

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Sixth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 5, 1968 | Agrahayana 14,
1890 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Election Petitions Filed in Jammu and
Kashmir

*541. SHRI GEORGE FRERNANDES:
Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to
state :

(a) the total number of election petitions filed against the winning candidates in Jammu and Kashmir following the 1967 General Elections ;

(b) the result of these election petitions ;

(c) whether the National Conference has demanded immediate free and fair elections in Kashmir ; and

(d) if so, the attitude of Government to this demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS
SALEEM) : (a) 57 election petitions were
filed in respect of the elections to the
Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly
held in 1967.

(b) 38 of these have been disposed of,
of which

- (1) 8 have been allowed
- (2) 29 have been dismissed, and
- (3) 1 withdrawn.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डिस : जम्मू कश्मीर में चुनाव
की लेकर जो मचाक हो गया वह एक बहुत

ही मन्त्री घटना हिन्दुस्तान के प्रजातन्त्र में है।
75 जगहों में से 22 जगहों में कोई चुनाव होने
ही नहीं दिया गया क्योंकि बिरोधी दलों के
उम्मीदवारों के नामिनेशन पेपर रिजेक्ट कर
दिये गये। जो आरोप लगाये गये हैं उनमें इस
प्रकार के आरोप भी हैं कि कुछ उम्मीदवारों
को किङ्गनैप किया गया, रिटनिंग घाफ़ीसर गैर-
हाजिर रहे, शपथ-पत्र गायब किये गये, नामि-
नेशन पेपर रिजेक्ट किये गये। और भी ऐसी
ही कई चीजें हैं जिनको लेकर दिल्ली के 9 प्रमुख
नागरिकों ने, जिनमें 'इंडियन एक्सप्रेस' के फ्रैंक
मोरेस, 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' के मुनगांवकर,
बलराज पुरी और एस एल पीपलाई भी थे, एक
बयान निकाला था जिसमें यह कहा गया था
कि :

"Rejections of 118 nomination papers
in 39 of 75 constituencies of the Kash-
mir Assembly, including 22 unopposed
returns, raises grave doubts about the
fairness of the elections in Kashmir."

They further said that a high-powered
authority should probe into this and —

"Till the results of the probe we
urge postponement of the elections in
Kashmir."

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि
यह जो सारी घटनाएँ घटीं, जिनको लेकर
लोगों ने शिकायतें कीं, क्या उनके बारे में
उन्होंने जांच की है, और उसके बीच एक्सेशन
कमिश्नर ने इसमें जो जांच पड़ताल की है उस
में उनकी क्या फाइन्डिंग है ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI
GOVINDA MENON) : If a nomination
paper is rejected, the procedure laid down
by law is to file an election petition and it
will be seen that out of the total number
of 57 election petitions, 47 alleged impro-
per rejection or acceptance of nomination

papers. Of these 12 are still pending. Of the remaining 35 petitions, which have so far been decided, 8 have been allowed by the High Court, 26 have been dismissed and one was withdrawn. I would, therefore, submit that the sweeping allegation made of improper rejection of a very large number of nomination papers in as many as 47 election petitions has not been borne out by the decision of the High Court.

श्री जाखं करनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने यह भी पूछा था कि जो भी आरोप लगाये गए, उनमें एक भी दल बाकी नहीं रहा देश का और एक भी अखबार बाकी नहीं रहा जिसने आरोप नहीं लगाया। इन तमाम अखबारों में 'इंडियन एक्सप्रेस' है, 'स्टेट्समैन' है, 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' 'टाइम्स' है, इन सबने, जो कि आपके अखबार हैं, आरोप लगाये हैं। मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैं पूछना चाहता था कि यह जो सारे आरोप लगाये गए हैं क्या उनके बारे में सरकार ने कोई जांच की थी, और सुन्दरम साहब जो वहाँ गए और अपनी रिपोर्ट दी उसमें उन्होंने क्या निष्कर्ष निकाला था ? इसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया ताकि मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछूँ।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Mr. Sundaram's report in that by and large the elections have been conducted in faire manner.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Are you satisfied ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : When elections take place, the Supreme Court has said that from the date of nomination, it is the process of election and the Constitution says that the only way in which an election can be questioned is by an election petition. Any inquiry by Government will be wrong and bad.

श्री जाखं करनेन्डीज : सुन्दरम साहब वहाँ गये, उन्होंने जांच पड़ताल की और अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, जो कि 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' 2

फरवरी, 1967 के अंक में छपी है। मैं उसका एक वाक्य पढ़ कर सुनाता हूँ :

"I have not found it possible to make anything more than a cursory glance of the records and hearing the complaints made in person by the party representatives. I am, however, satisfied that, by and large, the orders passed by the Returning Officers are justified from the records."

अब मेरा इतना ही प्रश्न है कि सुन्दरम जो कहते हैं कि :

"I am only, by and large, satisfied ; I have had only a cursory glance at the records and the meeting with various party representatives."

क्या वह इस मेरे सुझाव को स्वीकार करेंगे कि तत्काल जम्मू-कश्मीर प्रसेम्बली को बरखास्त किया जाये और वहाँ जो घटनायें घटी हैं उनके बारे में निष्पक्ष जांच की जाय और इसके बाद वहाँ चुनाव कराये जायें ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Unless all the election petitions are disposed of, it will be going against the Constitution to have inquiry into this matter.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : In addition to those 8 cases which have already been decided by the High Court where improper rejection of nomination papers has been upheld by the High Court, may I know whether there are petitions alleging *malafide* discretion on the part of officers who acted as Returning Officers and, if so, what specific administrative action has been taken against those officers who out of *malafide* exercise of discretion improperly rejected nomination papers ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : In 2 cases, the High Court itself has ordered prosecution against the Returning Officer and the Assistant Returning Officer. Under Section 476 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, when a case is being tried, if the court comes to know of certain offences committed, prosecution may be ordered. In 2 cases, the Commission has called for the explanation of the Returning Officer on the basis of the findings of the High

Court. There were no adverse remarks against officials in 3 other cases allowed by the High Court.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : The demand is being raised about the immediate free and fair elections in Jammu and Kashmir. How can there be free and fair elections Jammu and Kashmir where even the elementary democratic rights of the people are ruthlessly suppressed, for example...

MR. SPEAKER : Examples are not necessary. You put a specific question.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : The Government employees for putting posters on the wall were arrested and kept under detention in Kashmir. In view of the suppression of even elementary democratic rights, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will appoint a Parliamentary Committee to go into the question of the suppression of democratic rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir as a preliminary step for conducting free and fair elections in the State of Jammu and Kashmir ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I do not admit that elementary democratic rights are not conceded in Jammu and Kashmir. As for Government employees, it is well-known, they have no right to participate in elections. The Government employees cannot put posters etc. with respect to elections.

That is an offence under the Government Servants' Conduct Rules and also under the Representation of People Act...

SHRI P. GOPALAN : Democratic rights were suppressed...

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Democratic rights were not suppressed.

SHRI P. GOPALAN : They were suppressed.

MR. SPEAKER : This controversy is not to be decided here. Mr. Vajpayee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब से जम्मू-काश्मीर में चुनाव घातक हुए हैं तब से चुनावों में बाधनी की शिकायतें आ रही हैं। जब

शेख अबदुल्ला वहां प्रधान मंत्री कहे जाते थे तब भी बाधनी हुई थी और यह बाधनी अब भी जारी है। लेकिन जब से भारत के इलैक्शन कमीशन का कन्स्टिट्यूशन जम्मू काश्मीर पर लागू हुआ है तब से इन बाधनियों का संतोषजनक जवाब देना जरूरी है क्योंकि हमारे इलैक्शन कमिशन की प्रतिष्ठा दांव पर लगी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन्हें पता है कि हाल ही में काश्मीर की घाटी में प्रेसम्बली के लिये जो एक उपचुनाव हुआ था उसमें 31 बैलट बक्से में बैलट डाले गये थे लेकिन जब गिनती के लिये बैलट बक्से लाये गये तब 31 के बजाय 38 हो गये क्या यह आरोप उनके ध्यान में आया है और क्या यह सत्य है कि इलैक्शन पेट्रीशंस तय करने में बहुत देर लग रही है जिसकी वजह यह है कि जब कम हैं और वे पूरा समय नहीं दे पाते ? क्या विधि मंत्री जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार को सलाह देंगे कि हार्ड-कोट के जर्जों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए जिससे चुनाव पेट्रीशंस का निपटारा जल्दी हो सके ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The rule that election petitions in Kashmir also should be dealt with by the High Court has been introduced, so that there may be fairness in the matter of elections.

With respect to the incident pointed out by the hon. Member, he himself has said that there is an election petition ; if the Government begins to interfere with these matters, if we take away these things from the jurisdiction of the courts, that will lead to more difficulties and irregularities.

MR. SPEAKER : What about the question of appointing more High Court judges to expedite disposal of election petitions ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I shall communicate this to the Home Ministry.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि सरकार हस्तक्षेप करे। मैंने यह कहा है कि क्या विधि मंत्री को इस आरोप

के बारे में जानकारी है कि वॉलेंट बक्स 31 थे और अब गिनती हुई तो 38 हो गये ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is an election petition pending regarding that matter.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are you aware of it ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

महापत्र प्रायोग

544. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या साक्ष तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है बिहार सरकार ने महापत्र प्रायोग नियुक्त किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त प्रायोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन बिहार सरकार के सलाहकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

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

(c) The relevant information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक सरकार ने क्या-क्या जानकारी प्राप्त की है और प्रागे कौन-कौन सी जानकारी वह प्राप्त करने की प्रतीक्षा कर रही है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसने दिन गुजर जाने के बाद भी क्यों जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं की गई है और कब तक सरकार जानकारी क्लैक करके देवेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We had referred the question to the Bihar Administration. We had no information with us and, therefore, we wanted to collect the information from the Bihar Govern-

ment. They have sent one telegram which does not cover all the points raised in this question. Naturally I did not want to give incorrect or incomplete information...

MR. SPEAKER : What is this Mahapatra Commission ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This is not connected with my Ministry. About this, there was no record available in my Ministry. We accepted this question, but later on we found that this was a question which concerned the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and not my Ministry, but then it was too late to be transferred to that Ministry.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इस कमिशन के बारे में मन्त्री महोदय खुद जानते हैं। वह वहाँ के रहने वाले हैं। वहाँ पर घर बनाने के लिए जो जमीन दी गई थी उसकी बन्दोबस्ती में गड़बड़ हुई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जगजीवन राम जी इसके बारे में स्पष्टीकरण करें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रागे वह कब तक पूरी जानकारी उपलब्ध कर देने का वादा करते हैं ?

साक्ष तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : बात यह है कि वह जो जमीन थी वह कृषि के लिये नहीं दी गई थी। वह जमीन मकान बनाने के लिये दी गई थी, इसलिए वह हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्ध रखती है। चूँकि हमारे यहाँ इसके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं थी, इस वास्ते प्रश्न घाने के बाद बिहार सरकार से जानकारी मांगी गई। जब वहाँ से तार आया तब मालूम हुआ कि इससे हमारी मिनिस्ट्री का कोई सम्बन्ध है ही नहीं। पटना इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट ने मकान बनाने के लिये और मकान बना करके, दोनों तरह के प्लाट्स का एलाटमेंट कुछ लोगों को किया और जैसा कि इन्होंने कहा बिहार प्रसिन्वली में इस बारे में काफी हो हल्सा हुआ। जो बन्दोबस्ती हुई थी कहा जाता था उसमें से प्रायिकांश युक्तिसंगत नहीं थी, इसलिए संबंधित सरकार ने यह कमिशन विख्यात या उसकी आंच करने के लिए। घाने से जो कुछ

भी जानकारी माननीय सदस्य लेना चाहें, मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि वह हार्जिसिंग मिनिसट्री से लें, उनके पास धपना सबाल भेजें।

राजस्थान में नलकूपों पर व्यय

×

●547. श्री हिम्मत्सिंहका :

श्री भ्रौंकार लाल बेरबा :

श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान राज्य की स्थापना के बाद उस मरू-भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाने के लिये राजस्थान में सरकार ने नलकूपों तथा धन्य कई कार्यों पर करोड़ों रुपया व्यय किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है, कितने नलकूप लगाये गये हैं, उनमें से कितने कार्य कर रहे हैं और कितने कुओं के लिए बिजली उपलब्ध की है ;

(ग) जिन कार्यों पर यह राशि व्यय की गई थी, उनका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) राजस्थान के इन क्षेत्रों को उपजाऊ बनाने के मामले में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

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

Statement

(a) The information regarding the expenditure incurred by the State Government on tubewells and other Minor Irrigation works since the formation of the State is not available. However, a total expenditure of Rs. 2,413 lakhs is reported to have been incurred in the Plan sector on Minor Irrigation Scheme since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan upto 1967-68. The State Government has budgeted an amount of Rs. 199 lakhs in the Plan Sector during 1968-69 and the expenditure is expected to be of the same order.

(b) and (c). The progress achieved in respect of main Minor Irrigation Scheme at the end of Third Plan since the formation of the State and that anticipated by the end of 1968-69 is indicated below :—

Progress of Minor Irrigation works in Rajasthan

Scheme	At the end of Third Plan	At the end of 1968-69 (anticipated)
1. Dugwells	5,90,732	6,31,021
2. Boring in wells	199	527
3. Deepening of wells	54,763	90,918
4. Private tubewells	141	447
5. State tubewells	12	52
6. Diesel pumpsets	7,252	15,974
7. Electrical pumpsets	6,962*	16,465

*Actually energised.

(d) An area of about 33.94 lakh acres (gross) was benefited by the Minor Irrigation Schemes upto the end of the Third Plan. It is estimated that an additional area of about 2.50 lakhs acres (gross) would be benefited during 1966-69 by the Minor Irrigation Schemes.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : I am not able to read the statement, but will the hon. Minister consider the desirability of giving more attention to digging of tubewells in view of the fact that this area is affected by drought almost every year, or in any event, 3 to 4 years in every 5 years ;

and will he also see that those tube-wells that are dug are properly maintained and are available for use ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far the Central Government is concerned, the financial assistance from the Centre is not coming in the way of sinking more tube-wells in Rajasthan. In fact we have indicated to Rajasthan Government about this. We have already made about Rs. 65 lakhs available for sinking 60 tube wells and we have indicated to them that if they are in a position to sink 40 more tube-wells before June we are prepared to give more assistance to Rajasthan Government; but Rajasthan Government is not very confident of completing that much number before June. I wish they succeed in sinking as many tube-wells as possible. The central assistance is not coming in the way of sinking more tube-wells in Rajasthan. Rajasthan Government itself is preparing a plan for having 500 tube-wells. The plan is under consideration ; and when it is received in the Government of India it will receive due consideration from us, though, as a matter of fact, as far as the sinking of tube wells is concerned, that is the concern of the Rajasthan Government.

SHRI HIMATSINGKA : In view of the fact that great importance should be attached to improvement of agriculture and more production of foodgrains, will the Government help in giving more assistance to such States for irrigation purposes and for sinking of tubewells ?

SHRI RANGA : You have to energise the Rajasthan Government, your Government...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : He said that central assistance has not come in the way of sinking of tube wells. The Rajasthan Government itself is incapable of laying down or achieving the targets. This Government in Rajasthan has the largest Cabinet in any State in the country—there being one Minister for every three Congress M.L.As. In spite of that it is not doing any work. You will remember, Sir, that we have recently seen that in the Border Roads Organisation also funds meant for them could not be utilised and spent by the Government. In view of all

this, may I know whether the sinking of tube wells will be taken over by the Centre. In view of the drought conditions prevailing in Jaisalmeer, Barmeer, Jalore and other areas of Rajasthan or alternatively, in view of the failure of the Rajasthan Government to dig enough tube-wells in its own affected areas, will the Centre think of setting up an organisation or machinery to ensure that the targets set are executed and completed and Central assistance is fully utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE : (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : The hon. Member should not presume that the Rajasthan Government are not anxious to provide the facilities there ..

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Anxiety and competence are two different things.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Competence can be judged only by competent people.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : By results.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : By competent people with a little bit of exercise of commonsense as well.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which is very uncommon on that side.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : What I was going to explain was this. I am sure the hon. Member is aware of the nature of the land in that area : it is sandy desert area.

SHRI RANGA : That is why they want 400 wells.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Yes, they want 400 wells, of course. It is not merely a question of funds, but technical personnel are also required. So, the question cannot be solved easily whether by the State Government or by the Centre. We have at present a limitation of the technical personnel as well.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : There are jobless engineers also.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Then again the difficulty is in boring tube wells in the sandy terrain where sand comes, and, therefore, it takes a longer time and it creates more complications. I am sure the hon. Member is aware of the area. The tube-wells have been sunk in many areas, but they require special pumps. One should not forget that that Jaisalmeer is an area where electricity is not available. It will not be economic to carry electricity in that area. So, it has to be operated by diesel pumps.

SHRI RANGA : Why this apology ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is not a question of apology. I am not apologetic at all.

SHRI RANGA : He is providing an apology for the Rajasthan Government.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : No, I am not. I am only explaining the correct position. I hope the hon. Member would have seen that area. When I visited the area I found that...

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : The answer also should not take so much. He should answer to the point.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is easier to speak and make remarks than to perform. When I visited that area, I found that some of the tube-wells. *(Interruption)* What is this running commentary that is going on ?

SHRI RANGA : He is singing a long song. We do not want all that long song.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : What is the use of this running commentary ? If the hon. Member wants to ask a supplementary question, he should stand up and ask his question. Why should there be this running commentary ?

SHRI RANGA : We do not want all these explanations.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : It is but fair that if the hon. Member wants any

information, he could get up, catch your eye and then ask his question.

SHRI RANGA : He is only giving us those technical explanations which he has learnt from his officers.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : One should take into consideration all those factors before passing any adverse remarks against the Rajasthan Government.

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : राजस्थान में जो प्रण्डरप्राउण्ड वाटर बोर्ड इस समय काम करता है, पहले वह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत काम करता था। फिर उस को राजस्थान प्रण्डरप्राउण्ड वाटर बोर्ड बना दिया और वे सविशिष्ट राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट को ट्रांसफर कर दी गई। लेकिन उस के पास बोरिंग रिख घोर दूबरी मशीनरी की बहुत कमी है। अभी वहां से कुछ लॉग ट्रेनिंग के लिए भेजे गये थे, लेकिन जब तक सेफ्टन गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से मशीनरी के लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज की इमवाद नहीं मिलती है, तब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार और राजस्थान सरकार का मंशा पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि टेस्ट बोरिंग के लिए प्रलग प्रार्गनाइजेशन है, उसको फिलहाल राजस्थान में लगाया जाये, ताकि वहां की डिफिकल्टीज दूर की जा सकें।

श्री जगजीवन राम : शायद सवस्य महोदय को यह जानकारी नहीं है कि वहां जो काम घीमे चल रहा है, उसकी बजह यह नहीं है कि वहां हर बोरिंग रिख की कमी है। यह उस इलाके में जा कर वह देखने का कष्ट करें कि जो कुएं खोद दिये गये हैं, उन का पानी इस्तेमाल हो रहा है या नहीं।

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : One is woefully distressed to find that only when terrible tragedies overtake State Governments, as has happened in Bihar and as is happening now in Rajasthan, the entire apparatus wakes up or energises itself while the Fourth Five Year Plan is being envisaged it is not the duty of the Central Government at this stage, when it is realis-

ed that Rajasthan consists of large arid zones of a desert area, to provide some crash programme of digging tube-wells so that recurring tragedies of this nature do not recur any more ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already explained the position ; the Rajasthan Government are thinking of having a very ambitious programme of sinking tube-wells.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : After so many years, the Rajasthan Government have now realised the urgency of sinking tube-wells in Western Rajasthan, and they have prepared a scheme for sinking 500 tube-wells. If the Central Government give them cent per cent assistance today, they can place orders with the manufacturers for the machines and pumping sets so that they can manufacture them. So, will the Central Government give them cent per cent assistance for sinking these 500 tube wells in Western Rajasthan ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : All these things can be considered after the scheme is received by the Government of India.

As far as drought relief and immediate sinking of tube-wells is concerned, I have already explained the position. We are giving liberal assistance to the Rajasthan Government.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : With the background of the present drought conditions prevailing in Rajasthan where it is well known that if the entire number of tube-wells which had been sunk would have been energised, the conditions would not have been that bad, may I know in the course of the last three years how many tube-wells were sunk by the Rajasthan Government and out of them how many have been energised ? With regard to those which have not been energised may I know in what manner and in what period of time the State Government propose to energise the same so that present difficulties may be relieved ?

SHRI RANGA : The Government has to be energised first.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : During the Third Plan, there were 141 private tube-wells. By the end of 1968-69, they are expected to be 447 in number ; the number of State tube-wells was 12 by the end of the Third Plan, and the number constructed so far is 52.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : My question was entirely different. My question was how many tube-wells had been sunk and how many had been energised and what plan the State Government or the Central Government have to energise them and within what time that will be completed ? I want an answer to this question.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : A commonsense answer is required.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation has sunk about 281 tube-wells in Rajasthan, out of which 170 were considered to be successful, and if my information is correct, out of them only about 99, including drinking water tube-wells are being energised.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : What about the balance ? Only 60 per cent are being used ; 40 per cent are not being used. What are they going to do about them ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

Hindu Succession Act

*548. **SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :** Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain State Governments have recommended to the Centre for suitable amendments in the Hindu Succession Act in order to debar the daughter for a share in the father's property ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken for the amendment of the Act ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The State

Government of Haryana has made the proposal.

(b) The Government of India do not propose to make any amendment in the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, for this purpose.

श्री यश वत्त शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, शायद मन्त्री महोदय इस बात से परिचित नहीं हैं कि इस विधेयक की इस व्यवस्था के कारण कितनी सामाजिक कटुता पैदा हो रही है। समाज की जो महत्वपूर्ण इकाई है परिवार, इस के कारण उसमें कड़वाहट पैदा हो रही है। भूमि को इकट्ठा करके, चकबन्दी करके, किसानों को अधिक सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है, लेकिन इस विधेयक की इस व्यवस्था के कारण चकबन्दी टूट रही है और अनेक प्रकार की मुकदमेबाजी पैदा हो रही है। इसमें सारी सम्पत्ति का भंगना नहीं है। केवल प्रचल सम्पत्ति में लड़की को पिता के बजाये ससुर की जायदाद में हिस्सा मिल जाये, इस प्रकार का संशोधन हम विधेयक में किया जाये, यह मांग बहुत देर से कुछ राज्य कर रहे हैं। पंजाब सरकार ने इस बारे में सर्व-सम्मति से पास किया हुआ एक प्रस्ताव केन्द्र को भेजा था। मैं यह जागना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उस प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने के लिये तैयार है।

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : It is not correct to say that many State Governments have made this request. In the Punjab Legislative Assembly, a resolution had been passed in this respect, but a week later, the then Chief Minister moved a resolution rescinding the previous one. The Haryana State Government did make the proposal. I said that already. No other State Government have done it.

In the Hindu Succession Act itself there is a provision under which immovable property can be kept without being partitioned by giving compensation to the sharers. This fragmentation will apply even if there are seven or eight sons. If the property is partitioned among four or

five sons, it is clear that the property will get fragmented.

श्री यश वत्त शर्मा : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से एक ऐसी समिति बनायेंगे, जो सारे देश में इस बात की जांच करे और एक रिपोर्ट सदन को दे कि इस सम्बन्ध में देश भर में कितनी मुकदमेबाजी हो रही है और कितनी सामाजिक कटुता और परिवार में कटुता फैली हुई है। क्योंकि मन्त्री महोदय जो यह उत्तर दे रहे हैं, इसका एक सबूत हो कर घा जाय तो मन्त्री महोदय की बात में कितनी प्रामाणिकता है, यह बात सदन के सामने घा जायेगी, तो क्या ऐसी समिति वह नियुक्त करेंगे ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : As the House knows, the Hindu Code Act was passed in 1955 by Parliament after years of discussion. It may be that being a new law providing for the first time equal rights to a daughter with that of a son, there may be some litigation and bitterness in some parts of the country. I am not prepared to appoint a committee to look into this matter now 10 or 12 years after the Bill was passed.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्पीकर महोदय, जिस पर पड़ती है, उसी को मालूम होता है कि क्या तकलीफ है। यहां गैर-किसान इन्कलाबी बहुत बैठे हुये हैं जिनको जमीन का पता नहीं, क्या किसान को तकलीफ है इसका पता नहीं। इस प्रकार के इन्कलाबी यहां बहुत बैठे हैं।...

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्बा : महिला भी अच्छी किसान हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : धरे सुनो भाई, मुझे कहने तो दो। यह नहीं समझना चाहिये कि हम बहनों को हक नहीं देना चाहते हैं...

श्री जयू लिव्हे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है इन के सबूतों पर। कन मेरे साथी का यहां पर अपमान किया गया है। सभी बच्चे बोले कि 'सुनो तो' मैं कहता हूँ कि

यह तो एक शैली है, लेकिन जब करनेपड़ीय साहब ने कल यह कहा कि 'बताओ' तो उसपर आपत्ति उठाई गई, तो क्या प्रधान मंत्री में धीर दूसरे सब्दों में इस तरह फर्क किया जा सकता है?... (ब्यवधान)... अगर यह ठीक है तो उन को भी दोष नहीं दे सकते। लेकिन कल उन को कल दोष दिया गया था।

MR. SPEAKER : Let him come to the question without going into the merits of the case.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्वीकर महोदय, सवाल सीधा सा यह है, पिछली बार भी आप ने मेहरबानी की थी, आप ने एक घंटे का डिस्कशन एलाऊ किया था, उसमें मन्त्री महोदय ने खुब माना था कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस किस्म की कोई तजवीज भेजेगी तो हम उसे मंजूर कर लेंगे, इस हाउस में इस का इकबाल किया है तो मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हजारों सालों से जो किसान और केवल हरियाने और पंजाब का ही किसान नहीं, सारे हिंदुस्तान का 40 करोड़ किसान जिस पर यह मुसीबत पड़ती है, उस की यह मांग है और बड़ी जोरदार मांग है कि जो किसान मनु महाराज के वक्त से इस नियम का पालन करता आ रहा है कि उन की लड़कियों को बाप की बजाये सबुर की जायदाद से हक मिलता था, कांग्रेस सरकार और हमारी गवर्नमेंट उन के प्राइवेट मामलों में दखल क्यों देती है और जब किसी प्रसेम्बली की तरफ से या किसी गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से यह तजवीज आती है तो मन्त्री महोदय जैसा कि उन्होंने माना है, उन्हें उस तजवीज को मान लेने में क्या एतराज है और सारे देश के लिए इस तरह की एक पार्लियामेंट्री कमेटी बनाई जाय ताकि एक यूनिफार्म बात सारे देश के लिए की जा सके, इस में उन्हें क्या एतराज है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There are farmers not only in Haryana but throughout India. What I stated on a previous occasion is this; the Hindu Marriage Act is a law on a subject in the

Concurrent List; if the Legislature of an area feels that a particular amendment to a Central legislation on a particular subject is required, certainly the Government of India will be prepared to consider that proposition sympathetically. That is what I stated. On the one side, there is a demand in this House that there should be a common code regarding marriage, divorce, succession etc., on the other, even where a common code has been evolved for one section of the population, that is, Hindus, there is a demand that the common code should be interfered with. That is the situation. If fragmentation of agricultural holdings has to be prevented, there is provision in the Hindu Marriage Act for that.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Having regard to the fact that every girl is bound to have a father but not necessarily father-in-law, will the hon. Minister desist from making any amendment and tampering with the present law ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am thankful for the support from the hon. Member.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मनु की बात हमारे भाई बोले हैं, मनु ने तो यह भी कहा है : 'न स्त्रीस्वातन्त्र्यमर्हति' तो मनु की बात हम सुनें तो आज महिला प्रधान मन्त्री कैसे होती?...

श्री यश बल शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह गलत है। मैं चिल्ला करता हूँ इन के बचन को।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : इन के ऐसे प्रतिक्रियावादी इन से पहले भी बहुत थे। ऐसे प्रतिक्रियावादियों की बात सुनें तो आज हम को समानाधिकार नहीं मिलता। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो हिंदू सफ-सेशन ऐक्ट है वह घाब भी ऐसा है कि उस में पूरा अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है महिलाओं को, तो लड़कियों को लड़कों के साथ पूरा समानाधिकार मिले इस के लिये वह कोई काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल लावेगे ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Manu was a great ancient Indian law-giver, but I do not think that some of his statements regarding the rights of women would be considered to be relevant in modern times.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The very fact that the lady members are in small minority in this House indicates that we should not put questions which take away the rights of ladies in the country. Even after the passing of the Hindu Succession Act in 1955, the girls are not having as much share as is required to have them married in a decent family. That is why we find a large number of girls in this country unmarried even at 30 or 35 years. So, in order to protect the ladies, may I know from the hon. Minister...

श्रीवती लक्ष्मीकाम्तम्मा : हम प्रोटेक्शन नहीं चाहती, हम अपना अधिकार चाहती हैं।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : She needs no protection as is known to this House. I am arguing for the girls who are still unmarried even upto the age of 30 or 35 years.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about the boys ?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will bring an amendment to the Hindu Succession Act to give equal share to the daughters and sons.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is the present law.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I am sorry he has no answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER : About girls not being married ?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Under the existing law a son divides the property along with his father. Afterwards the father's property is divided after the father's death among the sons and daughters. So the daughter gets only a

negligible portion of the joint family property. She does not get an equal share.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a law point which can be argued latter.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : No matter what the facts and acts are, one thing is very clear that there is a definite lack of thinking in the Indian way. On the side we think ours is a secular state, that we should have national integration, and on the other hand we come forward with the Hindu Succession Act, the Muslim Succession Act etc. In some parts of the country we have the matriarchical system and in some other parts we have the patriarchal system. I would like to know from the Government whether they consider it expedient, whether they think that the time has come when they should come forward with something like the Indian Succession Act.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Just at present I am being asked about amending the Hindu Succession Act. His question is that there should be a Succession Act for all the communities in India. That is provided for in the Constitution.

SHRI HEM BARUA : Manu was a law-giver of a man-made society. Some of his ideas are stupid in the context of the society today. I want to know, since the daughter springs from the veins of the father as the son does, why should there be any discrimination against the daughter simply because the State Governments want to discriminate against the daughter. May I know if the Government are firm about their non-discrimination policy against the daughter.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I thought I was firm enough.

दुमारी लकड़ी का पाकिस्तान को

बह कर बना जाना

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549. श्री जडन बिहारी बाबदेवी :

श्री जयनाथराव जोशी :

श्री नारायण स्वर्ण्य क्षर्मा :

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

(क) पिछले पांच वर्षों में भारतीय नदियों से प्रति वर्ष कितने करोड़ रुपये की इमारती लकड़ी तथा अन्य लाभप्रद लकड़ी बह कर पाकिस्तान में चली गई ; और

(ख) उन को पाकिस्तान में बह कर जाने से रोकने के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान के साथ कोई वार्ता हुई है कि हमारी लकड़ी जो बह कर उस तरफ चली गई है, उस को वे वापस कर दे या सच्चाई यह है कि हमारी जितनी लकड़ी बह कर गई है, न तो वह वापस भाई है और न उन्होंने हम को उसका रुपा दिया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The question of taking up the matter would arise after we have collected the information. There were recurrent reports even in the past that such cases have taken place. We have addressed the concerned State Governments viz., Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh and Tripura. As far as Punjab and Tripura are concerned, they have already reported that no such wood has flowed from the Indian territory to Pakistan. But the other State Governments have stated that they would require some time in order to collect the information.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो बानकारी इकट्ठी की गई है, क्या मन्त्री महोदय उस

से यह अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि जो लकड़ी यहां से बह कर गई है, उसकी कीमत क्या है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : But unless we have the information how can we give the approximate estimate of the price.

SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : A part from the annual washing away of timber and wood from the rivers from India to Pakistan, in the last earthquake which took place in Assam in 1950, timber worth crores of rupees was washed away to Pakistan and similar things happened in the recent flood in the Teesta river. May I know from the hon. Minister whether Government will take some measures or propose some measures to check this national wastage of wealth.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the Himachal Pradesh Government is concerned, they have taken steps to strengthen the boom on the river Ravi near Shahpur Khandi. As far as the Jammu & Kashmir State is concerned, in order to prevent washing away of timber, a boom is in the process of being constructed over the river Chenab.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : The hon Minister has just now said that there are no estimates. I know that in Jammu & Kashmir State almost every year a large amount of timber goes away to Pakistan and the State Government have been corresponding with the Central Government and is also pressing that something should be done to get it back. Just now the Hon. Minister said that we have no estimate and we do not know. Every year crores of rupees worth timber is being washed away. It is not correct. The Government must have the figures from the State Government. The question is how to prevent it. You cannot get anything back from Pakistan. That is beyond your ken, that is beyond your power. But the question is : can't you take preventive measures. You have now suggested that some barrage is being built. But it is being said many times. Why cannot you build bridges on the river Chenab near Akhnour so that this wood does not flow into Pakistan and can be restored after

the floods are over? What steps are taken and how long will it take to create such kind of barrages on these rivers?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already mentioned that booms are under construction. I can quite understand the anxiety of the hon. Member that unless proper booms are there, we cannot completely prevent the flow of timber from India to Pakistan. Positive steps are being taken.

Animal Husbandry Programme in Bihar

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

(a) whether the Bihar State have initiated a coordinated animal husbandry programme utilising financial assistance offered by the Agricultural Revenue Corporation and the Commercial Banks between the 1st July to 1st October, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Khagaria and Basusaria Sub-division have been included in the programme ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The State Government are preparing a scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The proposal will include the whole of Begusaria Sub-Division and part of Khagaria Sub-Division falling in the area of Intensive Cattle Development Block Barauni Begusarai.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : इस समय बरौनी में, जो कि बेगूसराय सब-डिवीजन में है और रिकाइनरी के पास है, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में एक रूरल क्रीमियरी है, जो दूध की कमी के कारण बन्द-सी ही रहती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि

बेगूसराय और खगरिया सब-डिवीजन में पशु धन के विकास के लिए, जहां सारी सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं, सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि खर्च की है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The total expenditure of one intensive cattle development block over a period of five years is about Rs. 80 lakhs, and this is spread over the five years. I will have to collect from the State Governments the actual amounts spent by them so far.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जिस तरह से प्राप्त बरौनी में रूरल-क्रीमियरी खोला है, उसी प्रकार से क्या खगरिया में भी दूसरा यूनिट खोलने का धारा का विचार है ? यदि नहीं है, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have already explained the position as to where the cattle development block is to be extended now. Beyond that, there is no immediate plan.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने मेरा प्रश्न समझा नहीं है। मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जिस तरह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में बेगूसराय में रूरल क्रीमियरी है, क्या उसी तरह का दूसरा यूनिट खगरिया में भी खोलने का विचार है, क्योंकि वह इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है तथा इस प्रकार के यूनिट खोले जाने से वहां काफी विकास होगा।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Normally, the intensive cattle development programmes are tied up with the development of dairies and creameries. It is a good suggestion for action, and we will examine it.

श्री अनुषा प्रसाद शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंटेन्सिव प्रोग्राम को कोसी क्षेत्र तथा बंगाल-खिरा क्षेत्र में भी लागू किया जाता तो अच्छा था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पशु धन के विकास के लिए कोसी क्षेत्र और बंगाल-खिरा क्षेत्र उपयुक्त नहीं हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We usually consult the State Governments. On the basis of the assessment of the State Governments, these blocks are taken up for development.

SHRI P. G. SEN : In view of the fact that a large number of heads of cattle and also human beings are washed away by the floods, as has happened recently, so far as North Bengal and Bihar are concerned, and since many deaths have also taken place, may I know if there is any demand from North Bengal and Bihar for hybrid cattle, cows and buffaloes and, if so, how is the demand going to be met ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : In all these intensive cattle development blocks, cross-breeding is one of the aspects which is attended to.

Central Assistance for Soil Conservation in Orissa

*551. **SHRI CHITAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of FOOD

AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Orissa for soil conservation works during 1966-67 and 1968-69 ;

(b) the amount actually spent thereon during the above periods ; and

(c) whether the amount was utilised for the purpose for which it was sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE**) : (a) and (b). Soil conservation programmes in Orissa fall under two categories : the State Sector and the Centrally sponsored scheme of soil conservation in the water-shed of Hirakud and Machkund projects. The amounts allocated and actually spent for each of these programmes during 1966-67 and 1968-69 are as follows :—

Year	State Sector		Centrally sponsored Sector	
	Plan allotment	Expenditure	Plan allotment	Expenditure
	(lakhs of Rupees)			
1966-67	29.71	19.01	31.24	25.73
1968-69	15.00	12.00 (revised)	25.00	25.00 (anticipated)

The short-fall under the State Sector was due mainly to inadequate budget support.

(c) Progress reports received from the State Government indicate that the provisions have generally been properly utilised.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Now it becomes clear from the answer of the hon. Minister that there is shortfall both in 1966-67 and 1967-68 in the money allotted and the money spent. Soil conservation is a most important measure for preventing floods and we have to take every effort towards the soil conservation measures. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what special measures Government are taking to see that whatever allotment is made for specific programmes, by the State Government, it is spent

in time. If they are not implemented, may I know whether the Central Government is thinking of taking some specific measures to see that even in the Centrally-sponsored schemes there is no shortfall, as there is at present, and also see that in the State schemes as well there is no shortfall and that all the money is spent ? What special measures are being taken ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The implementation of such schemes is the responsibility of the State Government. We shall draw the attention of the State Government to it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The State Government has an overdraft of Rs. 12 crores. You know the present set-up of things in Orissa. If the money given

by the centre for soil conservation and for cyclone, flood and drought relief is not properly utilised, who is accountable to this House ?

MR. SPEAKER : No arguments. What is his question ?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : The question is pending for the last one month. What further attention of the State Government is to be drawn ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Many of the schemes connected with development of agriculture are in charge of the State Governments. They are expected to implement these programmes. I have said that if there are any shortcomings, I shall draw the attention of the State Government to them.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : What is the total plan allocation so far as soil conservation in the multi-purpose dam project at Hirakud is concerned ? May I know whether any estimate has been made as to how far it has been possible to check soil erosion by past expenditure ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : For the protective afforestation and plantation schemes, the estimate is about Rs. 150 per acre would be required and for Hirakud and Machkund centrally sponsored schemes, the allocation of Rs. 150 lakhs has been tentatively put in the fourth plan. But it will depend upon how the fourth plan is being finalised.

Reconstruction of Tripartite Indian Labour Conference

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*552. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

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

(a) whether a Study Group, set up by the National Commission on Labour has suggested the reconstitution of the Tripartite Indian Labour Conference and Standing Labour Committee to make them more broad-based and representative of various parties concerned than they now are ;

(b) whether the suggestion has been considered ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The Government understand that the Study Group on Sociological Aspects of Industrial Relations has made such a suggestion in the report which it has submitted to the National Commission on Labour.

(b) and (c). The Government are not seized of the matter now and are awaiting the recommendation of the National Commission.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतन्त्रता के पश्चात इन बीस वर्षों में सरकार ने मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत तरह के कानून बनाए और इधर ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट का भी विकास हुआ है परन्तु उसके बावजूद मजदूरों की अवस्था सुधरी नहीं है। न तो उनके रहने के लिए सुविधाजनक मकान हैं और न उन के लिये प्रामोद-प्रमोद के साधन हैं। किसी भी मजदूर को देख कर आप पहचान जायेंगे कि यह मजदूर है, अतएव मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो ट्रिपार्टीट इण्डियन लेबर कन्फेरेन्स का कांस्टीट्यूशन है उन में आप इन की व्यवस्था सुधारने के लिए क्या परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं और उन परिवर्तनों के होने से मजदूरों की अवस्था में कितना सुधार होगा ?

SHRI HATHI : As I said, this study group has made its recommendation, which has been submitted to the National Labour Commission. We have as such not received any report from the National Labour Commission. Government will certainly consider whatever suggestions have been made, on receipt of the report.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उन रिफ्लेक्शंस को देखने में और उन के मुताबिक काम करने में कितना समय लयेगा ? साथ ही अवस्था यह हो रही है कि ट्रेड यूनियन मूवमेंट में भी जो प्रोविसन

पालिटिशियन्स हैं वे मजदूरों से बेजा फायदा उठाते हैं। इसलिए इस का भ्रम जो कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाया जा रहा है उस में इन प्रोफेशनल पालिटिशियन्स से मजदूरों की रक्षा कैसे हो, इस के सम्बन्ध भी मैं मन्त्री जी के विचार जानना चाहता हूँ ?

SHRI HATHI : At present, the constitution is that the central organisations and trade unions are represented on the tripartite body. The hon. member asked how much time it will take. The Commission is submitting its report by the end of March or beginning of April. Soon after that, we shall take up this matter.

श्री बेवेन सेन : मन्त्री महोदय, फर्मायेंगे कि यह जो एसेम्बली सर्विसेज मेंटीनेंस बिल लाने वाले हैं, क्या उसके ऊपर विचार करने के लिए इण्डियन लेबर कॉन्फ्रेंस या स्टैंडिंग लेबर कमेटी की बैठक बुलाई जायगी ताकि उस बिल के ऊपर पहले वहाँ पर विचार कर लिया जाये ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कन्वेंशन है कि अगर कोई ऐसा बिल लाया जाये जिस से मजदूरों के हकों पर चोट पहुँचती हो तो पहले उसको इण्डियन लेबर कॉन्फ्रेंस या स्टैंडिंग लेबर कमेटी में रखा जाय।

SHRI HATHI : I am afraid, this question relates to the recommendation of the study group on the re-constitution of the tripartite body. The hon. Member's question does not arise out of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that one of the members of the National Commission on Labour, an hon. Member of this House, Shri S. A. Dange, has resigned. A particular letter was being forced on the Chairman of the Commission and he signed a letter saying that the question of the need-based minimum wage was also under the consideration of the Commission. I would like to know the causes of his resignation and whether this question has really been referred to the National Commission on Labour; if not, why ?

SHRI HATHI : So far as the resignation of a member of the Commission is concerned, he has tendered his resignation.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why ?

SHRI HATHI : I will tell you.

A letter was also published. If I have to narrate actually the causes, I think, I should see the letter and then reply in the House; I would not reply off-hand. As this question is not related to that, I have not got the letter and I would not hazard making certain points which may or may not be there in the letter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He should reply to the point whether a letter was written by Shri Gajendragadkar, the Chairman of the Commission.

SHRI HATHI : Before I reply to this question, as I said, I must have before me the facts. I can reply from memory, but I do not want to hazard any incorrect statement today.

Storage Capacity for Foodgrains

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*554. **SHRI R. K. AMIN :**
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR
SALVE :

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

(a) the total storage capacity of foodgrains at present in India both in the public and private sectors ;

(b) the proposed capacity in the public sector by 1971-72 ;

(c) the required capacity of India for storage of foodgrains by 1971-72 ; and

(d) the steps that Government propose to take to satisfy this requirement and the expenditure so far incurred in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a). A statement of storage

capacity in the public sector is placed on the Table of the House. The figures of accommodation in the private sector are not available.

STATEMENT

Storage capacity available in India in the Public Sector

	(In 1000 tonnes)			Remarks
	Owned	Hired	Total	
*Food Department and F. C. I.	2367.2	2855.3	5222.5	For storage of Buffer Stock
*State Governments	1429.5	1497.7	2927.2	Used mainly for procurement and distribution purposes of the State Governments.
*C. W. C.	413.3	653.0	1066.3	} Used mainly for storage by agriculturists and traders, but a part of this is available for storage of foodgrains also.
@ SWCs.	236.4	711.9	948.3	
Cooperatives	2500.0	Not Available.	—	This is mainly meant for storage of agricultural inputs etc. However, a part of it is available for 'transit storage' purposes also.

* As on 1.10.1968.

@ As on 1.7.1968.

(b) and (c). The proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan are still under consideration.

(d) The Government have approved additional construction of storage of 9.65 lakh tonnes capacity, to be completed in the current year and the next, at the estimated cost of Rs. 15.36 crores.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : In view of the fact that the storage of food is the most important thing in order to meet our calamity, is Government having any scheme to find out the storage of food at any time during the year and where the storage is and, having found out, how to mop up that storage for the use of the people wherever it is required ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We have been utilising, apart from Government's own storage, whatever capacity is available in the private sector. We have

considerable information in regard to the location and availability of private sector storage.

SHRI R. K. AMIN : I find from the reply that in so far as the Warehousing Corporations are concerned, the storage capacity is very, very low despite the fact that these corporations have been recommended by the rural credit survey long before. Is there any plan before the Government to increase considerably this capacity so that the agriculturist can make use of it like a grain bank in future in order to safeguard against distress sales by them ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as storage required for the agriculturist is concerned, there is a State Warehousing Corporation and the Central Warehousing Corporation also. Moreover, I have also mentioned that about 25 lakh tonnes capacity exists in the co-operative sector

and spread all over the country in mandis, primary marketing societies as well as in marketing societies at the centers. They have this capacity with them. We have also planned to construct additional storage capacity through co-operative organisations to meet the requirements of agriculturists.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या यह सही है कि वेयरहाउसेज जिसमें भनाज का स्टोरेज होता है उन वेयरहाउसेज की कण्डीशन बहुत खराब है और उस से बहुत भनाज खराब जाता है और वहां पर और भी जो रखने का और पवाई बगैरह का इन्तजाम होना चाहिये वह नहीं होता है। यदि हां तो क्या मन्त्री महीदय बतलायेंगे कि कितना भनाज एक साल में इस की वजह से खराब होता है और उस को ठीक करने के लिए ताकि वह स्टोरेज बगैरह की व्यवस्था ठीक हो उस के लिए क्या उन्होंने कोई प्लान बनाया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The information of the hon. Member is not correct. As far as the Government-owned storage is concerned, it is scientific and modern storage. The losses incurred as a result of damage, etc. are negligible. I can give the figures if given notice. The losses are negligible. But the condition of the private storage is not satisfactory in some places.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

टायरों तथा ट्यूबों के मूल्य

SNQ. 9. श्री हरबबाल देवगुण :

श्री महन्त विम्बिजय नाथ :

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

श्री बालुबेब नाथर :

श्री जार्ज फरनेग्डीज :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टायर तथा ट्यूब निर्माताओं ने नीट्टर गाड़ियों तथा साइकिलों के टायरों तथा ट्यूबों के मूल्य बढ़ा दिये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या निर्माताओं ने मूल्य बढ़ाने से पहले सरकार की अनुमति ले ली थी ; और

(घ) इस मूल्य वृद्धि का क्या प्रभाव हुआ है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फल्लवबोम शर्मा अहमद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) टायर उद्योग ने टायरों के मूल्य में वृद्धि का कारण देशी प्राकृतिक रबर के मूल्य में हाल ही में वृद्धि होना बताया है। यह वृद्धि सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न मानों के रबर के पूर्व प्रबिभूचित अधिकतम मूल्य के समाप्त कर देने से हुई है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) बढ़े हुए मूल्यों से गाड़ियों की कीमत बढ़ सकती है और माल ढोने वाले तथा यानी वाहक वाहनों का अधिक मूल्य हो सकता है तथा अन्य उपभोक्ता भी प्रभावित हो सकते हैं।

श्री हरबबाल देवगुण : मन्त्री जी ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि प्राकृतिक रबर के मूल्य की वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप मोटरगाड़ियों तथा साइकिलों के टायरों तथा ट्यूबों के मूल्य बढ़ेंगे और उस रबर के मूल्य वृद्धि का कुछप्रभाव इन की कीमतों पर पड़ेगा। क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि यह देशी प्राकृतिक रबर के मूल्य में हाल की वृद्धि का बहाना करके टायर व ट्यूब निर्माताओं ने यह कीमतें बढ़ाई हैं जब कि हकीकत यह है कि इस के पहले से ही साइकिलों के ब-सूरे टायर ट्यूबों में ब्लैक चस रहा था और वह दुगुने और तिगुने दामों पर यहां देश में मिल रहे हैं। दिल्ली में भी पहले यह बढ़े-बढ़े ब्लैक के भाव थे लेकिन दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उस स्थिति पर किसी तरह काबू पा लिया है लेकिन अभी भी हालत यह है कि दिल्ली के बाहर निकलते ही अहां-वहां भी कांग्रेस सरकारें हैं वहां पर दुगुने और तिगुने भाव पर

यह टायर ट्यूब ब्लैक मार्केट में मिल रहे हैं। अब मेरा कहना है कि यह जो बहाना कीमतें बढ़ाने का टायर निर्माताओं ने किया है वह कोई कीमत बढ़ाने का यथोचित कारण नहीं है। उन पर पहले से ब्लैक मार्केट चल रहा है उस को रोकने के बजाय उन्होंने उनकी कीमतें बढ़ाई हैं तो क्या सरकार उन निर्माताओं को जो कि लाइसेंसदार हैं उन को बुला कर उन से यह कहेगी कि वह अपनी कीमतें कम करें और रबर के पूर्व अधिसूचित मूल्य को बचावत रखने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

श्री फलस्फूदीन खली अहमद : इस में ब्लैकमार्केट का सवाल ही नहीं आता है...

श्री हरबचाल बेबगुल : सवाल कैसे नहीं आता है जब कि ब्लैक मार्केट हो रहा है।

श्री फलस्फूदीन खली अहमद : जैसा मैं ने मूल प्रश्न का जवाब देते हुए बतलाया है टायर निर्माताओं ने टायर के दामों में इनक्रीज करने का कारण हाल में इण्डियन नेचुरल रबर के दामों में बढ़ोत्तरी होना बतलाया है। हमारे पास पहले जो टैरिफ कमिशन ने रिपोर्ट दी थी उसके मातहत उन से एक एपीमेंट हुआ था कि जब वह अपने माल की कीमतें प्राप्ति बढ़ावेंगे तो वह गवर्नमेंट से पूछेंगे। वह एपीमेंट 1963 में खत्म हो गया लेकिन उस के बाद भी वह गवर्नमेंट से पूछते रहे और जब भी उन्होंने कोई टायर, ट्यूब आदि की कीमत बढ़ाई और उस के बारे में हमें फौरन मालूम हुआ क्योंकि उस के मालूम होते ही हम ने निर्माताओं को बुलाया और कहा कि यह जो उन्होंने कीमतें बढ़ाई हैं अगर हम को इतना दिये हुए तो यह बात गलत है। उन्हें पहले हमें प्रच्छेद तरीके से समझाना चाहिये कि इस रबर की कीमत बढ़ने से क्या असर होता है पहले कीमत टायरों आदि की बढ़ाने से हमें उस बारे में उन्हें समझाना चाहिए था। टायर निर्माताओं ने इस पर 4 दिसम्बर तक का समय मांगा था और हमें कहा था कि वह इस बारे में 4 दिसम्बर तक जवाब

देंगे। उनका जवाब मिल जाने पर हम देखेंगे कि इस बारे में और क्या कार्यवाही की जा सकती है।

श्री हरबचाल बेबगुल : सरकार ने साढ़े सात हजार टन रबर के आयात करने के लिए लाइसेंस देने की घोषणा की है। इस के लिए सरकार इंपोर्ट लाइसेंस देने जा रही है तो क्या सरकार निर्माताओं के सामने यह शर्त रखेगी कि पहले वह जो यह टायर, ट्यूब की कीमत बढ़ाने का फैसला है उस को वापिस लें और उस के बाद ही उनको लाइसेंस दिया जायेगा ?

दूसरे देश में यह जो टायर, ट्यूबों की प्रभाव की स्थिति है, कमी की स्थिति है उसे दूर करने के लिए क्या मन्त्री महोदय नई कंपैसिटी और नये लाइसेंस देने पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री फलस्फूदीन खली अहमद : मैं माननीय सदस्य को बतलाना चाहूंगा कि जो हमारी 1968 की रिकवियरमेंट है और जो 1968 में हमारा प्रोडक्शन अब तक हुआ है उस के मुताबिक हमें सिर्फ ट्रेडर्स के टायर में कमी मालूम होती है दूसरे मोटर वैहिकल्स और साइकिलों के टायर, ट्यूबों में और प्रथमभूमिक के लिए टायरों की कमी मालूम हो रही है और इसी वजह से हम ने जो कंपनियां हैं उनके लाइसेंस बढ़ा दिए हैं, दूसरी कंपनियों को भी इसके लिए लाइसेंस दिये हैं और हमने कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री से कहा है कि जब तक हमें जरूरत के लायक इन्डिपिन्डन्ट रबर नहीं मिलता है तब तक हम निर्माताओं को बाहर से रबर इम्पोर्ट कर के उन्हें दे सकें ताकि वह इन का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें। इसलिए इस के लिए भी कार्यवाही की गई है।

श्री जगन्नाथ विनियन्त्रक नाथ : श्री मन्त्री महोदय को कहा है कि ट्रेडर्स, मोटर गाड़ियों, स्कूटरों तथा साइकिलों के टायरों तथा ट्यूबों की कमी है। हम रोब कहा करते हैं कि उन

का हमें उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहिये। ट्रैक्टरों हमें मिल नहीं रहे हैं क्योंकि बाहर से वह धा नहीं रहे हैं बाकी टायर हमें यहां इसलिए नहीं मिल रहा है कि उस की कीमत बढ़ गई है तो ऐसी सूरत में हम लोग जो अधिक आधान का उत्पादन करना चाहते हैं वह वर्ग टायर के हम ट्रैक्टर कैसे चला सकते हैं? क्या गवर्न-मेंट इस पर भी विचार कर रही है कि यह टायर जनता को सही मूल्य पर आसानी से सुलभ हो सके?

श्री कल्याणदास शर्मा : हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि किस तरीके से इन चीजों का जिन से कि खेती बढ़ सकती है उन को हम अपने मुल्क में जल्द के लायक मुहैया कर सकें और उन्हें आसानी से दे सकें चाहे वह ट्रैक्टर हों चाहे उन ट्रैक्टरों में काम आने वाले टायर आदि हों। उन तमाम चीजों का स्थान किया जा रहा है। इस के अलावा जो चीजें हमको यहाँ इम्पोर्ट नहीं मिल पाती हैं किस तरह से बाहर से उन को लाकर इस में इजाजा करे इसकी भी गवर्नमेंट कोशिश कर रही है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : टायर, ट्यूबों की कीमत बढ़ने के उन्होंने जो कारण बतलाये हैं उन में एक बड़ा कारण यह है कि हमारे यहाँ जो देशी रबर होता है उस की कमी हो गई है तो मैं उन से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे कि हमारे देश के अन्वर रबर का पर्याप्त मात्रा में स्टॉक हमेशा बना रहे जिस से कि देशी रबर की कोई कमी भी हो तो वह रबर निमाताओं को उन की फेक्टरीज के लिए बराबर मिलता रहे।

मैं यह भी सरकार से पूछना चाहूँगा कि साइकिल टायर और ट्यूब जिनकी कि कमी इस देश में नहीं है उन की कीमत अगल बढ़ती है तो सरकार क्या उनको एसेम्बल कम्पोनिटीज ऐक्ट के अन्तर्गत शामिल करने की कृपा करेगी?

How may be relieved?

श्री कल्याणदास शर्मा : पहले सवाल का जवाब यह है कि हम ने साल के शुरू ही से जहाँ तक कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री का ताल्लुक है हम ने इसका अन्दाजा कर लिया था कि कितनी हमारी रबर की कमी है जिसकी कि वजह से यह टायर और ट्यूबों के मैन्युफैक्चर में कमी हो सकती है और उसके लिए इम्पोर्ट करने के लिए हम ने कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री को कह रखा है। कुछ रबर आया है और कुछ रबर आने वाला है और हमें उम्मीद है कि जो कमी है वह भी जल्द ही पूरी हो जायेगी।

जहाँ तक दूसरे सवाल का ताल्लुक है तो हमने बहुत सारी चीजों के लिए एसेम्बल कम्पोनिटीज ऐक्ट में डिस्लेयर कर दिया है और जहाँ जिस चीज के लिए जल्द महसूस होगी और हम देखेंगे कि फलां-फलां चीज की कीमत बढ़ रही है तो हम उन चीजों पर भी इस ऐक्ट को एक्सटेंड करने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को अधिकार देंगे।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not in the habit of taking more time in framing a question, but...

MR. SPEAKER : ...today you want to do it?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : ...was I am a member of the Rubber Board and I am associated closely with the production of rubber, I should like the House to know certain facts, because, I am thoroughly convinced that the manufacturers are trying to mislead this country and the Government by putting out a story that rubber forms almost fifty per cent of the tyre. They say that the rubber content of the tyre is almost 50%, which is a lie. It is from 15% to 18%. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is correct or not. Also, there is the decision of the Government to lift. The maximum price which was a ridiculous price of Rs. 416 maximum and Rs. 415 for minimum. They became wiser and they decided to lift this maximum and decided to import rubber when there is a deficit. Following that

ANSWER : (A) YES, SIR. THE ANSWER

the prices have come down. The manufacturers claim that the prices have gone up to Rs. 6,000 per tonne. But now, Sir, the ruling price as far as this item is concerned, is something around Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 5,200. After the increase in tyre prices the prices of natural rubber has come down to Rs. 5,000 per tonne. So, on the basis of this fall in prices of indigenous natural rubber and in view of the fact that there is an accumulation of nearly 6,000 tonnes of synthetic rubber produced in this country which is available, but which manufacturers are not purchasing, because the prices are a little higher than the price fixed for natural rubber, I should like to know whether the Government will take immediate steps to see that the price increase is brought down so that the people are not hit hard by the step taken by the manufacturers.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I point out that it will be better to go into these facts not because certain arguments or opinions are expressed but because of certain facts which are placed before us, both by the rubber Board and also by the D.G.T.D. ? Now, the Rubber Board, after estimating the demand of natural and synthetic rubber were of the opinion that the requirements in the present year would be of the order of one lakh and twelve thousand tonnes. And, our estimate was that it will be one lakh and fifteen thousand tonnes. The difference was three thousand tonnes with regard to the consumption of natural and synthetic rubber. So, Sir, it is not a question of percentage and so in this matter. There have been discussions between the two bodies and we are trying to sort out why this difference arose, and why this difference should not be made up and, as I have already pointed out, we had called a conference of all the dealers and they came and met our Secretary only about a week ago and they have promised to place before us all the facts and figures by the 4th of December when this question will be gone into and if we find that the increase is unreasonable, certainly necessary action will be taken.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : I want to know whether he is aware that the rubber content is only 15% to 18%. I want to know whether he is aware that the

price of indigenous rubber has fallen after the decision of the Government to import rubber and to liftat the maximum price.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I tell him that the rubber content is 50% by weight, but it is only 30% by value ?

श्री आर्च करनेजीब : टायर और ट्यूब का जो काला बाजार चल रहा है और दाम बढ़ रहे हैं उसमें तीन लोगों का पड़यन्त्र है और सरकार उसकी चीथी हिस्सेदार है। पहला है रबर प्रोड्यूसर, दूसरा है मॅनुफॅक्चरर और तीसरा है डीलर। यह तीनों मिलकर सारा ऋभट लड़ा कर रहे हैं और सरकार उसमें भागीदार बन कर बैठी है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसमें कुछ तथ्य है कि आपने जो रबर का कंट्रोल्ड दाम रखा था उससे ज्यादा पर प्लेन्टेशन वाले रा रबर बेचते थे और वह जो ज्यादा दाम लेते थे उसके बारे में रोज ट्रिब्यूनल स्टेशन भाल इंडिया रेडियो का एनान करता था कि रबर के दाम इस समय में प्रमुक प्रमुक हैं, जो कि कंट्रोल्ड दाम से डेढ़ और दोगुने होते थे, और जो यह गैर-कानूनी काम चल रहा था उसमें सरकार सह-योग दे रही थी ? प्लेन्टेशन प्रीनसं जो ऋभट फैलाते हैं और मॅनुफॅक्चरसं जो मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं, उसको छोड़कर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्राजकल कितने रबर की इन्स्टाल्ड कर्पॅसिटी है, कितनी लाइसेंसड कर्पॅसिटी है, कितना ऐक्जुथल प्रोडक्शन है तथा कितनी कमी बाकी रह जाती है ? प्रभू मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि ट्रॅक्टर्स और कुछ दूसरी चीजों को छोड़कर किसी चीज के लिये रबर की कमी नहीं है और इस बल्ट ट्रॅक्टर्स से लेकर साइकिल के जेअर में टायर ट्यूब्स की कितनी प्रावश्यकता है, घणसे तीन बच्चों में उसकी कितनी प्रावश्यकता पढ़ने वाली है और उसको पूरा करने के लिए प्राप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ताकि काला बाजार और यह पड़यन्त्र खरम हो सके ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : If you would permit me, I may mention the figures to

Indicate how the production of tyres and tubes has gone up in the country and what further steps we are taking to further increase the production of tyres and tubes.

So far as truck and bus tyres are concerned, our requirement during the year is 18,30,000, and the anticipated production is 19,56,000, and already, till September, 13,20,278 have been manufactured, and we hope that the target which we have fixed will be achieved. So far as cars are concerned, our requirement is 7,40,000, and the anticipated production is 7,70,000, and by the end of September, we have already reached 5,99, 848.

So far as tractors are concerned, our requirement is 1,24,800, and the anticipated production is 1,19,000 and up till now, we have reached the figure of 1,04,788.

In regard to motor-cycles, our requirement is 1,17,000, and 95,000 is the anticipated production and 87,000 have already been produced. Therefore, as I have already pointed out, there will be a shortage of motor-cycle tyres.

As regards scooter and rickshaw tyres, the requirements is 3,15,000, our anticipated production is 2,52,000; we have already reached a production of 2,15,000. There also we have indicated that there will be shortage. In the case of earth-movers, the requirement is 12,600, and the anticipated production is 38,500, and we hope that there will be import of about 6,932 tyres.

श्री जार्ज करनेग्वीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मेरा सीधा प्रश्न है कि इस वक्त इन्स्टाल्ड कर्पसिटी कितनी है, लाइसेंस कर्पसिटी कितनी है, ऐक्जुअल प्रोडक्शन कितना है, कमी कितनी है और अगले तीन वर्षों में यह कितनी और बढ़ने वाली है तथा इसका प्राप्ति के पास क्या इलाज है? याप इसके प्राप्ति के हकको हैं।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I just complete my answer? Where the factories are running to their full capacity, we have increased their expansion programme, and five factories have been given permission to expand their production programme...

श्री जार्ज करनेग्वीज : कितना ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : We have done 14,50,000 tyres in the case of these five factories. May I point out that had it not been for the strike in one of the factories in Bombay for about ten month, and in another factory for two or three months, the position would not have been so bad? The hon. Member had mentioned only one reason, but he would not like to mention that the people whom he controls had also been responsible for the shortage, because this shortage has also been due to that strike.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : मन्त्री महोदय ने इस बात को माना है कि ट्रैक्टर के टायरों की कमी है और उनके बनने में भी समय लगेगा। आज ट्रैक्टर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि ट्रैक्टरों के टायर विदेशों से मंगा लिये जायेंगे ताकि देश में खेती का काम हो सके?

श्री फलकहीन प्रसी अहमद : जब हमने बढ़ाने का सवाल अपने सामने रखा था तो सब से पहले इस बात पर गौर दिया गया था कि किस तरह से ट्रैक्टरों के टायरों की जो कमी है, उसको हम पूरा कर सकते हैं।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : At one time the prices of tyres were controlled by the Tariff Commission. In view of the fact that the prices have been increased by the tyre companies on grounds which are at least controversial, I would request the hon. Minister to see whether he could have the matter ultimately decided by the Tariff Commission or by some other official body which would go into the whole cost structure of the industry and determine what should be the fair prices for tyres keeping in view the interests of the public as well as the industry.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The solution suggested by the hon. Member will take us another two or three years. Since we have to take action immediately, we have to take certain steps immediately.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उत्तर प्रदेश के धाबजगढ़ जिले में सूखा

542. श्री टी० पी० शाह :

श्री राम सिंह धरपाल :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धाबजगढ़ की लालगंज तहसील में भीषण सूखा पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त तहसील के कितने गांवों तथा कितनी जन संख्या पर सूखे का प्रभाव पड़ा है; और

(ग) इस समय उन गांवों में सस्ते धनाज की दुकानें खोलने 'तकाबी' देने तथा भू-राजस्व के भुगतान के छूट देने के बारे में क्या कार्य-बाही की गई है ?

