है। इस को पांच बजे लेना चाहिए, तब मैं बँटूँगा।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : When the debate is going on, how do you allow this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Once a debate has started, you can raise a point of order concerning an issue before the House. So far as the Order Paper is concerned, if you have got to say anything, you can say it after this is over. That would be the proper procedure. Secondly, the Business Advisory Committee never specifically indicates that at such and such time it will be taken up.

श्री मधु लिमये : हमेशा पांच बजे लिया जाता है, आज कौन सा आसमान फट रहा है या धरती फट रही है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will proceed with the business as it has been indicated here.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे इस पर सख्त एतराज है। आपको जो करना हो, वह करिये, इस का क्या मतलब है, यहां संसदीय कार्य मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I have agreed to this debate and it will be taken up, but the Agenda Paper is not printed by the Parliamentary Affairs Secretariat.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन आप बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी का निर्णय तो बतलाइये। क्या यह तय हुआ था कि सारा बिजनेस लेने के बाद इसको लिया जायगा?

डा० रामसुभग सिंह : आपने जो एतराज उठाया है, उग के बारे में हम स्पीकर साहब को बतला देंगे।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह आज पांच बजे घाना चाहिये, मैं इतना ही जानता हूँ। बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में मेरे कई प्रस्ताव मँडूर हो गये थे, लेकिन मैंने इस बात को कूबूल किया कि ठीक है मेरे प्रस्तावों को मत लीजिये, लेकिन प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी के बाद मेरे मोशन को अवश्य लिया जाय। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं हमेशा उदारता दिखलाता हूँ, अपने प्रस्तावों के बारे में कभी आप्रह नहीं करता। हमेशा ऐसा प्रस्ताव पांच बजे आता रहा है, आज क्या हो गया?

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER : It was postponed at your request. Therefore, today, as he has pointed out, we will try to find time and accommodate it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसे पांच बजे लिया जाय, अभी मैं बँठ जाता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At 5 O' Clock we shall consider it, not now.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, रूमी निजामी ने कहा है:-

गर फिरदौस बार रूए जमी अस्त,
हमी अस्तो, हमी अस्तो, हमी अस्त ।

यह नागालैंड क्या है ? हमें तो एक दूसरा कामगिर नजर आया । बड़ी शानदार जगह है, आखें खुल गईं । पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के वाशिनदे, जैसा अखबार बतलाते हैं या प्रचार किया जाता है— ऐसी बात नहीं है । वे लोग अमन चाहते हैं और अमन होगा और बहुत जल्दी होगा ।

दूसरी बात—मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—यह जो हवा है कि वहाँ के लोग लड़ाकू हैं, वागी हैं, रेबल हैं, यह बात ठीक नहीं है । जैसा रंगा साहब ने कहा—उन के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान को अपना देश मानने, अमन चैन की जिन्दगी बसर करने की भावना है और और मैं चाहता हूँ कि पीस—मिशन कामयाब हो और वह जल्दी ही कामयाब होगा । उस इलाके में बड़ी डेवेलपमेन्ट की जरूरत है । वहाँ पर सिर्फ तीन सड़कें हैं । वहाँ पर डाक्टर साहब के पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ और सड़कों का जल्द से जल्द बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिये, क्योंकि वह वार्डर से लगा हुआ इलाका है ।

तीसरी बात—वहाँ के लोगों की यह शिकायत है—मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात को नोट फरमायें— कि उन के कुछ इलाके असम में, कुछ मणिपुर में और कुछ दूसरी जगहों में चले गये हैं, वे इलाके उन को वापस मिलने चाहियें । उनकी इस मांग पर हमदर्दानी तौर से गौर किया जाय ।

चौथी बात—वह चाहते हैं कि पुलिस की अप्रोटि और होम का महकमा उन के लिए, सेप्रेट गवर्नर एप्वाइन्ट कर के, उसके अण्डर दिया जाय । इस मांग पर भी हमदर्दानी तौर से गौर किया जाय और उनके लिये सेप्रेट गवर्नर रखा जाय और पुलिस और होम का महकमा उसके अण्डर दिया जाय ।

आखरी बात— वहाँ गऊ—कशी होती है । लेकिन जिस गाय का वह दूध पीना शुरू कर देते हैं उसको नहीं मारते हैं । मैं ऐसा अहसास करता हूँ और प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह आर्य समाज को कहें कि वहाँ जाकर प्रचार करें . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : हमें सरकार इजाजत दे, हम तो वहाँ फौज—की—फौजे भेज देंगे ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मैं उनके हुकूम और प्राइवेट जिन्दगी के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन उनके दिमाग में यह बात जरूर है कि जिस गाय का वह दूध पी लेंगे, उस को नहीं मारेंगे । इस लिये आर्य समाज वहाँ जाकर काम करे, तो वह इलाका अच्छा है ।

इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER *rose*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no general debate. I am closing it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : How can you refuse my party time ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not a question of Party. I am following some procedure. (*Interruptions*) I have got only 10 minutes more. Shastriji wants to speak. Mr. Lakkappa Wants to Speak (*Interruptions*) I will apply guillotine here and now. I am not going to extend the time even by a minute. Then the Minister may reply. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : A number of points were made by Prof. Ranga . . .

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : (Cuddalore) I made a visit to Nagaland very recently along with the Swatantra Party leader as well as Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : A number of points were made by Prof. Ranga. One of the points raised by him was the desirability of holding elections there as per schedule and he has expressed the desire that nothing should happen there which should come in the way of holding the elections. I can assure the House that on behalf of the Government of India everything possible will be done to see that free and fair elections are held in a peaceful atmosphere (*Interruptions*) We will give every possible help. Prof. Ranga also said that the suggestions made by the State Government may be accepted. All the suggestions made by the State Government are under your consideration. (*Interruptions*) I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by Prof. Ranga about the people of Nagaland. This is all I would like to say on this matter.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That the Bill to provide for a change in representation in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland and for that purpose to make consequential amendments in the State of Nagaland Act, 1962 and the Representation of the people Act, 1950, be taken in to consideration."

The motion was adopted.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *rose--*

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, you are flouting the entire procedure. (*Interruption*).

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Nothing will be recorded, let them shout.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : **

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, all of you will please resume your seats. You obey first. Mr. Krishnamoorthi, please resume your seat. Your leader is listening to me. (*Interruption*) I am prepared to listen.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is this going on ? You told me you would give me a chance. It is a very wrong procedure.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Will you resume your seat ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *rose--*

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : You called me. If you are unable to control Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, it is not my fault. How can you call the Minister to reply even without listening to me, after calling me ? It is an insult to the Members.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unless you listen to the Chair, I will not permit anyone to speak. I shall listen to you provided you listen to me first.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *rose--*

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seats. I am prepared to listen to everyone.

SHRI SHRICHAND GOYAL : (Chandigarh) Sir, one minute.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I am starting my speech, You called me to speak. (*Interruption*)

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call you, but please resume your seat. Everyone will resume his seat. We discussed this matter in the Business Advisory Committee. One hour was allotted. I am not in a position to extend the time on every occasion.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The Chinese are on the other side.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Business Advisory Committee has fixed the time. We have to finish the business by 8 O'clock. (*Interruption*) I am not in a position to extend the time on my own.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The House is competent.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the House wants to extend the time, it is for the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Minister concerned to do what is necessary. I am not prepared to take the responsibility.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : He is agreeing.

Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : We are in your hands, Sir. (*Interruption*)

I have no objection. If they are sore about it, you can extend the time by a few minutes.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right; by 20 minutes. We will finish it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS ROSE—(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no controversy. I will give you the first opportunity, Mr. Krishnamoorthi. Now, if the amendments are formal ones, there is no difficulty. I will finish them in two minutes. At the third reading, I will call the members; they might speak for two minutes each. We will have 20 minutes more.

I cannot reverse the process. (*Interruptions*).

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : प्राप ने एक घंटा इसके लिये रखा था हम इसको एक घंटे में ही समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। लेकिन 25 मिनट तो बनर्जी साहब ने पॉइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर में लगा दिये और 10 मिनट लगा दिये मिश्रा जी ने।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All right; I shall extend it by 25 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I never raised any point of order on this Bill

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, प्राप की मदद के लिये मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ जब इस प्रकार के छोड़े-छोटे चर्चा के समय निर्धारित हों किसी महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर उसका प्रथमी प्रकार यह है कि बजाय प्रापण के दो-दो, तीस-तीस, चार-चार, मिनट के मानसिक सदस्यों के सुझाव प्रश्नों के रूप में ले लिये जायें और उन बातों को मन्त्री महोदय

नोट कर लें और उन का उत्तर दे दें। इस तरह से सब को भ्रमसर दिया जा सकता है। बजाय इसके कि इसे ऐसे विवाद का विषय बनाया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसा ही भविष्य में किया जायगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a very good suggestion, if it is followed.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : If you cannot extend the time, hereafter do not call any member to speak and then shut him out, as you did in the case of Mr. Krishnamoorthi. You called him and said you will give him two minutes, but afterwards you did not allow him to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Within 2 minutes, if 10 people want to speak, what is to be done !

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand) : You had asked the Minister to reply and votes were taken. Are you going to expunge all that ?

Clause 2-(Change in representation in the legislative Assembly of Nagaland).

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. We are now on the clauses. Clause 2

Mr. Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Uipi) : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 4 to 6,—

for "persons chosen by the members of the regional council, referred to in that article, from amongst themselves"

substitute—

"direct election" (1)

Page 2, line 7,—

for "that" substitute—

"the regional" (2)

Sir, after five years of the formation of Nagaland, after Nagaland has celebrated its fifth anniversary, we are still not in a position to trust them. We are not concerned

with the whole of Nagaland. We are concerned with only one of the three districts—the Tuensang district. In this district, there is no direct election. If there was direct election, perhaps the politics of the people would be canalised. At the moment, they have joined together against the Government, because they cannot meet each other, face each other in a direct election. There is power given to the Government to make any changes necessary within 10 years. My amendment is, since things have gone on so well in that area, which was visited by Prof. Ranga and others—they did not visit Tuensang district, but they visited the other areas instead of continuing this indirect election, they should take the people into confidence and have direct election there.

The question is, how this can be done. I would refer to article 371. (*Interruptions*) If this Government cared to bring the whole of Nagaland in line with the rest of India, if they cared to bring Tuensang district in line with the other two districts, they must give up this form of indirect election, if not in respect of all the 12 seats, at least in respect of the seats which they are adding. I would like the minister to say specifically what circumstances exist for preventing the people from exercising their free choice in the matter.

15 hrs.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I will be very brief. Without going into the background, I submit, Sir, that this special arrangement, this special provision was made at the express desire of the people of Tuensang district. It is not as though anything has been imposed on them. This provision will be there only for a period of 10 years or for such further period as the Governor may on the recommendation of the Regional Council specify and after the expiry of this period automatically they will have direct elections. For the time being, it is only in deference to their wishes that we have agreed to this arrangement. It is only for a limited period. Five years have already passed and only five years remain. After that, the people of Tuensang district will have the same status and standing and they will elect their Members like the rest of Nagaland.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 1 and 2 were put and Negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 to 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill be passed.”

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, during the last week we had the opportunity of visiting Nagaland with the assistance of our Madam Prime Minister. The arrangement made by the State Government for our visit were very encouraging and that made us feel that Nagaland does form an integral part of India. To day the State Government there faces a lot of difficulties.

It is a State only in letter and there is neither tail nor head. There is no separate Governor; the law and order issue is not given to the State Government. The Government under the Chief Ministership of Shri T. N. Angami faces a lot of difficulties on account of this. Shri Angami is not able to answer his critics and also tackle the hostiles. Due to the Government of India's initial wrong doings during 1956-57—the military actions taken there—the people in Nagaland are still hostile to the Government. We have to win them over. We have to take steps to see that the State Government there gets the support of all the people including the hostiles. We are sure that the

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

Nagaland Government will march forward after these elections.

I would like to add one more thing. The State Government there is swimming across the current. We have to strengthen the hands of the State Government by conceding the demand for keeping law and order with the State Government. Then only the Government will be able to tackle effectively the law and order problem. They should also have a separate Governor. The adjoining Naga areas in Manipur and Assam should be merged with the State of Nagaland. Then only it will become a full-fledged State.

The total population of Nagaland is only 4 lakhs. About 20 to 30 thousand youths are still unemployed. The Government of India should take up the responsibility of giving employment to these 20,000 unemployed youths. On account of frustration the unemployed youths have turned hostile and are shouting *kuganulim*, i. e. independence. They have started this independence movement. The Government of India should see that these youths are provided with employment all over the country. Then only this movement of independence can be checked. The State Government should be helped in this matter. Then only it will be able to win over the hostile nagas, as also these unemployed youths. Today I read in the papers that Mowu Angami with his band of 3,000 to 4,000 hostile Nagas who have been trained in China is waiting on the Indo-Burma border to enter Nagaland. The Government of India should take note of this, and unless more powers are given to the State Government to deal with them, this problem is not going to be solved by military actions alone. I appeal to this honourable House as well as the Prime-Minister through you, Sir, that the Government should help and encourage in all ways the State Government so that its hands are strengthened. Then only we can have the State of Nagaland with us and the hostile elements will be won over. With these words I support this measure.

श्री श्रीराम लाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल पर समर्थन करते हुए मैं केवल दो एक बातें कहना ही चाहता हूँ।

नागालैंड बड़ा सुन्दर और रमणीय प्रदेश है और नागा लोग बड़े शांतिप्रिय हैं। लेकिन वहाँ पर जो विरोध की भावना जागी उसका बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि वहाँ पर हमारे शत्रु देश सक्रिय रहे हैं और वहाँ पर इसाइयत का प्रचार हुआ है। मैं आपके द्वारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग भारतीय संस्कृति में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं और जो यह चाहते हैं कि भारतीय संस्कृति का सभी जगह प्रचार हो, उनसे मेरा निवेदन है कि वे नागालैंड जायें और भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रचार करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नागालैंड के अन्दर अमी अन्दर लाइन पॉइंट इश्यु नहीं होता है, वहाँ पर कोई जा नहीं सकता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि हम चाहते हैं कि इन्टिग्रेशन बड़े हमारे देश का भाग नागालैंड नजदीक आए तो वहाँ पर आने जाने की अनुमति और आवागमन की सुविधाएँ निश्चित रूप से उपलब्ध करनी होंगी। इसके साथ ही नागालैंड का औद्योगिक विकास किया जाना चाहिए। वहाँ पर याता-यात के साधन, शिक्षा और ऐसी तमाम बातों का डेवलपमेंट किया जाना चाहिए। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि नागाओं के अन्दर राष्ट्रीय शक्तियाँ बढ़ रही हैं। लेकिन मैं आपके द्वारा कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर हमें धीरे-धीरे चलों की नीति पर चलना चाहिए। अमी भी वहाँ पर अराष्ट्रीय तत्व मौजूद हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि आप नागालैंड को अधिक से अधिक शक्तिशाली बनायें, राज्य की स्थिति को मजबूत करें। उनकी जो सीमा की समस्या है उसका समाधान करें। औद्योगिक विकास के साथ-साथ, यातायात की सुविधाएँ, रेल और संचार के साधन बढ़ाये जायें। इसके साथ ही साथ हमें वहाँ पर सतर्कता भी बरतने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि अमी भी वहाँ पर अराष्ट्रीय तत्व विद्यमान हैं।

नागालैंड की जो समस्याएँ हैं उनमें एक समस्या आदिमजातियों की है। चार लाल की आवादी में 18 आदिम-जातियाँ हैं। वहाँ पर अधिक से अधिक इसाइयत का प्रचार हुआ है। पीस मिशन

[श्रीकार लाल बोहरा]

की जो बात की जाती है, उसने तो समस्या को और उलझाया ही है, सुलझाया नहीं है। नागालैंड की दूसरी समस्या वाइंडर की है। वाइंडर पर चीन और पाकिस्तान जोकि हमारे शत्रु देश हैं वे हमें बहुत नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं। नागालैंड हमारे देश का हिस्सा है। अन्त में मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करते हुए फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप नागालैंड का अधिक से अधिक विकास कीजिए परन्तु साथ ही साथ सतर्कता भी बरतने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि वहाँ पर अभी भी अराष्ट्रीय तत्व विद्यमान हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे भी नागालैंड जाने का मौका मिला था। नागालैंड जाने के बाद मैं कह सकता हूँ कि नागालैंड भारत का स्वीटजरलैंड है। वहाँ के लोग बड़े मेहनती और स्ट्रेटफार्बैंड हैं। मन्त्री महोदय ने यहाँ पर जो बिल रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और माय हो एक दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि सरकार ने अभी तक नागालैंड को म्यूजियम-पीस बनाकर रखा है। न तो वहाँ से कोई आता है और न यहाँ से वहाँ कोई जाता है। पिछले बीस वर्षों में केवल तीन कॅबिनेट मिनिस्टर्स वहाँ पर गए हैं। इसके अलावा न तो वहाँ पर कोई डेलिगेशन जाता है और न वहाँ से कोई आता है। इस प्रकार से आपने उनको एक म्यूजियम-पीस बना कर रखा हुआ है। वहाँ जाने के लिए पहले परमिट लेना होता है। यहाँ से अगर कोई आदमी चाहे तो वहाँ पर दूकान भी नहीं खोल सकता है। मुझे वहाँ पर बहुत सारे लोग राजस्थान और बिहार के मिले जोकि 6-7 सालों से वहाँ पर हैं, वे दूकान करते हैं लेकिन वे दूकानें नागाओं के नाम से ही हैं। इसलिए मेरी पहली मांग तो यह है कि सरकार इस म्यूजियम को समाप्त करे और नागाओं को भी तरक्की करने का पूरा मौका दे। जिस प्रकार से सारे भारतवर्ष के लोग

(तरक्की कर रहे हैं उसी तरह से नागाओं को भी तरक्की करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। और जो वहाँ पर परमिट का सिस्टम है उसके एक दम खत्म कर देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात जो रंगा साहब ने सेप्रेट गवर्नर के बारे में कही, मैं सिद्धान्त रूप में इस बात को मानता हूँ कि जब एक अलग स्टेट है तो उसके लिए अलग गवर्नर भी होना चाहिए। लेकिन जब तक वहाँ पर नामिलसी नहीं आ जाती है, जब तक कि पूरी तरह से स्थिति सुधर नहीं जाती है तब तक शायद ला एन्ड आर्डर भी और गवर्नर भी अलग करना भारत सरकार के लिए मुश्किल होगा। लेकिन मैं यह मांग जरूर करना चाहता हूँ कि नागालैंड और आसाम का जो वाइंडर का भगड़ा है उसके फंसले के लिए भारत सरकार जल्दी ही कोई कमिशन नियुक्त करे, कि कौनसा हिस्सा नागालैंड में जाना है और कौन सा नहीं जाना है।

इसके अतिरिक्त अगर कोई यह समझता है कि वहाँ के सारे लोग भारत के साथ हैं तो वह गलत बात होगी। मैं मानता हूँ कि वहाँ के अधिकांश लोग भारत के साथ हैं लेकिन वहाँ पर एक स्ट्रांग सेक्शन ऐसा भी है जो वाजलेन्स में विलीव करता है और जोकि यह चाहता है कि नागालैंड इन्डेपेन्डेंट हो जाये। उन लोगों की इस प्रकार की पूरी कोशिश भी है। उन्होंने यह मांग भी रखी है कि एलेक्जेंडर पोस्टपॉन होने चाहिए। वे लोग तरह तरह के उपद्रव भी खड़े करते रहते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से अपनी सेक्योरिटी फॉर्सों का बर्दाई देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने कि वहाँ पर बहुत ही मुन्दर काम किया है।

मैं यहाँ पर यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर हम जितनी भी जगहों पर गये एक जगह भी हमें सेक्योरिटी फॉर्सों के खिलाफ एक शब्द भी मुनने को नहीं मिला और इस के लिए मैं आपके जरिए उन को बर्दाई देना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई एक खाली मिलेटरी प्राबलम ही नहीं है बल्कि यह एक पोलिटिकल प्राबलम भी है और हमें पोलि टेकल लेवल पर उस को सुलझाना पड़ेगा। यहां से लोग वहां जायें और वहां के लोग यहां आयें इस तरह आदान प्रदान से यह चीज चलेगी।

पीस मिशन के बारे में मैं कह कर खत्म करूंगा। पीस मिशन का रोल बड़ा खतरनाक है। जब भी कोई अंडरग्राउंड नागाज और सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के बीच में भगड़ा होता है तो यह पीस मिशन वाले कहते हैं कि सिक्योरिटी फोर्स भी गलत कर रही है और वह अंडर-ग्राउंड नागाज भी गलत कर रहे हैं और इस तरीके से एक इक्वेट करने की कोशिश उन की रहती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस पीस मिशन से हाथ जोड़ लेना चाहिए और जयप्रकाशजी की जो यह चिड़िया है वह उन्हीं के लिए छोड़ दीजिये, उन्हीं के पास वह रहे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सीबे जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट है उस से बातचीत की जाये और उस को एफेक्टिव बनाया जाये।

एक उदाहरण देकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करूंगा। उन्होंने इस बात की शिकायत की कि फिजो के पास बातचीत करने के लिए बगैर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से पूछे उन्होंने धर्यात भारत सरकार ने अपना मैसिंजर वहां लंदन में भेज दिया और बाद में उन को खबर दी। इस तरह की चीज करना बेवकूफी है। मेरा कहना है कि वहां की जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट है उस को एफेक्टिव बनाया जाय। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विषयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the next hon. Member, I would like to utter a word of caution. I have been to Nagaland and I have met the Peace Mission people there, and I have spent some useful time there. So I would just caution hon. Members

not to criticise the Peaces Mission just on the basis of one visit . . .

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I strongly object to what you have said. You may have your own personal opinion. On a point of order.

मुझे बड़े आदर के साथ यह निवेदन करना पड़ रहा है कि आप ने जो कहा उसे सुन कर मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ। कई बार आप ऐसी बात कह दिया करते हैं जोकि हम लोगों को नागवार गुजरती है। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जोकि चेयर के प्रति हमेशा सम्मान दिखाते हैं। अब आप की इस में एक अलग राय हो सकती है लेकिन आप उस कुर्सी पर बैठे हुए वह राय नहीं दे सकते हैं। नीचे आकर आप राय दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member is making a mistake. He has not followed what I have said. I was there in Nagaland and I have seen the work. . . .

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप भी एक बार गये हैं और मैं भी एक बार गया हूँ और मैं ने भी इस बारे में अनुभव किया है वह मैं ने सदन को बतलाया है। अगर उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को कोई राय देनी हो तो वह यहां नीचे आकर दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : They are not here to defend themselves. So, I was asking hon. Members to be very cautious, while making any remarks or passing any strictures or criticism about them. It is my responsibility to ensure that.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : इस में कोशिश का क्या सवाल है ? जो मेरी राय थी वह मैं ने बतला दी बाकी उपाध्यक्ष महोदय के अगर कोई और विचार हों तो नीचे आकर उन्हें वह बतलायें वहां से वह क्यों अपने विचार बतलाते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have only cautioned hon. Members.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय को नीचे बैठ कर अपने विचार बतलाने चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not want it out. But I was only pointing out that they were not here to defend themselves.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय यह बीच का रास्ता क्यों ले रहे हैं ? नीचे आकर साफ तरीके से वह भी अपने विचार बतला सकते हैं ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I want to participate I shall certainly come down to my seat and do so. I have not expressed my opinion. I am within my rights to say what I have said. The hon. Member ought to remember that. When I sit in the Chair I must caution hon. Members so that they may not say anything which is likely to prove detrimental later. They are not here to defend themselves. So, I shall not permit any such thing. I have not expressed my view at all and I have not expressed my view at all.

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : We are discussing a piece of legislation concerning a section of our Indian population. So, we should not pass any remarks in a mood of excitement which may affect the sentiments of the people living in that area. I can assure you that the Nagas have got respect for democratic institutions of their own. Taking that aspect into consideration, I would say that it would be wrong to judge their reactions by our own standards.

I congratulate the Government for having brought forward this Bill because it is in consonance with the democratic spirit of that area. Secondly, it is very encouraging to find that the Chief Minister Shri Angami has today said that during the last few months the situation in Nagaland has improved and I hope that it will improve still further. Therefore, I would appeal to Government to see that these people who are trying to integrate further with India are given further encouragement.

With regard to the border dispute that my hon. friend opposite was raising, I should request hon. Members not to exaggerate this issue. This is a matter between the Govern-

ment of Assam and the Government of Nagaland and the two are very friendly and I am sure the day is not far off when we can settle the matter. Once again, I would request hon. Members not to exaggerate the matter, because the whole issue is not that complicated as you find elsewhere.

In regard to communication, I would request Government to see that communications between Assam and Nagaland and for that matter between the rest of India and Nagaland improves very quickly. Otherwise, all talk of integration and all talk of removal of the inner line difficulties is meaningless. This inner line restriction could be removed only when the Nagaland people and the Nagaland Government instruct the Government here to do so. Otherwise, there are factors which may not be helpful in the matter of their removal. It may create an adverse reaction also in Nagaland. So, it is a delicate matter which has to be dealt with properly.