साहब, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). धाबजगढ़ जिले की लालगंज तहसील के सभी 860 गांव इस समय सूखे से प्रभावित हुए हैं। इससे अनुमानतः 4,12,000 व्यक्ति प्रभावित हुए हैं।

(ग) उक्त जिले के कलक्टर ने लालगंज तहसीलदार को संकट-तकाबी के रूप में बितरित करने हेतु 38,000 रुपये की एक धनराशि दी है। भूमि-राजस्व वसूली रोक दी गई है। राज्य सरकार अभी तक उचित मूल्य की दुकानें खोलने की आवश्यकता अनुभव नहीं कर रही है। ये दुकानें आवश्यकता पड़ने पर खोली जाएंगी।

किसानों को उर्बरकों की सप्लाई

543. श्री रघुवीर सिंह झास्त्री : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इन तथ्य पर विचार किया है कि एक और तो उर्बरक कारखानों में

उर्बरकों के स्टॉक जमा हो रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर ये किसानों को समय पर और आवश्यक मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं किए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) किसानों को समय पर उर्बरकों की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है कि किसानों को समय पर और अपेक्षित मात्रा में उर्बरक नहीं मिले।

उन निर्माताओं के पास, जिन्होंने कुशलता से उन्नति परक एवं बिपणनीय प्रयत्न किये हैं, स्टॉक जमा नहीं है। प्रायः बिपणन-भावना का प्रभाव, और सौबे से अधिकतम लाभ उठाने की लालसा के फलस्वरूप कुछ कारखानों में स्टॉक जमा हो गये हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

High Prices Indigenous Fertilisers

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of indigenous fertilisers is very high as compared to the imported fertilisers ;

(b) if so, the extent of the difference and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to bring down the prices of indigenous fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Some of the factories are reporting that the present cost of production of fertilisers in the factory is higher than the average price fixed for imported fertilisers of that variety.

(b) There are various teething troubles in the factories ; and, as a result, the pro-

duction is far less than the assumed installed capacity ; and, as a result, the cost of production has gone up. It was estimated that a factory working normally should be able to produce fertilisers below the price of those in the pool.

(c) With better efficiency of production the cost of indigenous fertilisers will have to be brought down.

Automation and Its Effect on Employment

*546. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have examined the general question of automation and its effects on the employment situation ; and

(b) if so, what are the results thereof and decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The matter has been considered from time to time and was also discussed at length at the 28th Session of the Standing Labour Committee held on the 18th July, 1968.

(b) In certain circumstances, automation may reduce employment in the units where it is introduced ; on the other hand, where it is utilised for scientific research or for tasks which cannot be performed by human labour, it adds to employment. In the longer run the expansion of manufacturing activities and commerce made possible by automation may create additional sources of employment. It is Government's policy that the introduction of automation should be selective and consistent with the social good and that there should be no consequential retrenchment or loss of earnings of existing employees.

Procurement Prices of Paddy

*553. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great disparity in procurement prices of paddy from State to State ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to narrow down the inter-state

disparities in regard to procurement prices for paddy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There are some differences in the prices fixed for the deficit States being generally higher than those of the surplus States.

(b) Government are aware of the necessity to narrow down inter-State disparities in procurement prices. Procurement prices are fixed in consultation with the States concerned. Every effort is made to persuade the States to agree to such prices as would narrow down the disparities between States.

Production Cost of Cereals and Oilseeds

*555. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Standing Technical Committee has devised any methods to work out the cost of production of the cereals and oilseeds ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Standing Technical Committee, set up by the Ministry, has suggested a comprehensive scheme for studying cost of cultivation of principal crops, but, in the First Report, it has not gone into detailed methods of costing.

(b) The question does not arise.

हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों को बोनस

*556. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स के प्रबन्धकों ने कम्पनी के कर्मचारियों को वर्ष 1961-62 का बोनस अब तक नहीं दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 21 नवम्बर

1967 को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिया था कि वर्ष 1961-62 के लिए कर्मचारियों को 20 प्रतिशत की दर से बोनस दिया जाये ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कम्पनी पर दबाव डालेगी और इस निर्णय के अनुसार नियत दर पर बोनस का भुगतान सुनिश्चित करेगी ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) से (ग). पश्चिमी बंगाल के न्यायाधिकरण के पंचाट के विरुद्ध की गई अपील में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय दिया कि कम्पनी श्रमिकों को कुल मिलाकर 9 लाख 60 हजार रुपये बोनस के रूप में देगी जो कि श्रमिकों की वार्षिक मजूरी का 20 प्रतिशत है। प्रबन्धकों का कहना है कि उपर्युक्त कुल राशि श्रमिकों की मूल मजूरी का 20 प्रतिशत है और उन्होंने केवल मूल मजूरी के अनुसार ही बोनस देने की सहमति व्यक्त की थी। श्रमिकों ने विरोध प्रकट करते हुए ही भ्रदायगी ली और यह मांग की कि बोनस मंहगाई भत्ते सहित मजूरी पर दिया जाना चाहिये। यूनियन की मांग पर राज्य सरकार ने गत 8 फरवरी के प्रादेश द्वारा एक श्रम न्यायालय को 1542 श्रमिकों की देय राशि को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा संशोधित पंचाट के अनुसार तय करने के लिये निविष्ट किया था कि यह मामला श्रम न्यायालय के समक्ष है, इसलिये इस समय प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उर्ध्वन (श० प्र०) में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

*557. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाय : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी 1967 से अब तक उर्ध्वन (मध्य प्रदेश) के निवासियों से टेलीफोन के लिए कितने प्रायेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) इसी अवधि में सरकार द्वारा गैर-

सरकारी व्यक्तियों और सरकारी सर्किल में कितने टेलीफोन लगाये गये ; और

(ग) इस समय सरकार के पास कितने प्रायेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) गैर-सरकारी सरकारी
145 15

(ग) 176.

Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd.

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

(a) what was the authorised and paid-up capital of Modern Bakeries (India) Ltd. at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1968 ;

(b) how much amount of loan the company owed the Central Government, banks or other parties, separately as on the 31st March, 1968 ;

(c) how much money has been paid as interest by the company during the last three years ; and

(d) what are the working results of the last three years, what was the extent of profit/loss incurred, causes for the loss if any and the estimates for 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The authorized capital of the Company both at the time of its setting up and as on 31.3.1968 was Rs. 1 crore. The paid up capital at the time of its setting up was 'nil' and Rs. 80 lakhs on 31.3.1968.

(b) On 31.3.1968, the Company owed a long of Rs. 65 lakhs to the Central Government only. No loan was taken from any other source.

(c) Rs. 1,93,873/-

(d) The working results of the last 3 years have shown that the Company has incurred a loss of Rs. 9.36 lakhs upto 31.3.1968. The estimated loss during 1968-

69 is about Rs. 2 lakhs. The losses are due to pre-operative expenditure pending the going into production of the various Units of the Company.

राजस्थान में मोटे धनाज के मूल्य

*559. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में भीषण सूखे की स्थिति के कारण ज्वार तथा मक्का प्रायः जते मोटे धनाज के मूल्य बहुत बढ़ गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मूल्यों को बढ़ाने से रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अम्नासाहिब सिन्घे) : (क) हालांकि सितम्बर, 1968 तक मूल्यों में बृद्धि हुई थी, लेकिन धक्कूर से मूल्यों में गिरावट का रक धामा है।

(ख) राजस्थान से ज्वार, बाजरा और मक्के के संचलन पर सितम्बर, 1968 से रोक लगाया गया है। केन्द्रीय भंडार से राजस्थान को खाद्यान्नों का प्राबंटन भी बढ़ा दिया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने कमी से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में सरकारी वितरण प्रणाली शुरू कर दी है।

रेलवे से विवाद के संबंध में अन्न अधिकारी द्वारा कर्मचारियों की सहायता करने से इन्कार

*580. श्री रामस्वरूप बिश्वाची : क्या अन्न तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को सरकारी कर्मचारियों के संगठनों से इस धायय का कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त

हुआ है कि कर्मचारियों का रेलवे से विवाद होने की स्थिति में अन्न अधिकारी उनकी सहायता करने से इन्कार कर देते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्रालय ने अन्न अधिकारियों को कोई ऐसे धावेक दिये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि नहीं, तो क्या उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है, जिन्होंने कर्मचारियों और रेलवे के बीच विवाद होने पर विधि का उल्लंघन करके, कर्मचारियों के धावे-दन पत्र लेने इन्कार किया है ?

अन्न तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में हाल ही में रेलवे कर्मचारियों की गैर-मान्यता-प्राप्त यूनियन से एक धम्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ।

(ख) और (ग) . विवादों को निपटाने के लिये रेलवेज में एक स्थायी वार्ता मशीनरी है। इसलिये केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संबंध मशीनरी के अधिकारियों के लिए रेलवेज के विवादों में हस्तक्षेप करना उस समय तक सदा धावश्यक नहीं है जब तक कि विवाद से सम्बद्ध पक्ष विभागीय मशीनरी द्वारा समझोते के सभी उपायों का इस्तेमाल न कर लें, धयवा जब तक कि हड़ताल के नोटिस की भांति उनके लिए औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के धन्तगत हस्तक्षेप करना धावश्यक न हो। फिर भी केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक संबंध मशीनरी के अधिकारी अन्न कानूनों की धावश्यकताओं को देखते समय स्वमियों को, यदि कोई हो, संबंधित रेलवे प्रशासन के ध्यान में लाते हैं।

बिहार में निम्न धाय बर्ष जाने लोगों के पास कृषि धोष्य भूमि

*581. श्री क० लि० मचुकर : खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में समाज के निम्न धाय बर्ष के पास कितने प्रतिशत बेसी धोष्य कृषि भूमि है ;

(ख) (i) भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों (ii) एक एकड़ तक भूमि वाले (iii) एक एकड़ से पांच एकड़ भूमि वाले (iv) पांच एकड़ से दस एकड़ भूमि वाले (v) दस एकड़ से 25 एकड़ भूमि वाले तथा (vi) 25 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार कृषि के क्षेत्र में अपेक्षित प्रगति करने के प्रश्न को ध्यान में रखते हुए कृषि संबंधी वर्तमान कानूनों में परिवर्तन करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, उनका ध्योरा क्या है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब सिन्हे) : (क) और (ख). बिहार राज्य में राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के 17वें चक्र (सितम्बर 1961-जुलाई 1962) के भूमि जोत जांच (ग्रामीण) के परिणामों के आधार के अनुमानों के अनुसार भू-स्वामियों की एक छोटी श्रेणी के पास अनुमानित घरेलू भूमि और क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत वितरण निम्न प्रकार है :-

बिहार के भू-स्वामियों की एक छोटी श्रेणी के पास अनुमानित घरेलू क्षेत्र का प्रतिशत वितरण

भू-स्वामियों की छोटी श्रेणी (भूमि एकड़ों में)	घरेलू	स्वामित्व क्षेत्र प्रतिशत
0.99 तक	51.10	3.75
1.00-4.99	32-81	30.25
5.00-9.99	9.95	25.97
10.00-24.99	5.21	26.43
25.00 और ऊपर	0.93	13.60
सब साइज	100.00	100.00

(ग) और (घ). चतुर्थ योजना, जिसकी तैयारी इस समय विचाराधीन है, का उद्देश्य छोटे छोटे कृषकों को आवश्यक आवास और और सुविधायें प्रदान करना है, इसमें कृषि विकास के लिये सामाजिक और प्राथिक लोकाचार प्राप्त करने के लिये, विशेषकर बट्टे की सुरक्षा, किराया, भूमि की अधिकतम जोती के निर्धारण के लिये भूमि सुधार को भी सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है।

सहकारी समितियों को उर्बरकों की विप्री *562. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि उर्बरकों पर

से नियंत्रण थिथिल करने के बाद से सहकारी समितियों को केवल सरकारी क्षेत्र से उर्बरक प्राप्त हो रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसका कारण यह है कि गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र सहकारी विभाग की उर्बरक बेचना नहीं चाहता प्रथम क्या सहकारी विभाग उनसे उर्बरक लेना नहीं चाहता ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० मुकुंदस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Production Consumption and Import of Nitrogen

*563. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL
GUPTA :

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

(a) the estimated consumption of nitrogen in the year 1968-69 ;

(b) estimated indigenous production for the year :

(c) estimated planned import for the year ;

(d) estimated carry over stock on the 1st April, 1968 ;

(e) excess of supplies on consumption ; and

(f) what is the foreign exchange involved in the import nitrogen for 1968-69 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The availability for consumption during any particular year consists of carry-over stocks as on 1st April, imports delivered at Ports between April to December and production during the same period. Availability from the succeeding January to March forms the essential stock-piling for meeting the demand for the following crop. Based on these considerations, the required information is as under :—

(a) 1,700,000 tonnes.

(b) 425,000 tonnes (upto December, 1968).

(c) 851,000 tonnes (upto December, 1968).

(d) 424,000 tonnes.

Total : (b) + (c) + (d) = 1,700,000 tonnes.

(e) Excess of supplies over consumption—Nil.

(f) Rs. 156 crores approximately.

कार्मिक संघों से बाहरी व्यक्तियों के संबंध पर प्रसिद्धान्त

*564. श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में हुए घनुभव के कारण

सरकार कार्मिक संघों में किसी भी प्रकार से किसी बाहरी व्यक्ति के शामिल होने पर रोक लगाने के लिए कार्मिक संघ अधिनियम में संशोधन करने पर विचार करेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) से (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही शुरू करने से पहले सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रीय भ्रम प्रायोग की सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा करने का है ।

Manhandling of Employees of Ambala Telephone Exchange

*565. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Lady Telephone Operator was manhandled by a police Officer on the 18th September, 1968 in Ambala Telephone Exchange premises, when she came out from the Switch Room ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a Jeep Driver of the DET Co-Axel Equipment Installation, Ambala was beaten mercilessly while on duty by the Police on the 18th September, 1968 at Ambala cantonment ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the said two incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) the question does not arise.

पंचायतों द्वारा सुविहीन लोगों को सुवि देना

*566. श्री श्रीमत् जगज्ज लक्ष्मी : क्या जगज्ज तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि सरकारी

हिदायतों के अनुसार भूमिहीन लोगों को भूमि देने की बजाये ग्राम्य पंचायतों द्वारा देहातों में फालतू भूमि पंचायत के सदस्यों अथवा उनके सम्बन्धियों को पट्टे पर दे दी जाती है ; धौर

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस कदाचार को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

साक्ष, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री भन्ना-साहिब शिन्धे) (क) धौर (ख). संविधान के अन्तर्गत भूमि का नियतन राज्य का विषय है। विभिन्न वर्गीय लोगों को भूमि नियतन के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने विधान बनाया है या नियम/ प्रावेष बनाये हैं। ऐसे नियतन से जो व्यक्ति असंतुष्ट हैं वे अपनी शिकायत को दूर कराने के लिए राज्य सरकारों के उपयुक्त अधिकारियों के पास अपील कर सकते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में, उत्तर प्रदेश जमीनदारी उन्मूलन तथा भूमि सुधार अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 195 तथा 197 के अधीन भूमि नियतन में ग्राम समाज की भूमि प्रबन्ध समितियों द्वारा अपने अधिकारों के बुरा उपयोग सम्बन्धी मामले राज्य सरकार के सामने आये। राष्ट्रपति अधिनियम, 1968 के 17 द्वारा तदनुसार विधान में उपयुक्त संशोधन कर दिये गये हैं, जिनके अनुसार भूमि प्रबन्ध समितियों के अधिकारों पर नियंत्रण कर दिया गया है।

Kerala Marxists' Battle Against Centre

*567. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as reported to in the "*Hindustan Times*" dated the 29 September, 1968, he, in a press statement, had stated that the Marxists in Kerala were planning another "battle" against the Centre; and

(b) whether he by the word "battle" meant a pitched battle of a warfare or an organised resistance to the Central authority ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : (a) Yes.

(b) I used the word "battle" in the same sense in which the Kerala Chief Minister and his party were using the word. It frequently used to be said by them that they are engaged in a "Kendra Virudha Samaram". The word Samaram means "battle".

Amendment of Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

*568 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955;

(b) if so, in what manner; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

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

(a) to (c) The question is currently being considered by the Committee on Untouchability. Necessary action to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, if necessary, has to be made by the committee.

Violation of Labour Laws in Collieries

*569. SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that labour laws are not being implemented fully in the Searsole Colliery, Western Kajora Colliery, Bhattars Group of Collieries (Kalipahari, Ghusick Nalia), New Jemehary Khas Colliery, New Damagoriah Colliery, Jambad Kajora Colliery, Parasea Colliery, South Parasea Colliery and Western Kajora Colliery;

(b) if so, the details of the labour laws not being implemented in these collieries; and

(c) the nature of action taken against them for non-implementation of the Labour Laws ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir. Violations involving delay

in payments and breaches of the provisions of some of the labour laws have come to the notice of the Government in respect of Searsole, Western Kajora, Kali-pahari, Ghusick, Muslia, New Jemehari, Parasa and South Parasa Collieries.

(b) Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules, Payment of Bonus Act and Coal Mines Bonus Scheme.

(c) Prosecutions under the above Labour Laws have been launched against the managements of some of the Collieries and further prosecution proposals are under scrutiny. Claim applications and Certificate cases have also been filed where necessary.

एल० एल० बी० पाठ्यक्रम के विद्यार्थियों के लिए 'बार कौंसिल' की परीक्षा

●570. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या विधि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में उन विद्यार्थियों के लिए भी बार कौंसिल की परीक्षा को समाप्त कर दिया गया है जो वर्ष 1969 को समाप्त होने वाले सत्र में दो वर्ष के एल० एल० बी० पाठ्यक्रम का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं क्योंकि उपरोक्त परीक्षा उन विद्यार्थियों के लिये भी समाप्त कर दी गई है जो दिसम्बर, 1968 को समाप्त होने वाले सत्र में पढ़ रहे हैं ?

विधि मन्त्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) भारत की विधिक परिषद् के पुनरीक्षित नियमों के भाग 3 क के अन्तर्गत उन व्यक्तियों को जो दो शैक्षिक वर्ष 1967-68 की प्रथम अवधि से या उसके पश्चात् विधि का

पाठ्यक्रम प्रारम्भ करते हैं, तीन वर्ष का पाठ्यक्रम पूरा करना होगा यदि उनकी डिग्री को मान्यता दी जानी है । किन्तु भारत की विधिक परिषद् ने विशेष मामले के रूप में, कतिपय विश्वविद्यालयों को द्विवर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम के पश्चात् विधि में डिग्री प्रदान करने के लिए प्रस्थायी रूप से एक वर्ष की कालावधि के लिए अनुज्ञात कर दिया है । उन व्यक्तियों को, जिनका विधि का पाठ्यक्रम त्रिवर्षीय है, व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण और विधिक परिषद् की परीक्षा से इस आघार पर छूट दे दी गई है कि त्रिवर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम से उनको विधि व्यवसाय करने के लिए विधि का पर्याप्त ज्ञान प्राप्त हो जायेगा ।

उन विद्यार्थियों को, जिन्होंने द्विवर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम किया है, छूट देने का अर्थ उन विद्यार्थियों को दण्डित करना होगा जिन्होंने त्रिवर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम लिया हुआ है और द्विवर्षीय डिग्री पाठ्यक्रम लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों को अनायास फायदा प्रदान करना होगा । उनको छूट न देने का कारण यह है कि वे सभी विद्यार्थी, जिन्होंने वर्ष 1967-68 से विधि में पाठ्यक्रम लिया है, चाहे उनका पाठ्यक्रम दो वर्ष की प्रतिस्वावधि का है या तीन वर्ष की, एक ही समय नामावलीगत किए जाने के पात्र होने चाहिएं ।

Block Seed Farms in West Bengal

3296. SHRI JYOTIRMUOY BASU : 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 West Bengal upto date;

(b) names of blocks in each District where such farms have been set up and total crop land in acres of each farm so set up District by District; and

(c) total amount of expenditure incurred on this account till date ?

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

number of block seed farms so far set up in each District of West Bengal is given in Annexure I which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. Ser No. LT-2528/68.]

(b) A statement showing names of block seed farms in each District of West Bengal and the area of each block farm set up during the Second and the Third Plan Period is given as Annexure-II which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. Ser No. LT-2528/68].

(c) Total expenditure incurred upto 1966-67 in respect of Block Seed Farms is Rs. 2,81,64,978,00. Expenditure for 1967-68 is not available at present.

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गेहूँ की खरीद

3297. श्री माधुराज अहिरवार :

श्री गं० च० दौलित :

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

(क) 30 जून, 1968 को समाप्त होने वाली रबी की फसल में भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने कितना गेहूँ खरीदा ;

(ख) उसमें से कितना गेहूँ केन्द्रीय खाद्य गोदामों में और कितना राज्य गोदामों में लाया गया ; और

(ग) उसमें से कितना गेहूँ सूखाग्रस्त तथा बाढ़ग्रस्त राज्यों को भेजा गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार अन्तःसचिव में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 30-6-68 तक विभिन्न राज्यों में गेहूँ की अधिप्राप्ति इस प्रकार की थी :-

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	घाकड़े हजार मीटरी टन में
1	2	3
1	मध्य प्रदेश	57.3
2	पंजाब (केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश)	914.4

1	2	3
3	हरियाणा	146.9
4	राजस्थान	55.2
5	उत्तर प्रदेश	227.1
6	गुजरात	0.1
7	बिहार	0.1
8	दिल्ली	0.5

जोड़—1401.6

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों की ओर से मध्य प्रदेश एवं बिहार में गेहूँ की अधिप्राप्ति की थी। अन्य सभी राज्यों में अधिप्राप्ति केन्द्रीय पूल के जिये की गई थी।

(ग) केन्द्रीय पूल में आने वाला गेहूँ गोदामों में पहुँचने के बाद अपनी पहचान खो बैठता है। अतः स्थानीय अधिप्राप्ति तथा आयातित गेहूँ में से कितनी मात्रा किस राज्य को चाहे वह सूखे से प्रभावित है अथवा नहीं, सप्लाय की गयी है, प्रलग प्रलग से बताना कठिन है।

Cultivation of Dry Farming Areas

3298. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the acreage of dry farming area in the country that was cultivated and sown during the rabi and kharif crops of 1967 and 1968;

(b) the acreage under crops that was damaged due to the failure of rains in September last; and

(c) the steps that Government propose to take to improve the dry farming cultivation in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The exact acreage of dry farming area sown during 1967 and 1968 is not available. However, taking the statistics of the net sown area for 1964-65, a total of 38.36 million hectares

falls in districts which are unirrigated and have a total annual rainfall of 750 mm (30 inches) or less. It is in this category that the crops are susceptible to the failure of rains. However, no estimates are available as to the acreage which suffered damage due to the early recession of the monsoon this year.

(c) Apart from developing ground water potential in these areas, intensive soil conservation measures have been undertaken in all low rainfall areas to conserve moisture. These include construction of contour bunds which catch rain water and allow it to infiltrate into the sub-soil to ensure better crop growth. An area of 7.58 million hectares has been treated with contour bunding by the end 1967-68. Other supporting measures include land grading and levelling, adoption of dry farming techniques, deep ploughing and growing of legumes. Short duration varieties are also being propagated to synchronise with the availability of maximum soil moisture. Steps have also been taken to carry out research in drought resistant varieties.

कृषि उपज

3299. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या कृषि तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में कृषि उपज बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में वार्षिक योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया है तथा कितने एकड़ भूमि में व्यापारिक फसलें उगाई जा रही हैं ?

जवाब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अम्ना-साहिब सिन्घे) : (क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में, कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए वार्षिक योजना प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा, दिनांक 31-7-68 को लोक सभा के पटल पर रखे गये 'वार्षिक योजना 1968-69' नामक दस्तावेज के अध्याय 4, अनुभाग 1 में उपलब्ध है।

(ख) निर्यात/आयात एबजी के लिए अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध करने के लिए कपास, मूंगफली, पटसन, तम्बाकू, लाख, काली मिर्च, काजू और नारियल, इत्यादि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में अधिकतम उत्पादन वाले क्षेत्रों में लागू करने के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएँ स्वीकृत की गई हैं। ये नकदी-फसलों के उत्पादन के विकास के लिए विभिन्न राजकीय योजनाओं में सम्मिलित योजनाओं की पूरक हैं। नकदी-फसलों के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र बढ़ाने के लिए विशेष योजना नहीं है, क्योंकि अच्छी फसलों वाले क्षेत्रों में पैकेज प्रणालियाँ अपना कर प्रति एकड़ उपज बढ़ाने की नीति ही प्रमुख है। फिर भी, नागाजुनसागर, कोसी परियोजना, तुंगभद्रा परियोजना इत्यादि जैसी वृहत सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के चालू होने से आशा है कि व्यापारिक फसलों के आधीन क्षेत्र में भी कुछ वृद्धि होगी।

Devadasi and Basavi Systems in Mysore

3300. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to start :

(a) how far the Devadasi and Basavi systems are prevailing in Mysore state;

(b) whether any effective steps have been taken by the Central and State Governments to abolish them; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Hostels for Scheduled Caste Girls

3301. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1097 on the 1st June, 1967 and state :

(a) the names of places where the hostel buildings for scheduled caste girls

have been constructed in each State and Union Territory; and

(b) the reason for not allotting any amount to several States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2529/68*].

(b) Funds were not allotted to some States because the applications forwarded by them did not satisfy the criteria prescribed for the scheme.

Drought in Baberu Tehsil in District Banda, U. P.

3302. **SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that North Eastern area of Baberu Tehsil in District Banda (U. P.) is constantly being affected by drought for the past five years ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Kamasin Block of Baberu Tehsil of the said District has been badly effected by drought this year ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some of the area of Kamasin Rajvaha never receive any water for irrigation and this year also several thousand acres of land have not been cultivated ;

(d) whether in order to solve the Irrigation problem of the said area Government would try to supply water to Aura Dahar, a deep pool, near village Baraul and Lakhanpur through lift irrigation scheme ; and

(e) whether Government would conduct a survey of the said areas for supplying water to Kamasin Rajvaha from Jamuna through machines so that drought problem is solved once for ever ?

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

Gift of Australian Wheat

3303. **SHRI K. M. Koushik :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Australia is supplying 70,000 tonnes of wheat to India as a gift ; and

(b) if so, for what purpose ; and

(c) conditions attached to the gift ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Australia has given a grant of 70,000 tonnes of Australian wheat as a part of Australia's contribution for 1968/69 to the food aid programme for the benefit of developing countries under the Food Aid Convention of the International Grains Arrangement, 1967. The rupee value of the wheat supplied is to be used in one or more of India's development projects mutually acceptable to the two Governments.

राजस्थान में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र

3304. **श्री श्रीरामलाल शीमा :** क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में अब तक कितने स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 में ऐसे कितने केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है तथा वे कहाँ स्थापित किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1968-69 में राजस्थान में कितने सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

संसद् कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजरात) : (क) राजस्थान में अब तक 57 स्वचालित एक्सचेंज लगाये जा चुके हैं ।

(ख) घोषा है कि 1968-69 के दौरान निम्नलिखित 10 स्थानों पर नये स्वचालित एक्सचेंज लगाये जायेंगे :-

1. चारभूजा रोड

2. चौथ का बारबाड़ा
3. छोटी सवरी
4. गजसिंहपुर
5. जेतसर
6. मारवाड़ मुंडवा
7. नापासर
8. पाली मारवाड़
9. श्री विजयनगर
10. उनियारा

(ग) 1968-69 में अब तक 13 लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर खोले जा चुके हैं। 10 और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोनघर चासू किए जाने की संभावना है, किन्तु यह सामान के उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर करता है।

जयपुर के लालसोट नगर में टेलीफोन लगाना

3305. श्री श्रीठालाल मीना : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में जयपुर जिले के लालसोट नगर के बहुत से व्यापारियों ने टेलीफोन लगाने के लिये धावेदन पत्र दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कार्य के लिए जो राशि देनी पड़ती है उसे भी बहुत से लोगों ने जमा करा दिया है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन बातों के बावजूद वहाँ टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने में देर की जा रही है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ङ) इस समय लालसोट में एक दस लाइनों का लम्बी दूरी का सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर है, जिसका मूल संबंध दौसा एक्सचेंज से है और उससे केवल एक विस्तार टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिया हुआ है। प्रतीक्षा सूची पर आठ मांगे और है जिनको मेगनेटो यंत्र उपलब्ध न होने के कारण कनेक्शन नहीं दिने जा सके हैं। लालसोट में एक नियमित टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के प्रश्न पर भ्रम से जांच की जा रही है।

Agricultural University at Gorakhpur

3306. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up an Agricultural University at Gorakhpur ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise,

Long-Term Loans to Agriculturists in Madhya Pradesh

3307. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

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

(a) the total amount advanced as long-term loans to the agriculturists in Madhya Pradesh during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68, yearwise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that quite a few farmers who were given loans in year 1965-66 were refused loans in 1967-68 because they had supported political parties other than the Congress in the last elections ; and

(c) the names of commercial banks in Madhya Pradesh who have been permitted

by the Reserve Bank of India to give loans to the farmers and the amount of loan given by them in the years 1965-66, 1966-67, and 1967-68, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The total Long-term Loans issued by the Madhya Pradesh Land Development Banks for long term purposes during the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 were of the order of Rs. 1.83 crores, Rs. 1.60 crores and Rs. 3.22 crores respectively.

(b) Information is not available.

(c) Commercial Banks have started providing loans to the agriculturists. Exact information is not available.

Damage Due to Floods and Drought in Madhya Pradesh

3308. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :**
SHRI D. V. SINGH :
SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

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

(a) the extent of damage, in area and value, to food and other crops in Madhya Pradesh due to floods and drought in recent months ;

(b) the number of human and cattle lives lost as a result ;

(c) number of houses damaged and their value ;

(d) the amount of financial assistance given to the State for relief measures ; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) In the recent months there have been no floods of any consequence in Madhya Pradesh nor drought conditions been reported. Firm estimates of area and production for 1968-69 would become available only after the close the agricultural year-some time in July-August, 1969.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

(d) and (e). The State Government have not asked for any Central assistance so far during the current financial year.

Cultivation of High-Yielding Varieties of Seeds of Foodgrains

3309. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) salient features of the programme for cultivation of high-yielding varieties of seeds of foodgrains and the progress made so far ;

(b) the area of the land which has been brought under cultivation with the above seeds in Madhya Pradesh ;

(c) the numbers of acres brought under cultivation in other States, Statewise ; and

(d) reasons why the programme is not pushed vigorously in Madhya Pradesh considering the size of the State and the natural promise of a bigger yield of crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The High-yielding Varieties Programme envisages the introduction of strains of paddy, wheat and hybrids of maize, jowar and bajra which are responsive to high doses of fertilisers and give much higher yields than traditional varieties. This programme is concentrated mainly in areas with assured irrigation and assured rainfall. Arrangements have been made for farmers participating in the programme getting the required agricultural inputs viz. seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, credit. The Extension agencies have been suitably strengthened to provide technical know-how to the farmers and guidance in the adoption of improved practices. Regular training courses of 2-3 days duration before each crop season are also arranged for the farmers.

The Programme was introduced in the country in the beginning of 1966-67 in areas having assured irrigation assured rainfall. An area of about 4.66 million acres was covered under different high-yielding varieties of paddy, maize, jowar, bajra and

wheat during 1966-67. The estimated coverage under these varieties during 1967-1968 was 14.9 million acres. The coverage under the programme during kharif 1968, is reported to be about 9.00 million acres.

(b) The area covered under this Programme so far is as below :

Year	Area covered (lakh acres)
1966-67	2.12
1967-68	2.98
1968-69	4.68
(kharif '68 only)	

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2530/68].

(d) The information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of Sabha as soon as received.

Smuggling of Foreign Sugar

3310. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the price and sale of Indian sugar has been affected by the large quantity of Russian, Czechoslovakian and Polish sugar smuggled into our country via Nepal ;

(b) if so, what precise steps are Government taking to stop smuggling and to protect our sugar industry after adversely being affected by this large scale smuggling ; and

(c) the names of a dozen smugglers if caught and the quantity of sugar seized from each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The extent to which the sale and price of Indian sugar has been affected by foreign sugar smuggled from Nepal cannot be accurately determined.

(b) Preventive patrolling and mobile checks have been intensified and officers posted at the border check posts have been alerted to be vigilant. All possible

effort to stop such smuggling and to prevent illicit entry of such sugar from Nepal are being made.

(c) The names of 12 of the persons caught in the act of smuggling with the quantity of sugar seized from each are given below :

Sl. No.	Name	Quantity seized in Kilogram
1.	Sheoandan Sah	4150
2.	Sultan Mian	1853
3.	Rajak Mian	800
4.	Sudama Tewari	500
5.	Ram Pd. Sah	400
6.	R. L. Rai	216
7.	H. Rajaram	215
8.	Kedar Prasad	120
9.	Asharfi Mahto	111
10.	Nand Lal Sah	95
11.	Karu Sah	86
12.	Basuman Mahto	80

Sinking of Tubewells in Madhya Pradesh

3311. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : SHRI G. C. DIXIT :

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

(a) the total number of tubewells proposed to be sunk in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) the number of tubewells installed in the years 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68 in Madhya Pradesh, year-wise ;

(c) the amount of loans given by Government for private tubewells in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1965-66, 1966-67 and 1967-68, year-wise ; and

(d) statistic of tubewells installed in other States in 1967-68 State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Central Working Group of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation has recommended construction of 10,000 private and 90 State tubewells in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Plan as

against 11,500 private and 92 State tubewells proposed by the State Government.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(d) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT—2531/68].

मध्य प्रदेश में भू-बचक बैंक

3312. श्री नं० ७० बीकित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश में भू-बचक बैंकों को कोई सरकारी सहायता दी गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे प्रत्येक बैंक को कितनी सहायता दी गई थी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० मुकुण्डवस्वामी) : (क) तथा (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देती है और सीधे सहकारी भूमि विकास बैंकों को सहायता नहीं देती है 1966-67 में मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सहकारी केन्द्रीय भूमि विकास बैंक के साधारण ऋण पत्र कार्यक्रम में धन लगाने के लिए 40 लाख रुपये का ऋण दिया गया था। इस के अतिरिक्त, 1966-67 में राज्य सरकार को केन्द्रीय तथा प्राथमिक भूमि विकास बैंकों को प्रबन्धकीय उपदान देने के लिए 23,450 रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई थी।

1966-67 में राज्य सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सहकारी केन्द्रीय भूमि विकास बैंक के ऋण-पत्रों में 70 लाख रुपये जमाये और केन्द्रीय तथा प्राथमिक भूमि विकास बैंकों को 1,14,000 रुपये का प्रबन्धकीय उपदान भी दिया।

मध्य प्रदेश में रोजगार विलाक वपतरों में पंजीबद्ध व्यक्तियों के नाम

3313. श्री नं० ७० बीकित : क्या अब तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1968 से अक्टूबर, 1968 तक की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में रोजगार विलाक वपतरों में कुल कितने शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के नाम पंजीबद्ध थे ;

(ख) उन में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति थे ;

(ग) उन में कितने व्यक्तियों के पास तकनीकी अर्हताएं हैं ;

(घ) रोजगार विलाक वपतरों के माध्यम से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाया गया है ;

(ङ) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के ऐसे कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिलाया गया है, जिनके पास तकनीकी अर्हताएं हैं ?

अब, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री स० सु० जमीर) : (क) से (ङ). उपलब्ध जानकारी विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2532/68].

Forest-Based Industries in Bastar Area of Madhya Pradesh

3314. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of experts of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation and a team of Indian Officials recently conducted a survey of Bastar area in Madhya Pradesh with a view to finding the feasibility of setting up forest based industry in that area ;

(b) if so, the results of the study ; and

(c) the details of any schemes or tentative proposal for setting up forest-based industries in Madhya Pradesh ?

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

(b) The report of the United Nations Development Programme/Food and Agriculture Organisation experts on the "Project Preinvestment Survey of Forest Resources" which covers Bastar area also is being compiled by them. Details of the scheme or proposals would be known only on receipt of their final report through the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

(c) An interim progress report has been received from the FAO indicating the feasibility of setting up of a combined rayon pulp and paper factory with 300 tons a day capacity at Barsur, the northern Part of Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh.

Employment in Tripura

3315. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8500 on the 25th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the estimates about the number of employment opportunities likely to be created in Tripura in 1968-69 plan, are now available ;

(b) if so, the details about the number and nature of jobs such as skilled, semi-skilled etc. likely to be created thereunder; and

(c) the number of educated, un-educated, skilled and semi-skilled unemployed in Tripura according to the live Registers of the Employment Exchanges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2533/68].

Employment Exchanges in Tripura

3316. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEV BURMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Employment Exchange facility in Tripura is very scarce ;

(b) if so, the maximum distance from where people are expected to come to avail of the services of the Employment Exchange ;

(c) whether any more Employment Exchanges or sub-exchanges are proposed to be set up in that Union Territory ; and

(d) if so, the details of the plan in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) One Employment Exchange at Agartala and three Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux in rural areas are catering to the needs of employers and employment seekers in Tripura.

(b) Precise information is not available. Employment Exchanges and Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux are generally located in heavily populated and easily accessible areas having employment potential.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Establishment of an Agricultural University in Gujarat

3317. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received a proposal from the Government of Gujarat to establish an Agricultural University in that state during the Fourth Five-Year Plan ;

(b) the criteria, if any, laid down by the Central Government to select a specific site for an Agricultural University ;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat have recommended any specific site for the proposed University ;

(d) If so, the name of the suggested site ; and

(e) whether it conforms to the said criteria ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Gujarat have planned for the establishment of an Agricultural University in the State during the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

(b) The establishment of Agricultural University and the location of its Headquarters are decided by the State Governments. No criteria has been laid down by the Central Government to select a specific site for an Agricultural University.

(c) No decision with regard to the headquarters of the University has yet been communicated to the Central Government.

(d) and (e). Do no arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

**Opening of Sub-Post Office at Pichkuli
in Puri District (Orissa)**

3318. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sub-post office was to be opened in Pichkuli in Puri District (Orissa) on the 1st November, 1968 ;

(b) whether all the necessary arrangements including appointment of staff were completed ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the proposed sub-post office was not opened on the 1st November ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and when this sub-post office will start functioning ?

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

(d) The upgradation of Pichkuli Branch Office into a sub Office is kept in abeyance pending a decision on the dispute regarding the choice of building for locating the office. The post office will be upgraded as soon as this is settled.

Central State Farms

3319. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Central State Farms are there in the country, their areas of operations together with the cost of equipment and machinery on each of these Farms ;

(b) what was the total yield of these Farms yearly during the last three years ;

(c) what is the net profit, if any, out of every one of these Farms ; and

(d) if the Farms are going in loss the reasons thereof and the proposed remedial measures taken, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The information regarding the number of Central State Farms set up by the Central Government, their total area, of operations together with the cost of equipment and machinery, and total yield of these Farms during the last three years, is as under :—

Name of the Central State Farm	Total Area (Acres)	Area of operation (Acres)	Production/ Yield	Total cost of equipment and machinery
1	2	3	4	5
1. Suratgarh (Rajasthan)	30,331	27,501	Detail given in Annexures I & II Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2534/68]	Rs. 140.33 lakh
2. Jetsar (Rajasthan)	22,162	11,551		Rs. 46.64 lakh
		(Actual area under cultivation is about 5,000 acres for Kharif and Rabi together)		

1	2	3	4	5
3. Hirakud (Orissa)	10,000	4,423 acres made available so far by the State Government	Details given in Annexure III Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2534/68]	Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House
4. Jullundur City (Punjab)	10,000	442 acres being taken up for Rabi 1968-69	Production not yet started. (Farm set up only on 1.8.1968)	
5. Hissar (Haryana)	8,000	4,703 acres so far made available by the State Government	Production not yet started (Farm set up only on 20.8.68)	Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.
6. Raichur (Mysore)	7,500	Land not yet handed over by the State Government	Production not yet started.	No purchases have been made so far.

(c) and (d). *Saratgarh Farm :*

The Suratgarh Farm made a profit of Rs. 18.71 lakh during 1966-67 and about Rs. 37 lakh during 1967-68. Net loss incurred by the Farm from its inception in 1956-57 now stands at Rs. 8.42 lakh only.

The Farm has not yet reached its full potential because of inadequate and irregular irrigation supplies. The Ghaggar floods have also been doing considerable damage. Efforts are being made to increase irrigation supplies to the Farm and to adopt flood control measures.

Jetsar Farm :

Jetsar Farm has suffered a total loss of Rs. 7.93 lakh from its inception in 1964-65 to 1966-67. It also suffers from inadequate irrigation supplies. Efforts are being made to obtain increased irrigation supplies which would facilitate full development of the Farm.

Hirakud Farm :

The Hirakud Farm (Orissa) was set up in February 1967, and has incurred a loss of Rs. 5.70 lakh in its first year of operation i.e. during 1967-68. The Farm is in a developmental stage and it is not expected that it would make a profit during the first two or three years.

Election of non-Tribal origin Members for Reserved Seats in States

3320. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Shri Paul Dayal, an Indian Christian, without tribal origin, was elected to Bihar Legislative Assembly from Baro Assembly constituency in Ranchi District reserved for members of Scheduled Tribes and Shri Alexander Henry Besterbitoh, and Anglo-Indian, without any tribal origin, was elected to Bengal Legislative Assembly from Madarihat Assembly constituency in Jalpaiguri District, reserved for Members of Scheduled Tribes in 1962, General Election; and

(b) if so, the action taken against those who granted them tribal certificates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b). A statement of assurance of a similar question No. 1740 for the 9th May, 1968 containing the factual information was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 12th November, 1968.

Labour Colonies at Chandigarh

3321 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken for the establishment of the Labour Colonies at Chandigarh ;

(b) the amenities provided in the above colonies : and

(c) the percentage of labour of the Union Territory which will be accommodated in these Colonies ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Four temporary Labour Colonies in Sectors 14, 25, 26 and 30 have come up in Chandigarh,

(b) The amenities provided in these colonies are :—

(i) Residential plots have been leased out @ Rs. 1.50 P.M. per plot.

(ii) Temporary flush type latrines have been provided in the colonies in Sectors 14 and 26 and are being provided in others also.

(iii) Community baths have been provided.

(iv) Katcha streets, roads, water taps for drinking purposes and street lights have also been provided.

(c) About 75% of the Labour working in Chandigarh has been accommodated in these Colonies.

Harijan Kalyan Fund for Chandigarh

3322 SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to create the Harijan Kalyan Fund for the Union Territory of Chandigarh ;

(b) if so, the amount collected so far ; and

(c) the items on which it is proposed to be expended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) (a) : The Union Territory of Chandigarh recently proposed the creation of a Harijan

Kalyan Fund. The proposal is being examined.

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

Allotments of Plots to East Pakistan Refugees in Kalkaji Colony, Delhi

3323. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2114 on the 1st August, 1968 and state the names of allottees given plots of 320 sq. yards clearly showing the authentic financial position against each allottee together with the account of financial position of the applicants for allotment of plots of 320 sq. yards but not allotted so far.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : Information available with Government regarding the financial position of applicants for plots of land measuring 320 sq yards or more in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony near Kalkaji, including those to whom plots measuring 320 sq. yards have been allotted, is given in two Statements No. I and No. II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2535/68].

In a large number of cases the actual income of the applicants has not been stated nor has it been ascertained for the reason that the posts held by them under Government are a sufficient indication of their eligibility for plots measuring 320 sq. yards. Government has not generally had occasion to verify the authenticity of the information gathered from applicants regarding their financial position since, by and large, there has not been any ground for doubting their veracity.

Installation of pumping Sets

3324. SHRI KAMESHWAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to instal more than 1,50,000 pumping sets a year in the country ;

(b) if so, the actual number proposed to be installed ;

(c) the total financial required ;

(d) the total number to be allotted to Bihar ; and

(e) the total number allotted to Kharigaria and Begusaral Sub-Divisions out of them ?

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 has not been finalised yet. However, the Central Working Group of the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation recommended installation of 600 lakhs diesel and 12.50 lakhs electrical pumpsets in the country during the Fourth Plan period. The electrical pumpsets would also include those which would be installed on tubewells both private and State.

(c) The total financial outlay required for the purpose is estimated to be about Rs. 435.00 crores.

(d) Out of the total pumping sets proposed to be installed in the country during the Fourth Plan, 1.20 lakhs electrical and 45,000 diesel pumping sets have been suggested for the State of Bihar.

(e) It is for the State Government to decide, after its Fourth Five Year Plan is approved, what number of pumpsets should be allotted to different Sub-Divisions.

अनुसूचित जातियों/घादिस जातियों के होस्टलों में कार्य-पत्रक

3325. श्री भोकार लाल बेरबा : क्या समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित घादिस जातियों के होस्टलों में प्रयोग में लाये जा रहे कार्य-पत्रक 20 वर्ष पुराने हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्तमान उच्च जीवन निर्वाह व्यय के अनुसार उनके बनाने के लिये उनमें संशोधन न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस समय प्रयुक्त कार्य-पत्रक के अनुसार एक विद्यार्थी पर कितना व्यय होता है ?

समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीमती कुलरेखु गुह) : (क) और (ख) 'कार्यपत्रक' अभिव्यक्ति की सार्थकता साफ नहीं है। राज्यों से प्राप्त हुई रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि अधिकतर मामलों में, तथा वित्तीय स्थिति द्वारा आरोपित सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत, प्रत्येक पांच से साठ वर्षों में भोजन के दरों का पुनर्विलोकन किया जाता है। कुछ मामलों में, भोजनकर्त्ताओं से, उनके पोषण के निमित्त, अन्शदान (सामान के रूप में) की माशा रखी जाती है।

(ग) राज्यों में दरें भिन्न हैं, संस्थान के प्रकार के अनुसार भी। सामान्यतया, एक छात्र पर मासिक खर्च तीस से पचास रुपये तक है।

Sale of Illicit Liquor in the Capital

3326. Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that illegal liquor is being sold in the Capital ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the extent of sale of illicit liquor has increased with the increase of liquor shops ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to stop this menace.

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

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Intensive patrolling and frequent surprise raids are conducted by the Excise and Police personnel to curb the menace. A special Police Squad has been organised for the detection, investigation, etc. of Excise Crimes.

गुजरात में सहकारी उर्बरक कारखाना

3327. श्री विद्युति मिश्र : क्या साज तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में एक

धमरीकी सहकारी संगठन के सहयोग से एक सहकारी उर्वरक कारखाना लगाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस कारखाने की अनुमानित क्षमता कितनी होगी तथा उस में कब उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) धमरीकी सहकारी संगठन किन शर्तों पर सहयोग दे रहा है ?

साहू, कुबि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुणपत्तनामी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) ऐमोनिया 318,500 मीटरी टन प्रति वर्ष
यूरिया 382,000 मीटरी टन प्रति वर्ष
काम्प्लेक्स)
उर्वरक) 637,000 मीटरी टन प्रति वर्ष

अनुमान है कि कारखाना 1972 के मध्य तक उत्पादन करना प्रारम्भ कर देगा।

(ग) समझौते की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें ये हैं :

- (1) अमेरिकन कोऑपरेटिव संयंत्र की स्थापना करने और इसे शुरू में चलाने के बारे में सलाह तथा सहायता सुलभ करेगी।
- (2) अमेरिकन कोऑपरेटिव 10 लाख डालर का एक मुक्त अनुदान देगी।
- (3) अमेरिकन कोऑपरेटिव कुछ महत्वपूर्ण तकनीकी कार्मिक तथा भारतीय कार्मिकों को यू० एस० ए० में प्रशिक्षण सुविधायें भी सुलभ करेगी।

Survey of Staff Position in the Communications Ministry

3328. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey of the staff

employed was made in the Ministry during the year 1967-68 ;

(b) if so, how much surplus staff, class-wise, was found and whether Government propose to retrench the staff or to absorb them otherwise ;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, a survey of Class IV staff was made.

(b) The class IV employees were reabsorbed elsewhere and the other has voluntarily retired from Government service.

(c) Four Class III officials were employed during the period. No new posts of Gazetted Officers were created.

(d) Nil.

शुद्ध धी के उत्पादन में कमी

3329. श्री जगन्नाथ राज जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या साहू तथा कुबि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1947 से 1967 के बीच देश में शुद्ध धी के उत्पादन में भारी कमी हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कमी किस हद तक हुई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साहू, कुबि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ साहू सिन्धी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) सन् 1945 और 1966 की पंच-वर्षीय

पशु-गणना पर आधारित लगभग 26 प्रतिशत की कमी के कारण निम्नलिखित है :—

(i) बाहरी क्षेत्रों में तरल दूध की मांग बढ़ जाना (तरल दूध की खपत जो कुल दूध उत्पादन (1958) की 30 प्रतिशत अनुमानित की गई थी, हाल के वर्षों में 45 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ गई है)

(ii) घी की कीमत का बढ़ना और

(iii) वनस्पति जैसे एवजी से मुकाबला ।

फालतू पुर्जों के प्रभाव में बेकार पड़े ट्रैक्टर

3330. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फालतू पुर्जों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण बहुत से (देशी तथा विदेशी) ट्रैक्टर प्रयोग में नहीं लाये जा रहे और इसके फलस्वरूप खाद्य उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) ट्रैक्टरों के लिये फालतू पुर्जों के पर्याप्त सम्भरण को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु, सुस्थापित आयातकों द्वारा कृषि ट्रैक्टरों के लिये फालतू पुर्जों के आयात के कोटे को चालू सायसेन्सिग में पिछले वर्ष के आयात को 40 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 50 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है । वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को मुक्त रूप से संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, सोवियत समाजवादी गणतन्त्र संघ, रूमानिया, चीकोस्लावकिया, यूगोस्लाविया, तथा जर्मन प्रजातन्त्र गणतन्त्र से फालतू पुर्जों के आयात सायसेन्सिग की स्वीकृति

के लिये चालू वर्ष की सायसेन्सिग नीति में भी उपलब्ध कर दिया गया है । इसके प्रतिरिक्त स्टेट एग्रो-इण्डस्ट्रीज कारपोरेशन्स तथा विदेशी सम्भरणकर्ताओं के एजेंटों के लिये तदर्थ आयात पर 129.99 लाख रुपयों की लागत के फालतू पुर्जों के आयात की सिफारिश अब तक की गई है ।

Drought in Orissa

3331. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drought map of Orissa has been received from the Orissa Government by now for undertaking pilot projects for solving permanently drought problems in chronic drought affected areas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) All State Government, including Orissa, were requested to classify their chronically drought affected areas into 'A', 'B' and 'C' categories, based on the severity and frequency of drought. No map showing the classification of chronically drought affected areas has so far been received from the Government of Orissa. It has since been decided to treat this scheme as part of the State Plan with effect from 1.4.1969. The National Development Council has recently decided that the chronically drought affected areas would be dealt with as one of the special problems of the States concerned and that 10% of the total Central assistance to the States would be earmarked for such special problems.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Research Projects in Gujarat State

3332. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agricultural research projects in progress in Gujarat State ;

(b) total amount spent on research projects during the last three years ; and

(c) details of the successful research projects in Gujarat for the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There are fifteen research projects in progress in Gujarat State financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and from P. L. 480 funds. The details are given in statement I.

(b) Rs. 22.50 lakhs.

(c) In all 29 research projects have remained in operation during the last five years in Gujarat State. Details of these projects are given in statements I and II laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2536/68].

Warehouses in Gujarat

3333. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) number of warehouses at present in Gujarat State ;

(b) what are the targets of their construction in that State ; and

(c) names of places where they are situated at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There are 8 Warehouses of Central Warehousing Corporation and 64 of Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation.

(b) The Central Warehousing Corporation are undertaking construction of a Warehouses of 5,000 tonnes capacity at Nadiad. During the Fourth Five Year Plan the Corporation propose to construct warehouses of 5,000 tonnes capacity each at the following centres :—

1. Surat
2. Bhavnagar
3. Jamnagar
4. Baroda
5. Anand

The Gujarat State Warehousing Corporation propose to construct 10 Warehouses of a total of 15,000 tonnes capacity during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2537/68].

बिधि मंत्रालय द्वारा बिया गया परामर्श

3334. श्री कंचर लाल गुप्त :

श्री श्रीकार सिंह :

श्री शारदा नम्ब :

श्री जि० ब० सिंह :

क्या बिधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बिधि मंत्रालय द्वारा कानूनी मामलों पर भारत सरकार के धर्म्य मन्त्रालय तथा विभागों को दिये गये परामर्शों के बारे में जो कि उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिए गए हैं, कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मन्त्रालय द्वारा दिये गये परामर्शों को उच्च न्यायालय ने अनेक मामलों में स्वीकार नहीं किया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने पिछले पांच वर्षों में बार-बार गलत परामर्श देने के लिए किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की है ?

बिधि मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सु० धूम्रुस एलीम) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) ऐसे मामलों की संख्या का पता लगाना भी असंभव है जिनमें इस मन्त्रालय के अधिकारियों द्वारा दी गई सलाह को न्यायालय ने पुष्ट किया हो या पुष्ट न किया हो । तथापि यदि संग्रहना कर भी ली जाए तो भी निकाली गई प्रतिघतता गलत चित्र प्रस्तुत करेगी । बहुत से मामलों में दी गई सलाह का परिष्कार न्यायालयों में नहीं किया जाता क्यों कि सम्पुष्ट पत्रकारों को ऐसी सलाह मान्य होती है । बिधिक राय देने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध

साबित उपेक्षा या असद्वभावपूर्ण कार्य के अभाव में कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

प्रायातित साधानों की क्षति

3335. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या साधन तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष सितम्बर के अन्त तक कितना अनाज प्रायात किया गया तथा उसके प्रायात पर तथा उसको लाने ले जाने पर कितनी घनराशि व्यय की गई ;

(ख) जहाजों के डूब जाने तथा अन्य कारणों से कितने प्रायातित अनाज तथा अन्य साधन पदार्थों की क्षति हुई ; और

(ग) इससे कितनी हानि हुई ?

साधन, 'कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अम्ना-साहिब सिंधी) : (क) पहली जमवरी से 30 सितम्बर, 1968 तक की अवधि में 5116.1 हजार मीटर टन साधनों का प्रायात किया गया था जिन पर अनुमानतः 314.76 करोड़ रुपये (भाड़ा सहित) खर्च हुये थे। देश में इन्हें इचर उचर रेलवे द्वारा भेजने पर 16.51 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुये थे।

(ख) मार्ग में जहाजों के डूब जाने अथवा जहाजों के साधनों में पानी टपकने से कुल 8.4 हजार मीटरी टन साधनों की क्षति हुई थी।

(ग) 0.35 करोड़ रुपये।

Employment in U. P.

3336. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons offered employment in Uttar Pradesh during the three Five Year Plans period, and

(b) the number of unemployed persons in rural and urban areas of Uttar Pradesh during the years from 1960 to October, 1968 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) Precise information is not available. However, according to the estimates made by Uttar Pradesh Government the number of new job opportunities created during the Second and Third Five Year Plans were of the order of 7.38 and 19 lakhs respectively.

Estimates for the First Five Year Plan are not available.

(b) Precise information regarding the number of unemployed persons in rural and urban areas is not available.

A statement showing the number of work-seekers on the Live Registers of Employment Exchange at the end of the each year for the period 1960-68 which gives some idea of the trends in urban employment, is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2538/68].

Telephone Factory in Uttar Pradesh

3337. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to set up a telephone factory in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, when and at what place ; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure involved on such a project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to set up shortly a new factory for the manufacture of long distance transmission equipment to augment the production of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited Bangalore of such equipment. Some sites suggested by State Governments for location of the proposed factory are under consideration but no decision in this regard has been taken so far.

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

बिहार में खरीफ तथा रबी की फसलें

3338. श्री विद्युति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में विशेषकर उत्तरी बिहार में इस वर्ष खरीफ की फसल में जितना उत्पादन होने की धाशा थी उससे केवल 50 प्रतिशत उत्पादन ही हुआ है और प्रागामी फसल की भी स्थिति खराब है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का बिचार रबी की फसल के लाभ के लिए तथा कृषि मजदूरों तथा किसानों के लिए राशन की व्यवस्था करने के हेतु कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री घन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) बिहार में सन् 1968-69 के दौरान खाद्यान्न (खरीफ और रबी) उत्पादन के सही अनुमान कृषि-वर्ग की समाप्ति पर जुलाई-अगस्त 1969 में किसी समय प्राप्त होंगे। किन्तु मौजूदा संकेतों के अनुसार बिहार में खाद्य-फसलों की कुल सम्भावनाएँ संतोषजनक प्रतीत होती है और सितम्बर में राज्य के कुछ भागों में वर्षा की कमी तथा जुलाई और अक्टूबर में बाढ़ द्वारा किए गए नुकसानों के होने पर भी, उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष से कम होने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ख) रबी फसलों की लेती का क्षेत्र बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने कदम उठाये हैं। निस्संदेह यदि परिस्थितियों की माँग हुई, तो राज्य सरकार कृषि-मजदूरों तथा किसानों को खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराने के विषय पर बिचार करेगी।

हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स में स्वचालित मशीनों लगाना

3339. श्री लक्ष्मि लिये : क्या अन्तर्गत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स

के कारखाने में स्वचालित मशीनों लगाई जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इससे वहाँ के श्रमिकों की सेवाओं पर कुप्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) ऐसे समय जब कि देश में बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है क्या स्वचालित मशीनों को लगाने से बेरोजगारी और नहीं बढ़ेगी ?

अन्तर्गत मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) ऐसे औद्योगिक कारखाने में किसी न किसी स्वचालित साधन का प्रयोग होना जरूरी है लेकिन यदि माननीय सदस्य का स्वचालित यंत्र का अर्थ समीकित उत्पादन, प्रतिसंभरण नियंत्रण और कमप्युटेराइजेशन की प्रणाली से है तो उत्तर 'ना' में है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स के कारखाने में डाकघर

3340. श्री लक्ष्मि लिये : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मसं हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स के कारखाने में एक भी डाकघर नहीं है हालांकि वहाँ 13,000 कर्मचारी काम करते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार वहाँ एक डाकघर खोलेगी ?

संसद्-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) एक डाकघर की पहले से ही मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। इसके लिए समुचित स्थान उपलब्ध होते ही वह खोल दिया जायगा।

अन्तर्गत मन्त्री को चीनी की सप्लाई

3341. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जुलाई, अगस्त, सितम्बर तथा

अक्टूबर, 1968 के महीनों के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी चीनी मांगी थी तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त महीनों में मध्य प्रदेश के लिये कितनी चीनी का कोटा निर्धारित किया; और

(ख) उक्त महीनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश को वस्तुतः कितनी चीनी की सप्लाई की गई।

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने 5, 832 मीटरी टन के मासिक कोटे के स्थान पर अगस्त, 1968 में 7,430 मीटरी टन लेबी चीनी के मासिक कोटे के लिए अनुरोध किया था। लेबी चीनी की सीमित उपलब्धि के कारण इस मांग को स्वीकार न किया जा सका। जुलाई से अक्टूबर, 1968 के महीनों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को अर्बटित चीनी की मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

	(मीटरी टन)
जुलाई, 1968	5,839 (क)
अगस्त, 1968	6,951.2 (ख)
सितम्बर, 1968	5,839 (क)
अक्टूबर, 1968	5, 839 (क)

(क) इसमें भेषजीय यूनिटों को अर्बटित करने के लिए 7 मीटरी टन चीनी शामिल है।

(ख) उसमें 3112.2 मीटरी टन स्योहारों के लिए तथा 7 मीटरी टन भेषजीय यूनिटों के लिए शामिल है।

Wheat Supply to Madhya Pradesh

3342. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat demanded by Madhya Pradesh Government from the Central Government for the months of August, September and October; 1968

(b) the quota of wheat fixed by Government for the said months; and

(c) the quantity of wheat supplied by the Central Government to Madhya Pradesh during the said months ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The quantity of wheat demanded by the Madhya Pradesh Government during the period under review was as under :—

August, 1968	3.4 thousand tonnes.
September, 1968	11.3 thousand tonnes.
October, 1968	No specific demand was made.

(b) and (c). The position with regard to the allotment and supplies of wheat to Madhya Pradesh during the said months was as follows :—

(In '000 tonnes)

Months	Quantity allotted	Quantity supplied
August, 1968	4.7	0.6
September, 1968	4.7	3.7
October, 1968	5.0	2.7

इन्दौर में डाक्टरों के लिए टेलीफोन

3343. श्री हुकुम चन्द काकवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन श्रेणियों में अधिकारियों को तथा गैरसरकारी क्षेत्र के लोगों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या डाक्टरों को ऐसे लोगों की श्रेणी में शामिल किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह सच है कि इंदौर जिले में कुछ डाक्टरों ने बहुत दिन पहले टेलीफोन लगवाने के लिये आवेदन पत्र दिये थे, परन्तु उन्हें अब तक टेलीफोन लगवाने की मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है ; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं तथा उन को टेलीफोन लगवाने की मंजूरी देने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० शुक्लराल) : (क) क—'विशेष' वर्ग के अन्तर्गत (बिना 'अपना टेलीफोन योजना' के लिए अमा कराये)

1. डाक्टर

इस में रजिस्टर्ड चिकित्सक, दन्त चिकित्सक, पशु विशेषज्ञ सर्जन, रजिस्टर्ड होम्योपैथ, प्रशिक्षित नर्स, रजिस्टर्ड दाइयां और मनोरोग-चिकित्सक शामिल हैं।

2. प्रेस

इस में प्रेस, समाचार एजेन्सियां, प्रत्या-हित संबाददाता, दैनिक समाचारपत्र, साप्ता-हिक, पाक्षिक और मासिक पत्रिकाएं शामिल हैं।

3. सार्वजनिक संस्थाएं

इन में मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूल और कालेज, रजिस्टर्ड ट्रेड यूनियनों, रजिस्टर्ड सहकारी समितियां (इनमें गृह-निर्माण और वस्तुओं के विक्रय के लिये बनाई गई समितियां शामिल नहीं हैं) अनायास तथा अर्थों के लिये संस्थाएं, कुष्ठ-रोग निवारणगृह, अस्पताल, उस क्षेत्र की सर्व-मान्य राजनीतिक संस्थाएं, सामाजिक व धार्मिक संस्थाएँ और मिशन, खेल-कूद संबंधी तथा सांस्कृतिक क्लब और गुरुद्वारे, मन्दिर, मस्जिद तथा गिर्जाघरों जैसी धार्मिक संस्थाएँ शामिल हैं।

4. लघु उद्योग

जो राज्य औद्योगिक विभाग के पास रजि-स्टर्ड हैं।

5. सार्वजनिक कार्यालयां

6. ऐसे कुछ कार्ब : जो बड़े कार्बों की बाहरी सीमा पर स्थित हों।

क—'अपना टेलीफोन योजना' के अंतर्गत

ऐसे व्यापारिक और औद्योगिक संस्थान जो ऐसा उत्पादन बढ़ाने में लगे हुए हैं जिस से प्रति वर्ष 5 लाख रुपये या इस से अधिक की वित्तीय मुद्रा अर्जित होगी/बचेगी।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी हां।

(घ) एक्सचेंज क्षमता की कमी के कारण टेलीफोन कनेक्शन नहीं दिये जा सके। इन्दौर में 5,000 लाइनों के एक स्वचाल एक्सचेंज की स्थापना की जा रही है और इस के पूरा होने पर नये कनेक्शन दिये जायेंगे।

National Seeds Corporation Ltd.

3344. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the year in which the National Seeds Corporation Ltd. was floated, who were the Members on its Board of Directors and how long the same Board continued; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The National Seeds Corporation Ltd. was registered as a company on 19. 3. 63 under the Companies Act, 1956. A list of the Members of the first Board of Directors of the Corporation is given us Annexure-1 laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2539/68]. The Board was initially constituted w.e.f. 19.3.63 and continued till 31. 3. 64.

(b) A statement indicating the names of members of the present Board of Directors including the Chairman and Managing Director, their dates of appointment, tenure and terms of employment is given as Annexure II. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2539/68].

Central Fisheries Corporation, Ltd.

3345. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the authorised and paid up capital of the Central Fisheries Corporation Ltd. at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1968;

(b) how much amount of loan the Corporation owed to Central Government, Banks or other parties as on the 31st August, 1968 separately;

(c) how much money has been paid as interest by the Corporation during the last three years; and

(d) what are its working results for the last three years, its profit and loss position and the main causes for the loss, if any, what are the estimates for 1968-69 ?

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

	On 29. 9. 1965 date of incor- poration.	On the 31st March, 1968.
Authorised Capital,	Rs. 5 crores.	Rs. 5 crores.
Paid up Capital,	Rs. 6 lakhs.	Rs. 65 lakhs.
(b) Nil.		
(c) Nil.		
(d) The working results of the Corporation during the last three years are as follows :—		

	Turnover Rs.	Trading Account (Gross profit) Rs.	Profit and Loss Account (Net loss) Rs.
1965-66 from 29. 9. 65)	6,78,018 (—)	26,526	2,08,244
1966-67	25,88,952	3,71,929	5,60,714
1967-68	36,08,475	2,76,928	12,67,491

On the basis of the results of working of the first six months, it is estimated that there will be a total turnover of Rs. 55 lakhs with a gross profit of Rs. 6 lakhs in the trading account and a net loss of Rs. 8 lakhs in the Profit and Loss Account.

The Corporation is in 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. In the circumstances the margin of profit on trading activities has been low, and the Profit and Loss Accounts have shown net losses.

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.