With these words, I congratulate the Government for having brought forward this Bill, and I extend wholehearted co-operation to the Nagaland Government for the betterment of the people there.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे निहायत खुशी हुई कि आज इस सदन में नागा लोगों के बारे में चर्चा उस पहलू पर हो रही है जिस पर कि पहले होनी चाहिए थी। जब से मैं इस सदन में आया हूँ तभी से मैं देख रहा हूँ कि हर वक्त कौल एटेशन नोटिस होता है या सवाल होता है और वह सिक्योरिटी फोर्स और अंडरग्राउन्ड नागाओं के बीच में भगड़ा होता है उस से लोगों के सामने एक भ्रम की स्थिति पैदा होती है और एक सिविल वार सी चल रही होती है तो वह समारी सिक्योरिटी फोर्स बड़ी कुशलता से स्थिति को सम्हालती है उसे और ज़िम्मे से बचाती है और इस के लिए मैं अपनी सिक्योरिटी फोर्स को बधाई देता हूँ। हमारी सिक्योरिटी फोर्स सिर्फ अपने देश की रक्षा ही नहीं कर सकती हैं, जैसे देश की रक्षा करना तो उन का काम है ही

[श्री एस० एम० जोशी]

लेकिन वहाँ के जो लोकल नागा लोग हैं उन लोगों को भी उसे अपने साथ में लेना चाहिए। यह चीज बहुत बढ़िया है। आप के साथ भगड़ा हुआ वह तो ठीक है मगर मुझे इसलिए खुशी है कि उस से नागा लोगों को यह जरूर पता हो जायगा कि यहाँ क जो लोग हैं वह उस में ज्यादा दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं।

गये साल जब मैं वहाँ गया था तो वह इस बात की शिकायत कर रहे थे कि आप लोग हमारे पास आते ही नहीं हैं और शायद आप भी ऐसा समझते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर के हैं। लेकिन अभी तो सारे लोग जा रहे हैं और यहाँ एक माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही तो बतलाया है कि नागालैंड इस देश का स्वतंत्र राज्य है। मैं आप को सच बतलाता हूँ कि कोहीमा का प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य देख कर मैं मुग्ध हो गया। मुझे ऐसा लगा कि वहाँ की जो हुरुमत है उस का हमें समर्थन करना चाहिए। इसी संदर्भ में खास कर उन के यहाँ के अंडरग्राउंड नागा लोगों के साथ जो मेरी बातचीत हुई वह मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैंने उन अंडरग्राउंड नागा लोगों से पूछा कि अपोजीशन में होने के नाते वह लोग हम से क्या चाहते हैं? उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि हम एक सावरन स्टेट चाहते हैं। मैंने कहा कि यह तो नहीं होगा लेकिन क्या आप कोई विकास आदि चाहते हैं? इस पर उन्होंने मुझे साफ बतलाया कि हम विकास नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि विकास तो जब भी चाहेंगे वह हो जायेगा। अगर अभी विकास हो गया तो फिर तो हमारे लोग सौफट हो जायेंगे इसलिए हम उसे नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन हमारी जो हुरुमत है वह विकास चाहती है। इसलिए मैं बारबार यहाँ पूछता आया हूँ। मुझे उस रोज यह जान कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि उन के यहाँ तीन, चार प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, एक पेपर पल्प वाला है, एक शुगर फैक्टरी वाला है और तीसरी वह फूट ड्रस की फैब्रिक का है। अब हमारी मिनिस्ट्री को पता भी नहीं था कि वहाँ

एक ऐसी पेपर फैक्टरी भी चल रही है और मैं चाहूँगा कि वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट की जो उस बारे में मांग है और जिसका स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता ने बहुत ही अच्छे तरीके से समर्थन किया था उसे सेंटर पूरा करने के लिए कदम उठाये।

पीस मिशन के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। केवल मैं इतना ही कहूँगा कि वहाँ की जो हुरुमत है उस को मजबूत बनाने के लिए उनकी सलाह से जो भी हमें यहाँ से करना हो वह हमें करना चाहिए लेकिन दूसरों की सलाह से नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री चंद्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने नागालैंड के बारे में जो यह संशोधन विधेयक पेश किया है मैं उस का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं जोशी जी की इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि वहाँ की जो सरकार है उस के दृष्टिकोण से हमें पूरी तरह परिचित होना चाहिए और उसे मजबूत बनाना चाहिए। यह बात भी सही है कि उन के अन्दर कटुता की भावना विद्यमान है क्योंकि बहुत असें तक वह एक उपेक्षित प्रदेश रहा है। हमें इस तथ्य को मान कर चलना चाहिए कि काफी असें तक उपेक्षित रहने के कारण उन के अन्दर एक कटुता की भावना पैदा हो गयी है। लेकिन आजादी के बाद हमने लगातार कोशिश की है कि उनको हम अपने देश की संस्कृति का, अपनी सभ्यता का एक अंग मान कर, उनको अपना मान कर, उनकी जो विशेष परिस्थितियाँ हैं, जो विशेष संस्कृति है, उनकी जो भाषा है, उनकी जो भावनाएँ हैं, उनकी कद्र करते हुए हम उनका विकास करें। यह सही दृष्टिकोण है जिस को अगर अपनाया जाए तो वे हमारे अपने हो सकते हैं।

एक जो प्रवृत्ति देश में पैदा हुई है, उसकी मैं निन्दा करना चाहता हूँ। जब कभी भी इस प्रकार की बात होती है, कहीं ईसाइयों के बारे में हो या मुसलमानों के बारे में हो, ये जो हमारी संस्कृति और सभ्यता के एक अंग हैं,

इनको इसी दृष्टिकोण से न देख कर, इनकी समस्या को इसी दृष्टिकोण से न देख कर हम हर चीज की तरफ शुबहा की उंगली उठा कर देखते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि बजाय इसके कि समस्या का समाधान हो, बजाय इसके कि एकता की भावना पैदा हो, विषमता और कटुता पैदा होती है। यह बड़ा ही गलत दृष्टिकोण है।

मैं इस बिल का स्वागत इसलिए भी कर रहा हूँ कि हमारे जनतंत्र को इससे मदद मिलेगी। जहाँ कम प्रतिनिधि थे वहाँ ज्यादा दिये जा रहे हैं ताकि उनकी जो समस्याएँ हैं उनको हल करने में उनके चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा हाथ हो सके और अपने विकास में वे मददगार बन सकें।

इस मौके पर मैं सिक्योरिटी फोर्सिस को, सेना के लोगों को भी बर्धाई देना चाहता हूँ और उन तमाम लोगों को भी बर्धाई देना चाहता हूँ, तमाम दलों को बर्धाई देना चाहता हूँ जो इस समस्या का समाधान शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से करना चाहते हैं और जिन्होंने इस सारे काम में सहयोग दिया है। नागालैंड के रहने वाले भाइयों को भी मैं इस बात का विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि वह भाग हमारे देश का एक अंग है, वे हमारे शरीर का एक अंग है और हम उनकी समस्या को अत्यन्त शान्तिपूर्वक हल करना चाहते हैं और उनकी हर तरह से मदद करना चाहते हैं, ऐसा करके ही हम उनके अन्दर अर्पणत्व की भावना पैदा कर सकेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA (Inner Manipur) : Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Bill which seeks to increase the representation of the people of Tuensang district. If the Government has come forward with a Bill to make the people of Tuensang elect their representatives to the limit of 20 seats in the Legislative Assembly,

I am ready to support it ; because we must carry forward the aspirations and the desires of the people and, in doing that, we should not be late.

Already, the Government of India came very late to fulfil the demands of the people of the Nagas. Even today, you find, there are two administrations. One administration is the responsible Government and there is the Legislative Assembly. 40 members are being elected from two districts. Kohima and Mokukchung. But, on the other hand, in the case of the administration of Tuensang district, everything depends on the discretionary powers of the Governor. We may say that there is also the Regional Council. But that is no substitute. I will be very happy if the people of Tuensang are allowed to elect their representatives and allowed to sit in the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland.

Then, there has been a problem of Manipur also. Some hon. Members referred to that. In this connection, I would like to say that when the Government of India refers to Nagaland and the aspirations of the people of Nagaland, the Government of India should not ignore the desires and aspirations of the people of Manipur because they are their neighbours and Nagas also reside in Manipur. When one part is given Statehood another part should not be left out.

Some hon. Members went to Nagaland and visited Manipur also on some purpose. They spoke against the desires and aspirations of the people of Manipur. I take strong exception to that. The people of Manipur have started a movement for the demand of Statehood. When that demand is there and the people are agitated, I do not think the hon. Members should do disservice to the cause of national integration and the cause of democracy.

15.2 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

Therefore in supporting the Bill, I would appeal to the Government and also to the House that they should take interest, not piecemeal but as a whole, in the eastern region, so that the cause of democracy in India will be strengthened and in Nagaland also we may find that all those secessionists, the extremist group, are isolated.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : बड़ी आवाजें आई हैं इधर उधर से। लेकिन आप देखें कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो भेजार पेश किया है हाउस में इसका सबूत यह है कि :

we are marching towards a democratic set-up; we are marching towards a democratic set-up in Nagaland; we want to give them freedom, the whole rights of democracy. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Let him speak.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : They want to make capital out of it. Due to the increase in the functions and in order to enable them to participate in the deliberations of the Assembly, the number of seats is being increased from six to twelve. I hope that the Government will tell the Governor of Nagaland that he must deal with them on equal terms and give them full democratic rights. It is the Switzerland of India. We are proud of it. We will see that Nagaland joins hands with the rest of India. Every citizen should be able to go and come back freely. This is our desire and I hope, the Government will fulfil the desire of Nagas.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I commend this piece of legislation. The Government of India is approaching towards development of democratic institutions in this country. We have got evidence to show how they bring such Bills on the one hand and how they suppress democratic institutions on the other; we have seen these during the last 20 years.

So far as Nagaland is concerned, it is a place which has produced beauty queens like Urvasi. That strategic part of our country, Nagaland, should be protected in such a way that we are able to make programmes and plans for the whole Himalayan region. The Government of India have failed to protect the sensitive parts of this country and, therefore, we have succumbed to very serious pressure from foreign countries. As a consequence of that, all our economic resources and our systems have been under doldrums. I request the Government of India to take into consideration the sensitive areas like Manipur and Nagaland and project a proper view so that our borders and frontiers are

well defended. We must create the necessary atmosphere for that in Nagaland. I am told that many members and also many Central Ministers visited those areas, but there has not been any development of roads there; there has not been any developmental programme there; even post offices have not been established; even the heritage, the culture, has not been introduced in Nagaland. In the absence of all these things, history may repeat itself. If the Government of India are not going to take any steps to see that to all democratic values that are there in this country are attached the values of those Nagas, then history may repeat itself. The rebel Naga leader was not hostile to India; he wanted to bring the whole group together; there was no protection for him and he was unfortunately murdered. The Government of India has failed to investigate into the matter and protect the people.

The Government of India should arrange master plans, so far as the Himalayan region is concerned. That will be in the interest of our country as a whole; it will protect the sacred land of India.

With these suggestions, I support the bill.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हाउड़) : समापति मोदय, मन्त्रीय संविधान में जो कई असंगतियाँ हैं, उनमें से सबसे बड़ी असंगति है नागालैंड को विदेश मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत रखना। सौभाग्य से मैं उस समय एक सदस्य के रूप में इस सदन में उपस्थित था, जबकि इस प्रदेश का निर्माण हुआ। उस समय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू प्रधान मन्त्री थे। तब भी मैंने यह कहा था कि जब देश के सभी राज्य गृह मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित हैं, तब एक विशेष राज्य को विदेश मन्त्रालय के साथ सम्बन्धित करके हम अपने संविधान में एक और असंगति पैदा न करें। इस उत्तर में प्रधान मन्त्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, ने कहा कि चूंकि नागा लोगों ने किसी अन्य कारण से नहीं, अपितु जवाहरलाल नेहरू के कारण अपने आप को विदेश मन्त्रालय के साथ सम्बन्धित रखना चाहा है,

इसलिये हम उनकी भावनाओं का निरादर नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

लेकिन आज, जबकि श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू इस दुनिया में नहीं हैं, तब भी उस प्रदेश को विदेश मन्त्रालय से सम्बन्धित रखा जाये, मैं नहीं समझता कि यह कहां तक संविधान की भावनाओं के अनुकूल है। कुछ लोगों द्वारा दिये गए इस तर्क में कोई बल नहीं है कि विदेश मन्त्रालय भी तो भारत सरकार का ही एक भाग है। आज भारत सरकार नागालैंड को ग्रह मन्त्रालय के साथ रखकर अपनी इस बड़ी भूल का सुधार करे। मेरे विचार में आज भी नागालैंड को विदेश मन्त्रालय के साथ रखकर उसको एक दूसरे देश या भारत के एक अलग और विशेष भाग के रूप में समझना, या समझे जाने का अवसर देना, बुद्धिमत्ता की बात नहीं है।

नागालैंड में समय समय पर चलने वाले विद्रोहों और उत्पातों का मुकाबला करने के लिए हमने कुछ वर्षों से अपनी सेना को वहां पर भेजा हुआ है। लेकिन सेना को वहां भेजने के बाद भी अभी तक सरकार उन चार, साढ़े चार लाख लोगों में शान्ति स्थापित नहीं कर पाई है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, सैनिक अधिकारियों ने कई बार भारत सरकार को यह संकेत दिया है कि अगर सेना को यहां पर शान्ति स्थापित करने के लिए रखना है, तो हमें हाथ खोलकर काम करने का अवसर देना चाहिए। सेना को यहां पर रखकर फिर उपर से यह आदेश देना कि वह हाथ खोल कर काम न करे, यह सैनिक भावनाओं का अपमान है। इससे अच्छा है कि भारत सरकार यहां अपनी पुलिस को भेज दे वह इस प्रकार सेना को यहां रखकर उसके नाम को अपमानित न करे।

जब सरकार यह देख चुकी है कि उसके शान्ति-प्रयासों के कोई मुपरिणाम सामने नहीं आ रहे हैं, तो आखिर वह कब तक इस सीमा-

वर्ती क्षेत्र में उपद्रव और विद्रोह की स्थिति बने रहने देना चाहती है? मेरा यह अभिप्राय नहीं है कि भारत सरकार उन लोगों के साथ एक-दम इस प्रकार का व्यवहार करे, जैसा कि किसी दूसरे देश के निवासियों के साथ करना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि जो अपने देश में रहकर दूसरे देशों के पैरों पर खेलना चाहते हैं और समय समय पर इस देश की राष्ट्रियता को चुनौती देते रहते हैं, उनके साथ वह व्यवहार भी नहीं किया जा सकता है, जिसकी अपेक्षा इस देश में रहने वाले उन लोगों के साथ की जाती है, जो भारत के प्रति वफादार हैं और अपने आपको इस देश का अभिन्न भाग समझते हैं।

जहां तक इस प्रदेश के नाम का सम्बन्ध है, इसके निर्माण के अवसर पर ही मैंने यह कहा था कि इसका नाम "नागालैंड" न रखा जाये, क्योंकि इससे मिन्नता की गंध आती है। सरकार की ओर से यह कहा गया है कि वह पहले ही नागा लोगों के साथ इस बात को स्वीकार कर चुकी है। तब हमने यह सुझाव दिया कि जैसे भारतीय संविधान में "इण्डिया टैट इज भारत" का उल्लेख है, उसी तरह इस प्रदेश का नाम भी "नागालैंड टैट इज नागा प्रदेश" रख दिया जाये। जिससे उसके इस देश का एक प्रदेश होने की भावना भी बनी रहे और नागा लोग भी संतुष्ट हो जायें। उस समय श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि प्रायः चलकर हम इस बात पर विचार करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रदेश के नाम के साथ 'प्रदेश', 'सूबा' या 'प्रान्त' आदि कोई भारतीय शब्द न लगा कर एक दूसरे देश के मिस्र-जुलता-नाम 'लैंड' जोड़ना हमारी परम्पराओं के विपरीत है।

यद्यपि मेरी जानकारी है कि भारत सरकार इस छोटे से प्रदेश में काम करने वाले विदेशी पादरियों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ सजग हुई है और राष्ट्र-विरोधी काम करने वाले विदेशी पादरियों की गतिविधियों पर पहले की अपेक्षा

[श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री]

विशेष रूप से ध्यान रख रही हैं। परन्तु मैं अपने मित्र श्री रणधीर सिंह, की जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने यह सुझाव दिया है कि हमारे संगठन, आर्य समाज, को उस क्षेत्र में काम करना चाहिये। वहाँ पर पादरियों की संख्या मले ही कम हो, लेकिन विदेशी पैसे के प्रवेश में कोई कमी नहीं आई है। वहाँ के सब लोग अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं; अधिकांश जनता अनपढ़ है। उनकी भावनाओं को जीवित रखने के लिए रामकृष्ण मिशन, आर्य समाज और सनातन धर्म आदि सांस्कृतिक संगठनों को वहाँ पर खुलकर काम करने का अवसर देना चाहिये, ताकि वहाँ के अधिकांश लोगों को धार्मिक संरक्षण मिल सके। जो लोग धर्म की दृष्टि में अराष्ट्रीय प्रवृत्तियों को प्रोत्साहन देते हैं, उन पर दृढ़ता से प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : May I at the very outset say that I am very happy that some hon. members found time and took the trouble to visit Nagaland recently? I wish more and hon. members would do the same, and go there and see things for themselves. Then it will be very easy to understand as to what is going on there and everything will fit in its proper place. So I very much welcome this move on the part of members and hope more and more members would take the same interest and visit Nagaland. This will also be welcomed by the people of Nagaland itself, because as was pointed out here, those people in that part of the country feel isolated. Of course, there is the physical barrier of distance. It is far away from here, and they have been in isolation for a long time. So we on our part should strive as often as possible to end this isolation.

The proposal that Ministers should also visit Nagaland is a very good one and I hope it will be taken note of by my colleagues over here. If more and more people visit Nagaland, it will be better for all.

A number of points have been made. I shall try to deal with them as briefly as possi-

ble. The first main point made by practically all the speakers is that we should try and win over the people of Nagaland by a peaceful and friendly approach. I am very glad there is realisation on the part of hon. Members that this is the correct approach. This has exactly been the approach of the Government of India all along. Sometimes we have not been properly understood. A lot of things have been said against our policy in the past. But I am very glad that our policy has been to a certain extent vindicated and there is appreciation of it in the minds of hon. members.

We have followed this policy of sustained patience and conciliation since 1964. As has been made out by hon. members, this policy has succeeded to a very great extent and this is the right policy to be pursued. It is because of this policy and because it has brought about a certain amount of peace and stability there that now a political debate has begun to take place in the minds of the Naga people themselves. This is a very good development. I think it is a very necessary part of the mental evolution, if I may use that word, which is taking place, and should take place in Nagaland at the present moment if this problem is to be solved once and for all. That mental evolution or mental process has begun and I can say that this policy we have followed has been instrumental and responsible to a great extent in bringing about this kind of atmosphere where a political debate can take place at the very nerve centre of underground political power. So I think our approach has been very conciliatory and will remain so until this problem is solved once and for all.

It has been said that we should take into consideration the demands of the State Government any try to co-operate with them in strengthening their hands. It has been said on a number of occasions from our side that this is exactly our policy. We want to strengthen the hands of the State Government and to do whatever is possible to help them so that the people of Nagaland realise and feel that it is their true and representative government and whatever has to be done by their hands.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : And you will not talk with the Underground without the permission of the State Government.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : There are a number of demands, like a separate Governor, a Commission to determine boundary etc. All these are there. They have been pointed out by the State Government. But we have said that this is not the proper time for these things. At the moment conditions are abnormal, there is no peace in that area; if and when peace returns and conditions become normal, all these will be considered. The State Government realises our difficulties.

A point has been made as regards development and providing employment opportunities for people in Nagaland. I wholeheartedly agree that something special has to be done for Nagaland for this is an area which has been neglected for centuries. Particularly during the last 20 years, since the national Government has been here, we are doing our very best. A number of schemes have been prepared by the the State Government. Their representatives meet the Planning Commission and whatever schemes are made by them and whatever is required by way of finance we try to provide it. Whatever they want we are prepared to give, because that will also solve the problem of employment. Unless and until opportunities are created there, it will not be possible to employ them. This is a process which takes long. We are hopeful that after a few years this will also be got over.

About the Inner Line problem, I agree that this is somewhat irksome, and I think it is time that it was liberalised. I can only say on behalf of the Government that this matter is under the consideration of the Government. There is a proposal to liberalise it as early as possible and allow more people to go to Nagaland. There are no real restrictions on the *Bonafide* travellers, those who want to go there and see Nagaland. The only difficulty comes in when people want to go there for exploitation purposes, because the people over there being backward, they are rather apprehensive that people who are more advanced in trade, commerce and education might settle down there and carry on their trade, and this will be to their disadvantage.

Naturally that cannot be permitted for the time being, but this a temporary phase and I am sure that within a few years when Nagaland has developed to a certain extent, all these restrictions will be removed. Even at present we are thinking of liberalising to a very great extent to allow more and more people to go there.

I must make a brief reference to a remark which my hon. friend Shri Bohra made about Christians in Nagaland. I was very pained to hear what he had to say about Christianity. I think the remark was very unfair and uncharitable. Merely because some of our people in Nagaland are following a particular faith, he seems to think that they are disloyal or that their patriotism is in doubt. This is a very wrong approach. I presume the reason which motivated him to say this was probably the activities of some of the Missionaries in Nagaland sometime ago. It is true there were some foreign missionaries who have done some mischief, there is no doubt about it. But these people are no longer there. There are four or five Missionaries even now in Nagaland. They have been kept there with the advice of the State Government. They are not indulging in political activities, they are all educationists. I think it is wrong to say that they are disloyal just because they are Christians. Our Christian or Muslim brothers are just as patriotic as we are. All their religious activities are now being carried on by Indian Christian Padres and not by foreigners.

Shri Megha Chandra said that the people of Tuensang should be given the right to have their MLAs in the local Assembly. As I said in my opening remarks, this is a wish was expressed by the people of Tuensang themselves and this is an arrangement which was arrived at between the people of Tuensang and the rest of Nagaland, and we respected their wishes, and it is only for a short period of time, ten years or so, after that they will fall in line with the rest of the State. So there should be no difficulty about that. To make this very clear I would like to quote four or five lines from a speech which the late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru made on this particular issue when the Nagaland State Act was discussed in this House :

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

"I should like to stress that this proviso about Tuensang District is not of our seeking. We agreed to it because the representatives of Tuensang and the representatives of the Nagas have put it forward, and we thought it was a proper provision to make for the future because conditions are different there and they are a little bit afraid (i. e. the people of Tuensang) that their interests might not be properly looked after otherwise."

These were reasons for which this particular provision was made, and as I have already said, after the expiry of some years, this will most probably be done away with.

A number of points have been made by Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. He asked particularly why the External Affairs Ministry is still dealing with Nagaland.

Now, Sir, this question has been answered on a number of occasions in the past as the house is very well aware. It is has a historical background as he himself pointed out. This was one of the demands of the Naga people themselves.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वह जवाहर लाल जी के लिए थी, नेहरू एज. ए. परसन, नाट एज ब्राइम मिनिस्टर ।

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I cannot say what he actually said. I can only give the Government's point of view. This was a demand made by the Naga People. This is one of the points in the 16 points memorandum submitted to Government and finally the Government agreed. What was the reason behind it, I cannot say. It was accepted. Now, the position is that for all practical purposes, Nagaland is dealing with each and every Ministry in the Centre. There is a sort of tenuous or incidental link with the external Affairs Ministry too. But that too can be considered later on. The present State Government also wants these links to continue. A little while ago an hon. Member said that we should agree to the demands of the State Government. It is proper that this demand too should be agreed.

That is the main reason why we are still carrying on with this.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने भी इस हाउस में यह कहा था कि बहुत जल्दी ही हम इसको विदेश मन्त्रालय से हटाकर गृह मन्त्रालय में कर देंगे। सदन में इस प्रकार का आश्वासन शास्त्री जी ने दिया था ।

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I think some sort of an assurance was given but the matter is under consideration. We have to carry the State Government along with us in this matter.

SHRI O. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj) : The hon. Minister will kindly admit that giving the name of Nagaland like England, Scotland and Ireland and placing it under the External Affairs Ministry, the whole thing is an outlandish affair. That was the point that we raised when Pandit Nehru brought this matter. He also could not give sufficient and satisfactory explanation as to why it was done.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That question has been answered in the House.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : The question of the name has also been raised by hon. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. We should not lay too much emphasis or importance on the name. Name is a thing which is given by the people of the State themselves. If that is the wish of the people of Nagaland State itself, then what does it matter. The other day the name of Madras State was changed as Tamilnadu.

Another point was raised about the security forces. I am very happy that the hon. Members here realise that our security forces have a very difficult role to play in Nagaland and in this difficult situation the country is behind them. They have been good enough to express such sentiments. One point Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri made is that the security forces should be given a free hand to deal everything in Nagaland. Under an agreement we have given the authority to the State Government. I may assure him that when ever

this agreement is broken or any violation of the agreement takes place our security forces do take appropriate measures. They have full powers to curb any unlawful activities.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.50 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
 MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
 MOHD. SHAFFI QURESHI) :

Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1931, be taken into consideration".

Sir, This Bill seeks to amend the first Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, in order to give effect to Government's decisions on certain recommendations of the Tariff Commission relating to the Dyestuffs, Aluminium and Automobile Industries. Hon. Members would be aware that the protection to the Dyestuffs and Automobile Industries was originally due to expire on the 31st December, 1967. Owing to the Tariff Commission's preoccupation with certain more urgent inquiries, it was not able to submit its regular reports in respect of these industries during 1957, and the protection on them was therefore extended as interim measure upto the 31st December, 1958, through the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1957. The Commission has since submitted its regular reports on these two industries, as well as on the Aluminium Industry which also the protection is due to expire on the 31st December, 1968.

Copies of the Tariff Commission's Reports on the three industries and of Government's resolution and notifications issued thereon have already been laid on the Table of the House. Notes on these industries, containing the gist of the Tariff Commission's reports and recommendations, have also been circulated to Members. Hon. Mem-

bers will no doubt have gone through the documents and the details given therein regarding the development of the respective industries under protection.

At this point, I would like to make a brief reference to the functions of the Tariff Commission. Members would have seen the "Review of Work of the Tariff Commission for the period October, 1957 to September, 1968" which has also been circulated for their information. Under the provisions of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a permanent Tariff Commission was constituted in January, 1952. The main functions of the Tariff Commission are to make protection and price inquiries and reviews. In this connection, I would like to mention that Section 11 (a) of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, contemplates "the grant of protection (whether by the grant of subsidy or the levy of protective duties or in any other suitable form) for the encouragement of any industry in India . . ."

I would also like to mention that a protection industry has obligations as well as facilities and that it is one of the functions of the Tariff Commission to keep a watch on protected industries to see that they fulfil their obligations. Section 11 (d) of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, provides for inquiry and report regarding action to be taken where an industry in taking undue advantage of the tariff protection granted to it, as for example by charging unnecessarily high prices for its goods or acting in a manner which results in deterioration in quality etc. The continuance of protection to an industry would therefore enable periodic reviews to be made by the Tariff Commission, not only to guide the progress of the industry but also to see that it does not act to the detriment of the national interest.

I shall now briefly refer to the industries in question. *Dyestuffs* : Protection was first granted in 1955 for the period of ten years ending the 31st December 1964, to a certain group of dyes. At the time of the 1954 inquiry, the scope was widened to include all coal tar dyes and a few intermediates, and protection to the industry was continued for a further period of three years, i. e. till the 31st December, 1957,

[Mohd. Shaffi Qureshi]

which as I mentioned earlier, was extended to the 31st December, 1968.

The industry covers finished dyestuffs as well as intermediates for the manufacture of such dyestuffs. Most of the consumers seemed to be satisfied with the quality of indigenous dyestuffs. The Commission is of the view that industry has diversified the range of its products and is now in a position to meet about 90 percent of the domestic requirements of dyestuffs, and by and large is in a position to withstand competition from abroad. The devaluation of the rupee in 1966 has also provided some built in protection. The Commission has, therefore, recommended that tariff protection to dyestuffs need not be continued beyond the 31st December, 1968. However the industry should continue to be deemed to be protected and should be subject to periodical reviews in order to ensure that it does not take undue advantage of the protection afforded by quantitative control over imports.

As regards dye-intermediates, the position is different. The need for protection not only remains, but has increased. In respect of a number of intermediates, where there is a possibility of manufacturing them in reasonably adequate quantity, and quality, the Commission has recommended that it is necessary to give tariff protection. Thus, it has recommended that the protection on three intermediates namely (1) 2-amino-anthraquinone, (2) Benzanthrone, and (3) Beta Oxy Naphthoic Acid, should be continued. In respect of 50 specified intermediates, the Tariff Commission has recommended that protection should be newly granted. In making its recommendations, the Commission has also taken into account the need to avoid an increase in the prices of intermediates whose importation cannot be avoided. In their case the Commission has either not recommended a protective duty or has recommended the levy of concessional rates of duty.

Government have accepted the scheme of protection recommended by the Commission. Details of the intermediates to be subjected to protective duty, and the rates of duty proposed, will be found in the

Bill. The scheme of protection is proposed to be made applicable till the 31st December, 1971.

Aluminium : Protection to this industry was first granted in 1949. Periodical reviews were made and the protection was extended from time to time, the last inquiry being in 1964.

The Tariff Commission has stated that general satisfaction has been expressed with the quality of the primary metal, whereas with regard to sheets and circles a certain amount of dissatisfaction still prevails. According to the Commission, although the production of this industry has increased considerably since the last inquiry, a price disadvantage still exists. The Commission has, therefore, recommended the continuance of protection for a further period of three years at the existing rates of duty. Government have accepted this recommendation. The present effective rates of duty namely, 20 percent on ingots etc. and 27½ percent on sheets circles, etc. have been in force from the date of devaluation of the rupee, by virtue of a Notification u/s 4(1) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. These effective rates are now proposed to be incorporated in the first schedule to the Act.

Automobiles : The first report of the Tariff Commission on this industry was made in 1953. Since then this has been deemed to be a protected industry, with the scheme of the protection being modified from time to time in the light of further inquiries and reviews. The tariff protection on the components and ancillaries subject to protective duties was due to expire on the 31st December, 1967. Protection was continued for one more year upto the 31st December, 1968, on an *Ad hoc* basis as mentioned earlier and is now due to expire on the 31st December, 1968.

Due to the highly restrictive import policy, imports of automobiles have been significantly less during the last few years. The export Performance on the other hand has considerably improved. As against Rs. 3 lakh's worth of exports during 1960-61 the exports of automobiles increased to Rs. 22 lakhs in 1963-64 Rs. 71 lakhs in 1964-65 and Rs. 106 lakhs in 1966-67.

In its present report, the Tariff Commission has observed that it is anomalous that while the main automobile industry does not enjoy protective rates of duty and complete automobiles are liable to revenue rates of duty, ancillaries and parts should be liable to protective rates of duty. It has therefore recommended that the protective rates of duty on ancillaries and parts may be withdrawn and revenue rates of duty imposed instead. Both the automobile industry and the automobile ancillary industry should however continue to be regarded as protected. To remove the surveillance over the functioning of the industry merely because of the formal substitution of revenue duties for protective duties would be unrealistic and also unfair to the consumer and to the economic growth of the country. It is for these reasons that the Tariff Commission considers that this industry should continue to be protected industry and as such liable to periodic reviews by the Commission. Government have accepted the above recommendations. The revenue rates of duty will be fixed at the same levels as the existing protective rates.