Staff Employed in the Ministry of Law

3346. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) Number of additional hands $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Class I} = 2 \\ \text{Class II} = 5 \\ \text{Class III} = 8 \end{array} \right.$
Class-wise employed by the Ministry during the period 1.4.68 to 30.6.68

(ii) Number of posts of Gazetted Officers created during the period 1.4.68 to 30.6.68 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \end{array} \right.$

(d) Nil.

स्वामी श्रद्धानंद के सम्मान में स्मृति डाक टिकट

3347. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री बसपाल सिंह :
श्री राम योपाल सालवाले :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार भ्रमर शहीद स्वामी श्रद्धानंद की स्मृति में स्मृति डाक टिकट जारी करने के लिए पहले कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार एक ऐसा स्मृति डाक टिकट जारी करने है और यदि हां, तो कब ; और

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

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कृ० गुजराल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). डाक टिकट संसाहकार समिति ने इस प्रस्ताव की जांच की थी, किंतु इसे स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका ।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के प्रत्येक शाखों को औषधियों का अंतरदा

3348. श्री रामस्वयंभर विश्वार्थी :
श्री राजेंद्र सिंह अवरवाल :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

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

(क) दिल्ली में कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा निगम के अन्तर्गत कितने प्रस्पताल हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि स्टारों द्वारा इन प्रस्पतालों को ऐसी वसाइयां दी जाती हैं ; जिन के प्रयोग करने की तिथि समाप्त हो चुकी होती है ;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों ने इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को तथा इन प्रस्पतालों के कार्यसंचालन के बारे में सामान्य रूप से कई धम्यावेदन भेजे हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अब तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) :
(क) कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना का इस समय दिल्ली में अपना कोई प्रस्पताल नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

ग्रामों के लिये चीनी के कोठे का निवर्तन

3349. श्री रघुवीर सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों को चीनी का कोटा किस आधार पर नियत किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गांव में चीनी 25 ग्राम, प्रति मास प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से बेची जाती है, जबकि नगरीय क्षेत्रों में राशन में चीनी 500 ग्राम प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से दी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं तथा गांवों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में चीनी की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्री कृषि, खाद्य, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब किन्हे) : (क) चीनी की वार्षिक विनियमना की नीति लागू होने के बाद राज्यों के चीनी

के मासिक कोटे प्रांशिक विनियन्त्रण की नीति लागू होने से पूर्व उन कोटों के समान अनुपात में निर्धारित किये गए थे।

(ख) जी हां, कुछ शहरी क्षेत्रों में, यह प्रति यूनिट प्रति मास 500 ग्राम से मामूली अधिक है।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि शहरी और ग्रामिण क्षेत्रों को घाबंटन पिछले खपत प्रतिमान के आधार पर किया जाता है। नियन्त्रित वितरण के लिये जब लेवी चीनी की अधिकतर मात्राएं उपलब्ध होंगी तब ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को सप्लाई बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

श्रमिक कल्याण समिति

3350. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्रीमती सुशीला गोपालन :
श्री के० एम० अन्नाहज :
श्री पी० पी० एस्वोस :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को श्रमिक कल्याण समिति का, जो अगस्त, 1968 से नियुक्त की गई थी, प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसकी मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं तथा उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

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

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) समिति के विचारार्थ विषयों की परिधि में, जिनमें जानों और बागानों सहित वीर-सरकारी व सरकारी दोनों ही क्षेत्रों के प्रतिष्ठानों में चल रही विभिन्न सांविधिक और असांविधिक कल्याण योजनाएँ शामिल हैं, एक विस्तृत क्षेत्र आता है। प्रश्नावली द्वारा

विस्तृत धांकड़े एकत्र करने के प्रतिरिक्त इस समिति को स्थान-स्थान पर जा कर अध्ययन करने और गवाही दर्ज करने के लिये विभिन्न राज्यों का दौरा करना पड़ा। इसने कई बैठकें भी बुलाई हैं। इस समिति ने अपनी सिफारिशों का एक भाग तैयार कर लिया है और शेष सिफारिशें तैयार की जा रही हैं।

डबल रोटी का उत्पादन

3351. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) डबल रोटी बनाने के लिये आस्ट्रेलिया से कितने संयंत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं तथा वे किस किस स्थान पर काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इतने बड़े पैमाने पर प्राधुनिक संयंत्रों को लगाये जाने के बाद भी डबल रोटी के मूल्य में कमी न की जा सकने के कारण बतायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शास्त्री) : (क) आस्ट्रेलिया से अभी तक पांच संयंत्र प्राप्त हुये हैं और इन्होंने प्रहमदाबाद, बम्बई, कोचीन, दिल्ली तथा मद्रास के उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है। एक अन्य संयंत्र के आगामी वर्ष के शुरू में प्राप्त होने की आशा है। यह संयंत्र कलकत्ता में स्थापित किया जाना है।

(ख) माडेन बेकरीज (इंडिया) द्वारा तैयार की गई डबल रोटी का मूल्य बाजार में मिलने वाली प्रसिद्ध ब्रांड की डबल रोटी के स्तर पर ही निर्धारित किया गया है हालांकि इस कम्पनी की डबल रोटी आश्चर्यकृत विटामिनों और लाइसिन से युक्त है। कच्चे माल की लागत में वृद्धि होने के कारण डबलरोटी के मूल्य में कमी करना सम्भव नहीं है।

धनाज की वसूली तथा वितरण

3352. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में वसूल किये गये तथा धायात किये गये धनाज की मात्रा कितनी-कितनी है, जिसे चालू वर्ष में वितरित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वर्षा के अन्त में रक्षित भण्डार बिस्कुल नगण्य के बराबर रह जायेगा जिसमें केवल धायातित धनाज ही होगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अम्ना-साहिब सिन्धे) :

(क) भारत में 1968 के दौरान खाद्यान्नों की सम्भावी धधि- 63 लाख मीटर टन ।
प्राप्ति

भारत में 1968 के दौरान खाद्यान्नों का सम्भावी धायात 57 लाख मीटर टन

भारत में 1968 के दौरान सरकारी माध्यम से खाद्यान्नों का सम्भावी वितरण 112 लाख मीटर टन ।

(ख) जी नहीं । वर्ष के अन्त में अरफ स्टाक न तो नाम मात्र होगा और नहीं उसमें केवल धायातित खाद्यान्न होंगे ।

घाटे में खली की मिलावट

3353. श्री महाराज सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : घाटे में मुंगफली की खली को मिलाकर पोषा-हारी खाद्य बनाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत चालू वर्ष में कितनी मुंगफली की खली घाटे में मिलाई जायेगी तथा चौबी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत इसका कितना मध्य निर्धारित किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अम्ना-साहिब सिन्धे) : चालू वर्ष में सरकारी कार्यक्रमों में बाला-हार के उत्पादनके लिए लगभग 4,500 मीटर टन खाने के योग्य मुंगफली के घाटे प्रयुक्त होने की सम्भावना है । चौबी योजना के प्रस्ताव धमी सरकार के विचारधीन हैं ।

Strike in General Post Office, Bombay

3354. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that all employees of the General Post Office, Bombay went on strike on the 19th September, 1968;

(b) if not, the actual number who were on strike and their ratio to the total number of employees; and

(c) the number of employees who have been suspended or against whom any other kind of disciplinary action has been taken as a results of the strike ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) The actual number of employees who went on strike was 2,029 as against the total strength of 2,420. The ratio between the strikers and the total strength was 5 : 6 i. e. 84% of the staff was on strike.

(c) Nil.

Sale of Plots in Ulhasnagar

3355. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether tenders were invited for the sale of small residential plots in Ulhasnagar in January, 1968;

(b) if so, the number of tenders received and the amount of money received by the Government by way of deposits from the persons who gave tenders;

(c) whether the plots have since been allotted;

(d) If so, when and to how many individuals; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). For the purpose of disposal of the remaining plots of land in Ulhasnagar Township, tenders were invited by the Assistant Settlement Commissioner Incharge, Bombay in January 1968. In response, 493 tenders were received for 265 plots, with deposits totalling about Rs. 1,63,000/- on account of earnest money,

In response to a request received in this regard from the Government of Maharashtra, it has now been decided not to proceed further with the acceptance of these tenders, and instructions have accordingly been issued to the Assistant Settlement Commissioner Incharge, Bombay to refund the deposits to the tenders.

गांधी शताब्दी पर स्मृति में डाक टिकट

3356. श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री राजगोपाल शालवाले :

श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांधी शताब्दी के सम्बन्ध में जारी की जाने वाली स्मृति डाक टिकटों को विदेशों में छपवाया गया है ;

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

(ग) उन की छपाई पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

दिल्ली और बुलन्दशहर के बीच टेलीफोन लाइन

3357. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और बुलन्दशहर के बीच की टेलीफोन लाइन प्रायः खराब रहती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं तथा इस लाइन को नियमित रूप से चालू रखने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संसद कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं, साधारणतया दिल्ली से बुलन्दशहर तक परिषदों का काम सन्तोषजनक रहा है।

(ख) जब भी कभी इन में गड़बड़ी हुई है, वह हाफुड-बुलन्दशहर सेक्शन में तांबे के तारों की चोरी के कारण हुई है। तांबे के तारों की चोरी पर रोक लगाने के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :

- (i) विभागीय अधिकारियों को सम्बन्धित पुलिस प्राधिकारियों से निकट-तक सम्पर्क बनाये रखने के लिए निदेश दे दिये गये हैं।
- (ii) पुलिस महानिरीक्षक को तांबे के तारों की चोरी रोकने हेतु कदम उठाने के निदेश देने के लिए राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री को लिखा गया है।
- (iii) अपराधियों के लिए अधिक कठोर दण्ड की व्यवस्था के लिए टेलीग्राफ टार (गैर कानूनी स्वामित्व) अधिनियम 1950 में संशोधन किया जा रहा है।
- (iv) उन स्थानों पर तांबे के तार के स्वामित्व से भला स्टीम का तार लगाया जा रहा है।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा स्टैंडर्ड दूध की बजाय टोंड दूध की सप्लाई

3358. श्री हुकूम खन्म कच्छबाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 सितम्बर, 1968 से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा जनता को स्टैंडर्ड दूध की बजाय टोंड दूध की सप्लाई की गई है ;

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

(ग) स्टैंडर्ड दूध की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्ना साहिब शिबे) : (क) जी, हां। दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को 19 सितम्बर 1968 से 30 सितम्बर 1968 तक तथा 17 अक्तूबर, 1968 से 23 अक्तूबर, 1968 तक की अवधि में अस्थायी रूप से मानकीकृत दूध की सप्लाई बन्द करनी पड़ी और इस के स्थान पर टोंड दूध दिया गया।

(ख) मानकीकृत दूध की सप्लाई को स्थगित करने का कारण यह था कि दशहरे व दौपावली के त्यौहारों के कारण दूध की अधि-प्राप्ति में बहुत कमी हो गई थी।

(ग) दूध की अधिप्राप्ति को बढ़ाने और टोकन होटलों के लिए मानकीकृत दूध की उपलब्धि को नियमित व सुनिश्चित करने के लिए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं :

(1) योजना को निरन्तर सप्लाई जारी रखने के लिये विशेषकर गर्मी के कमी के मौसम में योजना को दूध की सप्लाई करने वाले ठेकेदारों के साथ पक्के करार तब किये गये हैं। यदि वर्ष की अवधि में तब पाये कोटे

के अनुसार ठेकेदार दूध सप्लाई न कर सकें तो उन्हें जुर्माना देना होता है।

(2) उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ, हरियाणा के गुड़गांव व करनाल तथा राजस्थान के बीकानेर जिलों में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के दुग्ध क्षेत्रों में सघन पशु विकास की चार परियोजनायें शुरू की गई हैं। सघन पशु विकास परियोजनायें प्रति योजना पर होने वाले व्यय के लिये 80 लाख रुपये से अधिक होती हैं। सघन पशु विकास के आधार पर प्रजनन, जिस में कृत्रिम गर्भाधान, दाने-बारे का विकास, पशु चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सुविधायें और दुधारू पशुओं के क्लब के लिये भ्रूण प्रदान करना भी शामिल है, प्रादि योजनायें शुरू करने से दुग्ध उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने की प्राशा है।

(3) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने अपने अधि-प्राप्ति क्षेत्र को काफी विस्तृत कर दिया है। अपने परम्परागत क्षेत्रों के प्रतिरिक्त, जिन में उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ बुलम्बसाहर जिले और हरियाणा का गुड़गांव जिला शामिल है, योजना ने उत्तर प्रदेश के मुजफ्फरनगर, राजस्थान के झलवर और भरतपुर तथा हरियाणा के करनाल जिलों से दूध प्राप्त करना शुरू कर दिया है।

(4) महसामा (गुजरात) से दूध लाने की सम्भावनाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

भारत में सूखे के लिए खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन को विश्व बैंक की सहायता

3359. श्री जोंकार जाल डेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में जवा-तार सूखा पड़ने के कारण खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन ने विश्व बैंक से 1,000 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के बारे में विश्व बैंक की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धन्ना साहिब सिन्धे) : (ख) खाद्य और कृषि संगठन से कोई ऐसी जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Supply of Coarse Grains to Rajasthan

3360 DR. KARANI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Rajasthan Government had asked recently for 45,000 tons of coarse grains for distribution in the current famine stricken areas in that State ;

(b) whether the whole quantity asked for was allocated; and

(c) if not, the reasons why this meagre request could not be complied in view of most intensive famine prevailing at present in Rajasthan?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Rajasthan Government had asked for 15,000 tonnes of coarse grains for September, 1968 and 30,000 tonnes for October, 1968.

(b) 9,300 tonnes were allotted for September and 20,000 tonnes were allotted for October, 1968.

(c) Non-availability of enough stocks of coarse grains with the Centre to meet the demand from the different deficit States in full.

नलकूपों में भूमि में सिंचाई

3361. श्री श्रील प्रकाश स्वामी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एक नलकूप द्वारा सामान्यतः कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई की जा सकती है ;

(ख) इस समय देश में कुल कितने नलकूप हैं ;

(ग) इन नलकूपों की सहायता से वास्तव में कितनी भूमि की सिंचाई की जा रही है ; और

(घ) यदि प्रत्याशित क्षेत्र से कम भूमि की सिंचाई की जा रही है तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धन्नासाहिब सिन्धे) : (क) ग्रामतौर पर एक नलकूप कितने एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई कर सकता है, यह उस के प्रकार, भूमि गत पानी की उपलब्धता सिंचाई की जाने वाली भूमि की प्रकृति, टोपोग्राफी, और शास्य प्रणाली पर निर्भर करता है। फिर भी अनुमान लगाया गया है कि एक राजकीय नलकूप का क्षेत्र 200 एकड़ से 300 एकड़ तक है जब कि निजी नलकूपों का क्षेत्र 10 से 30 एकड़ तक होता है, जो कि प्रकार में छोटे होते हैं।

(ख) सन् 1967-68 के प्रन्त तक, देश में सिंचाई के कार्य के लिए लगभग 14,2000 राजकीय नलकूप और 1,95,000 निजी नलकूप थे।

(ग) देश में नलकूपों द्वारा सिंचित भूमि का सही क्षेत्रफल उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, यह अनुमान है कि सन् 1967-68 के प्रन्त तक नलकूपों द्वारा 64.75 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र के लिए सिंचाई संसाधन जुटाये गये।

(घ) नलकूपों के द्वारा सिंचाई संसाधन का वास्तविक उपयोग विभिन्न कारणों से जैसे पानी के अपर्याप्त रास्ते, रास्ते में रिसने के कारण होने वाले नुकसान, उपयुक्त सस्य प्रणाली का अभाव, बिजली की सप्लाई का बार-बार बन्द होना या फेल हो जाना, बोस्टेज का गिर जाना, सामान्यतया मशीन का टूट जाना इत्यादि निर्धारित व्ययों से काफी कम होता है।

मैसर्स धारवी एंड पुलिस इक्विपमेंट
सप्लाय कम्पनी, कानपुर द्वारा
मजूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को
क्रियान्वित न किया जाना

3362. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या भय
तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री 1 अगस्त, 1968 के प्रता-
रंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2078 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध
में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स धारवी एंड पुलिस इक्विपमेंट
सप्लाय कम्पनी, कानपुर द्वारा मजूरी बोर्ड की
सभी सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित न किये जाने
के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) इन सिफारिशों को क्रियान्वित कर-
वाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की
गई है ?

भय तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) :

(क) प्रबन्धक ने प्राथिक कठिनाइयां व्यक्त
की हैं ।

(ख) इस मामले की पैरवी उत्तर प्रदेश
राज्य सरकार कर रही है ।

Sugar Factories in Cooperative Sector

3363. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the
Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) how many letters of intent for
setting up sugar factories to parties in the
Cooperative sector, who agreed to raise
their own resources, have been issued, in
each state in the years 1967-68 and 1968-69
so far; and

(b) how many applications from Maha-
raashtra State were received during the
said period and how many of them have
been sanctioned by the Central Govern-
ment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB
SHINDE) : (a) Three-2 in Maharashtra
and 1 in Gujarat.

(b) During 1967 and 1968, 8 applica-

tions have been received for the grant of
licences for the establishment of new
cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra.
Of these letter of intent has been issued
in one case.

Minor Irrigation Works

3364. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the
Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fourth
Plan working group on minor irrigation
and rural electrification has made certain
recommendations on minor irrigation
works like wells, pump-sets and tube-wells ;
and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) A statement giving the required
information is attached, in so far as the
Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community
Development and Cooperation is con-
cerned.

STATEMENT

Part (b)

The IV Plan Working Group on
Minor Irrigation has laid stress on develop-
ing irrigation as means for intensive and
highly productive cultivation, and has
recommended that greater priority should
be given to wells, tube-wells, pump-
sets etc, which provide more assured
irrigation and that a clear policy directive
should be given to encourage construction
of these works in the command of surface
irrigation projects to provide supplemental
irrigation and control water logging and
salinity hazards. The targets recommended
for these works during the Fourth Plan as
against the achievements during the Third
Plan as and the anticipated achieve-
ment for the period 1966-69, are indicated
in the following table :—

Item	Achievement during Third Plan	Anticipated achievement during 1966-69	Target for Fourth Plan
1. Wells	6,36,692	1,86,111	10,00,000
2. Private tube-wells including filter points	64,119	34,187	3,75,000
3. Pumpssets :			
(a) Diesel	2,35,252	60,040	6,00,000
(b) Electrical	3,22,465	1,37,276	12,50,000

The working Group has also made the following recommendations in regard to financing and implementation of these works :—

- (1) In formulating minor irrigation proposals emphasis should be given on selective compact area approach and integrated planning.
- (2) Subsidy should, by and large, be limited to small farmers having holdings/total income below a certain level which may be specified on regional basis.
- (3) All private works should, by and large, be financed through institutional sources like Land Development Banks, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, Agro Industries Corporation, Central Co-operative Banks and Commercial Banks. Governmental (taccavi) loans should be confined only to the small farmers.
- (4) Existing Technical Organisation should be strengthened to handle expanded programme of drilling and deepening and to provide technical organisation in groundwater development schemes. These organisations should be equipped on urgent basis with Groundwater Investigation Cells.
- (5) Private/Cooperative Agencies should be encouraged to provide custom service in drilling work. Agro-Industries Corporations may also be involved in providing this custom service. Commercial Banks should be persuaded to help these ventures. Provisions for deferred payment facilities by the manu-

facturing firms to the prospective agencies by arriving at suitable refinance arrangements with Commercial Banks/Industrial Development Bank may be encouraged.

Procurement and Distribution of Foodgrains by Food Corporation of India

3365. SHRI M. S. MURTI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has to obtain the permission of the State Governments to enter the market for purchase of foodgrains either for the State Government or for the Central Government ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the matter of distribution, the Food Corporation has certain autonomy and it need not necessarily honour the directions of the State Governments ; and

(c) If so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Distribution of foodgrains is generally made by the State Governments concerned. Even in a few States where distribution is arranged by the Corporation this is done under the directions of the State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

Report of Committee on Untouchability

3366. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee to assess the prevalence of the practice of untouchability in the country has submitted its interim report ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report ; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the main recommendations made by the Committee in its Interim Report is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2540/68].

(c) The recommendations relating to the amendment of the Untouchability (Offences) Act can be considered only after the final report is received.

The question of representation in Services has been further reviewed by the Yardi Working Group, and orders extending further facilities to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been issued.

As regards post-matric scholarships and the Backward Classes Programme, recommendations made in the interim report are being taken into account while drawing up the Fourth Plan.

गंगा नगर में निम्नी तौर पर अधिक अनाज उपजाऊ योजना के अन्तर्गत नलकूप लगाना

3367. श्री प० सा० बाबुपाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गंगानगर जिले के कृषि क्षेत्रों में व्यक्तियों द्वारा 'अधिक अनाज उपजाओ' योजना के अन्तर्गत लघु सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए नलकूप लगाने की योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों का किस प्रकार से सहयोग देने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्धे) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

सहकारी प्रश्न

3368. श्री अश्व प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1967 के अन्त में प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने-कितने सहकारी प्रक्षेत्र थे ;

(ख) इस वर्ष सितम्बर, 1968 के अन्त तक प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने-कितने सहकारी प्रक्षेत्र स्थापित किये गये ; और

(ग) सहकारी क्षेत्रों के लिये प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एन. एम. गुडपबस्वामी) (क) तथा (ख). दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखे गये हैं [दुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—2541/68]

(ग) सहकारी क्षेत्री समितियां उन क्षेत्रों में गठित की जानी हैं जहां अनुकूल परिस्थितियों का संयोग तथा कार्यक्रम के विकास के लिए सम्भावनायें हों। सहकारी क्षेत्री समितियों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रतिमान में संबोधन किया गया है और अब संयुक्त क्षेत्री समिति अधिक से अधिक 28,000 रुपये की और सामूहिक क्षेत्री समिति 39,100 रुपये की सहायता की पात्र है। इसमें अंश पूर्ण अनादान के 2,000 रुपये, गोदाम-एवं-दोरसामान के लिए अणु-एवं-उपदान के 5,000 रुपये और संयुक्त क्षेत्री समिति के लिए 100 रुपये प्रति एकड़ की

दर से अधिक से अधिक 20,000 रुपये तक का भूमि विकास ऋण तथा 1,200 रुपये का प्रबन्धकीय उपदान और सामूहिक खेती समिति के लिए 150 रुपए प्रति एकड़ की दर से अधिक से अधिक 30,000 रुपये का भूमि विकास ऋण तथा 2,100 रुपये का प्रबन्धकीय उपदान शामिल हैं। अल्प तथा मध्यकालीन ऋण केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों और दीर्घकालीन ऋण भूमि विकास बैंकों से मिलने की आशा है। 1969-70 से सहकारी खेती की योजना राज्य योजना स्कीम होगी और केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना नहीं रहेगी।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध के पाउडर की खरीद

3369. श्री मोघ प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या साख तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा एक वर्ष में दूध का कितना पाउडर खरीदा जाता है ;

(ख) दूध का पाउडर किस प्रयोजन से खरीदा जाता है ; और

(ग) दिल्ली में जनता को सप्लाई किये जाने वाले दूध में कितने प्रतिशत दूध का पाउडर मिलाया जा रहा है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा वर्ष 1968-69 में 3479.615 मीटरी टन स्क्रैड्ड दुग्ध चूरा खरीदा गया है।

(ख) स्क्रैड्ड दुग्ध चूरा मुख्यतया टोन्ड तथा डबल टोन्ड दूध बनाने के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। टोन्ड दूध तथा डबल टोन्ड दूध की मांग है। परन्तु, इन उपभोक्ताओं की मांग के साथ साथ, दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को दुग्ध प्राप्ति में आई कमी को भी पूरा करना पड़ता है। शीघ्र में यह कमी और भी अधिक हो जायेगी है। इस प्रकार स्क्रैड्ड दुग्ध चूरा के

फिर से दूध बनाकर, दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना दुग्ध सम्भरण के नियमित स्तर को बनाए रखती है।

(ग) स्क्रैड्ड दुग्ध चूरा से बनाए गये दूध की विभिन्न किस्मों में स्क्रैड्ड दुग्ध चूरा की प्रतिशतता निम्न प्रकार है :—

मानकी कृति दूध	लगभग	1.98 प्रतिशत
टोन्ड दूध	लगभग	4.6 प्रतिशत
डबल टोन्ड दूध	लगभग	6.8 प्रतिशत

Fodder Scarcity Conditions in Rajasthan

3370. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team from the Centre was sent recently to study the fodder scarcity conditions in the Famine stricken areas of Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, which districts were visited by them ;

(c) whether their recommendations have since been implemented ; and

(d) if not, the reason therefore ?

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

(b) Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer and Jodhpur districts.

(c) These districts were affected by severe drought conditions and there was acute shortage of fodder and water. A large number of cattle breeders had left these villages in search of grazing places and water. Relief Department of Government of Rajasthan had drawn up cattle conservation plan for these districts providing for procurement and supply of fodder and arranging migration of cattle.

(d) The following steps have been taken by the Central/State Government in respect of recommendations made by the Team :—

(1) The Government of Rajasthan has been delegated powers under the essential Commodities Act of 1955 to control stocks, prices and

- movement of fodder and feeds within the State.
- (2) The Government of Rajasthan has arranged for procurement of fodder from within the State and also from Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for supply to migrating cattle and other cattle. Government of Rajasthan has set up about 200 fodder depots for the purpose.
- (3) The following States have agreed to provide grazing facilities for cattle from Rajasthan :—
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Madhya Pradesh : 1,00,000 | Nos. of cattles. |
| Uttar Pradesh : 60,000 | Nos. of cattles. |
| Panjab : 10,000 | — do— |
- (4) Government of Rajasthan has been encouraging voluntary organisations to establish cattle camps and offering them subsidy towards maintenance of cattle. Voluntary organisations are being extended Railway concessional facilities for transport of fodder.
- (5) The Government of Rajasthan has allotted forest birs, after cutting of grass, for grazing purposes.
- (6) Taccavi for purchase of fodder from Rs. 100 to 500 is being given by the State Government to the cattle breeders in scarcity affected areas.
- (7) The ministry of Railways are transporting fodder to drought affected areas in Rajasthan on priority basis and have introduced concessional freight rates.
- (8) To encourage movement of weak cattle by rail, Ministry of Railways have agreed to a concession of 20 percent in freight rates for transport of cattle from these areas to any other station in India. The Government of Rajasthan are further subsidising the freight charges.
- (9) The Government of Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have been requested to provide necessary facilities to the Government of Rajasthan in

the matter of purchase and procurement of fodder from their State.

- (10) The Government of Rajasthan has taken steps to improve drinking water facilities by deepening wells, commissioning tube-wells and supplying water by tankers to distant villages.
- (11) A grant of Rs. 2,75,000 has been released to the Central Council of Gosamvardhana by the Central Government for cattle relief work in drought affected areas of Rajasthan.
- (12) An amount of Rs. 11.50 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India for provision of tube-wells, subsidised supply of feeds and purchase of a tractor and a truck for the Intensive Cattle Development area in Bikaner district.
- (c) Do not arise.

Seed Farm in Pant Nagar, U.P.

3371. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any decision has been taken to set up a large seed farm near Pantnagar in Uttar Pradesh ;
- (b) whether any international agency would be giving technical and financial aid for the same ; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is no proposal to set up any large seed farm by the Central Government near Pantnagar in U.P.

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

High Yielding Varieties of Seeds

3372. SHRI R. K. SINHA :
SHRI VALMIKI
CHOUHARY :

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

- (a) whether the Agricultural Economic

Research Centre of the Delhi University has made an evaluation of the performance of the high-yielding varieties of seeds ;

(b) if so, the findings of the survey ; and

(c) the steps taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). An assessment of certain aspects of the implementation of the High Yielding Varieties Programme in respect of specified varieties of seeds has been undertaken by the Agro-Economic Research Centre, Delhi, in a few selected villages in the districts of Aligarh and Karnal during 1966-67 and in the districts of Amritsar, Karnal and Saharanpur since 1967-68. According to these Studies, the performance of Mexican Wheat and Hybrid Bajra in the districts covered and that of TN. 1 Paddy in Karnal (Kharif 1966) and Saharanpur (Kharif 1967) was on the whole encouraging. However, the performance of hybrid maize in Aligarh (Kharif 1966) and TN. 1 paddy in Amritsar (Kharif 1967) was not up to the mark. The performance of the high yielding varieties of seeds is constantly under review and continuous efforts are being made to evolve and propagate new high yielding varieties suitable for different areas.

Delay in Installation of New Telephone Connections in Delhi

3373. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the installation of new connections and shifting of telephones in Delhi has been taking unduly long time because of the shortage of cables and other equipments ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to avoid the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes In certain exchange areas like Jor Bagh, shortage of cable pairs is responsible for delay in provision of new telephone connections and shifting of telephones, whereas

in certain other exchanges like Tis Hazari and Delhi Cantt. new connections cannot be provided and telephones cannot be shifted from other exchange areas to these areas due to shortage of exchange capacity. In certain areas however, like Karol Bagh, Connaught Place and Delhi Gate, no appreciable delays have been reported in the matter of provision of new sanctioned connections or in carrying out shifts of telephones.

(b) Efforts are being continuously made to remove shortages by providing additional exchange capacity and by laying additional cables as per resources available. It is proposed to expand Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Najafgarh, Bhadarpur and Cantt. Exchanges by February, 1969. Some capacity of Delhi Gate Exchange is proposed to be transferred in February '69 to Tis Hazari Exchange for providing relief in that area. Additional cables are being laid in Jor Bagh Exchange area and this is expected to remove considerably the cable shortage in this area by March 1969. New exchanges are under installation in Janpath, Chanakayapuri and Okhla. The Exchanges at Rajpath and Delhi Gate are proposed to be expanded in 1969 by 2700 lines and 2000 lines respectively.

Annapoorna Cafeteria, New Delhi

3374. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the erstwhile employees of the Annapoorna Cafeteria, which was closed recently, have started a Restaurant with their own contribution ;

(b) if so, whether Government have offered them financial assistance and also premises for the restaurant at a reasonable rent ; and

(c) if so, the details of the assistance rendered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government have no information about the starting of a Restaurant by the erstwhile employees of Annapoorna Cafeteria.

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

Sugar Mills in Bihar

3375. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI MRITUNJAY
PRASAD :

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

(a) whether there is a move to shift some of the sugar mills situated in Bihar to other States ;

(b) if so, to which states and the reasons for such a decision ; and

(c) whether it would not adversely affect the economy of Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Three sugar factories (i) Dalmianagar, District Shahabad (ii) Warisaliganj, District Gaya and (iii) Siwan (SKG), District Saran, situated in Bihar have applied for the grant of licences for shifting to suitable sites in (i) Mysore States ; (ii) Andhra Pradesh/Mysore, and (iii) Goa respectively. The reasons advanced for the proposed shifting are recurrent losses due to inadequate cane supplies and inability of the area to produce the required quantity of sugarcane.

(c) The Government of Bihar have not favoured the shifting of the sugar factories at Dalmianagar and Warisaliganj. The State Government have, however, recommended the sugar factory at Siwan (SKG) on certain conditions. The State Government have further reported that this factory has undertaken to run at the existing site for two seasons more i. e. 1968-69 and 1969-70. Their programme for shifting has, therefore, to be treated as deferred for the moment.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर को भेड़ों और बकरियों की नस्ल सुधारने के लिए सहायता

3376. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

कि उनके निर्यात को बढ़ाने हेतु जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य को बड़े बालों वाली बकरियों तथा भेड़ों की नस्ल सुधारने के लिए कितनी बनराशि सहायता के रूप में दी गयी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : प्रुखी गई जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

लद्दाख में लघु सिंचाई कार्य

3377. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के लद्दाख जिले में लघु सिंचाई कार्यों का विकास करने के उद्देश्य से उस राज्य के पूरव्व पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पानी की नालियां बनाने के लिए भारत सरकार ने अब तक कितनी और क्या सहायता दी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) मौजूदा पद्धति के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता विकास के बड़े क्षेत्रों धर्मात् 'कृषि उत्पादन', 'लघु सिंचाई धादि के अन्तर्गत दी जाती है, न कि योजना-वार । 1-4-1967 से, राज्य सरकारों को 'लघु सिंचाई' कार्यक्रम के लिए 60 प्रतिशत ऋण तथा 15 प्रतिशत अनुदान दिया जा सकता है बशर्ते कि वार्षिक मसय व्यय की स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो जाए । पानी की नालियों को बनाने के लिए सहायता के बारे में जहां तक ये लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के एक भाग के रूप में जाती हैं, इन्हें 'लघु सिंचाई' के बड़े क्षेत्रों में शामिल किया गया है जिसके लिये समग्र रूप से राज्य को केन्द्रीय सहायता निभुंक्त की जाती है न कि राज्य के किसी विशेष विने के लिए अलग से सहायता दी जा सकती है ।

लद्दाख में डाक और तार घर

3378. श्री कुशोक बाकुला : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के लद्दाख जिले में कितने डाक-घर और तार-घर हैं ; और

(ख) वहां पर प्रतिरिक्त डाक-घर और तारघर बनाने की योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ई० कु० गुजराल) ; (क) डाकघर 48

ऐसे डाकघर जिनमें तार के लिए सुविधाएं मौजूद हैं—3

(ख) 1668-69 के दौरान वारु और भारत-तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस चौकी पर नये डाकघर खोले जाने की संभावना है। किसी भी नये स्थान के लिए तार सुविधाओं के विस्तार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। चौकी योजना की प्रवधि के दौरान डाक व तार सुविधाओं के विस्तार के प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है।

Help for the Blind in India

3379. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to a news report published in the Calcutta issue of Amrita Bazar Patrika dated the 3rd October, 1968 that an Umbrella factory in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) is entirely manned by blind workers ; and

(b) if so, whether Government of India propose to get details of the factory and the manner in which the blindmen work there with a view to help the blindmen in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Necessary details of

the project have been requested through the Imperial Ethiopian Embassy in New Delhi.