In its three reports the Tariff Commission has made a number of other recommendations relating to the three industries in question. The decisions taken on these recommendations have been announced in the resolutions which have been placed on the Table of the House, and necessary action is being taken by the Ministries concerned with those industries. The Present Bill seeks to give effect to those decisions of the Government which involve the continuance or discontinuance of tariff protection or the extension of protection to new items.

With these words, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration".

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA
 (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th March, 1969". (1)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey is absent.

श्री पन्नालाल बाबुवाल (गंगानगर) :
 सभापति महोदय, मैं एक कठिनाई की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए एक मिनट चाहता हूँ। हमारे जो दर्शक बाहर से आते हैं, उनके लिए जो एमरजेन्सी पास बनवाये जाते हैं, उसके लिए पहले नोटिस आफिस में जाना पड़ता है, जहाँ वह टाइम देते हैं, उसके बाद रजिस्टर में दस्तखत करने के लिए जाना पड़ता है, उसके बाद दर्शकों को छोड़ने के लिये जाना पड़ता है। इसमें हमें बहुत कठिनाई होती है। यह बात मैं अपनी ओर से नहीं, सारे सदस्यों की ओर से कह रहा हूँ.....

सभापति महोदय : मैं इसके लिए स्पीकर साहब से कहूँगा।

16.00 hrs.

SHRI LOBO PRABHA (Udipi) : Sir, I would base my remarks on what the Minister himself stated in respect of this Bill. He began by stating the functions of the Tariff Commission and I think he very rightly did so, because the Tariff Commission has now become, like the vermiform appendix, a useless body. On its own admission the effective control of our industries, is exercised not by the Tariff Commission but by the Finance Ministry which restricts the imports of many of their competitive items.

Secondly, in that connection, I would also refer to the very proposals made by the Tariff Commission, which the Minister mentioned. Almost all of them are asking the Government to convert the protective duty to a revenue duty. Just for two or three recommendations-in the case of Benzanthrone and Beta Oxy Naphthoic Acid that the duty be reduced from 100 to 50% and also in the inclusion of some intermediates, some new recommendations have been made-I don't think there is any justification for these vast labours on the part of Tariff

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

Commission as also for these vast volumes, which the Tariff Commission has produced.

The Minister added that the function of the Tariff Commission is to see that the protection given is properly used to produce articles of good quality at a reasonable price. You would see from the reports of the Tariff Commission, in respect of dye-stuff, the price rose upto 170% above the world price. Is this a proper use of the protection given by the Government? The Minister has not referred to what the Tariff Commission has done to see that the prices are kept within reasonable bounds. In respect of motor components and spare parts, probably the increase in price is even higher sometimes four times more than the landing cost. Here again the Tariff Commission has failed in its duty.

What I am suggesting is not the abolition of Tariff Commission here and now, but that better use should be made of this very large, important and expensive body. No doubt, the Minister referred to many proposals of the Government, but none of them includes the very vital proposal that the Tariff Commission should keep a watch on prices and quality in the interest of consumers. My party stands for consumers and would like the Tariff Commission to be on their side, not on the side of Government or producers.

One other observation I would like to make at this stage, which also arises from my Amendment, is this. A period of three years, which has given for this protection, does not seem to have much meaning. Within a period of three years no industry can plan with the confidence that it will be able to break even or to have economic production. In the beginning, many of these industries used to get ten years. Now it seems to me that only three years are given to provide recurring work to the Tariff Commission which is otherwise idle. It will now be enabled to resume work every second year on its own proposals to repeat the same result. I would, therefore, press that the protection instead of being only up to 1974, should be up to year 1975. This would be in accord with the request of the industries themselves, which want protection for a period of ten years.

Now there are three major items involved in the proposals. The first is in respect of dye-stuffs. In the case of dye stuffs, a distinction has to be made between the finished product and the intermediates. Any protection to the intermediates raises the prices and, therefore, to that extent makes import substitution much more difficult. In those circumstances, there is a case for revising the existing rates of duties. Of course, the argument will be that there is an in-built protection, as the Minister himself suggested, from devaluation. He may also have suggested that when it is all added up, the tariff duty forms a very small part of the duties imposed by the government. The excise duty and other duties total up to much more. Even so, the duty on intermediates, not on finished products, deserves to be less than what is proposed.

I am now coming to the subject of aluminium which has been having rather a bad time of late. Because the electrical installation industry has suffered a set back, aluminium is not wanted as much as in the past when the electrical programme of the government was more. In the circumstances, it is almost stagnating and instead of growing as one expects this industry to do, today many of the producers are not able to make both ends meet or are not able to find finances to carry on production. Of course, it is not correct to say that this is affected by import duties. It is affected by excise duties. But as the Commerce Minister is concerned with both import duties and excise duties, in the sense that he is concerned with industries, on this occasion I would press the Minister to ensure that the Finance Ministry notes the parlous condition of the aluminium industry and reduce the excise duties, which are more relevant than import duties, on this industry.

Last and most important of all I come to the automobile industry. The Tariff Commission has admitted that the existing duty is not required for protection and, therefore, it will continue only because of revenue purposes. I would like the Industries Minister to consider carefully why he should provide revenue to the Finance Ministry by making the production of automobiles more expensive than what it is. It must be within his knowledge that the production of jeeps has

fallen down by 50 percent, from 10,869 last year to 5,700 this year. There was a fall in the production of commercial vehicles also last year, which is not so pronounced this year. Still, it exists and production is very much below capacity and to that extent, there is an increase in overheads.

It has been calculated that the duties on commercial vehicles vary between 43 to 49 percent of the cost of the vehicle. I am not referring to the duties on diesel and petrol, because I shall refer to them later on. In respect of jeeps the duty is from 42 to 47 percent of the cost of the vehicle. On a commercial vehicle as much as Rs. 15,000 is paid as duty. Whatever the pretensions of government in respect of socialism may be, they do not seem to apply it in respect of commercial vehicles.

Commercial vehicles serve the people as buses or as lorries to bring themselves or their products to the market. If the interest of the industry is any business of the Ministry, it has to see that these duties are reduced.

Along with these duties, we are now concerned with the import duty. If it is only a revenue duty, there is no reason why it should be 50 percent *ad valorem* and why it should not be about 25 percent. You have to realise that if it is 50 percent, *ad valorem*, it is already increased by 57 percent devaluation. You are getting the benefit of the increase in *ad valorem* and when I suggest 25 percent, practically it will be 50 percent that is of what it was before, if the calculation is followed. But whatever it is, when the price of our vehicles is so high—the price of an ordinary vehicle in this country is higher than that of a luxury vehicle in other countries—there is a case for reducing this duty to 25 percent.

Then, these spare parts are imported into this country for older vehicles, for vehicles of long ago for which people cannot find the replacements in this country. Is it fair to these old vehicles, rather to their old and dilapidated owners, that you make them pay 50 percent revenue, to the Finance Ministry ?

I would press finally that the Commerce Ministry may not act as the tax-gatherer of the Finance Ministry. The Finance Ministry must find its own resources and not use other ministries and production, the users of vehicles, dyes and aluminium, to reimburse its depleted coffers, depleted because the Finance Minister does not know what is waste and what is good for the country.

SHRIMATI TARA SAPRE (Bombay-North-East) : Mr. Chairman, I am going to deal only with the automobile industry, particularly passenger cars. The automobile industry in India is a fairly old industry. It has got protection for the last ten years. This industry is a protected industry since 1957. In 1960 the *ad hoc* committee, which studied the working of the industry, observed that sufficient care was not being taken to avoid minor but irritating defects creeping in at the assembly stage which could easily have been avoided. There is no adequate system of inspection and check before the vehicle left the factory.

Then again, the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee was set up by Government to make a full and complete investigation and a questionnaire was circulated. A number of car-owners categorically stated in reply to the questionnaire that the quality of the three models of cars had deteriorated during the last ten years.

The complaints about the cars are numerous and they start almost from the moment of purchase. They go on mounting with every month that passes. There are complaints about every part practically—the short life of light, inefficient radiators, poor quality of electrical wiring, the poor quality of steel used for making chassis and the bodies of the vehicles. That is another sad story of our public sector undertakings.

16.14 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

The car industry is shifting the blame of poor-quality product on the manufacturers of ancillaries. At present all the components are indigenous; so, in view of the many complaints about components, it

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

is desirable for the industry to set up testing facility in co-operation with the ancillary industries.

Another disquieting aspect of the development of this industry is the steady increase in car prices. For this the manufacturers' explanation is that 80 percent of the increase in cost during the last few years is due to Government levy, 42 percent on passenger cars and 45 to 49 percent on transport vehicles. Even accepting this, is there no scope for reducing cost in other directions ?

All these years the industry has been enjoying sellers market. It was able to sell whatever was produced irrespective of the price in view of the large pent up demand.

It is true that there is certain amount of stagnation in the industry or its capacity is not fully utilised. There is little reason for satisfaction over the development of industry because for the country of India's size, an annual off-take of 40,000 cars is pitifully small.

The industry is, at present, in such a position that if protection is taken out the whole industry will dwindle down because it has reached to the stage where it cannot stand competition from foreign imports. The best solution under present circumstances is to put up a machinery to have a quality control or at the same time Government must come forward with small-car project in the public sector which will put some control on the rising prices.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : (Kanpur) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the speech of the hon. Deputy Minister. I cannot understand how the automobile industry could be given further protection. It is always said that this industry needs protection without telling us the ground on which this industry deserves further protection.

You are aware that the prices of motor-cars, whether it is Ambassador or Fiat or even Standard, are going up. Today, the cost of an Ambassador car is about Rs. 21,000. Three years back, its price was

Rs. 19,000. I do not know how much it is going to be increased. We have been assured in this House that efforts are being made to bring down the prices. I do not agree with Shri Lobo Probhu when he said that it is because of the excise duty that the prices are going up. That is exactly the view-point of the capitalists and industrialists who want further reduction of excise duty. But nobody talks of the fabulous profits which they earn. After paying Rs. 21,000 for an Ambassador car, what do we get ? One foreign expert, when he came to India, was asked to give his comment or his opinion on the Ambassador car. He said, "This is a wonderful car where every part makes noise with the exception of the horn." The horn does not make noise but every part of the car makes noise. If that is the standard of an Ambassador car, I do not know how it is going to cater to the needs of the people.

I would request the hon. Minister to appoint a high-power Commission to go into the entire price structure of the automobile industry, whether it is Fiat or it is Ambassador or even Standard, whether it is a four-doors or two-doors car. There should be a Commission appointed for it so that the high profits earned at the cost of denial of bonus to the workers, at the cost of all benefits to the workers, are properly checked.

I am against giving further protection to the automobile industry. There must be a Commission appointed and, I am sure that will definitely come to the conclusion that a car can be purchased at a much, lower price than what it is today. Moreover I know that some people wanted some more, things to be added in the car, specially, in an Ambassador car, and they were told that that will mean additional expenses of Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs, increasing the price of the car by Rs. 1000 or Rs. 1,500, that is, about Rs. 22,000 or so. What is the cost of a car in foreign countries ? I do not know whether it is a fact that many parts of the car are still being imported.

What has happened to our public sector car project. It can never come. As long as Birlas or Walchanis are alive in this

country, whether it is taking over of the Birla House or taking over of the car industry, nothing will come.

The competition is going on. Whether Birla will take over the Government or the Government will take over the Birla House is a matter to be decided. Therefore, I oppose this Bill which seeks to give further protection to industry. I want a Commission to inquire into all the malpractices, mismanagement and everything that is happening in the automobile industry.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA (Anand) : The Indian Tariff Commission has been doing a laudable work. Mr. Lobo Prabhu criticised it, but this Commission gives protection to our industries. This Bill seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, in order to continue or discontinue tariff protection to certain industries and to bring certain new items under the scheme of protection on the advice of the Tariff Commission. The scope is very limited. It gives protection to para-aminos-anthra-quinone and certain other acids and discontinues giving protection to Naphthols and other dyes. It also seeks to continue protection to aluminium industry because, on account of the recession, the aluminium industry is suffering.

About automobiles there is a difference of opinion whether protection should be given or not. But I would say that the quality control should be there. Whether it is acids or dyes or aluminium or car, protection has to be given or discontinued according to the position of the local market as well as the international market. About motor cars we have to see that cars are made in this country; we cannot afford to import cars even if they are cheap. Opinions may differ on this. Whether the automobile industry is run by Birla or by others, we definitely expect that there should be quality. Cars should be manufactured as cheap as possible. Japanese cars are very cheap and are available all over the world; they have entered into the world market. If India enters into the world market, I do not think that it will find any buyer outside our country. If we participate in the race from London to Sydney, I do not think that our car will go more than a couple of

hundred miles. Therefore, we must improve our quality and also see that car is available at a cheap rate.

The Indian Tariff Commission is necessary as it has to guide the Government in various aspects. But the quality control should be insisted, and I believe that the Government is quite aware of this problem. We insist on quality control, more particularly of the goods which are exported. We are now paying attention to our tea industry because there is competition from other countries, specially from Ceylon. Many complaints have been received from foreign countries that, without proper control, our traders are apt to cheat, more particularly the foreign countries. It is, therefore, very necessary, that the Tariff Commission should exercise its rights and advise the Government in a proper way. Unless our quality is improved, whatever talks we may have in our country will not raise the status or name of the country. That is why I would request the Tariff Commission, and more particularly the Government, to see that tighter controls are exercised over quality, particularly in the case of the goods that are exported from this country.

With these remarks, I support this Bill.

श्री श्रीचम्ब गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : समापति महोदय, इस विवेक के द्वारा कुछ उद्योगों को संरक्षण दिया गया है और कुछ उद्योगों से संरक्षण छीना जा रहा है। जिन उद्योगों को संरक्षण दिया जा रहा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं निश्चित रूप से आप के द्वारा मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि यह संरक्षण केवल कुछ उद्योगपतियों के ही लिए ही न हो बल्कि यह संरक्षण या इसका उपयोग उपभोक्ताओं और कंज्यूमर्स के हित के लिए भी होना चाहिए।

यह सचमुच बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पिछले 10-12 साल से मैं इस स्थिति को देख रहा हूँ कि सन् 1956-57 में जिस ऐम्बेस्डर गाड़ी का मूल्य 10,000 रुपये होता था आज वही ऐम्बेस्डर गाड़ी 22,000 रुपये की हो

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

गयी है। कीमतों के अन्दर कुछ तो बढ़ना मेरी समझ में आ सकता था लेकिन 10 साल के अन्दर दस हजार की गाड़ी की कीमत बढ़ कर 22 हजार रुपये हो जाय यह वास्तव में एक बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है। कीमत इतनी बढ़ने के साथ ही उसकी क्वालिटी भी इस कदर गिर जाय कि आज कई लोग वह जो एम्बेसेडर का 1956-57 का माडल खरीदते हैं तो वह तो पांच, सात साल चल जाता है लेकिन नया माडल जो इतना महंगा है उसकी 2 साल की भी गारन्टी नहीं है। इतनी अधिक कार की कीमत बढ़ने के बाद उसकी क्वालिटी का गिरना मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इस बात की दलील है कि जितना भी संरक्षण यह सरकार की तरफ से इन उद्योगों को मिलता है उसका उपयोग उपभोक्ताओं के लिए करने के बजाय वह उद्योगपति अपनी जेबें व तिजोरियां भरते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को सचमुच इस बारे में जांच पड़ताल करानी चाहिए। मैं श्री बगर्जी के इस सुभाव से सहमत हूँ कि इस के बारे में कोई आयोग अथवा समिति स्थापित करके जांच पड़ताल कराई जाय कि दरअसल क्या मामला है? क्या सचमुच सारे वर्ल्ड मार्केट के अन्दर 10 साल के अन्दर 10,000 रुपये वाली चीज की कीमत बढ़ कर 22,000 रुपये हो गयी है और साथ ही उसकी क्वालिटी भी गिर गयी है? हम पाते हैं कि दूसरे देशों ने अपने बाहनों की क्वालिटी उसी तरह से कायम रखी है। हम देश भक्त होने के नाते यह उचित समझते हैं कि हम अपने देश के अन्दर बनी हुई चीजों का इस्तेमाल करें। हमारे द्वारा स्वदेशी माल का ही प्रयोग होना चाहिए। लेकिन जब हम यह देखते हैं कि आज सरकार का उचित नियंत्रण इन उद्योगों के ऊपर नहीं है और आज कुछ उद्योगपति मनमाने तरीके से कीमतें बढ़ाते हैं और मनमाने तरीके से उसकी क्वालिटी गिराते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सचमुच में एक जांच का विषय है।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन उद्योगों पर से यह संरक्षण हटाया जा रहा है मैं समझता हूँ कि आज हमारे उन उद्योगों को उसकी आवश्यकता थी कि ऐसे संरक्षणों को जारी रखा जाय। आज इस बात का कोई कारण नहीं बतलाया गया, इसकी कोई वजह नहीं बतलाई गयी कि क्या वह उद्योग धंधे जो कि प्रगति की स्थिति को प्राप्त हो गये हैं, उन को संरक्षण की आज आवश्यकता नहीं रही है, उन्हें क्यों संरक्षण प्रदान किया जा रहा है? मैं यह भी समझता हूँ कि जैसे ही उन उद्योगों से आप आना यह संरक्षण वापिस ले लेंगे तो उस का परिणाम स्वाभाविक रूप से यह निकलेगा कि वह उद्योगपति उन चीजों के मूल्य और अधिक बढ़ा कर उसका सारा बोझ उपभोक्ताओं के ऊपर डाल देंगे। क्या मंत्री महोदय सदन को इस बात का आश्वासन दे सकते हैं कि जिन उद्योगों से वह संरक्षण हटा रहे हैं उन वस्तुओं के मूल्यों को वह बढ़ने नहीं देंगे? इस प्रकार का ऐश्वर्य या आश्वासन वह सदन को दें।

मैं इतना कह कर इस विषयक के उन प्राविधानों के द्वारा जो संरक्षण दिया गया है उसका स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस बात का भी आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह इस बात को देखें कि इस संरक्षण का उपयोग केवल कुछ उद्योगपतियों के लिए न हो बल्कि उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ही। माल की क्वालिटी की गारन्टी हो और चीजों के जो बढ़ते हुए दाम हैं उनको निश्चित रूप से काबू किया जाय।

सस्ते दामों पर छोटी कार मार्केट में लाने की मांग काफी असें से चल रही है। उसके मार्केट में लाने की बात पिछले दस साल से सुन रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक तो वह आयी नहीं है। लेकिन उस छोटी गाड़ी का भी मूल्य जहाँ कि यह समझा जा रहा था कि 4-5 हजार रुपये में वह मिल जायगी आज उस छोटी कार के बारे में 10-12 और 15 हजार की बातें होने लगी हैं जबकि उस के मुकाबले दूसरे देशों ने कम

कीमत में अच्छी क्वालिटी वाली चीज तैयार की है। इसलिए आज उन सभी साधनों के बारे में खोज करने की आवश्यकता है जिससे कि हम भी मुनासिब मूल्य पर सही माल तैयार कर सकें।

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill No. 120 of 1968 is before us. We are at the fag end of this session. Every time this Ministry is bringing forward a Bill like this and getting it passed in a few minutes. No member is given full time to think over these Bills and their implications, what for they are given continued protection and so on.

This Ministry is giving protection to all kinds of cars manufactured in the country. As other members have said, the quality of the wonderful Ambassador or Fiat car is that if you close on: door, the other will open. This is the condition of a Fiat car manufactured here.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : That is the genius of the car.

SHRI RAJARAM : Of course, this kind of automatic system prevails in the kind of cars made here, and nowhere else will one find it. I would ask whether it is possible for our Government to sell any car manufactured by any of these three concerns abroad, either Fiat or Ambassador or Standard. All the cars are rotten ones. Instead of giving protection to them, we should get cars from abroad which are available at a cheap rate and have them repaired, if necessary. I have seen hundreds cars of standing on the roads in foreign countries. One can buy those cars at Rs. 500, Rs. 600, Rs. 1000 like that. These could be brought here and repaired; it will incidentally give work to our labour. Even after giving a bonus, one could sell these cars at a lower rate than one has to pay for the cars made here. By protecting this industry, we are only protecting the rich people who are the manufacturers.

We have been protecting these three companies for so many years. An Ambassador which was costing Rs. 8,000 now costs Rs. 21,000. Who is enjoying all this profit ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Government most of it is tax.

SHRI RAJARAM : Then we are giving protection to dyestuffs. I come from a handloom area. A number of people use handloom dyes for the handloom. But the pity is that everything has disappeared into the black market. I would ask what is the meaning of this protection. We are not able to maintain a certain price level. The manufacturers are creating an artificial scarcity and selling it at abnormal rates. On top of it, no dye-stuff is available in the open market. So many handloom workers have been suffering because of this state of affairs even in my own place. Salem. It is to protect such people that a Bill is brought here and got passed because the ruling party has its majority here.

This is an unwanted Bill, unnecessary Bill and this protection will destroy our country and our people.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : This Bill seeks to continue protection to certain industries. It says in statement of objects and reasons that protection is being discontinued in the case of the automobile industry. In the case of the aluminium industry, protection is sought to be continued at the existing effective rates of duty. Under items 30(15), 30 (1) (b) (i) and 30 (16) protection is being discontinued.

But after protection is taken away, they are maintaining the same rate as revenue. Will it not get into the price? Simply changing the name from 'tariff' to 'revenue' will not help the consumer. He has all the same to bear the burden.

To come to the dye-stuffs industry, what is being protected? We know who are the producers of these items being protected? 90 per cent of the organised sector is in the hands of big industrialists with foreign collaboration with which they are manufacturing all these big items, specially wet dyes. They are being protected on the wrong assumption that the intermediates are being taxed at a higher rate, and the finished products are being taxed at a lower rate. The Tariff Commission has time and again pointed out that this is an anomalous position which should be discon-

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

tinued. If the intermediates are taxed at a higher rate, the production in this country will be more costly. If you are taxing the actual article at a lower rate, are you giving any protection? So, the underlying policy of all this is that the big manufacturers with foreign collaborators are importing dye intermediates and they are in a position to undercut the small scale producers here. The Tariff Commission in its report has quoted many figures, but at the outset they have said that they have not been able to collect the figures for the small-scale industry. So they have depended upon an approximate figure given by some commission. This will show that the proper figure of production was not before the Tariff Commission when they recommended these things. There should have been an attempt to find out the real figure. If the figure of production of the small-scale industry is really much more, there is no need to give protection to fatten these already fat people.

There should be a policy of co-ordination in the licensing department, after the small-scale units get licences for producing a certain type of dye. At present, without taking into consideration whether they have actually commenced production, what is their capacity etc., you are protecting the existing manufacturers only without protecting the small manufacturers.

Regarding aluminium, some items are still protected, and duty is being levied at the same rate. Have you estimated the actual production in those items in this country, have you ascertained whether the actual capacity of the organised sector has been utilised? Without an attempt to utilise the real licensed capacity, protection is being granted. That should not be done.

To come to automobiles, the same question arises of protection and revenue. I need not dilate upon the points which most of the hon. members from this side have made, but it has to be seen that the big companies which own these automobile manufacturing concerns are seeking more and more protection, and our Tariff Commission is not loath to recommend and our Government also is not unwilling to extend protection to them.

Shri Goyal was trying to argue that tariff should be to benefit the consumers. Actually it is the reverse, the tariff is being imposed to benefit the industry. Our policy has been to encourage the industry by imposing tariff so that there will be no undercutting and we are also imposing countervailing duty to counteract dumping into our country. But if we look to the consumers, in any given item if the price increase as a result of tariff compares unfavourably with the international market, then the tariff should be discontinued. I am not opposed to imposing tariffs, but it should not be done recklessly and without proper examination.

16.39 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor): I have to mention about the manufacture of cars and the quality they are maintaining. In India there are some lucky people who manufacture cars, and the Government is only allowing them to mint money by this Tariff Bill.

We have got three types of cars manufactured in our country. One is the Hindustan Ambassador. Second is the Fiat and the third is the Standard. Out of these three cars they have made the die long ago. The same die is used for five years. There is no change in the machinery. What about the type of metal they use? The metal will be worn out after running a few hundreds of miles. The tyres will be worn out. No quality control is there. When there is competition in the country about the same type of cars and there are 2 or 3 cars, each man will try to manufacture a good car, changing the models every year and giving a cheaper car. Now due to the Government's policy of encouraging only the three people and not allowing anybody to manufacture car nor the Government coming forward to manufacture any car in the public sector, the car manufacturers are minting money and the poor people are being robbed. Not the poor people, but those who purchase cars are being robbed. For a car worth Rs. 10,000 they are paying Rs. 20,000. For Rs. 5,000 worth car they have to pay Rs. 10,000 and another Rs. 10,000 as taxes to the Government. If this is continued, the Government is not suffering; it is the car users who are suffering and the factory owners are

minting money. So I want the Government to start at least one small car factory in the public sector and allow one or two private manufacturers to manufacture car in the country and there should be competition.

The other thing is that there must be a strict control over these manufacturers. Every year they should change the model. They use the same die and they do not change the car. This is the position of the car. Coming to tyre manufacture, there are so many factories in our country. They manufacture tyres. You give them protection. You do not allow anybody to import tyres. It is very good that we have to encourage our people. What about the distribution? The Commerce Ministry should look into the distribution system. They are not looking into the distribution system. There is no price control. To-day what the big tyre companies are doing is that they have got so many dealers in every district and they sell the tyres to some selected dealers and they openly sell them in black-market. That is not black market, that is open market. They give a Bill. A tyre costing Rs. 200 is sold for Rs. 300. They give a bill. Another type of tyre costing Rs. 290 is sold at Rs. 450. This is the position in the country. The Minister who uses Government cars does not know the cost of the tyre. For a tyre which costs Rs. 290 I paid Rs. 450 due to the negligence of these Ministers. Otherwise I would not have spent so much.

Another thing is the tractor tyre. The manufacturers sell them in black market by giving these tyres to a selected few and they take money in underhand dealings. I want the Government to see that there is control over these tyre companies, especially over the distribution system so that the tyres may not go into the black market.

Coming to agriculture, we have tractors. To purchase a tractor is very easy. For that too we have to wait for 3 or 4 years.

But it seems to be very easy now, and getting tyres is very difficult. For a tractor tyre costing Rs. 400 to Rs. 450, we have to pay Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200 and the Government comes forward to put all sorts of

control on the agriculturists saying that they are making more money. How? You say that you want the country to be self-sufficient. But are you taking any interest to supply at least tyres to the agriculturists to grow more food? You are not taking interest at all.

I want the Government to think of all these things and not simply encourage the tyre companies alone. If you want to put down the tyre companies, allow import. Import some tyres and see that the prices are cut down and that they do not indulge in black-marketing, and also see that the tyres distributed to all the dealers equally. That is my request.

श्री शिवचन्द्र भ्वा (मधुबनी) : समाप्ति महोदय, मैं इस इण्डियन टेरिफ (एम्डेमेंट) बिल का विरोध करता हूँ, क्योंकि यह इस नीति और सिद्धान्त को आघात पहुँचाता है कि अन्दरूनी ताकत और साधनों की बढ़ोतरी देश का औद्योगीकरण हो और यह बाहर के उद्योग-पतियों को हिन्दुस्तान में मुनाफाखोरी करने का मौका देता है।

टेरिफ कमीशन की सिफारशों के नाम पर कुछ उद्योगों की टेरिफ प्रोटेक्शन छूटी में परिवर्तन लाये जा रहे हैं और मन्त्री महोदय ने अपनी रपट में कहा है कि इससे इकानॉमिक प्रोमिस होगी और वे उद्योग विकसित होंगे। लेकिन यदि आप इस विधेयक की तफसील में जायेंगे, तो साफ़ जाहिर होगा कि हकीकत में वे उद्योग विकसित नहीं होंगे, बल्कि उनके नाम पर कुछ बाहर के लोग विकसित होंगे।

इस विधेयक में सासकर तीन उद्योगों, डाईस्टफ, एलुमिनियम और आटोमोबाइल तथा आटोमोबाइल एन्सिलरी इण्डस्ट्री के बारे में प्रावधान किया जा रहा है। एलुमिनियम उद्योग को तो पहले की स्थिति में रहने दिया जा रहा है। डाईस्टफ इण्डस्ट्री की प्रोटेक्शन छूटी में कुछ परिवर्तन किये जा रहे हैं। उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ विशेष नहीं कहना है।

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

मुझे खास तौर पर कार उद्योग के मुताल्लिक कहना है।

हम चाहें या न चाहें, हिन्दुस्तान में कार उद्योग का होना बहुत जरूरी है। सुरक्षा, यातायात और परिवहन आदि कई दृष्टियों से देश में मोटरकारों और लारियों वगैरह की बहुत जरूरत है। इस समय कार उद्योग सात आठ प्राइवेट कम्पनियों की मार्फत चलाया जा रहा है। हकीकत में इस उद्योग के विकास का बुनियादी और लाजिमी रास्ता यह है कि सरकार इन सात आठ प्राइवेट कम्पनियों पर कब्जा कर ले और या इस उद्योग को प्राइवेट सेक्टर से हटा कर पब्लिक सेक्टर, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र, में ले जाये। एक कांग्रेसी सदस्य ने कहा कि इस उद्योग का कुछ भाग पब्लिक सेक्टर में ले जाया जाये। लेकिन ये लोग तो डर कर बोलते हैं; जो मन में है, उसको बोल नहीं सकते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कार उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो, तभी उसका विकास होगा। लेकिन सरकार ऐसा नहीं कर रही है। वह इस ढांचे में कुछ परिवर्तन लाने जा रही है। यह विधेयक आटोमोबाइल इण्डस्ट्री और आटोमोबाइल एन्सिलरी इण्डस्ट्री के सम्बन्ध में टैरिफ कमीशन की सिफारिशों के खिलाफ है। इस उद्योग के बारे में टैरिफ कमीशन का कानक्लूजन् यह है :

"For these reasons, the Commission has concluded that there is no practical alternative but to let the industry continue under the present scheme of protection."

अर्थात् टैरिफ कमीशन की सिफारिश है कि कार उद्योग में प्रोटेक्शन का सिलसिला अभी उसी रूप में रहे। लेकिन इस विधेयक में कहा जा रहा है :

"In respect of automobile and automobile ancillary industry . . . the Bill seeks to discontinue the tariff protection . . ."

टैरिफ कमीशन की सिफारिश कुछ है और किया कुछ जा रहा है। आटोमोबाइल एन्सिलरी उद्योग के बारे में टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट कहती है :

"The ancillary industry is an important adjunct of the main automobile industry and its development needs to be carefully watched."

अर्थात् टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है कि इस उद्योग के डेवेलपमेंट को वाच किया जायेगा, बाहर से जो पार्ट आते हैं, उनकी निगरानी की जायेगी और कुछ समय बाद झूटी में परिवर्तन किया जायेगा। लेकिन इस विधेयक में टैरिफ प्रोटेक्शन को डिसकान्टीन्यू किया जा रहा है और टैरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के खिलाफ काम किया जा रहा है। तो साफ हो जाता है कि टैरिफ कमीशन की जो सिफारिशें हैं उसके खिलाफ यह विधेयक काम करता है और टैरिफ कमीशन ने कहा है, कार उद्योग और एन्सिलरी उद्योग में जो सब से बड़ी कमी है और जो कमियां हैं, उनके बारे में उसने कहा है :

"Its main handicaps are fragmentation, low volume of production, constant high prices, non-availability of raw materials, even where indigenous sources are capable of supplying them and extensive tie-up through collaboration agreements."

कार उद्योग में एक्सटेंसिव कोलेबोरेशन है, फारेन कोलेबोरेशन है और यह बहुत बड़ी कमी है। तो इस विधेयक के जरिए हकीकत में भारत के अन्दर अन्दरूनी उद्योग बढ़े यह चीज नहीं है बल्कि इस में छूट देकर बाहर के जो कोलेबोरेटर्स हैं उनको बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है ताकि वह हिन्दुस्तान के बाजार में अच्युती तरह से मुनाफाखोरी कर सकें और अपना फैलाव कर सकें। इससे साफ हो जाता है कि यह विधेयक बाहरी पूंजी देश में विकसित करने के लिए है। यह सरकार अपनी ताकत के बल

पर नहीं बाहर की मदद से यह काम करना चाहती है जिससे भारत का और शोषण हो। हकीकत में जो हिन्दुस्तान के औद्योगिककरण का रूप है, जिस रूप में होना चाहिए, उस रूप में नहीं है, लेकिन जो भी छोटा मोटा रूप है, जिस लिमिटेड रूप में यहां का औद्योगिककरण है उस पर भी यह आघात पहुँचाने वाला है। देश का औद्योगिकरण होना बहुत जरूरी है। अपनी ताकत पर देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को मुंहहस्सर रहना चाहिए, यह जरूरी है। लेकिन यह सरकार, टाटा और बिरला की जो सरकार है वह अपनी ताकत के बदलेत देश का औद्योगिककरण नहीं करना चाहती बल्कि ऐसा रास्ता अस्तित्वार करना चाहती है जिससे बाहर के पूंजीपतियों को मदद मिले और वह हिन्दुस्तान में मुनाफाखोरी कर सकें। बिलकुल इससे साफ हो जाता है कि भारतीय पूंजीवाद दुनियाई पूंजीवाद और अमेरिकी पूंजीवाद का एक अंग है और यह सरकार जो भी कदम उठाती है एक के बाद दूसरा, राउंड एबाउट वे में घूम फिर करके बाहरी पूंजीवाद की मदद करती है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहता हूँ कि यह विधेयक सकुलित कर दिया जाय सारे देश में और जनता के विचार ले लिए जायें, तब टैरिफ कमिशन की जो सिफारिशें हैं उन पर ठीक तरह से गौर किया जाय और तब इस को सदन के सामने लाया जाय। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इसको वापस कर ले।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : Sir, I am very grateful to the hon. members who have taken part in the discussion. Most of the speeches related to the automobile industry, which is under the Ministry of Industrial Development and not under Commerce Ministry. Some hon. members have referred to food production and rubber tyres, which relate not to the Commerce Ministry but some other ministry. But the main point is this, Mr. Lobo Prabhu and some other

hon. members raised certain doubts about the functioning of the Tariff Commission. As could be seen, the Tariff Commission has been rendering very important service to industries. They not only discharge their statutory obligation of looking into the progress of the protected industries, but also perform other functions. In fulfilment of its obligation, the Commission sends quarterly reviews to the Central Government reviewing the position of the protective sector, based on information relating to production, sales, stocks and other things.

Besides this, the Commission has done some good work. It has examined the cost structure of sugar and is preparing new schedule for determining the fair price payable to sugar industry; It has re-examined the price structure of various categories of catguts. It has reviewed the price structure of alcohol. It has examined the price-structure of man-made fibres and yarns.

So we cannot say that the Tariff Commission is a useless organ of the Government. It is doing very useful work. It is the job of Tariff Commission to review and examine the working of protected industries. It has been stated that, while examining the protected industries, the Tariff Commission does not take into consideration different aspects of a particular industry and it does not make a detailed review. Whatever has been stated by them is not a sort of off-hand review which the Commission makes. The Commission makes a detailed survey of each industry which seeks protection or where the Commission feels that protection should be extended. For instance, it has been stated that the Commission, while granting protection to the dye-stuff industry, did not possibly know the installed capacity, did not know the annual production, did not know the demand for dyes. The Tariff Commission's Report is there before the hon. Members. If they would turn to the first page, on which exact and complete information is given with regard to this industry, it is categorically stated that the total number of existing units is 21 in the organised sector, and 102 in the small scale sector. The estimated annual demand has been shown as 13,000 tonnes in 1968 which would go to 14,2000 tonnes in 1970. The

[Shri Mohd. Shaffi Qureshi]

demand has been put at 13,000 tonnes and the production both of the organised and the smallscale sectors has been given.

16.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It would be of no use to repeat the whole thing again, because whatever I have stated in my earlier speech would, I think, satisfy the hon. Members that the Tariff Commission is not having only a cursory look at the protected industries, but it goes much deeper into the price structure also. It takes into consideration all the details and then comes to certain conclusions, whether a certain industry requires protection for a particular period or not.

Much has been stated about the automobile industry. I quite agree with, some hon. Members here that in a sellers market there is a tendency for deterioration of quality, and automobile is a case in point. This industry is one of the largest industries and the annual sale value of its production constitutes nearly about 7.68% of the total industrial production of the country. The manufacturers have been time and again told that they will have to improve the quality of their automobiles which they are selling to our people. They have been told that they will have to take full responsibility for maintaining quality and standards compatible with those expected by the consumers and those generally available to other people in other countries without giving any opportunity for launching an agitation or without creating a clamour for it. I am sure that the hon. Members know that the Government was pleased to appoint a Committee—the Motor Car quality Enquiry Committee—and after this Committee's report was received, the Government has taken certain steps. For instance, one of the grievances about the quality of cars was that the warranty period of cars was only 6 months and it was not a sufficient period to locate the defects. Now, the warranty period has been extended to one year, which will cover all the cars. The Government is keeping a close watch and vigil over the quality of cars.

The manufacturers belonging to protected industries owe an obligation and duty to the nation whenever their industries are protected. They have to see that their manufacture does not fall short of the requisite quality and the requisite standards.

SHRI RAJARAM: This guarantee is for imported cars or for indigenous cars.

SHRI SHAFFI MOHD. QUERESHI :
For indigenous cars,

SHRI RAJARAM: The Tariff Commission is capable of reversing it.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFFI QUERESHI: With regard to Mr. Jha's point that we should nationalise the automobile industry, as my hon. friend very well knows, we have got a mixed economy in our country where both the public and private sectors have to exist; they have to supplement and complement each other. It is not that one should exist at the cost of the other. So the question of taking over the automobile industry or nationalising it does not arise at all. But we shall see that production in the private-sector industries is improved. It has been stressed on them time and again that they will have to improve the quality and they will have to maintain prices at reasonable levels so that it does not become burdensome to the consumers.

With regard to the other points raised by my hon. friends—Mr. Naidu stated that we are not able to get good cars, cars go without tyres and therefore food production suffers and so many other things he connected with that—I would like to assure the hon. Members that so far as the automobile industry is concerned, all necessary steps will be taken and I have also stated what steps have been taken by the Government so far. I think now there are no points raised by hon. Members which have not been covered.

With these words I would like the house to approve of the Consideration Motion.

17 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th March, 1969."(1)

The motion was negatived

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I will confine my remarks to two points. Firstly, I requested the Minister to consider extending the period of protection to five years. That was a simple request in order to enable the industry to establish itself. He has not said anything on it.

My second request was in respect of the automobile industry that the revenue duty may be reduced from 50 to 25 per cent. There has been some misunderstanding that the reduction of this duty will favour big people, producers and manufacturers. That is a mistake. It will favour the consumers. These articles going into the assembled car are assessed to duty, which the consumer has to pay, a point which the Minister failed to explain. Here I might say that 50 per cent of the cost of the car is paid to the government, not to the manufacturers, not to those who sell the car but as tax to the government. Our claim, therefore, is that to cheaper cars reduce the duty on components. Here in Parliament there is such a process as moving amendments. Since there is so much discussion on this amendment, may I request the hon. Minister to accept the suggestion in my amendment to reduce the duty from 50 to 25 per cent? It will not reduce the revenue of the government because the Finance Minister will in any case levy a general duty of 50 per cent or even 100 per cent.

SHRI BBDUL GHANI DAR (Gurgaon):
Sir, I want to oppose it.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister will oppose it. Why do you want to oppose it

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार : स्पीकर साहब, दुनियां के इतिहास में बड़े बड़े राजा हुए हैं, जिनको चक्रवर्ती महाराजा कहा जाता था, चन्द्रगुप्त हुए और दूसरे महाराजे हुए हैं, लेकिन भगवान की कसम उनमें इतनी शक्ति नहीं थी, कि जिससे एक फकीर को रात भर में बादशाह बना दें, लेकिन हमारे कामर्स मिनिस्टर साहब अगर चाहें तो एक मिनट में एक फकीर को करोड़पति नहीं तो लखपति जरूर बना सकते हैं। हमारे दिनेश भाई भी नेक आदमी हैं, शफी भाई भी नेक आदमी हैं लेकिन ये इन लोगों के फन्दे में फंस गये हैं। मधुनिमये और हम सब लोग चार साल से लगे हुए हैं कि इनको प्रोटेक्शन मत दो, ये बड़े चालाक लोग हैं, चतुर लोग हैं। मेरे भाई लोबो प्रभु जो आइ.सी.एस. हैं, वह भी कहते हैं कि इनको प्रोटेक्शन दो...

श्री लोबो प्रभु : मैंने कम करने के लिये कहा है।

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार : स्पीकर साहब, आप हमारी मदद कीजिये। मधुनिमये का अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल बान्ना मोगन आनैवाला था, लेकिन अमी तक उसको नहीं लिया गया है। अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल कहता है कि मेरी जेब में 24 मेम्बर हैं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसके बारे में बाद में बोलें। मात वजे जब उसको लिया जायगा, तब उसके बारे में बोलियेगा।

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार : मैं अज्र कर रहा था कि यह बिल उमी तरह का है जिस तरह से एक फकीर जा रहा था, उसके माथ एक बकरी थी, रास्ते में उसे चार डाकू मिले। उन्होंने कहा—इस कुत्ते को कहां ले जा रहे हो, बारी बारी से चारों ने उसे कुत्ता बना कर वह बकरी उमसे

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : The Minister will kindly turn to page 7, Statement of Objects and Reasons, where it says :-

"In respect of products of the aluminium industry falling within Items Nos. 66 (a) and 66 (1). the Bill seeks to continue the tariff protection, at the existing effective rates of duty."

Now please turn to page 5, where it says :-

"(f) in Item No. 66 (a)- in the fourth column headed "Standard rate of duty" for the figures "40" the figures "27½" shall be substituted;".

That means, after devaluation instead of 40, 27½ is the effective rate.

Then, it says :-

"(g) in Item No. 66 (1),-

in the fourth column headed "Standard rate of duty" for the figures "40", the figures "20" shall be substituted;".

that means, after devaluation instead of 40, 20 is the effective rate. In one case it is 27½ and in another it is 20. What is the reason for this difference ? Are both of them effective rates ? I do not understand this difference. There must be some error somewhere.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : They are for two different things, 27½ is for one thing and 20 for another.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.07 hrs.

RE: BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. SPEAKER : Now before we take up the next item I would like to inform Members that we will dispose of the Bihar Proclamation and then take up the two discussions. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill we will take up tomorrow morning.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) : What about my motion ?

Mr. SPEAKER : We will take up these things at about 7 o'clock after we have finished the Bihar Proclamation.

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : The Constitution (Amendment) Bill will be taken up tomorrow ?

Mr. SPEAKER : Yes. That is the only thing pending.

17.08 Hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: CONTINUANCE IN FORCE OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF BIHAR.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 29th June, 1968, in respect of Bihar issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months commencing on the 25th January, 1969."

I do not think I need make a very long speech on this motion. As we all know, this Presidential Proclamation was issued on the 29th June, 1968 and was approved by Rajya Sabha on the 22nd July and by Lok Sabha on the 25th July, 1968. The six months' period of the Proclamation will cease to operate on the 24th January, 1969.

As we are aware, we had indicated at the same time that we would like to hold mid-term elections as soon as possible. Indications of this were given to the Chief Election Commissioner who later on went to Bihar and held discussions with all the leaders of the political parties there.

He has recommended and now he has already announced that the elections should be held on the 9th February, 1969. Therefore, it is very essential that this period is extended. Naturally, the period for which we can seek the permission of the House is for six months. But our intention is not to keep the President's rule for another six months. Naturally, immediately after the elections, the Council of Ministers will come

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

into existence and this Proclamation will cease to operate. This is the mechanism that has to be gone through.

AN HON. MEMBER : Depending on the election results.

SHRI Y.B. CHAVAN : Not at all. I do not know why they have got such a lack of confidence in themselves.

Now, when I am moving this motion for the approval of the House for further continuance of the Proclamation, naturally, it will be expected of me to say what we have done in the last six months. At least one or two points I would like to make.

The consultative Committee which was appointed from amongst the Members of both Houses of Parliament met twice, once in Patna, and only yesterday and today we sat for nearly 4 hours and discussed the problems of the State and also certain legislative pieces and particularly yesterday and today, we approved three very important measures connected with the land problems of Bihar, more particularly, the land problem of tribals in Chota Nagpur area which has been a matter of concern both at the Government of India level and at the State administration level. Immediately after the President's rule was proclaimed, this question was undertaken for study and a high-power committee was appointed which studied the problem and made recommendations, on the basis of which we formulated a Bill which has been approved by the Consultative Committee and, I am sure, on the basis of which the President's Act will be announced.

Of course, there were many difficulties that came to the Bihar people in the last six months, particularly, the tragedy of floods and that was one thing which was, really speaking, a challenge to the State administration. The State administration has done its best to meet the challenge. I do not know how far satisfactory it is to the Members of Parliament. But they have, certainly made a sincere effort to meet the challenge. This year, the crop conditions in those areas which are not affected by the floods and scarcity are good. Only this

morning, we were told that the prices of food have reasonably come down. It is a question of giving some sort of a support price in some of the distressed areas so far as prices are concerned. Naturally, there are more demands of agricultural facilities, more demands of electrification. There is also the problem of Government employees who are clamouring for a rise in the dearness allowance, etc. We have accepted that these demands are such which need to be considered sympathetically.

Again, it raises a question of finances. Of course the Governor is himself keen to do something about it. But I am not sure what could be done immediately unless some steps are taken to increase the financial resources. I have no doubt that the elected Government will have to do something about it immediately they come to power.

I am just having a rather very hurried view of the administrative problems in the State. I think, all of us will wish that the elections are held soon and the elected representatives undertake the responsibility of restoring back democracy in the State and also give the people the required efficient and clean administration.

Mr. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 29th June, 1968, in respect of Bihar issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months commencing on the 25th January, 1969."

श्री बेरारी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो अभी प्रस्ताव किया है उसका विरोध करते हुए मुझे दो, चार शब्द कहने हैं। उन्होंने प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में कहा है कि चुनाव चूंकि 9 फरवरी से हो रहे हैं इसलिए समय बढ़ाना आवश्यक था। चुनाव पहले भी किये जा सकते थे। लेकिन खैर उन बातों को दोहराने का अभी समय नहीं है। मैं केवल चुनाव के सम्बन्ध में जो फरवरी में होने वाला है, कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हर

एक पार्टी को चिन्ता है कि चुनाव शान्तिपूर्ण वातावरण में सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से हो। किन्तु बिहार में अभी जो ला एन्ड गार्डर की अव्यवस्था है वह चिन्ताजनक है। आपने बिहार में कानूनगो साहब को गवर्नर बना कर भेजा है। लेकिन पहला काम उन्होंने जो किया है वह है कानून को गो कर डालना अर्थात् कानून को सब से पहले उन्होंने घटा बता दी। मैं आप को कल की एक घटना पटना के "आयवर्त" समाचार पत्र से सुनाना चाहता हूँ। "रांची 17 दिसम्बर आज सायं सवा चार बजे स्थानीय कोनका थाने पर कुछ उपद्रवी तत्वों ने हमला किया और थाने में आग लगा दी तथा वहाँ तैनात एक सिपाही को डुरे से डुरी तरह जख्मी कर दिया।" आगे पत्र में लिखा है कि "उक्त कांड के पीछे मोविन नामक एक कुख्यात अपराधकर्मी का हाथ है जो कुछ वर्ष पहले पाकिस्तान चला गया था लेकिन फिर वापस आकर रांची नगर में छिपे रूप से रह रहा है।" अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसी घटनायें वहाँ बराबर हो रही हैं। केरल में जो घटनायें हुईं उन पर इस सदन में चिन्ता प्रकट की गयी है। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि केरल की पुनरावृत्ति बिहार में भी हो रही है और लोगों के घरों में ही डाके नहीं पड़ते। बल्कि सरकारी थानों और कचहरियों पर भी, जो सरकार की सम्पत्ति है, घावा बोला जा रहा है। यह बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। और इस बारे में मैं केवल एक बात की तरफ गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि बिहार में जो तत्व सामने आ रहे हैं उन पर उन्हें अच्छी तरह निगाह रखनी चाहिये। हम देख रहे हैं कि हमारे बोरडर्स पर पाकिस्तान और चीन गठबन्धन किये बैठे हैं और देश के भीतर भी पाकिस्तानी तत्व तथा चाइनीज एजेन्ट गठबन्धन कर बैठे हैं जो एक साथ मिल कर काम कर रहे हैं, जहाँ दंगे होते हैं या लूट मार होती है वहाँ वे एक साथ देखे जाते हैं। इसलिये वहाँ शान्तिपूर्ण वातावरण बनाने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता है

जब तक कि उस प्रदेश में सुव्यवस्थित सरकार कायम नहीं हो जाय।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि बिहार में आज एक नये दल का अविर्भाव हो रहा है, शोषित दल के नाम से। हमारे बिन्देश्वरी प्रसाद मंडल जी एक बार वहाँ मुख्य मंत्री हो कर गये और दुबारा वहाँ आये। उन्होंने वहाँ एक शोषित दल स्थापित किया है। इस दल का एक बड़ा खतरनाक नारा है। उन का कहना है कि 90 प्रतिशत वहाँ पिछड़ी हुई जातियाँ हैं और 10 प्रतिशत ऊँची जातियाँ हैं। 90 प्रतिशत में वे भ्रजूतों और पिछड़ी हुई जातियों को भी शामिल करते हैं। जब कि मैं तथाकथित ऊँची कही जाने वाली जातियों को ऊँची नहीं मानता क्योंकि आज उन की दशा पिछड़ी हुई जातियों से भी बहुत गिरी हुई है। किन्तु इस दल ने वहाँ एक प्रकार का जहर सा फैला रखा है और जो वातावरण तैयार कर रहे हैं उस से शान्ति को खतरा होने का डर है। ऐसी घृणा का फैलाना चुनाव नियमों के विरुद्ध तो है ही, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि वह इन्डियन पीनल कोड के भी विरुद्ध है। इसलिये मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि जो लोग किसी जाति या व्यक्ति के प्रति विद्वेष की भावना फैलाकर और उस का नारा बुलन्द कर वोटों की भिक्षा मांगते हैं उनके विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्रवाई करें और देश में शान्तपूर्ण ढंग से चुनाव हो सकें ऐसी व्यवस्था करें।

दूसरी बात मैं अग्र्यर आयोग के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस आयोग का निर्णय बहुत पहले आना चाहिये था, लेकिन बाद में भी आये तो मुझे उस बारे में कोई विशेष शिकायत नहीं है। आप ने अखबारों में देखा होगा कि अग्र्यर आयोग के सामने श्री के० बी० सहाय का जब मामला आया तो उन्होंने बताया कि 11 लाख रु० की रकम उनके नाम से कहीं जमा है और उनसे उसका ऐक्सप्लेनेशन भी पूछा गया है।

यह ठीक है कि उनके वकील ने कहा है कि

[श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा]

श्री के० बी० सहाय को प्रतिवादी के रूप में जवाब देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है लेकिन मैं माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट क्या काम कर रहा है ? जहाँ तक इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की बात है, 11 लाख की बात जाने दीजिए, 1,100 या 11,000 रुपया भी पाया जाता है तो वह इनकम टैक्स कानून की सारी धाराओं को चालू कर डालता है, फिर क्या बात है कि श्री के० बी० सहाय के 11 लाख रुपये बैंक में जमा हो, उनकी पत्नी और पुत्रों के नाम से भी काफ़ी रुपया जमा हो, और फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट चुप बैठे रहे ।

श्री के० ना० तिवारी (बेतिया) : जो बात कोर्ट के विचाराधीन हो उसकी यहाँ पर चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा : मैं तो केवल यही कह रहा था कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री मामूली आदमियों को मामूली रकमों के लिए नहीं छोड़ती है फिर इन बड़े-बड़े मंत्रियों की और क्यों नहीं वह कदम उठा रही है ? एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूँगा कि यह नियम है कि यदि कोई फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को इस प्रकार का इन्फार्मेशन भेजता है तो उसको दस परसेन्ट उस रकम में से मिलता है जो उसकी सूचना के आधार पर कर के रूप में वसूल होती है । फिर हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस इन्फार्मेशन को फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री को भेज कर इतने रुपए के हकदार क्यों नहीं बनते हैं ?