Rehabilitation Centres for Miners

3380. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rehabilitation Centres for miners with their location opened so far in India ;

(b) the details of facilities which these centres provide for the benefit of the miners ;

(c) the approximate number of miners to be benefited by these centres ; and

(d) the number and places where such centres are likely to be established in future ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Under the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund, one Rehabilitation Centre exist at Tisri in Bihar. Under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund, no independent Rehabilitation Centre has so far been opened. Two Small Rehabilitation Centres attached to the Central Hospitals at Dhanbad and Asansol, however, are functioning.

(b) Facilities of tailoring and basket making exist at the Centre at Tisri. The Centres attached to the Central Hospitals at Dhanbad and Asansol provide treatment facilities like active exercises, infrared and Ultraviolet rays, electrical stimulation, massage, paraffin bath and exercises, radium heat bath and also occupational therapy.

(c) At the Centre at Tisri, about 48 miners, and at the Centres attached to the two Central Hospitals, about 8,000 patients, are benefited every year.

(d) Three Rehabilitation Centres, one each at Tisri in Bihar, at Sidhbari in West Bengal and at Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh are proposed to be established,

वनस्पति के मूल्य

3381. श्री वास्वीकि चौधरी :

श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री :

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

(क) पिछले तीन महीनों में वनस्पति धी के मूल्यों में कितनी बार वृद्धि की गई और इस के कारण क्या है।

(ख) क्या दिल्ली के बाजार में वनस्पति धी की कमी है और यदि नहीं, तो वनस्पति धी को राशन कार्ड पर बेचे जाने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय बाजार में केवल रथ, पनघट तथा नम्बर एक वनस्पति उपलब्ध है और डाकडा उपलब्ध नहीं है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) तीन महीने पहले के मूल्यों की तुलना में इस समय के मूल्य कितने प्रतिशत अधिक है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) गत तीन महीनों में एक या अधिक जोनों में वनस्पति के मूल्यों में जितनी बार किए गये संशोधन और मूल्यों में किस हद तक जैसी भी स्थिति हो प्रत्येक बार की गई वृद्धि अथवा कमी बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [वृत्त-कालय में रखा गया है। [वेबिसे संख्या LT-2542/68]

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली में वनस्पति धी की कमी नहीं है। जब दिल्ली में वनस्पति धी की कमी अनुभव की जा रही थी तब दिल्ली प्रशासन ने राशन कार्डों पर वनस्पति धी विक्री की जो प्रणाली लागू की थी उसे फिलहाल तो एहतायती उपाय के रूप में जारी रखा जा रहा है लेकिन उस में उदारता बढ़ती जाती है।

(घ) उत्तरी दिल्ली, पूर्वी और पश्चिमी जोनों में मौजूदा मूल्य तीन महीने पूर्व बल रहे मूल्यों की अपेक्षा क्रमशः 19.8 प्रतिशत, 28.2

प्रतिशत, 18.6 प्रतिशत और 25.7 प्रतिशत अधिक है।

Paradoxical Situation in Fertiliser Market

3382. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a near paradoxical situation now prevails in the fertiliser market where the farmers are complaining of non-availability of fertiliser while the fertiliser companies are finding it difficult to sell their produce ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the last two months some of the fertiliser companies were compelled to cut down or suspend their production because of the non-saleability of their product ;

(c) whether the producing companies have blamed Government for the uncertain policies adopted with regard to the import of fertilisers ; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government have not received any complaint that fertilisers have not been made available to the farmers. There has also not been accumulation of stocks with those manufacturers who have organised their promotion and marketing efforts efficiently. It is often the lack of marketing sense and an anxiety to make the maximum profit out of the deal which has resulted in some factories accumulating stocks.

(b) It is a fact that some superphosphate factories were closed down due to their inability to sell their output on account of inefficient promotional and marketing efforts.

(c) Some superphosphate producers have complained against import of Di-ammonium phosphate.

(d) Government has adjusted the import programme of Di-ammonium Phosphate very early in this year, and advised the indigenous superphosphate manufac-

turers to follow progressive marketing principles.

Supply of Foodgrains to States

3383. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI D. B. RAJU :

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

(a) whether supply of foodgrains to States has been reduced since August, 1968 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) when the cut in the supply is expected to be restored ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Allotments of foodgrains from the Central Pool to the various States vary from month to month and are made on the basis of the overall availability with the Centre and the requirements of each State during each month. It would not be correct to say that there has been a general reduction in the allotments to the States from Central Pool since August, 1968.

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

Supply of Fertilizers to Farmers

3384. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI NATHU RAM
AHIRWAR :

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

(a) whether at a meeting of the agricultural officers from Centre and the States held in October this year in New Delhi, some arrangements for supply of fertilizers to farmers for the Rabi season have been finalised ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of these arrangements ;

(c) the total amount of fertilizers of different types to be made available to each State and Union Territory for the rabi season this year ; and

(d) what will be the per acre availability of fertilizers in each State for the said season ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No meeting was held between the officers of the State Governments and the Centre in New Delhi during the month of October, 1968, on fertiliser distribution.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement giving the requisite information in Annexure-I is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2543/68].

(d) A statement giving the requisite information in Annexure-II is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2543/68].

Supply of Foodgrains to West Bengal

3385. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total quantity of cereals in tonnes showing separately rice and wheat supplied by the Central Government to West Bengal month by month from January to September, 1967 and from January to September, 1968 ; and

(b) total quantity of rice imported from Nepal to West Bengal through the normal trade channel during the first nine months of 1968 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The quantities of cereals supplied or despatched to West Bengal from the Central pool or on State to State basis from surplus States against Central allocations during the periods January to September, 1967 and January to September, 1968 were as under :

Month	1967				(Qty. in '000 tonnes) 1968			
	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals	Rice	Wheat	Other Cereals	Total Cereals
January	13.1	53.1	0.2	66.4	31.5	73.9	10.2	115.6
February	17.2	82.7	—	99.9	44.1	83.9	8.9	136.9
March	27.2	87.1	—	114.3	40.8	67.6	23.3	131.7
April	18.6	63.9	—	82.5	12.8	101.6	14.1	128.5
May	5.4	59.7	—	65.1	5.4	128.8	6.7	140.9
June	9.4	82.3	4.6	96.3	14.8	109.6	10.9	135.3
July	7.0	94.5	7.8	109.3	18.4	103.2	13.8	135.4
August	14.5	100.1	6.1	120.7	3.3	150.3	1.7	155.3
September	8.8	92.7	5.8	107.3	24.5	129.4	—	153.9
Total	121.2	716.1	24.5	861.8	195.6	948.3	89.6	1233.5

(b) About 40,000 tonnes.

Sinking of Tube-Wells in West Bengal

3386. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) total number of tube-wells for irrigation purpose sunk in West Bengal up to date ;

(b) total expenditure incurred in connection with the same ;

(c) total irrigation potential created ;

(d) actual amount of land in acres benefited ;

(e) how many of the tube-wells are in working conditions and how many are actually working ; and

(f) how many of them are out of order at the moment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 1548 Nos. State Tube-wells.

(b) Rs. 14,80,78,000—(increased upto the financial year 1967-68).

(c) 1,63,600 acres.

(d) 1,00,000 acres.

(e) 1230 Nos. are in working condition.

out of which 1158 Nos. are actually working.

(f) 92 Nos.

Sinking of Shallow Tube-Wells for Irrigation in West Bengal

3387. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government have decided to sink shallow tube-wells for irrigation purpose ;

(b) whether the State Government consulted the experts of the Geological Survey of India before deciding to sink shallow tube-wells ; if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) how many shallow tube-wells have been sunk in West Bengal upto date ;

(d) the number of tube-wells sunk in each District of the State ;

(e) the amount of area in acres benefited district by district ;

(f) how many of the shallow tube-wells are in working condition and how many are actually working ; and

(g) how many are remaining out of order at the moment ?

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

(b) Not at the initial stage. Shallow Tube-well scheme has been taken up as one of the small Irrigation schemes in West Bengal since the Third Five Year Plan. As the number of such tubewells was expected to be very small in each district it was not considered necessary by the State Government to consult the experts of the Geological Survey of India at that stage. However, in view of a subsequent decision taken by the State Government to sink shallow tubewells extensively in the State, the views of the Geological Survey of India were obtained.

(c) (Four thousand three hundred and seventy-eight) 4,378 such tubewells are reported to have been sunk in the State upto date.

(d) District-wise break-up is as under :

(i) Nadia	845 Nos.
(ii) Bankura	24 "
(iii) West Dinajpur	376 "
(iv) Cooch Behar	84 "
(v) Murshidabad	350 "
(vi) Midnapur	128 "
(vii) Birbhum	342 "
(viii) Burdwan	1246 "
(ix) 24-Parganas	649 "
(x) Malda	149 "
(xi) Hooghly	154 "
(xii) Howrah	31 "
(xiii) Jalpaiguri	Nil
(xiv) Darjeeling	Nil
(xv) Purulia	Nil
Total ...	4,378

(e) District-wise break-up of area benefited is given below :

(i) Nadia	3,173 acres.
(ii) Bankura	30 "
(iii) West Dinajpur	1,553 "
(iv) Cooch Behar	137 "
(v) Murshidabad	1,426 "
(vi) Midnapur	1,276 "

(vii) Birbhum.	3,415	"
(viii) Burdwan	2,440	"
(ix) 24-Parganas	2,079	"
(x) Malda	504	"
(xi) Hooghly	2,310	"
(xii) Howrah	310	"
(xiii) Jalpaiguri	Nil	
(xiv) Darjeeling	Nil	
(xv) Purulia	Nil	
Total ...	18,653	

(f) Four thousand and fifty four (4,054) shallow tubewells are in working condition and three thousand two hundred and twenty one (3,221) are actually working.

(g) Three hundred and twenty four (324) shallow tubewells are out of order.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियन्त्रणाधीन चरागाहें

3388. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियन्त्रणाधीन चरागाहें कहां-कहां स्थित हैं उनमें से प्रत्येक चरागाह का क्षेत्र कितना है और वहां पर पशु चराने के बारे में दी गई सुविधाओं का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कितनी नई चरागाहों की व्यवस्था की जा रही है और उन्हें कहां-कहां स्थित करने का प्रस्ताव है और उनमें से प्रत्येक का कितना क्षेत्र होगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, साधुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियन्त्रणाधीन कोई चरागाह नहीं है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय स्तर पर नई चरागाहों की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Strikes, Lock-outs and Closures
in West Bengal**

3389. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of strikes, lock-outs and closures in West Bengal from the 21st February, 1967 to 5th October, 1968 ;

(b) the number of units affected and the number of persons affected due to strike, lock-outs and closures ;

(c) the units which are still closed and the total number of workers and other employees in these units ; and

(d) names of the large units and the number of persons employed in each of them which remain closed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2544/68*].

कृषि विकास खंड

3300. श्री बास्मीकि चौधरी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि विकास के क्षेत्र में सामुदायिक विकास खण्डों के असफल हो जाने के फलस्वरूप इन के स्थान पर कृषि विकास खण्ड स्थापित किये जाने के बारे में सरकार को कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है ?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कृषि विकास खण्डों की स्थापना के बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एम० एस० युनयदस्वामी) : (क) सरकार को ऐसा कोई सुझाव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है और सरकार इस बात से सहमत नहीं है कि कृषि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में सामुदायिक विकास खण्ड असफल रहे हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Introduction of Sorting Machines in
Postal Department**

3391. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI C. CHITTYBABU :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce sorting machine in the Postal Department ; and

(b) if so, when and the places where they are proposed to be installed the sources from where these machines are to be obtained and their capacity and costs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) This is still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss in Post Offices in Rural Areas

3392. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Post Offices established in rural areas run in considerable losses ;

(b) if so, whether the possibility of utilizing Extra Departmental Agents like school teachers to work in such Post Offices on a part-time basis in the initial stages was explored ; and

(c) if so, the results achieved and steps proposed to be taken to effect economy on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

It is the policy of the Government of India to provide Post Offices in rural areas even by incurring losses up to certain prescribed limits.

An experimental Post Office opened in rural areas is generally given the status of an Extra Departmental Branch Office and is under the charge of a part-time agent called Extra Departmental Agent. Extra Departmental Agents are also employed for the conveyance and delivery of mails. The Posts of Extra Departmental Postmasters are filled up by candidates who have independent source of income. In making appointments to these posts, preference is given to pensioners, school teachers, shopkeepers and agriculturists.

In spite of the fact that Post Offices in rural areas are mostly manned by Extra Departmental Agents, the loss in running the Post Offices persist because of the policy of the Government to open more post offices in rural areas by incurring losses within certain limits and also due to increase in the wages of the Extra Departmental Agents. The financial working of experimental post offices is reviewed every year with a view to effecting economies in establishment and deciding their continuance. In specific cases, the loss is also made good partly or wholly by recovering non-returnable contribution from interested parties or State Governments. Financial safeguards also exist to ensure that there is no undue loss on the offices made permanent. A maximum trial period of 10 years is also fixed for experimental post offices in rural areas. Extra departmental post offices are upgraded into departmental post offices only if they fulfil the departmental standards regarding minimum work hours and financial limits of loss.

**Increase in Expenditure on P & T
during Third Plan Period**

3398. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been rise in the percentage of expenditure as compared to the revenue during the Third Plan period in all the Branches of the posts and Telegraphs Department ;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to reduce the financial burden during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, except in the Radio branch.

(b) The expenditure of the department on the allowances admissible to employees particularly dearness allowance, overtime allowance, children's educational allowance and medical reimbursements and on the rents and other contingent charges, has been rising at a fast rate.

(c) Yes.

(d) Measures for controlling the numbers of staff, for rationalising the working procedures and for raising additional resources have been constantly under study— with the help of the newly set up Efficiency Bureau and the Costing and Work Study Units. The Tariffs Enquiry Committee has recommended principles for regulating tariffs. Rates for postal services and telegrams were revised recently. Tariffs for telephone and other telegraph services are at present under review.

Science of Philately

3394. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the science of philately has not been effectively pressed into service by the Posts and Telegraphs Department to augment its revenues ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that if philately is given due importance our country would earn substantial foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the various steps being taken to this effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There is scope to earn more foreign exchange by the sale of Indian postage stamps abroad. Multi-colour printing equipment is likely to be installed shortly in the Security Printing Press, Nasik. Multi-colour stamps thus printed will be

more attractive and will bring in more foreign exchange. Efforts are also afoot further to strengthen the promotional and marketing activities in respect of Indian postage stamps and it is expected that the foreign exchange earnings will go up considerably when these arrangements are finalised.

**प्रच्छालदा (इटावा) के निकट
प्रशोकपुरी सहकारी फार्म**

96 श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या साख तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून 1950 से 1952 और 1956 से 1967 तक प्रच्छालदा (इटावा) के निकट प्रशोकपुरी सहकारी फार्म स्थापित करने के नाम पर विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों से कितना ऋण लिया गया ;

(ख) उन अधिकारियों के नाम और पते क्या हैं जिन्होंने ऋण लिया और इसका प्रयोग किस प्रयोजन के लिये किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह ऋण प्रशोकपुरी सहकारी फार्म के सब सदस्यों से गैर-कानूनी तरीके से वसूल किया गया था ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार भूतपूर्व जिला अधिकारियों से इस गैर-कानूनी ऋण की पूरी राशि वसूल करने का और इसे सम्बन्धित सदस्यों को वापिस लौटाने का है ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Appointment of Experts for Estimating the Crop Prospects

3397. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :

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

(a) whether Government have decided

to appoint a high-powered panel of experts to estimate crop prospects ; and

(b) if so, the terms and functions of the panel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No such decision has been taken by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Satellite Communications

3398. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress on the work of the Satellite Communication Centres at Arvi near Poona and Bombay ; and

(b) the probable time when the Satellite Communication system would be put into use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Arvi : Construction of the main technical buildings has started. Work on antenna foundation is in progress. Construction of Staff Quarters is nearing completion.

Orders have been placed on Indian firms for :

(i) Mechanical parts required for the fabrication of the 97 ft. diameter steerable antenna.

(ii) Major Part of the Multiplex equipment.

(iii) Standby Generating Sets.

Transmit and Receive chains, Microwave link equipments and ancillaries ordered on RCA Victor Company of Canada are expected to be shipped from Canada in February, 1969.

Bombay : The super structure of the 17 storey building at Bombay has been completed upto the 11th Floor.

Contracts for the airconditioning of the building and the provision of lifts have been awarded.

Orders for supply of the telephone/telex switching equipment and ancillaries

are being placed on Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore.

(b) The Earth Station is expected to become operational by the end of October, 1969.

Nationalisation of Jute Industry

3399. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Study Group of the National Labour Commission for Jute has disfavoured the nationalisation of the Jute Industry ; and

(b) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Study Group ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). The Government understand that the Study Group for Jute has submitted its report to the National Commission on Labour. The Government are not seized of this matter now and are awaiting the recommendations of the National Commission.

Murrah Buffalo farm at Alamadi Near Madras

3400. SHRI G. KUCHELAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madras Government have offered 1,000 acres of land for setting up a farm for breeding of Murrah buffaloes at Alamadi near Madras ; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on the offer of land ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Madras Government have offered 1133.40 acres of land at Alamadi for the establishment of Murrah buffalo farm.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Survey of Phulbani District in Orissa for Rehabilitation of Refugees

3401. SARI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year

1965 Dandakaranya Authority conducted a survey of Phulbani District (Orissa) for the rehabilitation of refugees ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes.

(b) The survey of the area indicated an availability of about 62,000 acres of land in Balliguda and Boudh Sub-Divisions in Phulbani District suitable for development.

(c) and (d). In June, 1966, it was suggested to the State Government that, pending finalisation of other details, the Department of Rehabilitation might commence land reclamation operations in the area. The State Government did not agree to the proposal and felt that preparation of a Master Plan of Development was necessary before taking up any development work in Phulbani District. This was agreed to and the State Government was requested to prepare a Master Plan. A Master Plan of development was received from the State Government in February, 1968 which was found deficient in certain essential details. The State Government was requested to submit a revised plan which is still awaited from them.

Bumper Aman Paddy Crop in West Bengal

3402 SARI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a bumper Aman paddy crop in the West Bengal this season in areas not affected by floods ;

(b) if so, what is the estimated production ;

(c) the estimate of damage to crops by floods ;

(d) deficit in rice estimated for West Bengal during the next year ; and

(e) how Government propose to meet such deficit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) According to present indications, the prospects of Aman paddy crop in West Bengal are considered to be excellent and sizeable increase in production is anticipated during 1968-69 compared to the last year.

(b) Final Production Estimates of Aman Paddy crop in West Bengal during 1968-69 are due to become available by the end of February, 1969.

(c) Estimates of damage by floods in terms of production of rice are not available.

(d) In the absence of estimates of production and consumption, it is not possible to indicate an estimate of the deficit of rice for West Bengal.

(e) No indication has yet been received from the State Government as to the extent of assistance they will require from the Centre.

Manufacture of Protein Food

3403. SHRI D. N. SATODIA ;
SHRI R. K. AMIN ;
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India propose to enter the protein food manufacturing industry in a big way ;

(b) if so, what are the details of the plan drawn up in this regard ; and

(c) whether the Corporation has also plans to enter into agricultural operations also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India are at present exploring the possibilities of producing a high protein food but no final decision has so far been taken.

(c) No, Sir.

Production of Khandasari

3404. SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have an idea about the production of Khandasari in the season of 1967-68 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). It is estimated that 2.5 lakh tonnes of Khandasari was produced in 1967-68.

Bonus for Food Purchases in States

3405. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount of bonus that was given to different States and Union Territories for the purchase of food-grains for the Central Pool during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, state-wise and Union Territory-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : A statement giving the amounts of incentive bonus paid by Government of India to the different States for supply of foodgrains to the Central Pool is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2545/68*].

Deliberations of Tribal Conference at Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh)

3406. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the deliberations of the Tribal Conference which had a three-day session at Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh) in the Fourth week of October, 1968, under the auspices of the Baster Kisan Sabha ;

(b) if so, what specific observations about the difficulties, sufferings and problems of the tribals in India in general and in Madhya Pradesh in particular, were

made and what suggestions were made for improving their conditions ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) Brief reports have appeared in some newspapers. No communication has been received from the Bastar Kisan Sabha.

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

Welfare of Tribals in Madhya Pradesh

3407. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the scheme for the welfare of the tribals in Madhya Pradesh for 1968-69;

(b) financial provisions asked for and that granted by the Central Government for these schemes;

(c) whether any schemes for welfare and uplift of the tribals in Madhya Pradesh for 1969-70 and/or for the Fourth Five Year Plan period have also been submitted by the State Government;

(d) if so, the details and cost thereof; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) A Statement (Annexure I) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT— 2546/68].

(Rupees in lakhs)

(b) Sector	Proposed	Approved (tentatively)
State Sector	110	110
Central Sector	254.70	165.95

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A Statement (Annexure II) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2546/68].

(e) The Annual Plan 1969-70 and the Fourth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised.

Export of Sugar

3408. SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI VISHWANATH PANDEY:

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

(a) the quantity of sugar that was exported during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and proposed to be exported during the year 1968-69; and

(b) how far it will affect the internal prices of sugar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Sales of sugar for export are made on calendar year basis. The quantity of sugar exported in 1966, 1967 and 1968 is as under :—

Years	Quantity (Lakh tonnes)
1966	4.41
1967	2.17
1968	0.99

In deciding the quantity to be exported in 1969, the country's requirements and the effect of exports on internal prices will be carefully taken into account.

स्मृति में डाक टिकट

3409. श्री यशवंत सिंह कुशवाह : क्या संघार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 अगस्त 1947 से अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को सम्मान देने के लिए उनकी स्मृति में डाक-टिकट जारी किए गये ; और

(ख) अमर शहीद बन्धुबेखर धाजाद, अमर शहीद राम प्रसाद विस्मिल, महाराणा प्रताप, छत्रपति शिवाजी और महादाची सिधिया की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी करने के लिए किस प्रकार की योजना तैयार की गई है ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संघार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० कुशवाह) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है।

[पुस्तकालय में रखा गया है। देखिये संख्या
LT-2547/68]

(ख) ज्ञानपति शिवाजी और राणा प्रताप की स्मृति में पहले से ही क्रमशः तारीख 17-4-61 और 11-6-67 को डाक-टिकट जारी किये जा चुके हैं। अन्तः सेक्टर आजाद पर डाक-टिकट जारी करने के प्रस्ताव पर डाक-टिकट सलाहकार समिति द्वारा विचार किया गया था, उस को स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका। महादाजी सिधिया और रामप्रसाद बिस्मिल के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

मूंगफली के तेल का आयात

3410. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशाबाहू : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस वर्ष मूंगफली के कम उत्पादन को ध्यान में रखते हुये क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशों से मूंगफली के तेल का आयात करने का है ;

(ख) उक्त स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में सोयाबीन के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस का व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सांघुबायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धन्ना-साहिब सिन्धे) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम तथा उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पन्तनगर द्वारा धमरीका से चुनी हुई किस्मों के 42 मैट्रिक टन बीज आयात कर के करीफ 1968 मौसम के दौरान प्रमाणित बीजों को बढ़ाने के प्रबन्ध कर दिये गये हैं। उत्तर तथा दक्षिण में बीज उत्पादन का आन्ध्र उठाते हुये, उत्पादन कार्यक्रम को बढ़ाना है। चौथम तथा करीफ 1969 मौसमों में बड़े क्षेत्र में इन की खेती करने का प्रस्ताव है।

House Rent to the Staff of Employees Provident Fund Organisation

3411. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether House Rent allowance has been sanctioned to the Staff of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation;

(b) if not, the reason for this abnormal delay; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for its expeditious sanction ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) All employees of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation are paid House Rent Allowance as admissible to corresponding categories of Central Government servants. Since however, they have no pool accommodation like Central Government employees, orders have been issued recently sanctioning additional House Rent Allowance at 5% above the Central Government rates for employees of the Organisation stationed at Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay with effect from the 1st November, 1968 and till such time as a certain amount of residential accommodation is provided by the Organisation itself.

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

Development of Sugarcane

3412. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI SITA RAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether the Ministry have drawn up a scheme for the development of sugarcane during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, what is the total outlay proposed with region-wise break-up; and

(c) to what extent the production is likely to go up by the end of the Plan period ?

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

(b) The total outlay under the Plan has not so far been decided.

(c) The tentative target is 1,500 lakh tonnes of sugarcane by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period. But this has not been finalised yet.

Quota of Maida for United Biscuit Company

3413. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Biscuit Company, Ultadange Road, Calcutta was licensed by the Director-General, Technical Development and was recommended a quota of 1200 tonnes of maida per year;

(b) whether it is a fact that far from actually allotting this quota to them even the trial run quota was not given with the result that the entire plant is lying idle and labour employed is without any work; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the non-allotment of quota and the action which Government propose to take in the matter and prevent the loss of equipment and production capacity and the labour from going out of employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) M/s. United Biscuit Company, Ultadange Main Road, Calcutta is registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development. The D.G.T.D. recommended a monthly quota of maida of 40 tonnes for them.

(b) and (c). No trial run quota is given by the Department of Food to any biscuit factory. On the basis of representations received in July, 1967, a system was introduced by the Government of India for allocation of maida from selected flour mills to such biscuit factories as were either members of the F.B.M.I. at that time or were registered with the D.G.T.D. at that time. The United Biscuit Company was not in the list supplied by D.G.T.D. then. The Company should therefore, approach the State Government concerned for its requirements, as is being done by other such factories.

Bonus Paid to Workers in West Bengal

3314. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

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

(a) names of the factories in West Bengal which have paid bonus according to the agreement arrived at between the workers and the management since 1965:

(b) names of the factories which have violated the agreement and have not paid the bonus;

(c) whether Government have taken any action against these factories;

(d) if so, the nature of action taken; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) and (b). There is no obligation on the employers or workers to report to Government about the payment/receipt of bonus under the Bonus Act. No annual census of employers is also conducted by Government to ascertain such information. The information is, therefore, not available with the Government.

(c) to (e). Section 21 of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, provides that where any money is due to an employee by way of bonus from his employer under a settlement or an award or agreement, the employee himself or any other person duly authorised by him can make an application to the appropriate Government for the recovery of the money due to him. Information regarding the no. of such applications received by the Government of West Bengal and the progress of action on these applications is being ascertained from that Government.

Wage Board for Beedi Workers

3415. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

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

(a) the minimum wage fixed for the Beedi workers in different States ;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposal to set up a Wage Board for Beedi workers ;

(c) if so, when the Wage Board is likely to be set up ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Minimum wages for Beedi employment are fixed/revised by the State Governments concerned who publish these rates in the official Gazette. The rates vary from State to state from Rs. 0.87 to Rs. 4.25 for rolling 1000 bidis in different States.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is considered that wages in this industry can more appropriately be regulated through the Minimum Wages Act, 1948,

Badli Workers System in Jute Mills

3416. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

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

(a) since when the Badli workers system is prevalent in the Jute Mills of West Bengal ;

(b) whether the Badli workers are getting same facilities as permanent workers ;

(c) if not, reasons therefor ; and

(d) steps Government propose to take to make them permanent ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) The practice of employing Badli workers in Jute Mills in West Bengal has been in vogue for a long time.

(b) and (c). Facilities like leave with wages and provident fund are available to workers who work for a qualifying period of 240 days in a year. Badli workers who are not employed for 240 days a year do not qualify for these benefits.

(d) Recommendations were made by the Central Wage Board for Jute Industry regarding making Badli workers permanent.

Steps are being taken to secure implementation of these recommendations.

Plant for Production of Protein from Soya Bean

3417. SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a plant for production of protein from soya bean is to be set up in the Co-operative sector near Baroda ; and

(b) if so, its cost and total production capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir. A project in the cooperative sector is proposed to be set up by the Kalra District Milk Producers' Union of Anand (Gujarat) for production of a protein rich baby food incorporating soya protein as one of the ingredients.

(b) The capacity of the plant when fully developed will be 6000 tonnes of baby food per year. The cost of the plant is estimated as Rs. 85 lakhs.

Workers Retrenched in Asansol and Raniganj Area Collieries

3418. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

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

(a) the total number of workers retrenched in the various coalfields in Asansol and Raniganj area of West Bengal since the President's rule was imposed ;

(b) the number of workers retrenched in each coalfield and names of the firms which are managing these coalfields ;

(c) reason for such large scale retrenchment ;

(d) steps taken by Government to prevent retrenchment ;

(e) whether there is a likelihood of further retrenchment ; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take to prevent further retrenchment ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2548/68].

(d) The officers of the Central Industrial Relations Machinery intervened wherever industrial disputes over the retrenchment of workers were raised and referred to them by the Unions concerned.

(e) No large-scale retrenchment is apprehended.

(f) Does not arise in view of the reply to part (e) above.

बिहार काटन मिल्स द्वारा बोनस का न दिया जाना

3416. श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार काटन मिल्स लिमिटेड, फुलवाड़ी शरीफ (पटना) के मालिकों ने जब से बोनस अधिनियम, 1964 लागू हुआ है तब से कर्मचारियों को कोई बोनस नहीं दिया है ;

(ख) क्या सच है कि बिहार सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(घ) इस बारे में बिहार सरकार द्वारा भ्रम तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा मुकदमे सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही कब तक पूरी कर लेने की सम्भावना है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

कारखानों के कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान

3420. श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बोनस अधिनियम के पास होने के चार वर्ष बाद भी देश में कुल ऐसे कारखाने हैं जिन्होंने अपने कर्मचारियों को अभी तक बोनस का भुगतान नहीं किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कारखानों की उद्योगवार और राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसा करने वाले कारखाने के मालिकों के विरुद्ध मुकदमे चलाये हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन कारखानों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कि कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान हो क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). बोनस प्रदायगी अधिनियम के अधीन नियोजकों और श्रमिकों के लिए सरकार को अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत देय बोनस की प्रदायगी प्रथवा गैर-प्रदायगी के बारे में सूचना देना प्रावश्यक नहीं है। अतः सरकार के पास ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यापक जानकारी नहीं है, जिन्होंने बोनस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत बोनस की प्रदायगी कर दी है प्रथवा नहीं की है। अधिनियम की धारा 21 में वह व्यवस्था है कि जहाँ कहीं किसी समझौते या पंचाट प्रथवा करार के अधीन किसी कर्मचारी की कोई रकम उसके नियोजक की ओर बकाया हो तो वह कर्मचारी स्वयम् प्रथवा उसके द्वारा लिखित रूप में प्राधिकृत किया गया अन्य व्यक्ति संबंधित सरकार से

उस रकम की वसूली के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र दे सकता है और यदि संबंधित सरकार को इस बात का यकीन हो जाता है कि कुछ रकम बकाया है तो वह उस रकम को भू-राजस्व की बकाया रकम की तरह वसूल करने के लिए क्लेक्टर को एक प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करेगी। अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा कोई प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे प्रार्थना-पत्र मिले हैं या नहीं यह मालूम नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) . एक विवरण संग्रह है, जिसमें उन प्रतिष्ठानों के संबंध में सूचना दी गई है जिनके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार संबंधित सरकार है।

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में अधिनियम में पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गई है तथा भागे और कोई कार्य-वाही आवश्यक नहीं समझी जाती।

विवरण

बॉनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 के उल्लंघन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार किए गये अभियोजनों (राज्यवार) की संख्या।

राज्य का नाम	स्वीकार किए गए अभियोजनों की संख्या
आसाम	1
प्रांथ प्रदेश	2
बिहार	17
केरल	1
मद्रास	5
महाराष्ट्र	5
मध्य प्रदेश	12
मैसूर	9
उड़ीसा	1
पश्चिम बंगाल	29
गोवा	1

योग 83

Retrenchment of Workers in Jute Mills in West Bengal

3421. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) total number of workers retrenched in the last six months in jute mills of West Bengal ;

(b) the number of retrenched workers mill-wise and names of firms who are managing the mills ;

(c) reasons for such large-scale retrenchment ; and

(d) steps taken by Government to prevent retrenchment ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) According to the information received from West Bengal Government seven workers belonging to the regular working force have been retrenched.