अब मैं दो एक बातें अन्य विभागों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूँगा । जहाँ तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, वहाँ यूनिवर्सिटियाँ और कालेज का भी खोले गए हैं लेकिन वे एक प्रकार से बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ाने की मशीनें ही हैं । मैं समझता हूँ कि जबतक आप उनसे निकले हुए नवयुवकों को काम नहीं दे सकते हैं तब तक यूनिवर्सिटियों की संख्या बढ़ाने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा । इससे

अच्छा तो यह होगा कि जो रुपया आपको उनके ऊपर खर्च करना है वह प्राइमरी शिक्षा के ऊपर खर्च किया जाये । मैंने देखा है कि गावों में प्राइमरी स्कूलों के कोई मकानात नहीं हैं, फूस के छप्पर तक नहीं हैं ।

मैंने पहले भी बिहार की सरकार को लिखा था कि प्राइमरी स्कूलों के लिए कम से कम मिट्टी और फूस के मकान ही बनवा दिए जायें लेकिन सरकार ने यह जवाब दिया कि इसके लिए दो करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता होगी । इस काम के लिए उनके पास इतना रुपया नहीं है । यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इतने आवश्यक काम के लिए भी सरकार इतना सा रुपया नहीं खर्च कर सकती ।

जहाँ तक स्वास्थ्य का संबंध है, बिहार में आवश्यक संख्या में अस्पताल और डाक्टर नहीं हैं । जहाँ अस्पताल हैं भी वहाँ डाक्टर नहीं हैं । स्वयं मेरे क्षेत्र बांका में एक बहुत पुराना अस्पताल है । श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिनहा इस समय यहाँ नहीं हैं, जब वे तीन चार वर्ष की थीं, उस समय उनके पिताजी वहाँ डाक्टर थे । इनके पहले भी वहाँ बराबर डाक्टर रहता आया है । लेकिन इधर 6 महीने से वहाँ कोई डाक्टर नहीं है जबकि वहाँ पर दो 2 डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति की व्यवस्था है । केवल एक लेडी डाक्टर वहाँ पर है । उस बांका इलाके में मैनाईटर्स का बड़ा आतंक मचा हुआ है । इन बांधों का एक पूरा परिवार स बन गया है । वह अबतक करीब-करीब 9 सौ, साढ़े 9 सौ आदमियों को खा चुके हैं लेकिन अभी तक उनको मारा नहीं जा सका है । उनके द्वारा जो आदमी घायल हो जाते हैं वे रात विरात इस अस्पताल में लाये जाते हैं क्योंकि उनको अटेंड करने के लिये वहाँ आसपास और कोई अस्पताल नहीं है । इस अस्पताल में अभी तक बिजली का भी प्रबन्ध नहीं हो सका है । इसलिए मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की जो छोटी छोटी चीजें हैं, और जिनके साथ लोगों के

जानमाल का प्रश्न जुड़ा रहता है, और जिनको ग्रामी सरकार के बनने से पूर्व ही पूरा किया जा सकता है उनको तुरन्त पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।

सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां जो नदियां हैं उनके किनारे बड़े सरसब्ज हैं, बीस तीस फीट के बाद ही ट्यूबवेल के लिए काफी पानी का स्रोत मिल जाता है लेकिन बहुत चेष्टा करने के बावजूद भी लोगों को बिजली के कनेक्शन नहीं दिये जाते हैं। बिजली की लाइन खेतों में से होकर निकली है, लोग पम्पिंग सेट्स लिए बैठे हैं, लेकिन उनको बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता है। मैंने सरकार को भी इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा है कि मेरे क्षेत्र में चांदन छोड़नी सरीखी नदियां हैं उनके दोनों ओर मौलों के क्षेत्र में ट्यूबवेल लगाए जा सकते हैं, वहां पर बिजली की लाइन मौजूद हैं, केवल एनजोइज करने की आवश्यकता है।

बिहार में सड़कों की अवस्था भी बड़ी दयनीय है। वहां पर गांवों को हमेशा नंग्लेक्ट किया गया है। जबकि वहां से 80 प्रतिशत सदस्य गांवों के प्रतिनिधि हैं लेकिन फिर भी गांवों की ओर बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया है। वहां की सड़कें ज्यादातर कच्ची हैं और उनमें भी दो दो, तीन तीन फीट के गड्ढे रहते हैं। उनपर जीप तो अलग बेलगाड़ियां तक नहीं चल सकती है। इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि ग्रामी पंचवर्षीय योजना में गांवों की उन सड़कों की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाये। जिन गांवों की बुनियाद पर हम टिके हुए हैं उनको हमें अवश्य राहत प्रदान करनी चाहिए।

बिहार में खनिज पदार्थों की भी कोई कमी नहीं है। कोयला, अमरक, लोहा, इन चीजों के वहां पर तो भंडार है ही। बहुत से अन्य खनिज पदार्थ भी वहां ओर मिल रहे हैं

और प्रागे भी मिलेंगे यदि उसके लिए पूरी चेष्टा की जाए। अभी हाल में वहां जो सर्वे हुआ है उसमें भागलपुर जिले के फागा गांव के पास ताम्बे के डिपाजिट्स मिले हैं। लेकिन जब मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में इन्क्वायरी की तो यह मालूम हुआ कि उसका काम बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है। अभी वहां पर ड्रिलिंग और दूसरे अपारेणन्स शुरू नहीं हुए हैं। तांबे के मामले में भारत अभी तक दूसरे देशों पर ही निर्भर करता है। वहां से थोड़ी दूर पर जो खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट है और जिसको सन 67 में ही पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था अभी तक तैयार नहीं हो सका है। इसके अभाव में हम प्रतिदिन 16 लाख की विदेशी मुद्रा खो रहे हैं। इस देश में ताम्बे की बहुत जरूरत है और बहुत अच्छा तांबा बिहार में पाया गया है लेकिन उसके ऊपर अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि कम से कम बिहार में जो मिनेरल डिपाजिट्स मौजूद हैं उनको जल्द से जल्द निकालने का प्रबन्ध करें।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (महाराजगंज): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा सब से पहले सरकार का ध्यान सुरक्षा की ओर खींचना चाहूंगा क्योंकि बिहार में काफी दिनों से, लगभग दो सालों से, सुरक्षा का प्रश्न बहुत ही कमजोर होता जा रहा है। अभी कल के ही अखबार में यह खबर निकली है कि रेलवे का रपया जा रहा था, उसमें रेलवे के दो ब्रामर्ड कांस्टेबल्स मारे गए, उनकी लाशें लाइन पर मिलीं, राइफल गाड़ी में पड़ी हुई मिली और खंजाची की लाश भी गाड़ी में ही मिली। अभी तक कोई खबर नहीं मिली है कि किसी डाकू का पता चला है और कोई पकड़ा गया है। जब राइफलघारियों के साथ ये बातें होती हैं तो फिर जिनके पास अपनी सुरक्षा का कोई भी साधन नहीं होता, उनकी क्या स्थिति होगी, यह बात सोचने समझने की है और कल्पना करने की है। दूसरी तरफ हमारे कुछ

[श्री मृशुंजय प्रसाद]

मित्रों की कृपा से नक्सलबाड़ी के जैसे लोगों ने जहां तहां फसल काटना शुरू कर दिया है। अभी तक अगर यह बात कम हुई है तो उसका कारण यह है कि फसल तैयार नहीं हुई है। जैसे जैसे फसल तैयार होगी, हमारे सामने यह कठिनाई भी अधिकाधिक उपस्थित होगी। इस चीज को भी सरकार को बड़े पैमाने पर रोकना होगा वरना किसी की जान माल की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं रह जायेगी।

दूसरी तरफ यह भी ध्यान देने की बात है कि हमारा प्रदेश बहुत गरीब है। वहां पर हर तरह से लोगों को रोजी देना है न कि रोजी छीनना है। बहुत दिनों से यह शिकायत अखबारों में आ रही हैं, सभी जगह कहा जाता है, कि पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग में मले ही इंजीनियर्स और ऊंचे पदों पर बिहारियों को स्थान देने में कठिनाई आये और यह कहा जा सके कि काबिल आदमी नहीं मिलते लेकिन मजदूरों में तो कोई कमी नहीं आनी चाहिए। मैं इतना ही ध्यान दिलाऊंगा कि आज मैंने चव्हाण साहब को बतलाया था मेरा एक अतारांकित, अनस्टांड प्रश्न था।

16 दिसम्बर को मैंने सरकार से अनस्टांड क्वेश्चन नम्बर 4718 के द्वारा यह पूछा था कि क्या यह सत्य है कि कुछ महीने पहले बिहार में बाहर से बुलाये गये मजदूरों को 7 रुपये दैनिक मजूरी पर रखा गया था जबकि स्थानीय मजदूरों को 3 रुपया दैनिक मजदूरी पर नहीं रखा गया था? मन्त्री महोदय ने इसका उत्तर "जी हां" में दिया था। सरकार ने इस बात को कबूल किया कि बाहर से 7 रुपये दैनिक मजूरी पर लोग बुलाये गये और रखे गये। अब इसके लिए तो वही पुरानी कहावत चरितार्थ होती है कि जल में भी मीन प्यासी, सुनकर किसी न स्रये हांसी। जिस बिहार के मजदूरों के बल पर बंगाल और असम की खेती चलती है, असम और बंगाल के चाय बागान चलते हैं

वहां मजदूर न मिलें और ऐसी हालत पैदा हो। यह ठीक है कि मुझे सब बातों का पता नहीं है। चूंकि यहां पर मैं कुछ दिनों से हूँ इसलिए डिटेल्स का पता मैं नहीं लगा सका हूँ किन्तु थोड़े ही दिन हुए वहां पर एन० पी० सी० सी० ने उसी इलाके में यानी गंडक योजना में और फिर दक्षिण बिहार में चांदन योजना में हजारों कुलियों को यह कह कर हटाया है कि उनके पास काम नहीं है। अब एक तरफ तो एन० पी० सी० सी० आदमियों को हटाती है दूसरी तरफ आप कहते हैं कि हमको आदमी नहीं मिलते हैं। यह कुछ विचित्र सी बात मुझे लगती है। मैं पहले ही आपसे अज्ञ कर चुका हूँ कि बड़े बड़े सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी कारखानों में रोज का रोना है कि आदमी किस तरीके से लिये जाते हैं। उनमें यह प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि लोकल आदमियों को कम से कम रोजी और रोजी दी जाये। मैं यह सवाल आप के सामने नहीं रखना चाहता कि बिहार में सरकारी कारखानों में नियुक्तियों में बिहारियों को ही सबसे पहले प्राथमिकता मिले लेकिन मैं यह जरूर कहूंगा कि बिहारियों को छांटा न हो जाय और बिहारी होने के कारण ही वाजिब तरीके पर बिहार को जो कुछ मिलना, चाहिये वह उसे जरूर मिले। मेरी यह शिकायत है कि वहां ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है।

यह बात बिहार के अखबारों ने ग्रायल रिफाइनरी के बारे में कही है, फर्टिलाइजर्स कारपोरेशन के बारे में कही है, बोकारो स्टील के बारे में कही है, हैवी इंजीनियरिंग के बारे में कही गई है और एन सी डी सी के बारे में कही गई है जब जब अखबारों में इस बारे में शोरगुल होता है तो उसका कुछ न कुछ गोलमोल जवाब दे दिया जाता है लेकिन उसकी पक्की जांच अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है। अब एक तो हम बंसे ही गरीब लोग हैं और उस तरह से जो 10 पैसे बतौर नौकरी और मजूरी के मिलते उसमें भी इस तरह से कटाई हो रही है। उस में भी मौका नहीं दिया जाता है।

सरकारी नौकरियों में भी ऐसी बातें हो रही है लेकिन उनको मैं यहां दुहराऊंगा नहीं।

ऊपर से कहा जाता है कि बिहार खनिज पदार्थों में सब से अमीर प्रदेश है लेकिन यहां तो यह बात है कि वह अमीर है किस के लिए? सरकार के पास तो सारा खनिज धन है नहीं क्योंकि वहां का अधिकांश माल तो बिहार के बाहर वालों के हाथ में है। जमीन हमारी है नाम के लिए बिहार में, लेकिन उसका सारा मुनाफा बाहर ही जाता है चाहे वह मुनाफा बम्बई जाय, चाहे कलकत्ते जाय। कुछ हद तक वह मुनाफा विदेशों में भी जाता है। हमारे लिए सिर्फ मजदूरी ही रह जाती है और उसमें भी हमारी इस तरह से काट हो रही है।

खैर और अधिक न कहते हुए अमीर जो हो सकता है वह मैं आप के सामने रखूंगा। लघु उद्योग का काम बिहार में शुरू हुआ है मगर अफसोस की बात यह है कि जहां आप के 238 ट्रेनिंग कम प्रोडक्शन सेंटर्स होते थे उनमें से पिछले सितम्बर में ही 113 को बन्द करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। यह 113 ट्रेनिंग कम प्रोडक्शन सेंटर्स को बन्द करने का निर्णय प्रेसीडेंट रूल के दौरान किया गया है। शायद उनमें से कुछ को दूसरों के साथ मिला दिया जायगा। इस तरीके से कुछ को बचाने की कोशिश की जायगी। मगर ऐसा होता ही क्यों है? यह इसीलिए होता है कि प्रोडक्शन नाम के लिए है और आप के जितने प्रोडक्शन सेंटर्स हैं गवर्नमेंट के, उन में से अधिकांश में घाटा हो रहा है। क्या आपने सोचा है कि आखिर यह घाटा क्यों हो रहा है? दरअसल वही पुरानी कहावत चरितार्थ हो रही है "स्कावायर पंग इन ए राऊंड होल"। जो आदमी जिस काम के लिए योग्य नहीं है वहां उसे बँठा दिया गया है। एक बार सरकारी नौकर हो गये, अफसर हो गये तो उसको कोई छू नहीं सकता है और जितने दिन उसके बीत जाते हैं उतने ही वह उसकी मदद में आ जाते हैं, वह और अधिक

अनुभव बनकर और अधिक पक्का बनकर जम जाता है।

लघु उद्योग मरते जाते हैं। उनका विकास नहीं हो रहा है। उस दिशा में कुछ होता हवाता नहीं है। ट्रेनिंग से जो निकलते हैं वह भी इस काबिल नहीं होते हैं कि जो कुछ उन्होंने सीखा है, उसी धन्वे को करके अपनी समुचित रीति से स्वावलम्बीरोजी मली भांति चला सकें। अधिकांश ऐसे ही निकलते हैं अलबत्ता दो, चार जरूर होते हैं, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा अधिकांश ट्रेनिंग पाये लोग इस काबिल नहीं होते कि उस ट्रेनिंग को लेकर वह अपनी रोजी कहीं बाहर जाकर चला सकें। वह इसी फिफ्ट में रहते हैं कि हमें भी किसी ट्रेनिंग सेंटर में नौकरी मिल जाय ताकि हम भी ब्लैकबोर्ड पर डायग्राम और नक्शे आदि बना कर लोगों को सिखाया करें कि काम कैसे होता है बाकी अपने हाथ से नहीं कर पाते यह उनकी कठिनाई है।

एक चीज में कहने से मूल गया जिसे मैं बतला देना चाहता हूँ। तिरहुत कॅनल को पूरा करने में तमाम रुपया खर्च किया गया और कॅनल पर मिट्टी के काम के लिए लोकल बिहार के मजदूर 3 रुपये दैनिक पर नहीं मिले या नहीं रखे गए और उन के बदले बाहर से मजदूर 7 रुपये दैनिक मजदूरी पर बुलाये गये ताकि वह कॅनल दुरुस्त हो जाय और हमारे जिले में पानी आ जाय। इधर डेढ़ साल से काम बंद था। और मुझे शक है कि इस के बंद होने के कारणों में से एक कारण शायद यह भी रहा हो कि मैं यहां बिहार के सबसे बड़े कम्युनिस्ट लीडर को हरा कर चुन कर आया हूँ पिछले 22 महीनों में साढ़े 13 महीने कम्युनिस्ट मिनिस्टर रहे सिचाई विभाग के और उनको गुस्सा है मेरे इलाके से इसलिए वह काम बंद रहा। ऐसा मुझे शक है बाकी हो सकता है कि ऐसी बात न भी हो लेकिन यह वास्तविकता है कि काम नहीं हुआ है। अब भी उस को सम्हालिये तो कुछ काम निकल जायगा।

[श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद]

इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की दरकार किसानों को सिंचाई आदि के लिए काफी है ही और यह उन्हें सुविधा से मिलनी चाहिए। मगर इसके साथ एक और चीज भी देखने की है कि कोई भी लघु उद्योग जो हम गांवों में शुरू करना चाहें तो जाहिर है कि उसके लिए हमारे पास बिजली की ऐसी उपलब्धि होनी चाहिए जिस पर कि हम भरोसा कर सकें। उसकी एश्योर्ड सप्लाई की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए नहीं तो अभी दो घंटे तो चली और फिर 6 घंटे बंद हो गयी, एक दिन चली और दो दिन बंद, अगर ऐसी गड़बड़ जारी रहने दी गई तो कोई भी उद्योग नहीं चल सकता है। इसलिए जब तक एश्योर्ड सप्लाई बिजली की न हो, भरोसे की सप्लाई न हो कि बराबर मिलती रहेगी तब तक बिजली लेकर कोई क्या काम करेगा? यह भी एक बड़ा कारण है कि छोटे मोटे घंघे गांवों में नहीं फैल पा रहे हैं।

इसके बाद मैं एक और बड़े महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाऊंगा और वह यह है कि हमारी बोरडर नेपाल से बहुत दूर तक मिली हुई है और नेपाल के भीतर चीन ने बड़ी लम्बी सड़के बनाई हैं। यह भी सुनने में आता है, सही खबर तो किसी को मालूम नहीं होती क्योंकि नेपालियों को भी वह नहीं जाने देते, नेपाली अफसरों को नहीं जाने देते फिर हमारी ओर आपकी तो बात ही क्या है, पूर्व से पश्चिम सीमा के पेरलल रोड्स उन्होंने बनाई हैं। बाऊंडरी के पेरलल रोड्स उन्होंने कुछ दूर हट कर बनाई हैं। नतीजा यह है कि जब दुश्मन चाहेंगे जब कभी भगड़ा होगा तो जहां चाहेंगे वहां सब फौजी सामान आदि वे पहुंचा सकेंगे। उसका इलाज हमें करना होगा। अब उसके लिए एक ही इलाज है कि हम भी अपने बोरडर पर परिवहन की व्यवस्था काफी अच्छी करें और सड़के, रेलवे आदि तरीके से बनायें।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि इस बोरडर पर हमारे यहां तस्कर व्यापार इतने जोरों का चल रहा है जिसकी कि सीमा नहीं है। बिहार में मैं अपने गांव में चीन की चीनी देख चुका हूं और भी वहां की बहुत सी चीजें गली, गली बिक रही है साथ ही साथ यहां की चीजे भी वहां जाती हैं अभी आपने नेपाल के साथ एक ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट किया है उसकी आड़ में भी जो तस्कर व्यापार चल रहा है उसे बंद करने की आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिए क्योंकि ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट के होने से आपकी कठिनाइयां काफी बढ़ गयी हैं। इसलिए उस समझौते के भीतर जितना आप कर सकें इस तस्कर व्यापार को रोकने की आपको कोशिश करनी चाहिए। साथ ही इसका भी आपको ख्याल करना होगा कि यह तस्कर व्यापार सिर्फ व्यापारी लोग ही नहीं करते हैं डाकू भी आप के यहां आते हैं और डाका डाल कर सीमा पार करके नेपाल सरहद पार भाग जाते हैं। आपको पुलिस लाचार हो जाती है। इसलिए आपको इस समस्या पर सावधानी व गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करके आवश्यक कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए ताकि यह गड़बड़ बंद हो। इन शब्दों के साथ प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

Mr SPEAKER: There must be some time restriction. (Interruption) They have been very co-operative; I am very thankful. There are four Members from the Opposition who want to speak: Dr Surya Prakash Puri, Shri Sarjoo Pandey, Shri Ram Charan and Shri Kameshwar Singh. From this side, there are Shri Kartik Oraon and one or two others. We will be able to finish it very correctly, by about 7 or 7.10 p.m., and then we can take up the other discussion, if we can keep up the time. Members may take not more than five, six or seven minutes each. It cannot be hard and fast, but it must be reasonable.

डॉ० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी (नवादा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, गृहमंत्री जी ने यह कहा है कि उनकी

यह नीयत नहीं है कि चुनाव हो जाने के बाद भी वहाँ राष्ट्रपति शासन चालू रखा जाए। नीयत का पता तो तब चलेगा जब चुनाव परिणाम सामने आयेँगे। अभी वहाँ जो शासन की प्रणाली है उस में राज्यपाल को सहायता देने के लिए सलाहकारों की नियुक्ति की गई है। आशा यह की जाती थी कि उनकी सलाह से वहाँ के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को एक नई दिशा मिलेगी, एक नया रूप मिलेगा। कम से कम बीस बरसों से जो शासन पद्धति वहाँ थी और अग्रर लोगों ने यह कहा है कि वह खराब हो गई थी, तो उस में कोई सुधार आया। लेकिन आज भी हम देखते क्या हैं? कांग्रेस के जमाने में या मिली जुली सरकार के जमाने में मंत्री लोग अपना समय जलसों में बिताना करते थे, इन सलाहकारों ने भी अपना समय इसी तरह से बिताना शुरू कर दिया है। ये सलाहकार भी उसी प्रकार से शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं में जा कर या पब्लिक की जगहों में जा कर या जलसे और रिसैपशन एण्ड करके समय बिताने लग गए हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि वे वहाँ की शासन व्यवस्था को सुधारने में अपना ज्यादा समय लगाते, लेकिन वे ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं।

कांग्रेस पार्टी के जो विरोधी भाई हैं वे जब भी कोई बात बिहार के सम्बन्ध में कहना प्रारम्भ करते हैं तो धर्म परिवर्तन की और विशेष कर छोटा नागपुर के सम्बन्ध में जो धर्म परिवर्तन हो रहा है उसकी चर्चा शुरू कर देते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि वहाँ ऐसा हो रहा है और इसको रोका जाना चाहिये। लेकिन धर्म निरपेक्षता की भावना से प्रेरित हमारा संविधान और उसकी मर्यादाओं को बचाने की जिम्मेवारी हमारे ऊपर है। इसलिए हम यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि हम किसी धर्म विशेष में प्रास्था रखने वाले लोगों को, किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में धार्मिक प्रचार करने से रोकें। बजाय ऐसा करने के क्यों न हम उन क्षेत्रों में जा कर अपने लोगों द्वारा धर्म का प्रचार करवायें, अपनी शक्तियों को वहाँ ज्यादा प्रभावशाली बनायें, अपनी शक्ति को ऐसा

प्रयोग दें कि वहाँ के लोग अपना धर्म परिवर्तन करने के लिए उत्साहित न हों। उन से भी ज्यादा प्रभावशाली ढंग से हमें अपने धार्मिक प्रचार को बढ़ावा देना चाहिये। इसलिए मैं विरोधी भाइयों से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इस बात को कहना वे छोड़ दें कि आप इस चीज को रोकें सरकार के माध्यम से। सरकारी माध्यम से इसको रोका नहीं जा सकता है। इस वास्ते जरूरत इस बात की है कि अग्रर वे निष्ठा रखते हैं कि वहाँ ईसाई धर्म न फैले तो उनको भी निष्ठापूर्वक ज्यादा जोर से अपना धर्म फैलाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। अग्रर वे इसको प्रारम्भ कर देते हैं जोकि अभी तक वहाँ ये नहीं कर रहे हैं तो मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह काम बहुत प्रासानी से किया जा सकता है।

एक बात रामभू में नहीं आती है कि जब हमारे गीता और हमारे पुराण का इतना असर है विदेशों तक में और पहले भी था तो क्या कारण है कि आज बाहर की कोई एक लाल भी छोटी सी किताब से वे लोग इतना ज्यादा असर हमारे लोगों पर डालने में समर्थ हो रहे हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि उस प्रचार को जोकि उस लाल किताब के माध्यम से हमारे लोगों में किया जा रहा है, आप रोकने की कोशिश करें। जरूरत इस बात की है कि उस प्रचार को जोकि हमारे मानस को आज बिगाड़ रहा है, रोकने के लिए हम तमाम लोग इकट्ठे हो कर प्रयत्न करें। बिहार में इस प्रकार के लोग ऐसी भावनाओं से प्रेरित हो कर वहाँ के सामाजिक जीवन में उथल-पुथल मचाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। कई जगह गोली चलानी पड़ती है। शासन को उसे रोकना होगा। कभी कभी ऐसी बात भी हो जाती है कि राजनैतिक दल अगले आने वाले चुनाव में अपने फायदे की बात सोचकर एक दूसरे को उकसा देते हैं, कोई ऐसी बात कर देते हैं कि दूसरी पार्टी एक बड़ा हुजूम तैयार करके जाती है और जब वह धागे बढ़ने लगती है तो वह अमरुसी हो जाती है। कहीं तो यह हो जाइ कि सरकार को गोली चपानी पड़

(डा सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी)

जाती है। शर्मा जी ने बताया है रांची में एक गोलीकांड के बारे में और उसकी न्यूज को भी उन्होंने आपको पढ़कर सुनाया है। बीच की बात क्या थी, गोली क्यों चली इसका तो इन-क्वायरी हो जाने के बाद ही पता चलेगा। जहानाबाद में गोली चली थी जिसमें छः आदमी मारे गये थे। यह कहा जाता है कि इसमें शासन वालों का दोष था। बात यह है कि बांध को अगर न काटा जाता तो ज्यादा जमीन में पटसन होने की सम्भवना थी, वह न हो पाती, वह सम्भावना पूरी न हो पाती। ये छोटी मोटी बातें हैं जो कि स्वयं अधिकारियों को देखनी चाहिये।

कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जिनकी चर्चा इस सदन में नहीं की जानी चाहिये लेकिन फिर भी उनकी चर्चा करनी पड़ती है क्योंकि वहां विधान सभा नहीं है और वहां विधायकों को कुछ कहने का अवसर नहीं मिल रहा है हमारी बातों को गृह मंत्री जी ने दो दिनों के परामर्श दायी समिति की बैठक के दौरान हम से सुन ही लिया है। आशा है कि उन तमाम बातों के ऊपर वह कार्यवाही करेंगे और अधिकारियों को भी उनके बारे में आदेश देंगे कि वे उनकी और ध्यान दें। फिर भी आपके माध्यम से मैं पुनः यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां जो अस्पताल हैं उनकी दशा बहुत ही खराब है। विशेषकर गया में दो एक महिला और एक पुरुषों के लिए जो अस्पताल हैं जिनको पिलग्रिम्स अस्पताल कहा जाता है, उनकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। मैं सरकार के किसी भी अधिकारी को आमंत्रण देता हूँ कि वह वहां आकर मरीजों की अवस्था को देखें कि कितनी उनकी दयनीय अवस्था है। जब मामूली सी वर्षा भी हो जाती है तो तमाम वर्षा का पानी मरीजों के बिस्तरों पर गिरता है। यह अवस्था महिला और पुरुष दोनों अस्पतालों की है। थोड़ी सी भी वर्षा हो जाय

तो मरीजों को बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाती है। क्या सरकार इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दे सकती है ?

आप कह सकते हैं कि जो शासन व्यवस्था वहां इस समय है वह बहुत ही कम दिनों के लिए है, इस वास्ते आप इसको नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर इस तरह के छोटे छोटे कामों को पिछली किसी सरकार ने नहीं किया है तो अगर आज वहां राष्ट्रपति जी का शासन लागू है और अधिकारियों को सब कुछ करने का मौका मिला है तो अपने आप उनको इस तरह की बातों को कर देना चाहिये था। यह जरूरी था कि इस तरह की चीजों को जा कर वे देखते और उन में सुधार लाते। लेकिन ऐसा कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

नवादा में भी जो एक सरकारी अस्पताल है, उसकी भी ऐसी ही स्थिति है। मरीजों को जमीन पर लिटा दिया जाता है फिर चाहे वे किसी भी बीमारी से पीड़ित क्यों न हों। कारण यह है कि वहां वैड्ज की बहुत कमी है। आपको चाहिये था कि आप नजदीक से जा कर इनको देखते।

आजकल वहां क्या हो रहा है ? सरकारी अधिकारी संगीनधारियों को ले कर उन लोगों के घरों में जा रहे हैं जिन्होंने सरकार से कुछ कर्ज लिये थे और वे उन कर्जों को वसूल करने में लगे हुए हैं। अगर गृहस्थों की ऐसी अवस्था नहीं होती है कि वे पैसे दे सकें तो वे उनके माल असबाब को उठा कर ले जाते हैं और अगर मौका मिलता है तो उनको जेल में भी डाल देते हैं। ऐसे बहुत से केसिस नवादा में हुए हैं। एक बार वहां के अधिकारिकों पर ऐसा जून चढ़ा था कि उन्होंने फंसला किया कि जब तक दस पंद्रह आदमियों को जेल में नहीं डाला जाएगा तब तक ऋण वसूल नहीं हो सकेंगे और उन्होंने वैसा ही किया। लेकिन वास्तविक स्थिति आज क्या है? अभी अभी धान की पसल गृहस्थों

ने काट कर खलिहानों में लाकर रखी है। भ्रगर वे उसको भ्रमी बेच दें तो उनको कम दाम मिलेंगे दो तीन महीने बाद भ्रगर बेचें तो उनको कुछ ज्यादा पैसे मिलने की सम्भावना है, भ्रगर आज ही बेच कर भ्रगर वे ऋण का भुगतान कर देते हैं तो उनको घाटा होता है मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में आप व्यवहारिक दृष्टिकोण अपनायें। तीन साल के लगातार सूखे के बाद उनकी फसल अच्छी हुई है, उसी से उन्होंने भ्राने वाले साल की भ्रापूति ही नहीं करनी है बल्कि फसल से, दो तीन माल से जो सुखार हुआ था उस दौहरान जो उन्होंने कर्ज लिये थे दूसरे लोगों से उनको भी चुकाना है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार मार्च तक ऋण वसूली के काम को बिना किसी भेदभाव के बन्द कर दे। मार्च में जब रबी की फसल तैयार होगी तब गृहस्थों की हालत थोड़ी भी सुधर जाएगी और तब सरकार ऋण वसूली का काम करें। इस काम में हम स्वयं सरकार को सहयोग देंगे। हम लोगों से कहेंगे कि वे ऋण जरूर दे दें और ऋण उनको चुकाने भी चाहियें।

पुराने जो जमींदार थे उनको पन्द्रह सोलह माल से मुआवजा नही मिला है, इस और भी ध्यान दिलाया गया था। एक और विशेष बात की और मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चा ता हूँ। ऐसी सूचना हमें मिली है कि शिक्षकों को, स्कूली शिक्षकों को, चूंकि एक ही दिन में चुनाव सरकार कराने जा रही है, प्रिजाइडिंग अफसरों के रूप में लेने की सलाह शायद सरकार के पास आई है। हम इसका विरोध करते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते कि किसी भी रूप में शिक्षकों को चुनाव के सिलसिले में किसी भी प्रकार से काम में लगाया जाए। उनको आपका काम में नहीं लेना चाहिये।

बिहार में जब मिली-जुली सरकार थी, तो माननीय सदस्य, श्री कामेश्वर सिंह, की पार्टी के एक सदस्य शिक्षा मंत्री थे। उन्होंने कहा कि शिक्षकों को राजनीति में भाग लेने की छूट है और उन्होंने यह छूट दे कर शिक्षकों को कदम बंदान में छोड़ दिया। आज सरकार कहती

हैं कि हम उन्ही शिक्षकों की सेवा चुनाव में लेंगे जिन्हें राजनीति में भाग लेने की छूट है। यह बहुत बुरा है। शिक्षकों की सेवा चुनाव में नहीं लेनी चाहिये।

श्री फ० गो० सेन (पूर्णिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिनों पहले मैंने एक माइनारिटी स्कूल, मट्टा एम० ई० स्कूल के बारे में कहा था। वहां पर स्थिति यह है की जो एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट रत्स को बनाता है वही रत्स को तोड़ता है। एस० डी० प्रो०, एजुकेशन, में उस स्कूल की मैनेजिंग कमेटी के साथ हैड-मास्टर की एपॉयंटमेंट को लेकर भगड़ा किया जब उनकी इच्छानुसार एपॉयंटमेंट नहीं हुई, तो उन्होंने टीचर्स का पेमेंट बन्द कर दिया। टीचर्स द्वारा हंगर स्ट्राइक की धमकी दिये जाने पर ही उन्हें पेमेंट किया गया। एक खास बात यह है कि रुपया झा होता था, लेकिन टीचर्स को पेमेंट नहीं होता था। हम उनसे मिले और उन्हें कहा कि आप अफसर हैं, आप इन गरीब टीचर्स को पेमेंट कर दें। उन्होंने कहा कि टीचर्स उनके यहां आ कर पेमेंट ले। हमने कहा कि टीचर्स इस तरह डबल पेमेंट कैसे लेंगे, वे स्कूल के सेक्रेटरी से भी लें और आपसे भी लें, क्या किसी और स्कूल में ऐसा हुआ है। उन्होंने कहा कि ऐसा और किसी स्कूल में नहीं हुआ है। हम ने कहा कि आखिर इस स्कूल के बारे में यह एक्सेप्शन क्यों की जा रही है। इस प्रकार वह एस० डी० प्रो०, एजुकेशन स्कूल के नाम से चार पांच हजार रुपया अपने पास रखे रहा और बेचारे टीचर्स को फ्राक-कशी करनी पड़ी।

टीचर्स हम लोगों को बुलाकर ले गये। हमने डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट से कहा, दूसरे अधिकारियों से कहा और उस मामले को यहां भी रेफर किया। इस बारे में सलाहकार समिति में जो रिपोर्ट दी गई है, उसमें सरासर गलत बात लिखी हुई है। जो एस० डी० प्रो०, एजुकेशन, प्रनट्रेंड टीचर्स की नियुक्ति पर आपत्ति करते थे, उन्होंने बगल के एक लोकल स्कूल, मट्टा एच० ई० स्कूल में कई प्रनट्रेंड

[श्री फ०गो० सेन]

टीचजर्स को नियुक्त कर दिया। भट्टा एम० ई० स्कूल की मैनेजिंग कमेटी ने कहा कि उसके पास ट्रेंड टीचर की कोई दरखास्त नहीं आई।

वहां पर बहुत इर्रेगुलेरिटीज हो रही हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि अगर वह समझते हैं कि हम छुट्ट बोल रहे हैं तो वह अपने इन्टेलिजेंस के आदमी भेज कर इस बारे में इनक्वायरी करा लें, ताकि उन्हें मालूम हो जाये कि तथ्य क्या है।

एडुकेशन कोड के मुताबिक मैनेजिंग कमेटी किसी अनट्रेंड टीचर को भी नियुक्त कर सकती है, बशर्ते कि वह दो बरस में ट्रेनिंग करलें। इसी के अनुसार वह व्यक्ति ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिए चला गया है। पूर्णिया म्यूनिसिपलिटी में अनट्रेंड टीचर्स बहाल हो रहे हैं और एस० डी० प्रो० ने अपनी एपेकल भी दे दी है, जब कि वह उसी स्टेटस का स्कूल हैं। चूंकि वह स्कूल को - एडुकेशनल हैं, इस लिए मैनेजिंग कमेटी ने उस व्यक्ति को हैडमास्टर नियुक्त किया, क्योंकि वह लोकल आदमी है, अच्छा पढ़ाता है। और हायर सेकंडरी स्टुडेंट्स को पढ़ाता है, स्कूल का रिजल्ट भी अच्छा है। एस० डी० प्रो०, एडुकेशन यह श्रेटन कर रहा था कि मैनेजिंग कमेटी के स्थान पर एडहाक कमेटी क्यों न नियुक्त कर दी जाये। मेरा कहना है कि अगर गार्डनरिटी स्कूलों को नहीं रखना है, तो उन्हें तोड़ दीजिए, हमें कोई दुख नहीं है लेकिन किसी कानून के मुताबिक तो चलना चाहिए।

अगर मंत्री महोदय को हम पर एतमाद न हो, तो वह अपने इन्टेलिजेंस के आदमी भेज कर इस बारे में इनक्वायरी करायें। दो वर्ष से मिडल स्कूल के हैडमास्टर को, उस गरीब आदमी को, पेमेंट नहीं मिल रहा है। या तो उस को ठुटा दिया जाये और या उसको पेंसा देना चाहिए।

पूर्णिया जिला स्कूल के हैडमास्टर को लगभग पंद्रह दिन का पेमेंट नहीं मिला है।

पहले वह सेंट्रल स्कूल में था। हम उसको बचपन से जानते हैं। वह कहता है कि मैं लिखते लिखते थक गया। उसको वह लगभग पंद्रह दिन का पेमेंट कराने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ये छोटी छोटी बातें होती हैं, लेकिन अगर उनके बारे में समय पर उचित कार्यवाही न की जाये, तो वे हंगर-स्ट्राइक में कनवर्ट हो जाती हैं। अधिकांश रूपया झा करते हैं, लेकिन पेमेंट नहीं करते हैं। जब टीचर हंगर स्ट्राइक की धमकी देते हैं, तब उन्हें पेमेंट की जाती है। इस तरह की बातों की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि लिखा-पढ़ी करने से कोई जवाब नहीं आता है। मैंने इस मामले को प्रॉजिडेंट्स रूल से पहले रेफर किया था, लेकिन अब जो रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें सब बातें उल्टी लिखी हुई हैं।

हमारे यहां इरिगेटिड एरिया है। वहां पर ऊंची जगहों के किसानों को पानी न मिलने से हाट-बरनिंग होती है। हमारे यहां फसल बढ़िया होती है, लेकिन इस बार वह मारा इलाका बाढ़-ग्रस्त हो गया है। इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि धोन वगैरह की बसूली को बन्द कर दिया जाये। यह ठीक है कि सरकार की भी कुछ लाचारी है। लेकिन हमारे यहां नवंबर परसेंट इलाका-बाढ़ ग्रस्त हो गया है। वहां पर लोगों का जो नुकसान हुआ है, उसको देखकर कलेजा फट जाता है। डा० के० एल० राव ने भी यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान पूर्णिया में हुआ है। फलड की वजह से किसानों का पैसा ब्लाक हो गया है। आईन्दा फसल के लिए उस के पास पैसा नहीं है। सरकार को उनको कुछ राहत पहुंचाने के लिए कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब वर्तमान गृह मंत्री महाराष्ट्र से

इस सदन में तशरीफ़ लाये, तो हम लोगों को बड़ी आशा थी कि इस देश की तरक्की में उनका बहुत बड़ा योगदान होगा, हमारे देश में जनतन्त्र की रक्षा होगी और कुछ नई स्वस्थ परम्परायें कायम होंगी। मगर हमने देखा कि जब से वह गृह मन्त्री बने हैं, देश की तमाम समस्याओं का उनके पास एक ही जवाब है—लाठी और डंडा।

पिछले चुनावों के बाद विभिन्न प्रदेशों में विरोधी दलों को जो सरकारें बनीं, उनको गिराने के लिए हर तरह के कुकर्म कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से किये गये। उन सरकारों में बिहार सरकार भी थी।

श्री शिवनारायण (बस्ती): ये लोग आपम में लड मरे थे।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मन्त्री महोदय का कहना है कि उन्होंने बिहार की सलाहकार समिति की मीटिंग बुलाई और बिहार समस्याओं के बारे में उसके सदस्यों से विचार विमर्श किया। मैं बिहार की सलाहकार समिति का मम्बर नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यू० पी० की सलाहकार समिति जो भी राय देती है, हमेशा उससे उल्टी कार्यवाही की जाती है। मैं इस बारे में कई मिसालें दे सकता हूँ, लेकिन समय नहीं है।

बिहार हमारा पड़ोसी राज्य है। जहाँ जहाँ गवर्नर का शासन है, वहाँ बहुत ज्यादाती हो रही है, अधिकारी खुले-आम कहते हैं कि यह मौका है लुट का, लुटलो, बाद में एसेम्बली वाले आ जायेंगे और हमारी फ़ज़ीहत होगी। सब अधिकारी खुले आम यह प्रचार करते हैं। जैसा कि अभी सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, आज पुलिस और अन्य सरकारी अधिकारी जिस प्रकार काम कर रहे हैं, उसमें किसी भले घादमी की जिन्दगी सुरक्षित नहीं है।

श्री डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी : पड़ोस में रह कर भी माननीय सदस्य बिहार को गलत समझ रहे हैं। किसी अधिकारी ने ऐसी बात नहीं कही है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी दो मिनट पहले माननीय सदस्य इन्हीं बातों को लेकर चिल्ला रहे थे। अब मेरे कहने पर आपत्ति कर रहे हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता की सरकार के मुकाबले में गवर्नर के शासन को कभी तरज़ीह नहीं दी जा सकती है। आज गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों का भगड़ा पड़ा हुमा है। वे लोग मारे गये हैं, उन पर लाठी-चार्ज हुआ है, सब कुछ हुआ है। सरकार कहती है कि उसके पास पैसा नहीं है। बड़े बड़े अफसरों को नियुक्त करने, बंगलों को बनवाने और लूट मचाने के लिए पैसा है, लेकिन गरीब एम्पलाईज के लिए पैसा नहीं है। आश्वासन देने के बावजूद यू० पी० और बिहार के सरकारी कर्मचारियों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया है। अध्यापक हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि जिला मुजफ्फरपुर में इतना बलवा हुआ, लेकिन उसकी कोई एनक्वायरी नहीं हुई। इस स्थिति में देश में शान्ति और व्यवस्था कैसे रह पायगी? इक्कीस बरस तक कांग्रेस ने उसको बर्बाद किया, पूरी तरह से लूटा। आज पांच आदमियों का ट्रायल हो रहा है, पता नहीं उन का क्या होगा। 21 वर्ष तक कांग्रेस ने उन्हें बरबाद किया। उसके बाद विरोधियों की सरकार बनी तो उसको गिराया, तिकड़म किया।

मेंबरों को तोड़ा। अब उस को गिराने के बाद गवर्नर शासन हुआ तब यह कहते हैं सलाहकार समितियों की राय लेकर हम ने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया। मैं चम्पारण साहब से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आप गवर्नर शासन पर भरोसा मत करते जाइए। तलवार के बल पर सब कुछ हो सकता है, बैठा नहीं जा

सकता, उसमें चैन नहीं मिलेगा। आज भी केन्द्रीय सरकार इसको बढ़ा रही है। हमें तो उम्मीद नहीं है कि चुनाव के बाद आप फिर भी कोई सरकार चलने देंगे। यह शिवनारायण बहुत बहुत शोर मचा रहे हैं। यू. पी. में ऐसी इनकी हार होगी कि इनको याद आ जायेगा।

(श्ववधान) ... हम तो चाहते हैं चाहे कोई सरकार बने, चाहे इन की सरकार बने, हमारी बने या किसी की बने लेकिन स्टेबल गवर्नमेंट हो। यह हमारी इच्छा है। लेकिन मुझे डर है कि यह खुद नहीं बनने देंगे। यह जो अधिकाारी बंटे हुए हैं, इनके सेक्रेटरी, अन्डर सेक्रेटरी यह पूरे मुल्क को चबा रहे हैं, इनको भी चबा रहे हैं और सब को चबाएंगे, सारे मुल्क का नाश करेंगे। गृह मंत्रालय के अन्डर जो बड़े बड़े अफसर लोग बंटे हुए हैं यह इनको मिस-गाइड करते हैं और इनके इशारे पर वह चलते हैं।

18 hrs.

तो मैं ज्यादा न कह कर चव्हाण साहब से सिर्फ इतना कहूंगा कि अगर आप के हाथ में शासन सूत्र है तो थोड़ा इन प्रदेशों के ऊपर ध्यान दीजिए, इन के लिए कुछ अच्छा काम कीजिए। नहीं तो लोगों को नजरत हो गई है। जहां जहां गवर्नर शासन हैं लोग त्राहि त्राहि कर रहे हैं, नौकरशाही का आतंक छाया हुआ है, सारे के सारे लोग परेशान हैं। यहां तक कि आदमी गाड़ियों में नहीं सफर कर सकते। यह अवस्था उत्पन्न हो गई है। मैं चव्हाण साहब से कहूंगा, आप के बारे में बहुत सुना कर दो थे, जब महाराष्ट्र में आप थे, लेकिन यहां तो आप के सब कारनामों कांचे हैं। इसलिए जनता की समस्याओं को सुलझाइए और प्रदेश में गवर्नर शासन की फिर पुनरावृत्ति न कीजिए, यह मैं आप से कहूंगा।

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion for the extension of the President's rule in Bihar. I do say so because, whenever there is the President's rule, it is a

reflection of Emergency in the country and this Emergency is nothing but a reflection on our state of affairs that we are not capable of having a democratic Government. Nobody has got two opinions on this. Even though some people may differ, they just cannot help it. They have to have the President's rule for another six months. If I had the authority, I would have declared the President's rule for six years. I am saying this based on something, not just saying for the sake of the President's rule. What form of Government you have been able to give so far? It is all very easy to say that the President's rule is bad; it is very good to say that democratic Government is good. But only if the Government is good, it is good, not otherwise. So far as our country is concerned, all the political parties have not got the interest of the country. They are indulging only in sabre rattling and mud-slinging against one another.

AN HON. MEMBER : Including the Congress Party.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : In my opinion, so far as Chota Nagpur is concerned, the President's rule has, definitely, done some good. In Ranchi town, right from one corner to another, there were huts on either side, looking like a jungle. But if you go now and have a look, you will see the difference. All the huts and huts have been cleared and in front of the hospital it has been very nicely cleaned and parking place has been made. It looks like Ranchi now. There have been some popular volcanic eruptions here and there. If we do not get rid of them, you cannot have a stable Government at any time. I would like to draw your attention to some of the good work that has been done so far as tribals in Chota Nagpur are concerned.

Today Bihar owes its honourable existence to Chhota Nagpur.

श्री हुकम चंद कडुवाय (उर्जन) अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना बढ़िया माषण हो रहा है और सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : The bell is being rung ...

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : The problems of Chota Nagpur, particularly the problems of the tribes, have never before been highlighted in this House. I would like to say in this connection that we are having a lot of trouble in our area. People having that the tribal people are all troublesome but that is not a fact. They are being robbed, they are being exploited right and left. Their lands are being alienated — they are being alienated for the last 20 years—in spite of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act. There are a number of industrial complexes in Chota Nagpur, but all the jobs right from nothing to Rs. 4,000 are going to outsiders. I agree that these are national projects and that the best men, from any corner of our country should be brought to these projects and no provincial monopoly should be allowed to be practised. But the tribal people are not getting jobs there. The people of Chota Nagpur are not getting jobs there. This is a fact. This is what is happening in the industrial complexes. Even in Block Development Offices right from Chaprasi to the top posts, all are outsiders. More or less, this area is a colony of North Bihar.

In all the educational institutions also the teachers are those who have come from North Bihar. It is not the Chotanagpuris are not at all educated, but they are not being given opportunities. The only University in Chota Nagpur, Ranchi University, is running in deficit and nothing has been done so far in that connection.

So far as irrigation and transport facilities are concerned, they are getting a step-motherly treatment.

From every point of view we are being neglected; we have been neglected for the last 20 years, and no Government has been able to look to the problems of these areas.

There is a crime called 'white collar crime' in America. This is a breach of established law by which the criminals go scot-free; they bribe police, they bribe judges and sometimes they bring about political pressure to secure their immunity. This is exactly what is happening in Chota Nagpur. Only very few people have so far come to know of this. Only during the President's rule something is being done. At least they

are bringing about legislations for the restoration of land, for stopping money-lending and other bad things. No matter how democratic the Government may be, if it does not bring good to the people of that area, that is not a good Government.

Therefore, through you, Sir, I would request the Government to earmark a certain equitable percentage of the money that is going to the State Government for Chota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana areas which are the most backward. This is the richest area inhabited by the poorest people, even though there are a number of projects. The Industrial Policy Resolution says that the purpose is to remove regional imbalance; but this has not been removed in practice.

SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH (Khagaria) : Do you agree that Government has failed there ?

MR. SPEAKER : The speech is good, but our time is limited.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : In the future general election we will have to keep in mind that no political party which has not got absolute majority should be allowed to form a Government. The President's rule should be declared in that State straightway in that case. The State should not be allowed to have a coalition Government. Coalition Governments are utter failures and we will not be able to establish a stable Government by this process. Therefore, I would like to submit that if this could be done, we will be doing the greatest good to the country.

With these words I would like to support the Motion.

श्री राम चरण (बुर्जा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में जब से राष्ट्रपति शासन हुआ है, तब से वहाँ पर क्या क्या जुल्म और ज्यादतियाँ हुई हैं, उनको बयान करने से पहले मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—जब से हमारे बच्चाण डिफेंस मिनिस्टर बन कर केन्द्र में आये, इन्होंने बीड़ा उठाया था कि चीनियों को हिन्दु-तान से बाहर कर देंगे, लेकिन एज-डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ये बिल्कुल

[श्री राम चरण]

फैल्योर रहे। उसके बाद जब ये होम मिनिस्टर हुए-उसमें ये दो चीजों में एक्सपर्ट हुए.....

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : इससे बिहार का क्या ताल्लुक है ?

श्री राम चरण: दो चीजों में एक्सपर्ट हुए- एक प्रोजेक्ट रूल इम्पोज करने में और दूसरे गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज की स्ट्राइक को, जो उनका फण्डामेंटल राइट है, क्रश करने में। इन दोनों चीजों में एक्सपर्ट होने के नाते इन्होंने बिहार के अन्दर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया। इस बारे में जो भी नाटक हुआ, उसे सब साथी जानते हैं।

अब मैं वहां पर जो जुल्म और ज्यादतियां हुई हैं उनके बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर राष्ट्रपति शासन के जमाने में ला एण्ड आर्डर की पोजिशन सबसे ज्यादा खराब हुई है, वहां पर खुले-प्राम कत्ल होते हैं और इनकी पुलिस जनता को कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देती। अगर आप प्रोजेक्ट रूल के जमाने में कत्ल की वारदातों को उठा कर देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि इनमें से अधिकतर हरिजनों के कत्ल हुए हैं। हरिजनों के साथ ही ज्यादा जुल्म और ज्यादती होती है क्योंकि उनका कोई अफसर नहीं है, उनके पास पैसा नहीं है, उनको शारीरिक प्रोटेक्शन देने वाला कोई नहीं है।

मेरे कुछ साथियों ने कहा कि वहां पर ट्राइबल लोग और हरिजन बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में इसाई बनते जा रहे हैं। इसका कारण क्या है ? कारण यह है कि पिछले 20 सालों में इस कांग्रेस सरकार ने यह नहीं सोचा कि इन आदिवासियों को, हरिजनों को, जिनके पास एक इंच जमीन नहीं है, उन मालिकों से जिनके पास सीलिंग फिक्स करने के बाद भी काफी जमीन है, उनसे जमीन लेकर इनको दिया जाय। सरकार ने उनके लिए कोई प्रोवीजन नहीं किया। जिसके कारण उनकी हालत पहले से भी ज्यादा खराब होती गई और यही कारण है कि फोरन-मिशनरीज अपने पैसे के बल पर उन

हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को एक्सप्लायट करते हैं।

बिहार को दो चीजों का बहुत भयंकर रूप से सामना करना पड़ा है- एक सूखा और दूसरे बाढ़। जब वहां बाढ़ आती है तो गांव के गांव बरबाद हो जाते हैं। और जब सूखा पड़ता है तो पीने को पानी नहीं मिलता, खाने को रोटी नहीं मिलती। पिछले 20 वर्षों में तीनों योजनाओं के अन्दर इस सरकार ने कोई ऐसा स्टेप नहीं लिया, जिसमें वहां पर इण्टीज कायम होनी और लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलती। आज वहां की स्थिति यह है कि वहां का मजदूर जबका वहां पर एम्प्लायमेंट न मिलने की वजह से आसाम जाता है, बंगाल जाता है, उत्तर प्रदेश जाता है, बल्कि तम्बई तक पहुंचता है। सरकार ने आज तक उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया।

वहां कि गण्डक प्रोजेक्ट योजना अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है। अगर सरकार उसको पूरा कर देती तो उसमें वहां आवाषाणी के साधन पैदा होते-लेकिन सरकार ने उसको भी पूरा नहीं किया।

वहां पर हरिजनों को जो ग्रान्ट दी जाती है, उसको अधिकतर वहां के अधिकारी लोग खा जाते हैं, आदिवासियों तक वह नहीं पहुंच पाती। जो बुराईयां वहां पिछले 20 सालों में हुई, कम से कम राष्ट्रपति शासन के जमाने में उनको दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों और ट्राइबल वेलफेयर के लिए सरकार ने ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा क्यों नहीं दिया.....

श्री शिवचंद्रिका प्रसाद (जमशेदपुर) : डेढ़ साल में आपकी सरकार ने क्या किया ?

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : आपको पता नहीं है।

श्री राम चरण : मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ, इस चुनाव के बाद

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा क्लक नं० 349 के अन्ध रप्वाइन्ट आफ् आर्डर है—

"shall not obstruct proceedings, his or interrupt and shall avoid making running commentaries when speeches are being made in the House"

श्री शिव नारायण अपनी सीट पर न बैठ कर सामने दूसरे सदस्य से बात कर रहे हैं, जिससे प्रोसीडिंग में आन्स्ट्रक्शन होता है।

MR. SPEAKER : He will not disturb now. Shri Kameshwar Singh is going to be called. He is safeguarding himself.

श्री राज चरण : मैं होम मिनिस्टर माहव को वानिंग देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें अब प्रोजिडेन्ट क्लक लाने की अपनी नीति को बदलना चाहिये, क्योंकि इस देश में अगर बार बार प्रोजिडेन्ट क्लक लागू होता रहा तो इसके बड़े भयंकर परिणाम निकलेंगे, एक तरह से आप कम्युनिज्म को इन्वाइट करेंगे, इसका और कोई सोल्यूशन नहीं है। अगर यह सरकार इसी नीति पर चलती रही तो कम्युनिज्म यहां पर आयेगा, फिर आप उसको रोक नहीं सकेंगे। अगर आपने इस नीति को बदल दिया, गांधी जी के बालाये हुए सिद्धान्तों पर डेमोक्रेसी को कायम रखा तो देश के लिये इसके परिणाम अच्छे निकलेंगे। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आप आइन्दा प्रोजिडेन्ट क्लक को न लायें, मान जनता की सरकार वहां पर बनायें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कोसी एम्ब्लिकमेन्ट में पांच दरारें आईं, जब उसमें एन्कवायरी हुई तो निर्फ़ भोवर-सीयर को सस्पेंड किया गया, बड़े अधिकारी जिन्होंने ज्यादा पैसा रिश्वत में खाया था, जैसे एक्जीक्यूटिव इन्जीनियर, उनके खिलाफ़ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया। आज तक जितनी भी एन्कवायरीज हुई हैं, करप्शन के बारे में, चाहे आफिसर्स के खिलाफ़ या पोलिटीकल पार्टिसर्स के खिलाफ़, सरकार ने कभी उन पर

अमल नहीं किया। इसलिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि सरकार को ऐसे आफिसर्स के खिलाफ़ सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाना चाहिये।

कोसी प्रोजेक्ट के अन्दर जब बाढ़ आई तो उससे पीड़ित गरीब हरिजनों और गरीब मजदूरों को जो सहायता केन्द्र की तरफ से मिली थी, वहां के अधिकारियों ने वह सहायता उनको नहीं दी। सहायता देने के बजाय कई जगहों पर बी. डी. ओ. ने उनको पीटा। इसके खिलाफ़ शिकायतें भी हुईं, लेकिन सरकार ने कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया, क्योंकि वहां ब्यूरोक्रेट आफिसर्स चाहते थे कि उनके खिलाफ़ कोई एक्शन न लिया जाय।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको यह नीति छोड़ देनी चाहिये, इस देश में राष्ट्रपति शासन हरगिज नहीं लाना चाहिये, वर्ना डेमोक्रेसी के लिये खतरा पैदा हो जायगा। मेरे बहुत से साथी रिएक्शनरी फोर्सज और नक्सलवाड़ी की बातें करते हैं, इस देश में नक्सलवाड़ी को फैलने देने के लिये सबसे पहली जिम्मेदार यह कांग्रेस सरकार होगी, क्योंकि वह समाजवादी सिद्धान्तों को भूलती जा रही है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर कम्युनिज्म न आये, तो आपको चाहिये कि आप हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की सहायता करें। अगर हरिजनों और आदिवासियों ने कम्युनिज्म को अपना लिया तो फिर आप इस देश में कम्युनिज्म को नहीं रोक सकेंगे। अगर आप इस देश में डेमोक्रेसी को कायम रखना चाहते हैं तो आप हरिजनों और गरीबों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद दें।

Mr. SPEAKER : I would like to repeat what I said in the beginning. There are two or three more speakers, Shri S. C. Jha, Shri Kameshwar Singh and another. If they take 20 minutes and then if the Minister takes 15 minutes or so, we might be able to finish this at about 6.45 P.M. Then we can take up the other two items, the Motion by Shri Srinibas

[Mr. Speaker]

Misra and Discussion under rule 193 to be raised by Shri Madhu Limaye. If they take only half an hour each—it may be five or ten minutes this side or that—we can finish those also today. If they agree to that, then we can dispose of those two items also.