(b) Four workers were retrenched from New Central Jute Mill Company Ltd., Budge-Budge, 24-Parganas ; one from Kamarhati Co. Ltd. Kamarhati, 24-Parganas ; and two from Howrah Mills Co. Ltd. Shibpur, Howrah.

(c) There has been no large scale retrenchment. The seven workers referred to under (a) and (b) above were retrenched on grounds of uneconomic working and re-organisation.

(d) Due to shortage of jute, jute mills are adjusting production to availability of raw materials. The problem of surplus labour is being tackled by the mills taking steps to superannuate workers who are near the retiring age on payment of suitable compensation. Leave facilities are being liberalised and surplus workers deployed in carpet backing sections, where possible. Whenever any disputes regarding refusal of employment to casual or badli workers are brought to the notice of the State Government, the matter is taken up in conciliation.

Minimum Wage for Landless Agricultural Workers

3422. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of landless agricultural workers at present in the country ; and

(b) the minimum wages prescribed for them in various States ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) According to the 1061 Census, the number of landless Agricultural Workers in the country was 31.5 million.

(b) A Statement showing Minimum Wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 according to the information available as on 30.11.68 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2549/68.*]

Rice Supply to Kerala

3423. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN :

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

(a) the quantity of rice allocated to Kerala during the period from January 1967 to October, 1968 ;

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

(c) reason for the shortfall in supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No allotments of rice from Central Pool are made to Kerala Government. Rice is allotted and despatched to the Food Corporation of India's depots in Kerala. It is issued directly from the FCI depots in Kerala to the fair price shops and other nominees of the Kerala Government. The total quantity of rice allotted to FCI depots during the period January, 1967 to October, 1968 amounted to 12.76 lakh tonnes.

(b) Total quantity of rice despatched to

FCI depots in Kerala during the same period amounted to 10.39 lakh tonnes.

(c) Despatches of allotted foodgrains depend on factors which are not always under our control. The quantities offered by surplus States are mainly from procurement and quite often the quantities which actually become available from procurement in these States are less than those offered and allotted.

Strike by the Workers of Messrs Wings, Delhi

3424. SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether the workers of Messrs Wings, a garment manufacturing company in Najafgarh Industrial area, Delhi, went on strike in August 1968 ;

(b) if so, the demands of the workers ;

(c) the steps taken by Government to settle the dispute ;

(d) whether the strike has since been settled ;

(e) if so, on what terms ; and

(f) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Of the 733 workers of the establishment, about 80 are on strike since August 27, 1968.

(b) These workers have gone on strike demanding withdrawal of the order of suspension passed against an individual worker. No demand for redress of any other grievances has come from the Union.

(c) Discussions were held immediately by the Labour Department with the representatives of the Management and the Union. A series of meetings were held but no settlement could be effected. The Union was also advised that in view of the pendency of a general dispute before the Industrial Tribunal and Additional Industrial Tribunal, the strike was illegal and that it should call it off, but the strike continues. A case under section 26 of the Industrial Disputes Act has been filed against the striking workers and those who had incited them to go on an illegal strike. Further

efforts to resolve the dispute are being made by the Labour Department of the Delhi Administration and the last joint meeting of the management and the Union was held by the Labour Commissioner on 18.11.1968.

(d) No.

(e) The question does not arise.

(f) The Union has persisted in demanding the withdrawal of the order of suspension. The management on the other hand contend that they are within their rights to suspend any worker for misconduct as per their certified Standing Orders.

Right to seek Divorce on the ground of Non-Cohabitation

3425. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK ;
SHRI RANJIT SINGH ;
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA ;

Will the Minister of LAW be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardship caused to persons who are denied conjugal rights by virtue of the decree of separate maintenance under section 488 of Criminal Procedure Code ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of granting right to seek divorce on the ground of non-cohabitation for a period of years as in the case of parties to judicial separation ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring forward any legislation for the purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) Yes, Sir. Certain Member of Parliament have addressed communications in this behalf to the Law Minister.

(b) The Government do not consider it desirable to grant a right to seek divorce on the ground of non-cohabitation in such cases. An order under section 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code for separate maintenance can be passed if a person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain his wife or children. The proceedings under the said section are summary and quasi-criminal in nature. Further, it is neither necessary to prove

animus deserendi nor is separation between the parties an essential pre-requisite for the passing of an order under the said section. It will thus be incongruous to equate an order for separate maintenance with a decree for judicial separation. A reference to "non-cohabitation for a period of years" is also misconceived.

(c) Does not arise.

Training Centres to Coach Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3426. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any States and Union Territories have set up special training centres for coaching scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people to make them suitable to join Government service ;

(b) if so, the category of posts for which training is given to them ; and

(c) whether any central assistance is given to such States/Union Territories ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) I.A.S., I.P.S., and other Central Services Examinations. State Civil Services Examinations Class II and Class III (executive and ministerial) posts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Yardi Committee's Recommendations on Education and Training of Scheduled Castes

3427. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3505 on the 12th August, 1968 and state whether a statement detailing the decisions and actions taken on the remaining recommendations made by the Yardi Committee regarding education and training of the Scheduled Castes will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : A statement indicating the action taken on these recommendations is laid on the

Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2550/68].

Memorandum Concerning Scheduled Tribes

3428. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5786 on the 26th August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government will lay a copy of the Memorandum concerning Scheduled Tribes on the Table ;

(b) whether the Government have taken any final decision on the demands made in the Memorandum ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) A copy of the Memorandum is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2551/68].

(b) to (d). The matter was further discussed with the Members concerned. As a result, it was agreed that the views of the Members will be communicated to the Commissioner. This has been done.

Brothels in Delhi Colonies

3429. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that brothels are being run in some of the colonies in Delhi according to the statement of Shrimati Manju Agarwal, Secretary, Nari Raksha Samiti, which appeared in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 10th November, 1968 ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). No brothel run in Delhi has come to the notice of the Government. Suitable action is taken in isolated cases of violation of the Suppression of Immoral

Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, as and when they come to light.

Production of Nitrogen P. 205

3430. SHRI LAKHAN LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated production of nitrogen P. 205 during 1969-70 ; and

(b) the quantity planned to be imported and also the estimated quantity likely to be consumed during the above period ?

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

	('000 tonnes)	
	Nitrogen	P ₂ O ₅
1. Estimated consumption	2,000	650
2. Estimated indigenous production.	917	380
3. Deficits (1-2) to be met by imports.	1,083	270
4. Imports tentatively planned.	1,083	200

Actual programme of imports during 1969-70 will, however, be adjusted keeping in view the progress of off take in this year, carry-over stocks at the end of the year and the progress of indigenous production.

बाढ़, में इमारती लकड़ी और अन्य माल का बह कर पाकिस्तान को चले जाना

3431. श्री क्षारबा नन्व : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने क कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आसाम और दार्जिलिंग में सितम्बर और अक्टूबर, 1968 में आई बाढ़ में जारी माथा में इमारती लकड़ी और कुछ सैनिक और ससैनिक टुक बह कर पाकिस्तान पहुँच गये थे ;

(ख) इस इमारती लकड़ी और अन्य माल का अनुमानित मूल्य कितना है ; और

(ग) पाकिस्तान से इस माल को वापस प्राप्त करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्ना-साहिब सिन्धे): (क) से (ग). संबंधित लोगों से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Tribal People of Andaman Islands

3432. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Tribal people of Andaman Islands are living in pitiable conditions and suffer from various diseases ; and

(b) if so, whether any funds have been provided for the uplift of those tribes for 1966-67 and 1968-69 ; and if so, how much and how it has been properly utilised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) : (a) and (b). A recent medical survey disclosed the incidence of vitamin-A deficiency, roundworm and hookworm infections, pulmonary and skin diseases and a generally high rate of still-births caused probably by a predisposition to venereal diseases. A further medical survey is being arranged through the Indian Council of Medical Research. The general welfare of the Tribal people of Andaman Islands has, however, been found to have been improving, consequent upon the provision of educational facilities, better medical treatment, economic development programmes, housing and colonisation schemes and, the extension activities of the community development blocks. In addition to the funds provided by the various departments for implementing their normal development programmes, special funds were specially provided in the Backward Classes Sector. Rs. 0.704 lakh in 1966-67 and Rs. 0.466 lakh in 1967-68 were spent in the Backward

Classes Sector and for 1968-69 a provision of Rs. 0.65 lakhs has been made. A budget provision of Rs. 3 389 lakhs for 1968-69 also exists for the two Community Development Blocks at Car Nicobar and Nancowry Islands.

राजस्थान में लघु सिंचाई परियोजना

3433. श्री भीठा लाल जीजा : क्या साध तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में केन्द्रीय सहायता से कितनी और कौन-कौन सी लघु सिंचाई योजनाएँ क्रियान्वित की जा रही हैं ;

(ख) इन योजनाओं को पूरा करने में कितनी सफलता मिली है। और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन योजनाओं के लिए कितनी धनराशि नियत करने का विचार है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्ना-साहिब सिन्धे) : (क) 1-4-1967 से लागू संशोधित सहायता प्रणाली के अनुसार सभी राज्य-लघु-सिंचाई योजनाएँ, प्राथमिकता सीमा स्वीकृत होने पर 60 प्रतिशत ऊर्ध्व तथा 15 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के योग्य हैं। 1964-65 से योजना के अनुसार सहायता निम्नित करने की प्रणाली समाप्त कर दी गई है। अब सहायता विकास के दृढ़त शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत मुक्त की जाती है। धन: साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय राजस्थान में क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली लघु-सिंचाई योजनाओं की वार्षिक संख्या से प्रवगत नहीं है। फिर भी लघु सिंचाई योजना कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्य में क्रियान्वित की जाने वाली प्रमुख लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के नाम निम्नलिखित हैं :

- (i) कुवाँ का निर्माण।
- (ii) कालिबों का निर्माण।
- (iii) रूटों की स्थापना।

- (iv) कुएं खोदना ।
 (v) कुओं को गहरा करना ।
 (vi) गैर-सरकारी नलकूप ।
 (vii) राजकीय नलकूप ।
 (viii) डीजल और बिजली के पम्पिंग सेटों का लगाया जाना ।
 (ix) सतह पानी बहाव सिंचाई योजनाएं जिनमें प्रत्येक पर 15 लाख रुपये तक व्यय हो ।
 (x) छोटी नालियां, बाढ़ नियन्त्रण योज-
- नाएं जिनमें प्रत्येक पर 50000 रु० तक व्यय हो ।
 (ख) केवल सतह-पानी बहाव सिंचाई योजनाओं के प्रतिरिक्त, अधिकतर अन्य गैर-सरकारी लघु सिंचाई योजनाएं वर्ष-दर-वर्ष के आधार पर पूरी की जाती हैं । तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक प्रमुख लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं को पूरा करने की सफलता तथा 1968-69 के दौरान पूरी होने की आशा की जाने वाली योजनाएं निम्न प्रकार हैं :-

योजना का नाम	तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक प्राप्ति	1968-69 तक प्राप्ति की आशा
		(संख्याओं में)
1. कुओं का निर्माण	5,90,732	6,81,021
2. कुओं को गहरा करना	54,763	90,918
3. निजी नलकूपों की खुदाई	213	447
4. पम्पसेटों का लगाया जाना	14,214	32,429
5. कुओं की खुदाई	199	527
6. गहरे नलकूप	12	222
		(जिनमें ६० टी० धो० द्वारा खोदे गये नलकूप भी सम्मिलित हैं)
7. सतही पानी योजनायें)		
8. छोटी नालियां, बाढ़ नियन्त्रण योजनाएं)	—	387

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है । फिर भी राज्य में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के कार्यक्रम के लिये 11.26 करोड़ रुपये की प्रस्तावित अर्थ के स्थान पर, साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय के केन्द्रीय कार्यकारी दल ने इस कार्यक्रम के लिए यह

राशि बढ़ा कर 13.75 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय की सिफारिश की है । इस के प्रतिरिक्त चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान संस्थापक क्षेत्रीय एजेंसियों जैसे भूमि धरोहर बैंक कृषि रिकार्ड-नेस निगम, इत्यादि से निजी लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं में पूंजी लगाने के लिए 22.80 करोड़ रुपये उपलब्ध कराये जाने की आशा है ।

राजस्थान में जिला सवाई माधोपुर
में लघु सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

3434. श्री भीठा लाल भीमा : क्या
खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में जिला सवाई माधोपुर
में केन्द्रीय सहायता से कितनी घोर कौन-कौन
सी लघु सिंचाई योजनाएं क्रियान्वित की जा
रही है ;

(ख) इन योजनाओं के कब तक पूर्ण हो
जाने की सम्भावना है ,

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, इन
योजनाओं के लिए कितनी धनराशि नियत करने
का विचार है ; और

(घ) क्या कोई योजना सरकार के
विचाराधीन है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री धन्ना-
साहिब सिन्धे) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी
राजस्थान सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है
और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी
जायेगी ।

राजस्थान में नलकूप लगाना

3435. श्री भीठा लाल भीमा : क्या
खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राजस्थान
में कितने नलकूप लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) इन नलकूपों के लिए राज्य सरकार
को केन्द्रीय सरकार का अस्थायी रूप से कितनी
धनराशि देने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धन्ना-
साहिब सिन्धे) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने चौथी
योजना में 100 राजकीय नलकूप और 475
निजी नलकूप लगाने के लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये

हैं । फिर भी लघु सिंचाई सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय
कार्यकारी दल ने प्रस्तावित 100 राजकीय
नलकूपों के स्थान पर 200 राजकीय लगाने का
समर्थन किया है ।

(ख) चौथी योजना में 100 राजकीय
नलकूपों के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित
47 लाख ६० के प्रस्तावित व्यय के स्थान पर
केन्द्रीय कार्यकारी दल ने 20 राजकीय नलकूपों
के बनाने के लिए 17.5 लाख रुपये के व्यय की
सिफारिश की है । चौथी योजना को अभी
अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है । और केन्द्रीय
सहायता की मात्रा का अभी पता नहीं है ।
निजी नलकूप राजस्थान भूगत जल मण्डल द्वारा
बनाये जायेंगे । इस प्रयोजन के लिए कृषकों
को ऋण भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा और कृषि
वित्त निगम द्वारा उपलब्ध किये जायेंगे ।

Transfer of Assistant Settlement Officers

3436. SHRI D. N. DEV : Will the
Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITA-
TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assistant Settlement
Officers are not allowed to remain in one
Region for more than 3 years .

(b) if so, the number of officers who
are serving in the same region for more
than three years ;

(c) the reasons for their overstay ;
and

(d) when they are going to be trans-
ferred ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT
AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R.
CHAVAN) : (a) No. It is not a fact
that Assistant Settlement Officers are not
allowed to remain in one region for more
than 3 years.

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

Retrenchment of Employees by M/S. Chatterji and Poik Civil Engineering Consultants, Calcutta

3437. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the
Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITA-
TION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s.

Chatterjee and Polk Civil Engineering Consultants of 23, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1, have terminated services of 24 employees without giving any reason in the notice of termination ;

(b) whether in view of the fact that this firm has been given some contracts for design both by Government concerns and private firms the said firm has becoming prosperous and is expanding ; and

(c) if so, whether Government will take steps for the reinstatement of those whose services have been terminated ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

रासायनिक उर्वरकों के वितरण की दरें

3438. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को किन दरों पर रासायनिक उर्वरक सप्लाई करती है और राज्य सरकारें किसानों को किन दरों पर इनकी सप्लाई करती है ;

(ख) क्या किसानों को सप्लाई किये जाने वाले रासायनिक उर्वरकों की दरें सभी राज्यों में सामान हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उनकी दरों में अन्तर होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राक्ष्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-सहिय किन्ने) : (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल द्वारा राज्यों को किन दरों पर उर्वरक सप्लाई किया जाता है, उनमें प्रत्येक पर कितना वितरण लाभ दिया जाता है तथा किन खुरदरा मूल्यों पर इन्हें किसानों को बेचे जाने की प्राशा है, इनको प्रवर्धित करने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-2562/68] राज्य सरकारों से प्राशा की जाती है, कि किसानों को उन मूल्यों पर उर्वरकों की सप्लाई

नियन्त्रित रखे जो प्रत्येक उर्वरक के लिये रखे गये खुरदरा मूल्य से अधिक न हों। पूल द्वारा राज्यों के माध्यम से किसानों को सप्लाई किये जाने वाले उर्वरकों के अधिकतम खुरदरा मूल्य, स्थानीय-कर जैसे बिक्री कर के कारण भाई घटा-बड़ी को छोड़कर, समस्त भारत में एक से हैं।

कीनिया और अन्य देशों से विस्थापित भारतीयों को काश्मीर में बसाना

3439. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कीनिया और अन्य देशों से विस्थापित हुए भारतीय लोगों को काश्मीर में बसाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ पर कितने परिवारों को बसाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ड० रा० अह्मद) : (क) से (ग). पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से प्राये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों और/या बर्मा, श्रीलंका तथा अन्य देशों से लौटे लोगों को काश्मीर में बसाने के लिये सरकार की कोई योजना नहीं है। जहाँ तक पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से प्राये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, बहुत वर्ष पूर्व उन्हें विभिन्न राज्यों जैसे पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात इत्यादि, में बसाया गया था। पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से प्राये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को भी अधिकांशतः पूर्वी राज्यों, जैसे पश्चिम बंगाल, असम, त्रिपुरा, बिहार, उत्तर-प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा, में बसाया गया है। बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटे भारतीयों को बसाने के लिये उन राज्यों से सहायता प्रदान की जाती है जहाँ कि बर्मा जाने से पूर्व उनका मूल स्थान था। इन में से, बर्मा से स्वदेश लौटे भारतीयों के लिये

भग 4 परिवार, जिनके मूल स्थान जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में थे, उन्हें वहाँ बसाने के लिये सहायता प्रदान की गई थी। जहाँ तक केन्या से आने वालों का सम्बन्ध है, किसी ने भी जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में बसने के लिये पुनर्वास सहायता की इच्छा प्रकट नहीं की है।

दण्डकारण्य परियोजना

3440. श्री नाथू राम ग्रहिवरार : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दण्डकारण्य परियोजना को पूरा करने में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक कितने परिवारों को बसाया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) अब तक प्रति परिवार कितना धन व्यय हुआ है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ड० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) दण्डकारण्य में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की पुनर्ब्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी योजनाओं को प्रभावी तथा क्षोत्र कार्य रूप देने तथा स्थानीय आदिम जातियों की उन्नति को विशेष रूप से ध्यान में रखते हुये, इस क्षेत्र के पूर्ण विकास के लिये 1968 में दण्डकारण्य विकास प्राधिकरण की स्थापना की गई थी। पुनर्ब्यवस्थापन तथा जन-जाति के कल्याण को प्रभावी बनाने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि इस क्षेत्र के सामान्य विकास के साथ सम्बद्ध किया जाये जिसके अन्तर्गत स्थानीय जन संख्या, पुरानी तथा नयी, के आर्थिक उत्थान के लिये मूल आवश्यकताओं की व्यवस्था करना तथा उपलब्ध साधनों को प्रयोग में लाना है। फलस्वरूप, कुछ समय तक परियोजना की निरन्तर प्रक्रिया चलती रहेगी।

(ख) सितम्बर, 1968 के अन्त तक पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के

12,252 परिवार बसाये जा चुके हैं। भूमिहीन आदिवासियों के 2,456 परिवारों को बसाने के लिये सहायता दी गई थी।

(ग) जो धन राशि दण्डकारण्य विकास प्राधिकरण को सौंपी जाती है, वह केवल विस्थापित परिवारों के पुनर्ब्यवस्थापन के प्रयोग में ही नहीं लाई जाती अपितु वह जन जाति के कल्याण, तथा जन जाति के लोगों और बसने वाले विस्थापित व्यक्तियों दोनों के हित में सामान्य सुख साधनों तथा सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने, जैसे कि स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, संचार, सिंचाई, विस्तार सेवायें इत्यादि जोकि क्षेत्र के सामान्य विकास में सहायक है में भी लगाई जाती है। इस प्रकार जो व्यय किया जाता है, उसे केवल सीधे पुनर्वास कार्य पर व्यय ही नहीं माना जा सकता। वह व्यय, जो बसने वाले विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास पर किया गया है, प्रति परिवार 13,000 रुपये बनता है। इन आंकड़ों में, कार्य स्थान के शिबिरों का व्यय, भरणपोषण सहायता, गांवों में सामान्य सुख-साधन (जैसे कि स्थानीय सड़कों, अस्पताल विद्यालय इत्यादि) तथा सामान्य विकास तथा ऊपर की अन्य मदों का अनुपातित अर्थ, सम्मिलित है।

Refusal of USSR Government to Supply Tractors

3441. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the USSR Government have refused to supply Russian tractors in view of Government insistence to sell the tractors through Agro Industries Corporation ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to remedy the situation and to meet the growing demand of the agriculturists for tractors ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

National Trunk Dialling Link

3442. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been laid down or is being chalked out for creating a National Trunk Dialling Link which would connect the whole country by direct dialling systems ;

(b) if so, what will be the phases of the programme and other details of the scheme including their cost ; and

(c) what steps have been or are being taken to implement the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI J. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes. Important stations with large Automatic Telephone Exchange system are proposed to be provided with Trunk dialling facilities.

(b) and (c). To start with, equipment has been imported for installing Trunk Automatic Exchanges at Madras, Delhi, Bombay and Kanpur. The Trunk Automatic Exchange at Madras has been cut-over with Bangalore-Madras route in December, 1967. Coimbatore is also proposed to be connected to Madras TAX shortly. The Trunk Automatic Exchanges at Delhi, Bombay and Kanpur are in advanced stage of installation and are likely to be cut over in 1969. A number of important stations are proposed to be connected to these Trunk Automatic Exchanges progressively. The scheme envisages connecting Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, and Surat to TAX at Bombay. Delhi TAX will be connected to Agra, Jaipur, Jullundur Chandigarh and Srinagar apart from Delhi, Kanpur TAX will be connected to Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi and Patna.

In the next phase new Trunk Automatic Exchanges have been planned at

Calcutta, Asansol, Ambala and Ernakulam and extensions have also been planned to the first four Trunk Automatic Exchanges. In the 4th plan we are planning for a total of about 32 TAXs which would enable subscriber Trunk Dialling facility to most of the important stations all over the country. This is, however, subject to the availability of financial and material resources and foreign exchange.

The project cost of first four Trunk Automatic Exchanges is Rs. 2.11 crores, including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 92.8 lacs. The Coaxial microwave schemes, planned to provide to long distance circuits for trunk dialling, also provide long distance telephone and telegraph circuits for other purposes like manual trunk exchanges, telegraph offices, Telex and other users like Railways, Defence and Press etc. It is, therefore, not possible to allocate the cost of these schemes for subscribers Trunk Dialling alone.

Proposal to Create a Pool of Unemployed Persons

3483. SHRI P. R. THAKUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to create a pool of unemployed persons are registered with the employment exchanges in the country more or less with the same objective and pattern of the scientists' and technologists Pool created some years back ;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor in view of the provisions made in Article 41 of the Constitution ; and

(d) the alternative measures proposed to be taken to resolve this burning problem of the day ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Within the limited resources of the country every effort has been made to maximise utilisation of available manpower. Various development schemes included in the Annual Plan for 1968-69,

and those that would be included in the Fourth Plan in various sectors of economy are expected to generate more and more employment opportunities.

गूलरबोज गोसदन नैनीताल

3445. श्री रामगोपाल झालबाले : क्या साह, तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि गूलरबोज गोसदन, नैनीताल में पशु चिकित्सालय के लिए एक कमरे की व्यवस्था है, किन्तु वहाँ न तो दवाइयाँ हैं और न ही कोई डाक्टर है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और वहाँ दवाइयों का प्रबन्ध करने और डाक्टर की नियुक्ति करने के लिये क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

साह, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री धम्मसाहिब शिन्धे) : (क) गोसदन के पशुओं को प्रथम उपचार प्रदान करने हेतु, जिसके लिये प्रबन्धक को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है, गोसदन के कार्यालय भवन के एक कमरे में दवाइयों का स्टॉक रखा रहता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

**Construction of Houses for Displaced
Persons in Kalkaji Colony, Delhi**

3446. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to undertake the construction of houses through their own agencies or in collaboration with local Administration for displaced persons belonging to the middle and low income groups in the East Pakistan displaced Persons Colony at Kalkaji, Delhi in view of their financial weakness, allowing recovery of the cost of house-building over a period of 30 years, as a measure of rehabilitation ;

(b) if not whether Government consider

that the desirability of extending adequate interest-free loans and building materials at Government rate and other allied facilities for house-building purposes through their own agencies to them ;

(c) if not, the measures proposed to be adopted to help these displaced persons ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CNAVAN) : (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The provision of building plots on a "No profit No loss" basis is considered to be an adequate measure of assistance, considering that only displaced persons, who have been gainfully employed in Delhi over a considerable period of time, are eligible for these plots. No other measures of assistance are contemplated. A large section of the allottees are Government servants who should be eligible for house-building loans from their own Ministries/Departments. Others are likely to qualify for loans either in their individual capacity or as members of a co-operative society, if one or more are formed by them, under various schemes for encouraging house-buildings by small income and middle income groups.

**Ground Rent on Plots allotted to
Refugees in Delhi**

3447. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to levy a token ground rent of Rs. 1/- per plot per annum on the land leased out to the displaced persons from West Pakistan and East Pakistan in the Union Territory of Delhi as a measure of rehabilitation ; and

(b) if not, whether Government will consider the desirability of levying ground rent at reduced rates on the land leased out to the displaced persons from West Pakistan and East Pakistan in Delhi on the basis of actual purchase price of land, excluding the cost of litigation and development charges as a measure of rehabilitation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Lands in rehabilitation colonies in Delhi have been acquired under the Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act 1948. Under the rules framed under the Act, ground-rent is chargeable at the rate of 3% per annum on the amount of premium which is calculated on the basis of the actual cost of acquisition and development expenditure. Displaced Persons from West Pakistan have generally exercised the option to pay the market price of land; they have, in consideration of their having done so, been allowed to pay a token ground-rent of Rupee 1/- per annum per hundred sq. yard or part thereof. A similar step could be taken in the case of the East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Colony near Kalkaji but, in view of the fact that current market value of land in Delhi is very high, it will be against their interest to extend the scheme to them.

Price of Land Allotted to East Pakistan Refugees in Kalkaji Colony, Delhi

3448. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the principle and factors determining the cost of acquisition of land (i) allotted to the displaced persons from West Pakistan and (ii) earmarked for the displaced persons from East Pakistan at Kalkaji, Delhi and the adjacent areas indicating separately (a) the date of acquisition (b) purchase price thereof and also (c) the amount of litigation charges, if any, in each case with reasons thereof, in case of difference and variation; and

(b) the difference in prices per square yard of land charged from the displaced persons from West Pakistan and East Pakistan in Kalkaji Colony, Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The broad principles for determining the cost of acquisition of land both for West Pakistan Displaced Persons and East Pakistan Displaced Persons in Kalkaji are embodied in Section 7

of the Resettlement of displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act 1948.

The factors relied upon in individual cases in determining the cost of acquisition are stated in awards and such other orders as are passed by arbitrators, courts, etc. The number of such cases is large, the awards and orders passed are not readily available in many cases after so many years and the time and labour involved in collecting them will not be commensurate with the results achieved. No account of litigation expenses in respect of land acquired for individual colonies is maintained and the time and labour involved in collecting this information in respect of Kalkaji colony will also not be commensurate with the result achieved.

(b) Land has been allotted in Kalkaji colony for West Pakistan Displaced Persons at the rate of Rs. 7/50 per square yard. This was based on the estimated cost of acquisition of land and development at the time of allotment in the year 1953. The rate of premium provisionally fixed for the plots in East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony near Kalkaji is Rs. 30/- per square yard; this rate is based on the cost of acquisition of the land and the estimated cost of development which has gone up considerably in recent times.

कुमायूँ क्षेत्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) के भूमिहीन लोगों से लिए योजना

3449. श्री ज० ब० सि० बिस्ट : क्या साहू तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन लोगों की गम्भीर समस्या के समाधान के लिए तुरन्त एक योजना बनाने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो एक योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी और योजना का व्योरा क्या है ?

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री धन्नासाहिब शिन्धे) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होते।

कुमायूँ क्षेत्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) में भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को भूमि का पंजीयन और धाबंटन

3450. श्री ज० ब० सि० बिस्ट : क्या साहू तथा कुचि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ऐसे प्रमाणित भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों के, जो तराई-भाबर क्षेत्र में भूमि लेना चाहते हैं, 21 मई, 1965 से धाज तक नाम दर्ज करने के बारे में सरकार ने कोई निर्णय किया है और यदि हां, तो उनका पंजीयन कब शुरू हुआ था और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या 21 मई, 1965 तक नैनीताल के जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट के कार्यालय में दर्ज प्राथियों को उनकी पंजीयन संख्या के अनुसार भूमि धाबंटित करने लिए सरकार शीघ्र उचित प्रबन्ध कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कम वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी भूमि धाबंटित करने का प्रबन्ध करेगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

साहू, कुचि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 21 मई 1965 के पश्चात् ऐसे प्रमाणित भूमिहीन प्राथियों के नाम जो तराई-भाबर क्षेत्र में भूमि लेने के इच्छुक हैं, रजिस्टर करने का फैसला नहीं किया है। तराई-भाबर सरकारी सम्पदा में, धाबंटन के लिये खाली भूमि का क्षेत्र बहुत ही थोड़ा है। अतः नये धाबेदर पत्रों का पंजीयन 1963 में बन्द कर दिया गया था। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अक्टूबर, 1967 में फैसला किया था कि इस क्षेत्र में भूमि का धाबंटन केवल कुमायूँ डिवीजन के भूमिहीन प्राथियों तक ही सीमित होगा। नये धाबेदर

पत्र उप-भायुक्त, नैनीताल के इस निदेशन के अनुसार प्राप्त किये गए थे।

(ख) और (ग). 29 मई, 1965 तक पंजीकृत प्राथियों को भूमि धाबंटन के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, क्योंकि इस क्षेत्र में धाबंटन के लिये पात्र व्यक्तियों की श्रेणी अक्टूबर, 1967 से बवल दी गई है। भूमि की न्यूनता के कारण, उन श्रेणियों के व्यक्तियों को, जो 1967 से पूर्व भूमि पाने के हकदार थे, लेकिन अब पात्र नहीं हैं, भूमि देना सम्भव नहीं होगा। इसी कारण से, कम वेतन पाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये भी भूमि का धाबंटन सम्भव नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Sugar Price

3451. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the world's price of sugar and the average Indian price for controlled and uncontrolled sugar ;

(b) the price of sugar-cane in the principal countries growing it for sugar production and what are the comparative prices in India in U. P., Maharashtra and Madras States ; and

(c) what are the comparative production costs per ton of sugar in three above mentioned States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The spot quotation of the London Daily Price, which is recognised index of world price of sugar, on the 29th November, 1968, was £29.00 or Rs. 522 per long ton, c.i.f., U. K., 960, bulk basis. The future quotations are higher.

The ex-factory levy price of sugar produced in 1967-68 and the average sale price of sugar in the open market are as under :

(Rupees per quintal)		
Zone	Ex-factory price of 60% of sugar produced in 1967-68 season (including excise duty etc.)	Average sale Price of sugar realised by factories from sugar sold upto 30.9.68 in the open market
Zone I (Maharashtra, Gujarat, North Mysore and North Andhra Pradesh)	139.02	} 358.83
Zone II (Orissa, rest of Andhra Pradesh, South Mysore, Madras, Pondicherry and Kerala)	153.85	
Zone III (Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr Districts of West U. P., Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh)	155.65	
Zone IV (Central and rest of West U. P.)	154.70	
Zone V (East U. P., Bihar and West Bengal)	156.22	
Assam	165.72	

(b) The minimum price of sugarcane fixed for factories in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madras States for 1968-69 are as under :—

	(Rs. per quintal)
Uttar Pradesh	7.37 to 8.12
Maharashtra	7.37 to 9.35
Madras	7.37 to 7.96

Information in respect of price of cane in other countries is not available.