श्री शिवचण्डिका प्रसाद :

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में राष्ट्रपति शासनकाल में बिहार सरकार ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के वीर सेनानी श्री ताना मगत भाई और दूसरे आदि-वामी भाइयों की जमीन लौटाने के लिए का न द्वारा जो कदम उठाया है, वह बहुत सराहनीय है। ताना मगत हमारे वह गरीब आदिवासी भाइयों में हैं जिन्होंने सबसे पहले अंग्रेजों के अन्याय के खिलाफ विद्रोह किया था। वे पढ़े-लिखे नहीं थे, लेकिन देश की आजादी की भावना उनके अन्दर जूट-जूट कर मरी हुई थी, उन्होंने अंग्रेजी हुसाम से लड़ाई की और इसी कारण उनकी जमीन सरकार ने जब्त कर ली थी। लेकिन आज चव्हाण साहब को मैं जरूर बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने तीन चार महीनों के अन्दर इस बात पर जोर दिया और का न बनवाया और अब निश्चित है कि उनको उनकी जमीन लौट जायेगी, उनका उजड़ा घर फिर बस जायेगा। आज पूज्य राजेन्द्र बाबू का सपना भी पूरा होने जा रहा है।

18.19 hours.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the chair]

यह बात सही है कि बिहार को प्रकृति ने सब कुछ दिया है और भारत सरकार ने भी तीन, चार बड़े बड़े कारखाने वहां खोले हैं, मगर हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि आज बिहार स्टेट के लोगों की पर कंपिटा नेशनल इन्कम सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सब से कम हो गई है। राष्ट्रपति शासन हो या चुनी हुई सरकार हो सबको यह देखना पड़ेगा कि बिहार के लोगों की आर्थिक हालत सुधारी जाय जिससे उनकी पर कंपिटा इन्कम बढ़े। छोटा नागपुर में टेनेन्सी एक्ट में

जो कुछ रिफार्म लाया जा रहा है उसके लाने के बाद हर एक ब्लॉक में एक एक ट्रैक्टर और एक एक पम्पिंग सैट का होना बहुत जरूरी रहेगा। जब तक हमारे यहां ब्लॉक्स में एक एक ट्रैक्टर और पम्पिंग सैट नहीं होगा हमारी खेती, खास कर के छोटा नागपुर और संयाल परगना में, नहीं बढ़ सकेगी। जब इस बार हथिया में कुछ इलाकों में पानी नहीं पड़ा तो जमशेदपुर इलाके के पटमदा ब्लॉक और दामपाड़ा, घाट-शिल ब्लॉक इलाके में पम्पिंग सैट के बिना पानी के अभाव में अधिक धान जल गया। जब हमने स्वयं जाकर ब्लॉक अफसरों से कहा कि पम्पिंग सैट का इंतजाम जल्द कीजिये तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे पाम पम्पिंग सैट नहीं है और अगर है भी तो खराब है। इसलिये गरीब किसानों को निराश होना पड़ा क्योंकि उनका बहुत सा धान खराब हो गया। छोटा नागपुर में माइनर इरिगेशन और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की अत्यधिक जरूरत है। जमशेदपुर में बाढ़ागोड़ा एरिया के लिये घरों और खेतों के लिए बिजली लाइन संवर्धन हो गयी है, टेंडर भी तीन महीने पहले मांग लिया गया था, टेंडर भी पड़ा है लेकिन न टेंडर का अभी तक फंसला ही हुआ है और न काम शुरू हो रहा है।

इसी तरह से जमशेदपुर में लो इन्कम ग्रुप हाउसिंग स्कीम के अन्दर हजारों मकान बने हैं जिनमें गरीब मजदूर रहते हैं और किराया देते हैं लेकिन वहां न मकान की मरम्मत होती है न अच्छी सड़के बनायी जाती हैं, न बिजली दी जाती है, न पानी की कोई व्यवस्था है। हड़ताल के बारे में इस सदन में काफी बहस हुई थी, मजदूर नेताओं ने हड़ताल के बारे में काफी कहा भी, लेकिन हम लोग जानते हैं कि जो वाजिब हक हमारा होता है उस के लिये कानून अपनी जगह पर रहता है, काम करने का तरीका अपनी जगह पर होता है और काम करके वह लिया जाता है।

छोटा नागपुर और संयाल परगने में जो ग्रैन गोला खोला गया है और उससे आदिवा-

सियों को कर्ज के रूप में जो धान दिया जाता है उसकी संख्या ज्यादा बढ़ायी जाय और उसका पायदा ममी को प्राप्त कराया जाय यह भी मेरा मुभाव है।

टेन्को एरिया में एक अनमैन्ड गुमटी है जहां पर रेल। एकसीडेंट काफी होते हैं, हमने उसके बारे में जन मंत्री को पत्र भी लिखा था, तो उन्होंने लिखा है कि बिहार सरकार हमें जमीन नहीं दे रही है। अगर बिहार सरकार जमीन दे दे तो हम तुरन्त गुमटी बनवा दें बिहार सरकार से मेरा यह आग्रह है कि वह रेलवे को जमीन जल्द में जन्म दे दें।

अन में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में क्राइम्स बढ़ गये हैं। पटना में जब परामर्शदात्री समिति की मीटिंग हुई थी तो गृहमंत्री जी ने कहा था कि तीन, चार महीने का समय क्राइम्स बढ़ाना और घटाना देखने के लिये बहुत कम समय समझा जाता है। यह बात ठीक है। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूँ कि चार महीने से रेलगाड़ी के अन्दर लूट आ चोरी चपाती और लोगों पर आघात करने का काम बिहार में बहुत बढ़ रहा है। जमशेदपुर इलाके में भी चोरी चपाटी और खून खराबी बढ़ रही है। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि सरकार की तरफ से इंतजाम नहीं किया जा रहा है। इंतजाम तो किया जा रहा है और इसीलिये रांची में शांति कायम है। मगर इसे और भी कड़ाई से करना होगा। इतना कह कर मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी कुछ देर पहले गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पिछले छह महीने में बिहार काफी कठिनाइयों से गुजर चुका है। पर मैं एक बात आप को साफ बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि ये जितनी भी कठिनाइयाँ थीं वे कोई देवी नहीं थीं, वे सब इन्हीं लोगों की बनायी हुई थीं। अभी एक साथी ने कहा कि कोसी में जो बाढ़ आयी, उसकी एक नई ध्योरी बताया गयी कि चूहों ने

सूराख कर दिये थे। मेरा कहना है कि चूहों के सूराख नहीं थे बल्कि सरकार की लापरवाही थी। छोटे मोटे चूहों को, अर्थात् भोवरसीयस वर्ग रह को तो सरकार ने सस्पेंड किया लेकिन जो मोटे चूहें थे, जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं, जो वाकई में पैसा खाते हैं उनके खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन अभी तक नहीं लिया गया है। बिहार के बहुत बड़े भूभाग में जो एकाएक पानी आया उसके बाद उन इलाकों में रिलीफ पहुंचने में भी काफी कठिनाई और दिक्कत हुई उसका विवरण अभी आप को देना हूँ तथा पिछले छह महीने में कितनी अकर्मण्यता जाहिर की है राष्ट्रपति शासन ने और ये कितने नाकाबिल साबित हुए हैं उसका भी एक उदाहरण आप के सामने रखता हूँ।

गृह मंत्री जी ने अभी बिजली के सम्बन्ध में बतलाया कि हम लोग वहां पर तरकीब कर रहे हैं। परन्तु मैं आप के सामने और भी मसलों को जाहिर करता हूँ, ला ऐंड आर्डर सिचुएशन की। राष्ट्रपति शासन जब से घोषित हुआ है चोरी डकैती इतनी बढ़ गई है कि प्रादमी का दिन में चलना भी मुश्किल हो गया है। और गृह मंत्री कहते हैं कि सिचुएशन हैज इमप्रूव्ड। इसके अलावा प्रति क्रियावादी शक्तियों का भी काफी उदय हुआ है। वहां पर उनका विकास हुआ है, बढ़ावा मिला है, राष्ट्र विरोधी शक्तियों को बढ़ावा मिला है। चीनी तत्वों को काफी बढ़ावा मिला है। खगरिया सब डिबीज़न में किसान की साफ की हुई फसल लोगों ने लूट ली। परन्तु इसकी तरफ इन लोगों का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। इसका अर्थ है कि इन लोगों की भी साजिश है उन लोगों के साथ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और उदाहरण देता हूँ। देहातों में कर्ज बसूली चल रही है। एक और कहते हैं कि आप लोग अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाइये और दूसरी ओर किसानों का बैंक नीलाम करते हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री जी को मुनामा

[श्री कामेश्वर सिंह]

चाहता हूँ, बात करने में मशकूर हूँ। एक और कर्ज वसूल किया जा रहा है, लोगों का बेल नीलाम किया जाता है, उनको जेल में डाला जाता है, लोग डर के मारे खेतों में छुपते हैं और शरण लेते हैं, दूसरी ओर जो भी पैसा खर्च होता है वह ग्रामीण विकास के लिये नहीं बल्कि शहरों के विकास के लिये खर्च किया जाता है।

जहाँ तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है उसमें तरक्की क्या करेंगे लेकिन वर्तमान में जो हालत है उसकी तरफ़ में सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। लोगों ने जो नयी बोरिंग करवायी, खगरिया सब डिविजन एब बखरी, बलिया थाना में ही दो सौ, तीन सौ, ट्यूब वेल लोगों ने लगवाये हैं परन्तु एक भी ट्यूबवेल को पूरे छह महीने से पावर नहीं मिली है। जो पुराने ट्यूब वेल हैं उनको भी बिजली ठीक से नहीं मिलती है, रेगुलर सप्लाई नहीं है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि फ़सल मूख जाती है ट्यूब वेल रहते हुए भी। इसके लिए सरकार जिम्मेदार है। इन को कर्ज वसूलने की जगह पर किसान को कम-पेन्शन देना चाहिये अपनी गलतियों के लिये। मैं सरकार से कहूँगा कि तुरन्त कर्ज वसूली को बन्द किया जाय और रबि की फ़सल के बाद ही कर्जवसूली की जाय।

अस्पतालों की क्या हालत है वह भी मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। जो नये रोगी आते हैं उन पर ही भ्रगर बांटा जाय जितना रुपया साल में मिलता है तो शायद मुश्किल से पांच पैसा प्रत्येक रोगी पर पड़ता है। पुराने रोगियों की बात मैं नहीं कहता मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि कौनसी ऐसी बीमारी है जो पांच पैसे में ठीक होती है। खगरिया बहुत पिछड़ा इलाका है परन्तु वहा पर एक ऐक्स-रे प्लान्ट इन्होंने नहीं बैठाया। टी० बी० हास्पिटल के बारे में भी मैंने पिछले सत्र में प्रश्न किया था तो बताया गया :

"Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House."

इस छोटे से मामले में भी तीन-चार महीने लगते हैं। बिल्डिंग तैयार हो गई है परन्तु हास्पिटल नहीं चल पा रहा है आखिर इस तरह से रुपया बर्बाद करने का क्या मतलब है? बिल्डिंग बनाते हैं लेकिन अस्पताल नहीं चलाते हैं। (व्यवधान)... खगरिया सब-डिविजन में, जमालपुर में एक अस्पताल है जिसके लिए। महिला ने दान दिया लेकिन उसमें यह शर्त रखी कि वहाँ पर एक लेडी डाक्टर रखी जाये परन्तु आज तक वहाँ पर लेडी डाक्टर की जगह नहीं बनाई गई है। वहाँ पर कम से कम 6-7 थानों में कोई लेडी डाक्टर नहीं है जिसका नतीजा यह है कि महिलाओं को बहुत कष्ट महना पड़ता है।

अब मैं एक कालेज का प्रश्न रखना चाहता हूँ। खगरिया में लोगों ने चन्दा जमा करके, जमीन देकर कालेज खुलवाया है परन्तु पास में ही कुछ जमीन की और आवश्यकता है लेकिन सरकार उसको एकवापर नहीं कर रही है, 6 महीने बीत चुके हैं। कम से कम दस बाहर हाई स्कूलों के विद्यार्थी उसमें पढ़ते हैं परन्तु उस पर कोई भी विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। जहाँ तक शिक्षकों का सवाल है, उनको बहुत देर से तनखाह मिलती है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उसका ध्यान बच्चों को पढ़ाने पर नहीं लगता है बल्कि वे इसी फ़िर में रहते हैं कि कैसे उनके घर का खर्चा चले, कैसे उनकी रोटी का प्रबन्ध हो। बच्चे स्कूल जाते हैं लेकिन उनकी पढ़ाई नहीं हो पाती है। इससे बच्चों का भविष्य अधकारमय हो रहा है और इसके लिए यह शासन ही जिम्मेदार है प्रागे जाने वाली पीढ़ी इसके लिए इस सरकार को कभी भी माफ़ नहीं करेंगी।

खगरिया सब डिविजन एवं बेगूसराय का इलाका बिहार का सबसे पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। वहाँ पर कुछ दिन पहले एक सड़क मंजूर

हुई थी, सहरसा से नेशनल हाईवे 31 को महेशबुट के पास मिलाने के लिए, उसका टेन्डर भी हो गया है लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई कार्य शुरू नहीं हुआ है। अगर वहां पर इसी प्रकार से राष्ट्रपति का शासन बना रहा तो उस पिछड़े हुए इलाके की हालत कभी भी सुधर नहीं सकती है। अगर वहां पर सविद की सरकार होगी तो यह कार्य पूरा हो गया होता। इसके अलावा जमालपुर से मतखण्ड रोड है और मईया-नयागांव परबत्ता हाटिया तक की सड़क है। इस मामले में भी सरकार ने अभी तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है एक और भी सड़क है परन्तु सरकार के ऊपर तो कोई असर ही नहीं होता है। वह पब्लिक का पैसा है, पानी में बह जाये परन्तु सरकार को उसकी कोई चिन्ता नहीं रहती है। इसी प्रकार से बखरी में लेकर सीवड़ी घाट सड़क है। गंडक में लाखों रुपए से पुल बनाया लेकिन सड़क नहीं है। मिट्टी का काम भी हुआ लेकिन यह सरकार तो चाहती है कि ठेकेदार सारा रुपया खा जायें। नतीजा यह हुआ कि बरसात में मिट्टी बह गई। इसी प्रकार से तिरहुत रोड में स्टोन-चिप्स जमा किया गया परन्तु वह भी गड्ढे में चला गया। इसी प्रकार से बखरी अनौली सड़क है जो कि पिछड़े इलाके के लिए है लेकिन ये तो उसे बनाना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। सरकार तो सिर्फ यही चाहती है कि गांजे का तस्कर व्यापार चलता रहे और क्रिमिनल्स को बढ़ावा मिलता रहे, राष्ट्र विरोधी शक्तियों को बढ़ावा मिलता रहे।

अब मैं एक बात बांधों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि शायद ये बांधों की रक्षा कर सकेंगे। खगड़िया सब-डिविजन में पेकात बांध नाम की स्कीम है, बदलाघाट से नारायणपुर तक वह बनने वाला था लेकिन आज तक उसमें कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है। उसके बन जाने से लाखों एकड़ भूमि में खेती हो सकेगी परन्तु यह सरकार तो अन्न के

मामले में अमेरिका से मुक्त होना ही नहीं चाहती है। इसी प्रकार से बलदौर में चघरी बांध बनाना बहुत आवश्यक है लेकिन उसकी तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना सम्भव नहीं है। यह सरकार तो सिर्फ शहरों का ही विकास करना चाहती है, यहां पर बिल्ली में बड़ी बड़ी भट्टालिकायें बनाना चाहती है अमेरिका के न्यूयार्क की बराबरी करना चाहती है। अशोक होटल में रिवाइलिंग टावर बनाना चाहती हैं, ताकि यहां के पूंजीपति वहां जाकर ऐसा कर सकें। (व्यवधान) में समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। दूसरी बात यह है कि परबत्ता में गंगा पर जो बांध है, गंगा में बाढ़ आई थी, लेकिन रिपेयर नहीं हुई। इस बात को यह सरकार तभी सोचेगी जब कि गंगा में फिर बाढ़ आ जायेगी।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और महत्व की बात मैं कहता हूँ कि परबत्ता में नया गांव डुमरिया के पास उस पार सुलतानगंज में पोटून ब्रिज होना बहुत आवश्यक है जिससे उस पिछड़े हुए भूभाग का विकास हो सके। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वहां पर पोटून ब्रिज की व्यवस्था करें। लेकिन अफसोस का विषय है कि उस और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। ध्यान उनका इस बात पर जाता है कि किस तरिके से किसानों को परेशान न सताया जाय।

मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह मेरी हर एक बात का जवाब दें। एक तो उन्होंने वह बीमारी फैला ही दी है वैसे कि मैंने पिछली बार नाथपाई के मोशन पर बहुस के दौरान कहा था कि उन्होंने एक बाएरस जर्म पैदा किया है और वह है मंडल बाएरस जिनकी कि बजह से बिहार को राष्ट्रपति शासन का दुःख देखा पड़ा। मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि ऐलेशन धा रहा है इसलिए वह अभी भी सम्भल जाये और ऐसा पाप कार्य न करें। मैं चाहूंगा कि गृह मंत्री महोदय मेरी हर एक बात का जवाब दें। उन का पूरा

[श्री कामेश्वर सिंह]

जवाब न मिलने पर मैं समझूंगा कि उनकी तबियत वास्तव में कुछ काम करने की नहीं है और वह सिर्फ दिल्ली और चन्द बड़े बड़े शहरों का ही विकास चाहते हैं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, most of the members who participated in the debate have supported the motion. Others expressed certain grievances. I do not think they opposed the motion as such. I do not take pride in having President's Rule, because the existence of President's Rule to that extent is an indication of failure of the political parties to function in a democratic manner. It is not creditable to any political party that a situation should arise where the democratic functioning of a legislature and elected Council of Ministers becomes impossible. It indicates the failure of the Constitution to that extent.

But the administration has to run. It has to run to create conditions so that democracy can be restored. This is the function of President's Rule. I do not treat this as a care-taker administration. It has to be a positive administration. The efforts that we make may not be completely satisfactory, but the task it had to undertake rather difficult. It is no special comment that when President's Rule had to be imposed in Bihar, the administration was practically at a standstill. The heritage of the Government there was not a very happy one. I do not want to take unnecessary credit for improving things there, because things had deteriorated very badly and what we tried was to improve the badly deteriorated conditions.

First of all, the services had completely lost their morale. The first task that this administration had to do was to reconstruct their morale and we have reasonably succeeded in that. I know there are some reasonable grievances about the law and order situation. I do not want to give too many statistics. What was the position when President's Rule started functioning in June-July? Things were so bad that the number of cases of student-police clashes touched a monthly average of about 30 incidents. I can say there was practically no clash between the police and the students during

the last few months. I can multiply these instances in different fields. I have with me a large volume of a report of some of the achievements of this administration. Naturally, there were certain financial difficulties and, therefore, certain programmes of irrigation or rural electrification could not be undertaken more vigorously. Of course, even in that area some progress has been achieved.

Coming to the speeches of the hon. Members, I was expecting a more reasonable speech from my young friend, Shri Kameshwar Singh. Frankly speaking, I was very dis-appointed because he said that everything that happened in Bihar was because of President's Rule, including the floods. I thought he is a learned man. But if he can think that an administration can bring about a calamity like floods...

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : इनके लापरवाही के कारण ये आए हैं। इन्होंने दो आदमियों को मसफंड भी किया है, उनके लिए।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : That is a different matter. That shows our sense of duty. If somebody has to be punished, certainly, we are not hesitating to do it. But how can you say that floods came because of the negligence of the administration? At the time of the floods if the administration had failed to take certain measures which it was called upon to take, I can certainly own up the responsibility. But how can a young man, a modern man, a well-educated person like Shri Kameshwar Singh make a superstitious statement that we are responsible for the floods?

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : भ्रमी भी ये अपनी गलती को मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As I said, I had great expectations from him. To prove that we are wrong he will have to create an administration which can be better than this. By this method he will not be able to do that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : It is a suggestion for action. \

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am glad that he is prepared to take a suggestion for

action. This is a good suggestion for action.

Some of the hon. Members have made some important suggestions, involving long-term action. I do not think I can give any promise about it. But anything that can be done within the remaining couple of months will certainly be done. We have taken note of whatever good suggestions have been made. I might particularly mention that yesterday and today in the consultative committee and in the discussion here today some of the hon. Members have made some very good suggestions. I think they are generally right in saying that Bihar has great potential for development, because the natural resources are so great and the human resources are so fine. It is the responsibility of the political parties to give a good and efficient administration. Unfortunately, so far we have failed the people of Bihar in that direction.

When I am moving this motion for extending President's Rule in Bihar, let us hope and pray that the political leadership in Bihar will rise to the occasion and give a stable, able, clean and efficient administration to the people of Bihar so that the resources, both natural and human, could be used to best advantage. I have nothing more to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated the 29th June, 1968, in respect of Bihar issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months commencing on the 25th January, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

18.45 hrs.

MOTION RE ANNULMENT OF CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack) :

Sir, I beg to move :-

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. S. O. 1520, dated the 25th April, 1968 and laid on the Table on the 25th July, 1968, be annulled.

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

As we have all passed through elections we know what the rules are. I need not, therefore, waste the time of the House by recapitulating the rules. Under rule 40 there was provision for an attendant or a proxy going to help blind and infirm voters only. This provision is applicable to parliamentary and assembly elections but this was also applicable to elections by Assembly members and also in Council Constituencies. By an amendment the rule has been changed to rule 40A and it now provides that illiterate voters will also have the opportunity of having an attendant who will vote for them.

This has two aspects. One is the aspect of propriety and the other is the question of legal justification for such a thing.

The power to make rules is derived from section 59 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, which reads :-

"Manner of voting at elections.

At every election where a poll is taken, vote shall be given by ballot in such manner as may be prescribed and no vote shall be received by proxy."

There is a definite prohibition for vote to be received by proxy.

It may be contended that it is not proxy because the man will attend and the seal will be put by the attendant according to the direction of the person who is either blind or infirm illiterate. I have no quarrel

[Shri Srinibas Misra]

so far as blind and infirm persons are concerned because the blind cannot see and somebody has to do it for them and the infirm might not have a hand and they may not be able to do it. My quarrel is about the illiterate persons.

What does it amount to, this putting of the seal by a literate person on behalf and in the presence of the illiterate person? It amounts to the surrender of the volition of that illiterate person to the person who accompanies him. That means, by this means the person accompanying, who may be the agent of a political party which can spend money and engage those persons, will have the certainty of getting the vote of that so-called illiterate person. This is one aspect, the aspect of propriety.

What is the meaning of proxy? I looked up the Oxford Dictionary for the meaning of proxy. In the Shorter Oxford Dictionary, Third Edition, Volume Two, at page 1601, proxy has been defined as "a person appointed to act instead of another".

What is voting? Putting the mark is voting according to our conception and our law. If somebody else puts the mark, may be under the direction of the person, that vote is being received by proxy. There being definite prohibition that no vote should be received by proxy, provision for receiving such votes in the case of illiterate persons without any physical disability appears to be illegal, whatever may be the technical meaning of 'proxy'.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Then, the other thing can be amended.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : This rule 40, as amended applies to votes by Assembly members and in Council constituencies. We know that Assembly members vote only for Presidential elections and for Legislative Council elections. These are the two elections in which Assembly members cast their votes. We feel ashamed that there will be illiterate persons among the members of Legislative Assemblies who will require another person to help them in putting the mark on the ballot paper in presidential elections.

Then, for Council of State also; the Assembly Members vote and the same thing applies. For Legislative Council, one-third of the Members are elected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly and the same argument applies.

Next, for election to Legislative Councils, there are three types of constituencies. The municipality members is one constituency. That is under article 171 (3) (a) of the Constitution. The district board members from one constituency and other local bodies also. There is the graduates constituency and the teachers constituency, not below secondary school teachers. The secondary school teachers are not expected to be illiterate; the graduates are not expected to be illiterate. Who is expected to be illiterate out of these categories? Where is the scope for such an amendment?

I would like to draw your kind attention to article 171(4). It says :

"The members to be elected under sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) shall be chosen in such territorial constituencies as may be prescribed ..."

Now, sub clauses (a), (b) and (c) mean local authorities, district boards, graduate constituencies and also teachers who will be chosen according to territorial constituencies. That means single-member constituencies, one member for one territory. So, there is no difficulty for prescribing the symbols for them even if they are illiterate. Supposing the country is still in that state of education that there are illiterate M.L.As and illiterate persons elsewhere, you can prescribe symbols for them. You need not prescribe any dummy who will go there and control the master.

The proportional representation is only prescribed for M.L.As, that is (d), and for (d) there is no territorial constituency. There is some chance of confusion when electors are required to vote according to proportional representation by the single transferable vote. Who are those persons? The Members of the Legislative Assembly only will be required to vote according to

the system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote.

Where is the scope for such an amendment? Where is the necessity for such a measure? It will be only for the purpose of violating the secrecy of vote and for the purpose of controlling some persons, the so-called illiterate persons. There is no propriety; there is no justification. If you look deeply into it, it is also not provided for in the Section itself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL. *rose—*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will permit you to put a question afterwards.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): May I request you one thing before the Minister starts. At the fag end of the day, the Law Minister is speaking after such a long time. It should be covered in the press.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, I think you are rather in a humorous mood. We are already pressed for time. I want to conclude this and then take up the other motion.

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will take you to the scheme of the Act, as from 1951, with respect to blind and illiterate voters. My hon. friend, Shri Misra, read Section 59 of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951. I will read section 169 of the same Act under which he is seeking to cancel this rule.

Section 169(2),(c) which is the rule-making section, says that rules may be made regarding the manner in which votes are to be given both generally and in the case of illiterate voters or voters under physical or other disability. This is not something new. It is in the enactment in 1951. Rules may be made as to how illiterate voters may vote. This rule now introduced is not something new. Let me draw the attention of Shri Srinibas Misra to rule 25 of the Conduct of Election Rules. It existed there for the last many years. I am

now reading rule 25:

"25. Assistance to illiterate or infirm voters:—If an elector is unable through illiteracy blindness or other physical infirmity to record his vote on a postal ballot paper and sign the declaration, he shall take the ballot paper, together with the declaration and the covers received by him to an officer competent to attest his signature under sub-rule (2) or rule 24 and request the officer to record his vote and sign his declaration on his behalf."

This is not something new. With respect to the postal ballot papers, if the person who received the postal ballot papers is an illiterate person, the rule, as enacted in 1961, provides that he can take the postal ballot paper to a superior officer and request him to record his vote. That has been existing all along.

Then I will go to rule 39 which relates to maintenance of secrecy of voting by electors within the polling station and voting procedure. Rule 40 referred to by Shri Misra is an exception to the general rule 39. Rule 40—that is what was amended now—says that if the Presiding Officer is satisfied—this is very important; he should be satisfied; a graduate cannot go and say that he is an illiterate; the Presiding Officer should be satisfied. I am reading rule 40 which has now been amended into 40A:

"If the Presiding Officer is satisfied that owing to blindness or other physical infirmity, an elector is unable to recognise the symbols on the ballot paper or to make a mark thereon without assistance, the Presiding Officer shall permit the elector to take with him a companion of not less than 21 years of age to the voting compartment for recording the vote on the ballot paper on his behalf and in accordance with his wishes, and, if necessary, for folding the ballot paper so as to conceal the vote and inserting it into the ballot box."

Without this rule, how can a blind-man vote? The only alternative is to refuse vote to a blind person ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question refers to illiterates.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am coming to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to know whether the degree of illiteracy has been defined anywhere.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Rule 40 has been amended now into rule 40A ...

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : He is wrong. Rule 40 is not being amended. Rule 70 amends the application of rule 40. Rule 40 remains as it is ...

19.00 hrs.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is the manner of speaking about the case. In rule 70, the application of rule 40 has been extended to illiterate voters also. The reason for that is this.

With respect to Council elections, some of the electors are members of the newly formed Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis etc. and the election to the Council is under the system of the single transferable vote. As in the case of elections in Parliamentary Committees here, in respect of Assembly elections, we have a long roll containing the names of 20, 30 or 40 persons, as the case may be, which is handed over to the voter. He is expected to mark 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 etc. as against the persons, and there is no symbol. Now, it is not a matter on which you, Sir, or Mr. Misra can be proud. But there are unfortunately persons among these voters who are illiterate. And, therefore they won't be able to put 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 etc. The only way to get over the difficulty is this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please excuse me for interrupting. You have mentioned Zilla Parishads. I know the standard of representation and therefore I put a pertinent question. Are we to be guided by this system at Zilla Parishad level? Therefore, unless the degree of illiteracy is precisely defined I am afraid there will be difficulty.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The Presiding Officer should be satisfied. That is the rule. He should be satisfied whether the elector is unable to read the ballot paper. That is point number one. He will have to read the ballot paper or to record his vote thereon in accordance with Rule 37(A) by reason of illiteracy, blindness or other infirmity. The Presiding Officer shall, on being satisfied about such illiteracy, blindness or infirmity permit the elector to take with him a companion. There are other precautions. One person can serve as a companion only once in an election. He cannot be like ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : ... a polling agent.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : ... the old witnesses with straw on their hats in the English courts. He is a person who is prepared to enter the witness box and swear to anything. That is how the phrase in English came 'He is a man of straw'. That is to say, the person who is willing to enter the box and give evidence goes and stands in the court with a piece of straw on his head. Now, whenever a party wants a witness who will say 'I have seen him sign this promissory note' that person is called, and such a person is referred to in the English Judgements as a man of straw and it has now become part of our parlance also. Here you cannot have companions who are professional people. The voter must choose his companion. And, if a companion is chosen, he cannot function as companion in that election for any other person. And again, the presiding Officer will extract from him an oath of secrecy. This rule has been enacted on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner, and in his report he says that a large number of Members of Parliament and others made a representation to him saying that unless this is there it will be disabling a large number of electors from exercising the vote properly. Therefore, I think, Sir, taking into consideration this scheme of the Act, which has been enacted from 1951 the rule is all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One thing I must observe because we are also debating this on the national forum. Is our level of literacy so low as to keep out such a large number .

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : That is, being practical. Don't get emotional.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member may now put the question.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Elections on the system of proportional representation by the single transferable vote have been taking place in the country since 1952. Ever since then, we have the voting right given to these members of these Zilla Parishads. It is only the members of the Panchayat samitis who have been added to the list of those who enjoyed the right of franchise. But so far as members of the Zilla parishads are concerned, they were already members of these council constituencies.

The question is this. In our country the rate of literacy has been increasing. It has increased several times since 1952. When we experienced no difficulty in 1952 to 1962 or 1964, where is the new problem which has now been created which I thought was being eased with the increase in literacy ?

Secondly, has the Election Commission given him any figures as to how many votes were rejected on account of this difficulty that certain illiterate persons were unable to mark these votes by the preferential system ? because what is required is only that the names are to be read. I do not think there is any difficulty in even putting a symbol along with the name so that every illiterate voter can even recognise the candidate for whom he is going to mark. He has just to read the figure one which I think he can do. I think the member of the Zilla Parishad, Panchayat Samiti or MLA is certainly literate to this extent that he can read the figure one in front of the candidate of his choice.

So I want to know where is the necessity to amend the law in 1968 when no such difficulty was experienced earlier.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Only one question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. The time-limit has to be borne in mind.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Why this discrimination against the Congress Benches ? As a protest, I sit down.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : As regards the rule-making power for making rules in respect of blind, infirm and illiterate, since 1950 we have not made any rule for illiterate voters in villages who directly go and vote. Now this rule is being made for illiterate voters in the higher echelons, those who are already elected by illiterate voters for whom no such provision has been made.

The question is : how is it that Government are trying to make a rule for persons who are elected and not for the electors ?

The next question is this : Under rule 40, as being amended now, it remains constant also for other votes, for Assembly votes by the voters for the MLAs and MPs. Only they are trying to put in some literate people—whether there are any such people or not for helping them. 174 definitely prescribes that except in reference to MLAs, the others are territorial constituencies. Wherefrom does the hon. Minister get it that there will be voting by proportional representation ? They are territorial constituencies. Only in the case of MLAs, this feature will be there. He said that they do not want to put symbols, and for these MLAs they want some help because they are illiterate. Is he not showing the country in a very bad light out side ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I know that illiteracy is going down, but that does not mean that a person who was illiterate in 1952 is literate in 1968.

With respect to direct votes for the Assembly, you know that we first tried the experiment of the colour box system because there are voters who are illiterate. Subsequently we introduced the system of symbols to represent different parties. That is easy, but where in the case of elections to the Council the single transferable vote and proportional representation comes in, difficulties arise because if a person is illiterate, i. e., knows only Urdu, and the ballot paper is in English or Hindi, he is as good as illiterate, but he has to put the vote. And after all, you will be pleased

to see that a small dose of breach of the rule of secrecy will be necessary under a certain difficult situation, and this rule will be there only so long as there are illiterates.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He wanted figures.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I have not got the figures here. Under the Constitution the conduct of elections is vested in the Chief Election Commissioner, and the Chief Election Commissioner reported to me that several representations had been received by the Commission that an appreciable number of members of Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads who form part of the electorate in local authority constituencies in some States were illiterate etc. That is why it was necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is:

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules 1968, published in the Gazette of India by Notification No. S. O. 1520, dated the 25th April, 1968 and laid on the Table on the 25th July, 1968, be annulled.

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in this resolution."

The motion was negatived.

19. 13 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY (STEEL TRANSACTIONS)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri
Limaye. Ten minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये (मूंगेर) : मैं तो दस मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा वह तो अलग बात है लेकिन इस पर समय पर्याप्त दिया जाना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The speaker has announced already not more than half an hour. You will get ten minutes.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसका क्या मतलब है ? बिजनस एंडवाइजरी कमेटी ने एक घंटा दिया है इसलिए आध घंटा यदि हम और बैठ जायेंगे तो उसमें क्या फर्क पड़ता है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You cannot question. The speaker has laid this down.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मई महिने से लगातार इस विषय पर बहस करने की हम कोशिश करते थे लेकिन किसी कारण आज तक मे यह सम्भव नहीं हुआ है।

सबसे पहले यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो यह सरकार कमेटी की रपट है उसके बारे में अब हम लोगों को सोचना चाहिये कि इस तरह के सेवा निवृत्त अधिकारियों की, सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाईकोर्ट के सेवा निवृत्त जजों की जांच समितियां नियुक्त करके कोई फायदा होता है या नहीं। इस कमेटी की रपट का अध्ययन करने के बाद मेरी अब निश्चित राय होगी है कि इस तरह की अर्ब न्यायिक (सैमी जुडिशिएरी) जांच से कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलेगा इसलिए भविष्य में आपसे और आप की मॉर्फत सदन से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर किसी मामले की जांच करना चाहते हैं तो वर्तमान जो संसदीय समितियां हैं उनका इस्तेमाल इस काम के लिए किया जाय या अगर कोई विशेष कारण हो तो विशेष समिति बनाकर इस काम को हम पूरा करें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कमेटी के बारे में शुरू से सरकार के बड़े लोगों का यह प्रयास रहा है कि इस कमेटी के साथ असहयोग किया जाए और उसके कार्य में बाधा डाली जाए। एक दफा भूतपूर्व इस्पात मंत्री श्री चन्ना रेडडी ने मुझको इसके बारे में बारे में चर्चा करने के लिए दुलाया था। उस समय भूतपूर्व चीफ जस्टिस

[श्री मधु लिमये]

सरकार साहब और दूसरे सदस्य भी मौजूद थे और उनकी मौजूदगी में मैंने यह मांग की थी कि इस कमेटी के नाजुक काम को देखते हुए वित्त मन्त्रालय के तहत जो डायरेक्टर रेवेन्यू इन्टेलीजेंस हैं और गृह मन्त्रालय के तहत जो सेन्ट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वेस्टीगेशन है, इन एजेंसियों की सहायता उस कमेटी के लिए उपलब्ध की जाए। बावजूद में इस आप्रह के अन्त तक कमेटी को इन एजेंसियों से कोई मदद नहीं मिली। स्वयं कमेटी ने कहा है कि जानकारी हासिल करने में उनको बड़ी दुश्वारी का सामना करना पड़ा है। बड़ी मुश्किल से सरकार से उनको कागजात प्राप्त हुए हैं। अगर डायरेक्टर रेवेन्यू इन्टेलीजेंस या सी. बी. आई. की मदद इन लोगों को मिलती तो मत्य को ढूँढ निकालने में उनको किमी किस्म की तकलीफ नहीं होती।

तीसरा मुद्दा यह है कि सरकार कमेटी की जो बहुमत वाली रपट है, मेरी राय में बहुत ही निराशाजनक है लेकिन जो तीसरे सदस्य थे उन्होंने जो अपना विरोध दिया है मैं उनकी आज प्रशंसा करना चाहता हूँ कि काफी हिम्मत से और अपने तर्क से और बुद्धि से उन्होंने काम लिया है और बहुत अच्छी रपट हम लोगों के सामने प्रस्तुत की है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह केवल अल्पमत में थे इसलिये उनकी राय को और निष्कर्षों को सरकार को निरादर नहीं करना चाहिये बल्कि उसको सबसे ज्यादा महत्व देना चाहिये। मैं आज मांग करता हूँ कि सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह, सरदार हुकम सिंह, जगजीवन राम आदि जो इस सरकार के बड़े बड़े मन्त्री हैं उनके अमीचन्द प्यारे लाल गुट के साथ क्या क्या सम्बन्ध रहे हैं इसके बारे में नए सिरे से जांच करें। पिछले साल मैंने इसी दिन में साबित किया था कि जगजीवन राम के लडके काजीत पाल, अमीचन्द प्यारे लाल गुट के जो हैं उनके द्वारा

कलकत्ता में एक मकान दिलवाया गया इस मकान का जो किराया है वह जीत पाल देता था और यह मकान खाली करने के बाद जीत पाल साहब ने यह लिखा है कि उनके होटल आदि का सारा जो कलकत्ता का खर्चा है उसको वह स्वयं बरदाश्त करेंगे। इस तरह का सबूत एक साल हो गया मैंने सदन के सामने पेश कर दिया तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय का यह कर्तव्य नहीं होता कि जब इन मन्त्रियों के बारे में इस तरह के आरोप किये गए हैं तो उनकी जांच करने का काम डायरेक्टर रेवेन्यू इन्टेलीजेंस को, सी० बी० आई० को, सी० आई० बी० को दिया जाए ?

तीसरी बात में अफसरों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस में जो सबसे बड़े अपराधी हैं वह भूतलिंगम, बाम मुखर्जी, दोरायस्वामी, एल० के० बोस, एस० गुप्ता और सेन गुप्ता हैं। कुछ दिन पहले मन्त्री महोदय ने फरमाया था कि संवैधानिक आपत्ति है भूतलिंगम को निलम्बित करने के बारे में या उनको सजा देने के बारे में क्योंकि वह तो सेवा निवृत्त हो गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या संवैधानिक आपत्ति है? क्या उनकी पेंशन को हम नहीं घटा सकते हैं और कम से कम उनको जो नए नए काम और कमिशन हम दे रहे हैं जैसे टैक्सेशन इनक्वायरी का, उनको नियुक्त किया गया है और उनको पैसा बर्गरह दिया जाता है, कम से कम उसको तो ये लोग रोक ही सकते हैं।

उसी तरह मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन अफसरों ने कागजात आदि को नष्ट करने का काम भी किया है और उसके भी ये दोषी हैं। इसका सबूत इस कमेटी की रपट में आया है कि जब प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में जो मस्विदा बना था उस मस्विदे को इन्होंने नष्ट किया है।

मैं श्री पाधी के मिनट आफ डिसेंट के पृष्ठ 185 पर दिये गये केवल एक ही वाक्य की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ :

"In all other Ministries, the original drafts, with reference to which the Ministry of Finance offers its comments, are generally preserved in a separate bundle entitled "K. W." (Keep with)".

लेकिन श्री पाषी कहते हैं कि इस्पात मंत्रालय की यह परम्परा है कि पुराने कागजात को नष्ट कर दिया जाये और इस मामले में भी पुराने कागजात को नहीं रखा गया, क्योंकि ये लोग अपने अपराध पर पर्दा डालना चाहते थे। उन्होंने वित्त मंत्रालय की सलाह का उल्लंघन किया है। इतना ही नहीं, इस से यह साबित होता है कि श्री भूतलिंगम और श्री बाम ने कुछ फर्मों के साथ पक्षपात किया है। स्वयं सरकार कमेटी ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि श्री अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल को स्टील के बार्टर डील में आयात में 67 प्रतिशत हिस्सा और निर्यात में 90 प्रतिशत हिस्सा प्राप्त हुआ। यह कैसे हुआ ?

मेरा निवेदन है कि इन अपसरों और बड़े मन्त्रियों को अपने काले बाजार वाले मुनाफे में हिस्सा देकर यह सारा अनुचित काम करवाया गया है।

आज मैं एक विशेष बात की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि इस सरकार रपट से यह साबित हुआ है कि भूतपूर्व इस्पात सचिव, श्री वांचू, ने—मुझे पता नहीं कि वह इस वक्त किस मन्त्रालय में हैं, शायद उद्योग मंत्रालय में हैं—इस सदन की एक कमेटी, पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स, कमेटी, के सामने झूठी गवाही दी है और इसमें उनकी मदद डिप्युटी स्टील कंट्रोलर, श्री एस. सी. मुकर्जी ने की है। मैं इसका खुलासा चाहता हूँ। अब तक मैंने इंतजार किया है। मंत्री महोदय की तरफ से इसका खुलासा हो जाने के बाद उस विशेषाधिकार के प्रश्न पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये, जो कि मैंने स्पीकर साहब के पास भेजा है। मेरा कहना है कि श्री अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल की एक बहन फर्म, राम-कृष्ण कुलवंतराय, के बारे में बमबुत की राय जो

भी हो, लेकिन श्री पाषी ने यह साबित किया है कि श्री बाम और श्री मुकर्जी के द्वारा उसके साथ पक्षपात का व्यवहार किया गया है।

मैं इन अपराधों की फेहरिस्त को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों को भी इन चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका देना चाहता हूँ। सरकार के पास तरह तरह के अधिकार हैं। वित्त मंत्रालय के हाथ में अधिकार हैं। श्री बजट मंत्र के समय इनका टैक्स के बारे में जो का न पाम हुआ, उसके द्वारा नये नये अधिकार वित्त मन्त्रालय ने लिये हैं। अगर सरकार यह संकल्प, फंमला, करती है कि इस तरह की बदमाशी करने वाली सभी कम्पनियों और फर्मों को हमेंगे के लिये नेस्त-नाबूद करना है, तो वह इन अधिकारों का इस्तेमाल करके इस तरह की मफाई कर सकती है।

आज मैं मंत्री महोदय से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि उनके पास ये जो विशेष अधिकार हैं, दमन के अधिकार हैं, लोगों को कुचल डालने के अधिकार हैं, उनका इस्तेमाल वह गरीब गन्ना-उत्पादकों, मजदूरों, केन्द्रीय, सरकारी कर्मचारियों, शिक्षकों और छात्रों के खिलाफ न करें। अगर उनमें हिम्मत है, तो वह इन गन्दी फर्मों तथा गन्दी अपसरों के खिलाफ और उनके जो सहयोगी मन्त्र-मण्डल में बैठकर ये सारे काम कराने हैं, उनके खिलाफ कदम उठाएँ। तब जाकर सरकारी कमेटी की नियुक्ति का कोई मतलब रहेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not call the Minister. After he finishes the reply, I will allow some questions only. No further speeches. (*Interruptions*).

MR. J. M. BISWAS (Bankura) : I thought one hour was allotted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This was announced by the Speaker. I am not using my discretion. I will allow only questions.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : I have here a letter written by Mr. P. C. Ghosh owner of the flat, to one Mr. Kumar, son of Mr. Jagjiwan Ram. This is a photostat copy. It is a very serious matter, because corruption running to crores of money is involved. Corrupt officials with the connivance of unscrupulous business people are looting the country. You will permit me to lay this letter on the Table.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is a procedure for it.

श्री रवि रय (पुणे) : आप उमको पत्रा-मिन कर लीजिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will get it examined. You can put your question on the basis of that.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : The report of the Sarkar Committee is very big and it is very difficult to put a question on this report. I want to know why pre-import licence was given to Aminchand Pyarelal Group. Secondly, after this report was out, how many licences have been given to Aminchand Pyarelal and Ramkrishan Kulantra Companies? I also want to know whether any tender was called and if not, why not? In all Government departments, things are purchased and sold through tenders. Why was no tender called in this case? What steps is the Minister going to take against the bureaucrats. If no action is taken against Ministers who are directly involved with Aminchand Pyarelal and if there is no investigation about the conduct of ministers like Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, the Sarkar Committee Report will be a failure. I want to know whether the minister is going to make an enquiry into the conduct of the minister against whom there are clear allegations for keeping relations with Aminchand Pyarelal.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose :

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will permit questions after the minister replies. You can have a better opportunity to clarify it afterwards. The hon. minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND METALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

Sir, the Public Accounts Committee, in their 50th and 56th Reports recommended that a very highpowered committee should be appointed to go into this matter. The Government appointed such a committee under the chairmanship of the Retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice Sarkar with two important members. This Committee went into all the cases referred to in the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. Besides this, the Committee also went into a number of cases. The total number of cases that this Committee has enquired into comes to round about 900. After perusing all the evidence that could be had from the files the Committee also notified through a Gazette Extraordinary and by a public notification in all the important papers in all parts of the country, requested or solicited evidence from the side of the public on this matter. Even after issuing this notification they did not receive more than nine complaints. Out of these nine complaints, only one, by Messrs. V. V. Swami, was of the type that could be gone into. The Committee went into this complaint, examined it and found it to be not correct. The other complaints were about the supply of steel and, therefore, nothing to do with the terms of reference of the Sarkar Committee.

Therefore, anything which is raised now here cannot come under the purview of this Committee. For example, a letter is being produced now on the floor of this House. How could that come under the purview of this Committee? If anything of this type existed at that time, it should have been produced before that Committee, especially when the Committee has by a public notification asked for information and evidence from the people of the country. If there was any evidence of corruption against any Minister or officer, it should have been produced before the Committee. But nothing of this type was produced before the Committee. Now, after the report of the Committee has come, something is produced on the floor of the House, which was not before the Committee, which was beyond the scope of the Committee . . .

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : It was produced last year.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Not before the Committee. The letter was not produced before the Committee.

श्री रवि राय : सदन के सामने पेश हुआ था ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आपने सी. बी. आई. और डायरेक्टर, रेवेन्यू इन्टेलिजेन्स की मदद क्यों नहीं ली ? मैं इस प्रश्न का सीधा जवाब चाहता हूँ । मैंने इसी सरकार के सामने उस के बारे में कहा था ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Therefore, this Committee went into all the respective cases and came to the conclusion with regard to officers and firms. With regard to the officers, it listed about 13 officers whom it found guilty on one count or another. Out of these 13 officers, four have retired. Then, under the provisions of the rules framed under rule 351 (a) and article 314, it is difficult to take action against an ICS officer who has retired. Shri Bhoothalingam retired in the year 1967 while the Report of the Committee was received in the month of April 1968. Then, the cause of action was in 1960-61. According to the provisions of the Constitution, if the cause of a action was four years before the date of retirement, no action is possible.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : But why are you giving him new commissions ? कमीशन तो कम से कम खत्म कर सकते थे ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That is a different matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : टेक्सेशन एन्कवायरी के लिए उनको नियुक्त किया, जबकि उनके बारे में जांच चल रही थी । इन सारे प्रश्नों का उत्तर देना चाहिये, इस तरह मे नहीं भाग सकते ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : That is right. But as far as appointment in the Taxation Enquiry Committee is concerned, that was also done before the Report of this Committee was received.

With regard to other officers, including Shri Bam, charge-sheet has been issued to Shri Bam and his reply has been received, which is under scrutiny. Charge-sheet is under issue to one or two more officers. The rest two or three cases have been referred to the Central Vigilance Commission and after their report is received charge-sheet will be issued to the other officers concerned. I may state here that it is the policy of the government that none of the officers who have been found guilty in the Sirkar Committee Report will be spared and the issue of necessary charge-sheets and other action would certainly be taken against them.

As far as the party is concerned, much before the Sirkar Committee Report was received, in 1966 the Iron and Steel Controller took action banning all the important firms including Amin Chand Pyarelal group. Then this firm went into appeal to the Calcutta High Court. The Calcutta High Court gave the judgment saying that it was not necessary for the Iron & Steel Controller to ban them, because if there is any defiance of the Export and Import Control Order, it is a statutory and regulatory act and, therefore, action should have been initiated against the firm and not the omnibus action of banning the parties under the Export and Import Control Act. Therefore in view of the Calcutta High Court ruling now the Export-Import Controller has issued notices on these firms whether any action should be taken against them or not. It has recently been issued.

But, apart from that, the Sarkar Committee also came to the conclusion that some of the cases of these parties are pending in High Courts for arbitration or for decision. Therefore they have not opined in respect of those cases.

In respect of certain other cases which relate to the infringement of the Export-Import Control Order or the violation of foreign exchange rules, cases have been referred to the Reserve Bank of India who, in turn, have referred those cases to the CBI. A report is being awaited. I may assure the hon. Member and the House that as soon as the report is received, any suitable action which is proposed will certainly be taken and nobody will be spared.

I would not like to go into more details on account of the shortage of time, but I may only state with regard to income tax, sales-tax and other provisions that the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye met Shri Sarkar and other members of the Committee before the former Minister, Dr. Chenna Reddi and it was pointed out to him that for any suitable action for the infringement of income-tax and sales-tax rules, there is a statutory provision and it is not within the purview of this Committee to go into this aspect of the question; they would only enter into the question of barter deals and others.

Shri Biswas has raised the point about the barter deals and the pre-import policy. At that period of time, in 1959-60, it was pointed out by Shri Pandey that there was a surplus of semis because the semis had started coming into being and there was no finishing capacity in the mills; therefore it was pointed out that the surplus of semis could be exported. At the same time, our import content of the flat products specially was very high and, therefore, we needed certain special quality of steel for our internal consumption. Therefore it was decided that these semis should be allowed to be exported. Although Shri Pandey had suggested that 5 lakh tonnes of semis were available, the Steel Ministry and specially the Secretary, Shri Bhoothalingam, who was in charge of the Steel Ministry at that period of time, took a cautious decision and came to the conclusion that not 5 lakh tonnes of semis but only 2.5 lakh tonnes of semis should be allowed to be exported. Therefore 2.5 lakh tonnes of semis were decided to be exported.

This decision was taken in the month of January, 1960

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : But not implemented.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the export was concerned, 29 parties came forward. Out of these 29 parties, proposals of only 16 parties could be accepted and out of these 16 parties also, few could succeed. The pre-import licences were given to the extent of 1.6 lakh tonnes of steel.

Out of these about 80,000 tonnes could be exported and the remaining quantity could not be exported for which cases are going on in courts.

As far as the question of pre-import is concerned, the Sarkar Committee has dealt at length on this point and they have said that both imports and exports were essential and it was conceded after the parties and entered into a firm contract with Hindustan Steel for export and that they should be allowed to import in view of the pending shortage.

As far as Ramkrishna Kulwantra, who got the pre import licence before entering into a firm contract with Hindustan Steel, is concerned, their case was examined by the Sarkar Committee and action is being initiated against this firm for taking suitable action which has been pointed out in the Sarkar Committee report.

श्री मधु लिमये : अभी तक दो प्रश्नों का जवाब नहीं दिया इन्होंने । एक तो यह कि सरकार कमेटी को प्रपने काम के लिए इन इनवेस्टीगेटिंग एजेन्सीज की मदद क्यों नहीं ली गयी, जब मैंने सरकार के सामने कहा था । प्रौर दूसरे यह कि वांजू साहब ने जो झूठी गवाही दी है हमारी इस कमेटी के सामने उसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहेंगे, मन्त्री जी ।

SHRI P. C. SEEHI : As far as the help of particular persons and agencies is concerned, I may point out that Shri Shrivastava, who was Additional Collector of Customs, was requested if he could give some help in conducting investigations but it was found that nothing could be given from his side.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Why ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Another Customs officials, Shri Kelkar, who was Deputy Assistant Iron Controller during the same period, was also requested but he also suggested that it was difficult for him to render any help, because they suggested

[Shri P. C. Sethi]

on the basis of files and materials available, all investigations could be carried on.

As far as the question of C. B. I. is concerned, unless there is a *prima facie* case which could be referred to the C. B. I. in a particular case, it could be done and all such cases have been referred to the Central Vigilance Commission wherever it is found so. Therefore, it is not correct to say that the help of some special officials or agencies was not taken in the conduct of this inquiry.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Not answering anything

श्री अश्वत्थल गनी बार (गुडगांव) : इससे पहले कि मैं अपना सवाल करूँ, मैं आपके द्वारा यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के सिलसिले में हमें 8 साल की लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ी तब कहीं जाकर उसके बाद अब कोर्ट में केस चला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या मिनिस्टर साहब के इल्म में है कि मैसर्स अमीनचन्द प्यारेलाल जालंधर की एक बहुत छोटी फर्म थी जो न तो कोई एक्सपोर्ट करती थी और न ज्यादा इनकम टैक्स देती थी। चूँकि उसको पंजाब की सरकार से पोलिस का आर्डर मिला इसलिए इसने उसमें ब्लैक की। दस साल पहिल जब पंजाब लाल नेहरू चंडीगढ़ में आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के इजलास में तशरीफ ले गए थे तो इन्होंने कांग्रेस कमेटी के मेम्बरों को खाने पर बुलाया लेकिन चूँकि ये ब्लैकमार्केटियर्स थे इस लिए पंडित जी ने खाने से इन्कार कर दिया था। क्या आपके इल्म में है कि इस फर्म को तीन बार ब्लैकलिस्ट किया गया, अक्टूबर में इसको ब्लैकलिस्ट पर रखा गया और जनवरी में फिर छोड़ दिया गया कि ये बिल्कुल बेगुनाह हैं? क्या यह भी आपके इल्म में है कि इस फर्म के खिलाफ दोनों हाउसेज में बार बार सवाल उठे लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से उनको टाला गया? क्या आप जानते हैं कि इस फर्म ने गिरगिट की तरह से बहुत से नाम बदले, जब ये ब्लैकलिस्ट पर आये तो अफसरों से मिलकर इन्होंने कई

नाम बदले और कोटा लेते रहे? क्या यह भी सच है कि इस फर्म की कोई हैसियत नहीं थी लेकिन इसने करोड़ों रुपए का ब्लैक किया? आपने सरकार कमेटी बिठाई लेकिन उसको आपने जो रेफेन्स देया उसका उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया। जंसा मैंने कहा कि पंजाब नेशनल बैंक ने जो इम्बेजिलमेन्ट किया, सी० बी० आई० के हवाला उसका मामला दिया गया लेकिन उसमें जो चालाकी की गई, मैं किसी के नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, बाद में नाम भी दूंगा ... (व्यवधान) तो मैं यह नवान करना चाहता हूँ कि रेफेन्स तो सरकार को देना था न कि मनु निमिये जो को या पब्लिक एकाउन्टस कमेटी को। जितना रिफेन्स आपने किया उस पर उन्होंने वर्डिक्ट दे दिया। तो क्या आपकी खबर है कि उन्होंने करोड़ों रुपए कमाये, इनकम टैक्स का रुपया बचाया, अफसरों के द्वारा और मिनिस्टर्स के द्वारा उनको परमिट दिए गए, तीन बार ब्लैकलिस्ट किया गया लेकिन फिर छोड़ दिया गया, उन्होंने करोड़ों रुपया कमाया, और फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर और मोरारजी भाई ने उनसे बदले का सौदा कर लिया... (व्यवधान)

श्री अश्वत्थल गनी बार (गुडगांव) : इससे पहले कि मैं अपना सवाल करूँ, मैं आपके द्वारा यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के सिलसिले में हमें 8 साल की लड़ाई लड़नी पड़ी तब कहीं जाकर उसके बाद अब कोर्ट में केस चला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या मिनिस्टर साहब के इल्म में है कि मैसर्स अमीनचन्द प्यारेलाल जालंधर की एक बहुत छोटी फर्म थी जो न तो कोई एक्सपोर्ट करती थी और न ज्यादा इनकम टैक्स देती थी। चूँकि उसको पंजाब की सरकार से पोलिस का आर्डर मिला इसलिए इसने उसमें ब्लैक की। दस साल पहिल जब पंजाब लाल नेहरू चंडीगढ़ में आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी के इजलास में तशरीफ ले गए थे तो इन्होंने कांग्रेस कमेटी के मेम्बरों को खाने पर बुलाया लेकिन चूँकि ये ब्लैकमार्केटियर्स थे इस लिए पंडित जी ने खाने से इन्कार कर दिया था। क्या आपके इल्म में है कि इस फर्म को तीन बार ब्लैकलिस्ट किया गया, अक्टूबर में इसको ब्लैकलिस्ट पर रखा गया और जनवरी में फिर छोड़ दिया गया कि ये बिल्कुल बेगुनाह हैं? क्या यह भी आपके इल्म में है कि इस फर्म के खिलाफ दोनों हाउसेज में बार बार सवाल उठे लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से उनको टाला गया? क्या आप जानते हैं कि इस फर्म ने गिरगिट की तरह से बहुत से नाम बदले, जब ये ब्लैकलिस्ट पर आये तो अफसरों से मिलकर इन्होंने कई

[श्री हरदयाल देवगुन]

को स्वीकार किया है। इसलिए कॅबिनेट ने उस की बिना पर यह डिसाइड किया है कि प्रायरन ऐंड स्टील कंट्रोलर के वहां फाइल्स को जो ठीक से रखने के बारे में डिल नहीं थी उस की फिर से जांच की जाय और जो स्पेशल आफिसर श्री मंगत राम हम ने नियुक्त किया है वह इस बारे में जांच कर रहे हैं कि उस डिल को क्यों नहीं फौलो किया गया? पब्लिक एकाऊंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट 65 में आई और उस साल प्रायरन ऐंड स्टील कंट्रोलर के आफिस में उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के पूर्व ही कुछ रेकार्ड्स को उन्होंने डिस्ट्राय किया है। हांदाकि उसका सीधा ताल्लुक नहीं है फिर भी सरकार ने, कॅबिनेट ने इस बात को तय किया है कि उस की जांच करवाई जानी चाहिए और वह जांच की जा रही है।

जहां तक इनकमटेक्स और उस पार्टी की पूरी जानकारी का सवाल है प्रािनियामेंट में समय समय पर इस बारे में जो सवाल उठते रहे हैं और वह सरकार कमेटी की जांच के लिसिले में जो पार्टी के बारे में सवाल उठे है मुझे उन की पूरी जानकारी है लेकिन पंजाब के होने के नाते मैं इससे इंकार नहीं करता कि श्री अब्दुल

गनी मुक्त से ज्यादा जान सकते हैं और हो सकता है कि उतना इसका इतिहास मुझे मात्र न हो। बहरहाल मैं इस सदन को पुनः यह आश्वामन देना चाहूंगा कि जो कुछ भी उन के बारे में सरकार कमेटी की निपारिश होगी उस पर सरकार विचार करके आवश्यक कार्यवाही करेगी (व्यधान)

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : False evidence of Wanchoo

SHRI J. M. BISWAS : He is evading the reply. Certain allegations could not be brought before the Commission. If they come at a later stage, they should not be taken into account. Is that the reply ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him conclude.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have concluded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A. M.

19.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 20, 1968
Agrahayana 29, 1890 (Saka)