(c) The cost of production of sugar depends on several factors, like cost of sugarcane, actual recovery, duration of crushing, cost of stores, salaries and wages, depreciation, maintenance and repairs, other overheads and return on capital employed. As different factories and zones paid different prices for sugarcane, the cost of production may vary from zone to zone. The last study was done by the Sugar Enquiry Commission in 1963-64. In 1967-68, however, Government fixed ex-factory prices for only 60% of the production requisitioned by it for controlled distribution. Price of

sugar is not fixed on State-wise basis, but on the basis of the 5 zones recommended by the Sugar Enquiry Commission, after taking into account the minimum price of sugarcane fixed by Government, the average actual recovery and duration of the season obtained by sugar factories in the respective zones. The prices fixed are as given in reply to part (a) above.

Strike in Tyre Factories

3452. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the duration of strike in the tyre factories ;

(b) considering the shortage of tyres created by the strike whether Government are contemplating to refer the dispute to adjudication ; and

(c) whether the Centre has drawn the attention of State Government to the necessity of promptly passing orders for adjudication ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State Sphere.

Growing of Vegetables through Hydroponic Methods

3453. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the claims of Mrs. Shroff of Bombay in respect of growing vegetables through the Hydroponic methods ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the possibility of generalising Hydroponic cultivation ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to undertake an investigation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Government is not aware of any such claims of Mrs. Shroff.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government will be prepared to examine the claims of Mrs. Shroff if brought to their notice.

Procurement of Paddy in Manipur

3454. **SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have announced the methods and mode of procurement of paddy for the season as to be in the same line as that of the previous season ;

(b) whether the said method imposes restrictions on the people in many ways ;

(c) if so, nature of such restrictions ; and

(d) the reason for continuing the same method while not resorting to voluntary purchase and contribution from the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Manipur Administration have decided to entrust procurement to the Revenue Agency in place of a monopoly procurement system through private agency last year. The Revenue agency will work through Pradhans.

(b) and (c). The restrictions involved relate to holding of undeclared stocks of more than 25 quintals of paddy by the producers and more than 15 quintals in respect of non producers.

(d) This mode of procurement has been adopted with a view to maximise procurement. Voluntary purchases and contributions from people through Pradhans will also be resorted to as far as possible.

मध्य प्रदेश में मत्स्य पालन का विकास

3455. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या साहू तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत मत्स्य पालन उद्योग के विकास सम्बन्धी कोई योजना भेजी थी ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका व्यौरा क्या है और उस पर कितनी लागत धारणी ; और

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

साहू, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। मध्य प्रदेश में मत्स्य पालन के विकास के लिये चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल करने के हेतु प्रस्तावित योजनाएँ नीचे दी गई हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	योजना का नाम	राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित व्यय (रुपये लाखों में)
1	2	3
1	बीज मछली का उत्पादन	110.00
2	जलागार मछलियों का विकास	68.00
3	मछली भन्डारण एवं विपणन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था	5.00
4	ठहरे जलों का सुधार	5.60
5	मछली प्रशिक्षण एवं शिक्षा	3.50
6	जलयान और रस्ते और जल जीव शाला	9.95
7	समुदाय विकास प्रखंडों के मछली क्षेत्रों का विस्तार	15.16
8	सहकारी समितियां एवं निगमों के लिये संगठन एवं पूंजी	10.00
9	प्रशासकीय और तकनीकी स्टाफ	4.65
10	प्रकाशन और प्रचार	1.20
11	नदी मास्की का विकास	3.50
12	शहरी केन्द्रों का मछली विपणन	3.45
13	पंचायत तथा अन्य एजेंसियों के द्वारा बीज मछली का उत्पादन	5.00
14	मत्स्य संवर्धन के लिये ग्राम-तालाबों के सुधार	20.00
	कुल	265.00

(ग) राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से योजनाओं की जांच कर ली गई है और सामान्य रूप से स्वीकृत है। राज्य योजना में व्यवस्था की जाने वाली राशि निश्चित नहीं की गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएँ

3456. श्री ए० च० बीकित्तः क्या खाद्य तन्त्र कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने 1968-69 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में छोटी सिंचाई योजनाएँ

चालू करने के लिए कोई राशि मंजूर की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह राशि कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने 1967-68 में इस उद्देश्य के लिए प्रतिरिक्त राशि के लिए प्रार्थना की है और क्या इसे स्वीकार किया गया है।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भग्ना साहिब शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). राज्यों के मनु सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों की वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान

करने के लिए 1-4-67 से धपनायी गई प्रणाली के अनुसार राज्य सरकारें व्यय की स्वीकृत अधिकतम राशि के अन्तर्गत किये गये कुल व्यय का 60 प्रतिशत ऋणा और 15 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में प्राप्त कर सकती हैं। राज्य के 1968-69 के लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम के लिए 630.00 लाख रु० की राशि स्वीकृत की गई है। उपर्युक्त प्रणाली के आधार पर ही केन्द्रीय सहायता वित्तीय बण्ड के अन्तर्गत निम्नस्त की जायगी।

(ग) 1967-68 के दौरान राज्य सरकार ने 4.50 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि के आवण्टन की प्रार्थना की थी। इसमें 3 करोड़ रुपये की गैर-सरकारी लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रम में तीव्रता लाने के लिए और 1.50 करोड़ रुपये राज्य क्षेत्र की योजनाओं के लिये थे जिसमें गहरे और उथले कुओं के लिए राशि भी सम्मिलित थी। किन्तु संसाधनों की कठिन परिस्थितियों के कारण 1967-68 में किसी भी राज्य को जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश भी सम्मिलित है, अतिरिक्त आवण्टन नहीं किया जा सका।

मध्य प्रदेश में 1967 के ग्राम चुनावों पर व्यय की गई राशि

3457. श्री ग० च० दीक्षित : क्या बिधि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में गत ग्राम चुनावों पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की ; और

(ख) राज्य विधान सभा के उम्मीदवारों ने, उनके द्वारा दिये गये चुनाव व्ययों के अनुसार, ग्राम चुनावों में कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की ?

बिधि संचालक ने उपर्युक्त (श्री जु० सुनुस सलीम) : (क) 52,00,000 रुपये (बाबन लाख रुपये)।

(ख) विधान सभा निर्वाचन के लिए 1345 अभ्यर्थियों द्वारा (जिनके अन्तर्गत ऐसे

दो अभ्यर्थी भी हैं जिन्होंने "कुछ नहीं" विवरण दिये हैं) फाइल किये गए विवरणों के अनुसार 29,68,718.00 (उन्तीस लाख, षडसठ हजार, सात सौ अठारह रुपये) खर्च किये गए। निर्वाचन लड़ने वाले कुल 1553 अभ्यर्थियों में से 202 अभ्यर्थियों ने निर्वाचन व्यय का कोई लेखा नहीं दिया है और छः अभ्यर्थियों के सम्बन्ध में, जिन्होंने अपने लेखा दिये हैं, जानकारी प्राप्तनी से उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Applicants on waiting list for Telephone Connections

3458. SHRI B. N. SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applicants on the waiting list upto the 31st March, 1968 for telephone connections :

(b) how many of them are expected to be provided with telephone connections during the current year including those who were already provided connections ; and

(c) whether Government will consider the setting up of new factories to produce telephone equipments in view of the increasing demand for telephone connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Approximately 4,30,000.

(b) About 75,000.

(c) Apart from the existing telephone factory at Bangalore, it is proposed to set up a new factory for the manufacture of long distance Transmission equipment and an Ancillary Unit for the manufacture of cords, fuses etc. The need for setting up any more factories for the manufacture of tele-communication equipment is linked up with the size of the 4th Five Year Plan and the financial provision available. This is under examination.

संचार विभाग में हिंदी का प्रयोग

3459. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या

संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा प्रधिनियम तथा उस के अन्तर्गत गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गए आदेशों के अनुसार उन के विभाग ने (1) अपने प्रकाशन हिंदी में प्रकाशित करने, (2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा सम्बन्धी पुस्तक हिंदी में तैयार करने, (3) बढ़ते हुये अनुवाद कार्य को देखते हुये प्रतिरिक्त अनुवादकों तथा हिंदी टाइपराइटरों के लिए वित्त मन्त्रालय से धन प्राप्त करने, (4) 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को हिंदी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिंदी पढ़ाने के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने, (5) हिंदी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को हिंदी में कार्य करने के लिए बाध्य करने और (6) हिंदी को लागू करने की योजना को चलाने के लिए संयुक्त सचिव, उप-सचिव तथा प्रवर सचिव के स्तर पर हिंदी जानने वाले व्यक्ति नियुक्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाहियां किन-किन तिथियों पर की गईं और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

संसद-कार्य विभाग तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) तथा (ख).

(i) इस विभाग तथा इस के अधीनस्थ दो सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों अर्थात् इंडियन टेलीफोन इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड तथा हिंदुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स लिमिटेड की वार्षिक रिपोर्टें अंग्रेजी के प्रतिरिक्त हिंदी में भी प्रकाशित की जाती हैं। "जनरल इन्फार्मेशन एण्ड इन्स्ट्रक्शन्स गवर्निंग लाइसेंसिंग फार वायरलेस टेलीग्राफ इन इण्डिया" नामक प्रकाशन को भी हिंदी में प्रकाशित करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ii) चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की सेवा-पुस्तकें हिंदी में रखने संबंधी निदेशों को लागू किया जा रहा है।

(iii) इस विभाग के बजट प्रस्तावों में एक अनुवाद के पद के निर्माण तथा प्रतिरिक्त हिंदी टाइपराइटरों की खरीद के लिए राशि की व्यवस्था शामिल कर ली गई है।

(iv) हिंदी पढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है।

(v) इस विभाग (मुख्य) के हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को हिंदी में काम करने का विकल्प प्राप्त है।

(vi) इस विभाग (मुख्य) में संयुक्त सचिव का पद न होने के कारण उप-सचिव को हिंदी के प्रागामी प्रयोग तथा हिंदी शिक्षण योजना का दायित्व सौंपा गया है। इस विभाग (मुख्य) के लिए हिंदी शिक्षण योजना के वास्ते एक प्रवर सचिव को सम्पर्क अधिकारी बनाया गया है। ये आदेश क्रमशः 24 सितम्बर, 1968 तथा 12 अगस्त 1968 को जारी किये गये थे।

बिचि मन्त्रालय में हिंदी का प्रयोग

3460. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या बिचि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा प्रधिनियम तथा उसके अन्तर्गत गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये आदेशों के अनुसार उनके मन्त्रालय में (1) अपने प्रकाशन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने, (2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा सम्बन्धी पुस्तक हिन्दी में तैयार करने, (3) बढ़ते हुए अनुवाद कार्य को देखते हुए प्रतिरिक्त अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों के लिये वित्त मन्त्रालय से धन प्राप्त करने, (4) जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के

अन्तर्गत हिन्दी पढ़ने के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने, (5) हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी में काम करने पर बाध्य करने और (6) हिन्दी को लागू करने की योजना तथा हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को चलाने के लिए संयुक्त सचिव, उप सचिव तथा घवर सचिव के स्तर पर हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्ति नियुक्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाहियाँ किन-किन विधियों पर की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

विधि मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० प्रभुस लखी) : (क) (i) विधि मन्त्रालय के कार्यकलाप के बारे में वार्षिक प्रशासनिक रिपोर्ट जो बजट भागों पर चर्चा के समय में संसद सदस्यों में परिचालित की जाने के लिए तैयार की जाती है, अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में ही प्रकाशित की जाती है। उच्चतम न्यायालय के रिपोर्ट-योग्य निर्णय अंतर्विष्ट करने वाली "उच्चतम न्यायालय निर्णय पत्रिका" नामक एक हिन्दी मासिक विधि रिपोर्ट अप्रैल, 1968 से इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा हिन्दी में प्रकाशित की जा रही है। उच्च न्यायालयों के रिपोर्ट-योग्य निर्णय अंतर्विष्ट करने वाली "उच्च न्यायालय निर्णय पत्रिका" नामक इसी प्रकार की एक मासिक विधि रिपोर्ट जनवरी, 1969 से हिन्दी में प्रकाशित की जाने वाली है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 344 के खण्ड (6) के अर्धीन राष्ट्रपति द्वारा तारीख 27 अप्रैल, 1960 को अपने आदेश में दिए गए निर्देशों के अनुसरण में विधि मन्त्रालय के विभागीय विभाग में गठित राजभाषा (विभागीय) आयोग द्वारा तैयार किए गए केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के हिन्दी अनुवाद, राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अर्धीन राष्ट्रपति के प्राधिकार के अर्धीन भारत सरकार के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों के हिन्दी में ऐसे प्रामाणिक पाठों की प्रतियाँ प्रबन्धक, भारत सरकार प्रकाशन

शाखा शिबिल लाइन्स, दिल्ली-6 से खरीदी जा सकती हैं।

(ii) द्विभाषिक (हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी) प्रकृष में सेवा-युस्तिकाएं कलकत्ता स्थित केन्द्रीय प्रकृष भण्डार से प्राप्त करने के लिए कार्यवाही की गई है। ज्योंही वे प्राप्त हो जाएंगी, बर्ग कर्मचारिबुन्द की सेवा-युस्तिकाएं हिन्दी में भी रखी जाएंगी।

(iii) इस मन्त्रालय के हिन्दी अनुवाद कार्य के लिए यथायोग्य इंतजाम कर दिए गए हैं। पर्याप्त हिन्दी टाइप राइटर प्राप्त करने के लिए कार्यवाही भी कर दी गई है।

(iv) गृह मन्त्रालय की हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण स्कीम के अर्धीन उपलब्ध सुविधाओं का इस मन्त्रालय द्वारा उपयोग उन अनुदेशों के अनुसार पूरी तरह किया जा रहा है जो उस मन्त्रालय द्वारा दिए गए हैं।

(v) जहां तक हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों द्वारा हिन्दी में कार्य करने का प्रश्न है, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि विधि मन्त्रालय के मुख्य कृत्य विधिक सलाह देना और विधान का प्रारूपण है। विधिक सलाह प्रायः भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों/विभागों द्वारा इस मन्त्रालय को भेजी गई फाइलों पर दी जाती है। ऐसे मामलों में अफिसरों और कर्मचारिबुन्द द्वारा हिन्दी में टिप्पण और प्रारूपण की गुंजाइश नहीं रहती। जहां तक विधेयकों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके हिन्दी अनुवाद संसद को प्रायः दिये जाते हैं। विधि मन्त्रालय द्वारा मन्त्री संकल्प, अधिसूचनाएं और प्रशासनिक रिपोर्ट अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में साथ-साथ निकाली जा रही हैं। हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों या जनता से प्राप्त हिन्दी पत्रों के उत्तर तथा ही हिन्दी में किए जाते हैं या उनके साथ उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद होता है। हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों द्वारा अपने कार्य में हिन्दी के प्रयोग पर कोई निर्बन्धन नहीं है। यह मन्त्रालय हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के संबंध में गृह मन्त्रालय के आदेशों का मानसम्बन्ध अनुपालन भी करता है।

गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गये अनुदेशों के अनुसार हिन्दी कार्यान्वयन स्कीम और हिन्दी शिक्षण स्कीम की प्रगति का ध्यान रखने के लिए इस मंत्रालय के विभागीय विभाग में एक संयुक्त सचिव तथा एक उप सचिव और विधि कार्य विभाग में एक संयुक्त सचिव तथा एक एवर सचिव को नामनिर्दिष्ट कर दिया है। ऐसे प्रफसरों को इस निमित्त अपने कर्तव्यों के निर्वाहन में समर्थ होने के लिए स्वयं हिन्दी जानना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता है।

(ख) सरकारी कामकाज के संव्यवहार में हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग के लिए किए जाने वाले विभिन्न उपायों के लिए कोई तारीख विनिर्दिष्ट नहीं की गई है। यह सतत प्रक्रिया है और इस विषय में सरकार के अनुदेशों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए प्रविलम्ब हर प्रयास किया जाता है।

संसाधन-कार्य विभाग में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3461. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या संसाधन-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा उसके अन्तर्गत गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये धादेशों के अनुसार उनके विभाग में (1) अपने प्रकाशन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने, (2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा सम्बन्धी पुस्तक हिन्दी में तैयार करने, (3) बढ़ते हुए अनुवाद कार्य को देखते हुए अतिरिक्त अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों के लिये वित्त मंत्रालय से धन प्राप्त करने, (4) 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिये कार्यक्रम तैयार करने (5) हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी में कार्य करने के लिये वाध्य करने (6) हिन्दी को लागू करने की योजना तथा हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना को चलाने के लिये संयुक्त सचिव, उप सचिव तथा एवर सचिव के स्तर पर हिन्दी जानने

वाले व्यक्ति नियुक्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाहियाँ किन-किन तिथियों पर की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

संसाधन कार्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुमन सिंह) : (क) और (ख). (!) 1962 से विभाग का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित होती है।

(2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की सविस्तर पुस्तिका हिन्दी में रखने के लिए अगस्त, 1968 में गृह मंत्रालय ने अनुदेश जारी किये हैं। अनुदेशों के पालन के लिये कार्य किया जा रहा है।

(3) कार्य भार के अनुसार अंग्रेजित पदों का मूजन किया तथा हिन्दी टाईपराईटर उपलब्ध कराये।

(4) कर्मचारियों को समय-समय पर हिन्दी शिक्षा/प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा गया।

(5) कार्य भार को दृष्टिगत रख कर यह किया जा रहा है।

(6) संशोधित राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1968 के अन्तर्गत गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये अनुदेशों के क्रियान्वयन के लिए उचित स्तर पर हिन्दी जानने वाले अधिकारी मनोनीत कर दिये गये हैं।

मंत्रालय के काम में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3462. श्री शिव चरण लाल : क्या लाल तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा उस के अन्तर्गत गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये धादेशों के अनुसार उन के मंत्रालय में (1) अपने प्रकाशन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने, (2) चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की सेवा सम्बन्धी पुस्तक हिन्दी में तैयार करने, (3) बढ़ते हुए अनु-

बाद कार्य को देखते हुए प्रतिरिक्त अनुवादकों तथा हिंदी टाइपराइटर्स के लिए वित्त मन्त्रालय से धन प्राप्त करने, (4) 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को हिंदी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिंदी पढ़ाने के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने, (5) हिंदी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को हिंदी में काम करने के लिए बाध्य करने और (6) हिंदी को लागू करने की योजना तथा हिंदी प्रशिक्षण योजना को चलाने के लिए संयुक्त सचिव, उप सचिव तथा धरर सचिव के स्तर पर हिंदी जानने वाले व्यक्ति नियुक्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाहियाँ किन्-किन तथियों पर की गईं और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

जवाब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्ना साहिब सिन्हा) : (क) (1) महत्वपूर्ण प्रकाशन, जिनमें वार्षिक रिपोर्ट भी शामिल हैं, पहले ही हिंदी में निकाले जा रहे हैं।

(2) जहाँ तक कृषि तथा सामुदायिक विकास और सहकारिता विभागों का सम्बन्ध है, चतुर्थ अंशों के कर्मचारियों की सेवा-पुस्तिकायें हिंदी में रखी जा रही हैं। खाद्य विभाग भी चतुर्थ अंशों के कर्मचारियों की सेवा-पुस्तिकायें हिंदी में रखने का प्रयास कर रहा है।

(3) हिंदी अनुवादकों के अधिक पदों के सृजन करने और टाइपराइटर्स के क्रय करने के विषय में कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(4) जिन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को हिंदी में प्रशिक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है, उन में से 20 प्रतिशत को प्रति वर्ष हिंदी प्रशिक्षण के लिए भेजा जाता है।

(5) ऐसे निर्देश पहले ही मौजूद हैं कि हिंदी जानने वाले समस्त अधिकारी तथा कर्मचारी सरकारी टिप्पणियाँ और प्रारूप लिखते समय यथा सम्भव हिंदी का प्रयोग करें।

(0) इस मन्त्रालय के प्रत्येक विभाग में धरर सचिव तथा संयुक्त सचिव के पद के हिंदी जानने वाले अधिकारियों को पहिले ही नियुक्त अधिकारी मनोनीत किया गया है। प्रशासन से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले उप-सचिवों को प्रत्येक विभाग में सम्पूर्ण अधिकारी मनोनीत किया गया गया है। सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता विभाग को छोड़ कर प्रत्येक विभाग में हिंदी जानने वाले धरर सचिवों को हिंदी प्रशिक्षण योजना और हिंदी क्रियात्मित योजना के लिए शाखा अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है।

(ख) उपरोक्त कदम जुलाई 1968 में यह मन्त्रालय के निर्देश प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् उठाये गये हैं। अभी इस बात का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है कि इस में कितनी प्रगति हुई है।

मन्त्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3403. श्री सिद्ध चरण लाल : क्या खाद्य तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा उसके अन्तर्गत यह-कार्य मन्त्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेशों के अनुसार उनके मन्त्रालय में (1) अपने प्रकाशन हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करने, (2) चतुर्थ अंशों के कर्मचारियों की सेवा सम्बन्धी पुस्तक हिन्दी में तैयार करने, (3) बढ़ते हुए अनुवाद कार्य को देखते हुए प्रतिरिक्त अनुवादकों तथा हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों के लिये वित्त मन्त्रालय से धन प्राप्त करने, (4) 1 जनवरी, 1961 को 45 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी प्रशिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत हिन्दी पढ़ाने के लिये कार्यक्रम तैयार करने, (5) हिन्दी जानने वाले व्यक्तियों को हिन्दी में काम करने के लिये बाध्य करने और (6) हिन्दी को लागू करने की योजना तथा हिंदी प्रशिक्षण योजना को चलाने के लिए

संयुक्त सचिव, उप-सचिव तथा भ्रवर सचिव के स्तर पर हिंदी जानने वाले व्यक्ति नियुक्त करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) उक्त कार्यवाहियां किन-किन तिथियों पर की गई और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया बेकिंगे संख्या LT 2553/68]

Sugarcane Price

3464. SHRI VALMIKI
CHOUDHURY :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether sugar mills in North Bihar and Eastern U. P. have asked for an increase in the statutory price of sugarcane and for the consequent increase in the retail price of sugar ;

(b) if so, the extent of the increase in the cane and sugar prices demanded and the grounds for their demands ; and

(c) Government's reaction to these demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Some factories in North Bihar and East U. P. have asked for an increase in the minimum price of sugarcane from Rs. 7.37 per quintal to Rs. 10.00 per quintal. As levy price of sugar is based on the minimum price of sugarcane, increase in the price of sugarcane will result in a corresponding increase in the levy price of sugar and thus in its retail price.

(c) It should be possible for sugar factories to pay prices higher than the minimum price in view of the fact that 30% of

the production will be sold in the open market.

Central Working Group on Labour Administration

3465. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH
MAHIDA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Working Group on Labour Administration constituted by the National Commission on Labour has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by it ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) :

(a) The Study Group has submitted its report to the National Commission on Labour and not to the Government.

(b) and (c). The Government are not at present seized of this matter and will consider it only after the Commission's report is received.

Bonds for New Telephone Connections

3466. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to issue Bonds for new telephone connections ; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No. A decision in the matter has not been taken as yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Tractors and Power Tillers

3467. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4800 on the 22nd August, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the question of import of Tractors and Power Tillers has since been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). It has been decided to import 15,000 wheeled tractors, 1075 Crawler Tractors and 4,000 Power Tillers, as indicated below :

<i>Wheeled Tractors</i>	<i>Nos.</i>
U. S. S. R.	
DT-14B	6,000
Byelarus	500
Czechoslovakia	
Zetor 2011	5,000
Rumania	
Super UTOs	500
G. D. R.	
RS-09	3,000

Total :	15,000
<hr/>	
<i>Crawler Tractors</i>	
Bulgaria	
TL-30A	200
Yugoslavia	
BNT-60	150
Crawler Tractors of US origin	250

Total :	600

The question with regard to import of the balance Crawler Tractors is under consideration.

Power Tillers 4,000

Target of Sugar Production for the Fourth Plan

3468. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 900 on the 25th July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the tentative target for sugar production for the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Strike by Workers of Foreign Oil COS.

3469. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI VALMIKI
CHOUHURY :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the workers of the three Foreign Oil Companies have been on stricks ;

(b) if so, the circumstances which culminated in to the strike ;

(c) the loss in production on account of this strike ;

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the strike is expeditiously called off and how far these efforts were successful ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that some of the industries particularly the jute industry was hit on account of non-supply of oil products particularly batching oil ; and

(f) if so, to what extent the industries were hit by the strike and what steps had been taken to minimise the adverse effect of these strikes on other industries in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF LAOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI HATHI) : (a) Workers of Burmah Shell and Caltex struck work in Calcutta on November 7, 1968 and those of ESSO and I. B. P. resorted to a sympathetic strike from November 8, 1968. While the employees of ESSO and I.B.P. resumed work on November 15,

1968, the strike in Burmah-Shell and Caltex was called off on November 18, 1968 and the work was resumed on the next day.

(b) The workers of Burmah-Shell struck work to protect against the retrenchment of 304 workers by the management and those of Caltex to protest against the closure of the Calcutta Office of the Company.

(c) There was no loss of production. Government have no information about the sales losses suffered by the Companies.

(d) A series of conciliation meetings were held by the Conciliation Machinery, Government of West Bengal. A tripartite meeting was also convened in New Delhi on November 16—17, 1968. As a result of the discussions at this meeting the management of Burmah-Shell agreed to keep the retrenchment action in abeyance till December 5, 1968 and the workers called off the strike on November 18, 1968. Both sides are also having further discussions with a view to resolving the dispute. The management of Caltex and the concerned union have also arrived at a settlement over the dispute regarding the closure of office.

(e) The jute and rubber industries were affected to some extent.

(f) The adverse effect on the industries was minimised by the Indian Oil Corporation opening a number of distribution centres.

Black Marketing of Tractors

3470. SHRIMATI TARAKESHWARI SINHA :

SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :

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

(a) whether tractors are being sold in the black-market on a large scale to the farmers ;

(b) whether there has been great shortage of tractors due to the deadlock in the import of Russian Tractors ; and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A few complaints about

black-marketing in tractors have been received and are under investigation.

(b) and (c). There was never a deadlock in the import of Russian tractors—only there have been protected negotiations on the terms and conditions of import and the shortage cannot be attributed merely to this. With a view to easing the supply position of tractors in the country, import of the following tractors has now been agreed to :

Wheeled tractors	Nos.
1. Russia—DT. 14B Bye larus	6,000 500
2. Czechoslovakia— Zetor 2011	5,000
3. GDR RS-09	3,000
4. Romania. UTOS	500
	15,000

Besides the above import of 1,075 crawler tractors has also been decided upon.

Import of all these tractors from countries including Russia is expected to materialise in the near future.

Agricultural Universities

3471- SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the basis for allocating funds to State Governments for establishment and maintenance of Agricultural Universities ;

(b) what amount would be available to Gujarat for establishment and maintenance of Agricultural Universities, yearwise, for 5 years thereafter ;

(c) the precautions taken by the Centre to see that the funds are utilised to get the best returns ;

(d) to what extent the selection of a site is examined by the Centre from the above viewpoint ; and

(e) whether a State Government can establish more than one Agricultural University or have an almost autonomous campus of Agricultural educational complex affiliated to a local University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research out of the grants-in-aid received from the Government of India gives financial assistance to Agricultural Universities after their establishment, and not to State Governments, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for establishment and development of Agricultural Universities only for specific items of development on an approved pattern of assistance.

(b) No request for Central assistance for specific items of development has yet been received from the Government of Gujarat as no Agricultural University has yet been established there. The quantum of assistance likely to be made available to Gujarat University for 5 years when established has not yet been determined.

(c) The funds are allotted for specific items of development. Universities furnish utilisation and audit certificates for the funds made available. In addition, Visiting Teams of experts are sent by the Council annually to the Universities to scrutinise proper utilisation of development funds.

(d) The Universities are established under enactments of the State Legislatures and the locations of their Headquarters are decided by the State Governments. In case the State Governments like to associate the Council in selection of site, necessary advice is given to them. The Council, through Visiting Team inspections ensure that no infructuous expenditure on developmental items is made at the selected site.

(e) As per recommendation of the Education Commission it has been accepted as a national policy to establish at least one Agricultural University per State. Based on the manpower requirements of the State, the availability of resources and the experience gained in the new concept of establishment of Agricultural Universities, the State Governments may consider the desirability of having more than one Agricultural University in their State.

Under the Agricultural University concept there is no scope for affiliated colleges. The constituent colleges of Agricultural Universities away from central campus con-

duct their own examinations and thus have almost the status of autonomous colleges with the added benefit of integration of research, teaching and extension education to make the education so imparted really effective.

Import of Rice

3472. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

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

(a) whether Government will consider to send a team including the Centre-State representatives to explore the possibility of getting rice from abroad ;

(b) whether the Kerala Government have made such a proposal ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government ?

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

(b) No such proposal has been received by Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Death of children due to starvation in Rajasthan

3474. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 100 children died of starvation/malnutrition in Jaisalmer District recently ;

(b) whether the Central Government have been informed about the circumstances leading to the death of such a large number of children ;

(c) if so, the causes for the same ; and

(d) the remedial measures since taken in the matter ?

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

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

Postal Life Insurance for Public Sector undertakings employees

3475. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI LOBO PRABHU :
SHRI KANWAR LAL
GUPTA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been proposed to expand the Postal Life Insurance to cover employees of the public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been considered and, if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). Yes, the proposal was dropped after thorough examination.

Surplus Staff in Food Department

3476. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that with the gradual transfer of the activities of the Food Department to the Food Corporation of India, quite a large number of the employees at the Headquarters Office of the Department are likely to be rendered surplus ;

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to protect the service interests of these employees, most of whom have put in long years of service in the Food Department ; and

(c) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to make suitable provisions in the proposed Food Corporation of India (Amendment) Bill to transfer the services of these employees also to the Corporation along with the work and protect their rights and interests ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is no surplus at the Headquarters of the Food Department

at present. With the transfer of more field work to the F. C. I there is a possibility of some surplus resulting at the Headquarters. An exact assessment is not possible at this stage.

(b) The surplus, if any, will be absorbed in other vacancies in the Department or elsewhere. Some people may also be sent on deputation to the F. C. I. whenever they may require such people.

(c) No, Sir.

Sinking of Tubewells in Andhra Pradesh

3477. SHRI D. B. RAJU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tubewells proposed to be installed in Andhra Pradesh during 1968-69 ;

(b) whether all the tube-wells would be installed by Government or on the basis of individual capital ; and

(c) the details of financial assistance and other facilities proposed to be given to farmers by Government for installing tube-wells individually ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). During the visit of Central Team to Andhra Pradesh in May, 1968, it was gathered that the State Government proposed installing about 750 private tubewells during 1968-69. Loan assistance for the construction of these tubewells is proposed to be provided by the institutional credit agencies like the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and Land Development Banks. However, subsidy is proposed to be made available by the State Government for the failed tubewells. The State Government has also decided that the drilling facilities for the construction of private tubewells would be provided by the Agro-Industries Corporation, which is being equipped for the purpose.

Farming Universities in Maharashtra

3478. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that four farm-

ing Universities are proposed to be established in Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the exact location of the Universities ;

(c) what will be the total expenditure on them ; and

(d) when they are going to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes. The Government of Maharashtra have intimated that in all they intend to establish four farming Universities in their State.

(b) The location of one of the Universities already established is at Rahuri. The second is proposed to be established for Vidarbha and Marathwada regions with two sub-campuses, one in Konkan region and the other in Marathwada. The exact location of the later three is yet to be decided.

(c) As communicated by the Government of Maharashtra, the total estimated expenditure in Fourth Plan on one University already established at Rahuri would be Rs. 9.22 crores. The estimated expenditure on the rest would be Rs. 10.71 crores.

(d) One University has been established in 1968. According to the report of the Maharashtra Government the second will be established during the Fourth Plan and the remaining two during the next ten years depending upon the availability of funds.

दिल्ली में दूध का मूल्य

3479. श्री राजाबतार शर्मा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के निजी दुग्धशालाओं में दूध के मूल्य कम हो गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का दूध के मूल्य बढ़ाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) नवम्बर, 1968 में दूध के मूल्य में गिरावट आयी। दिल्ली प्रशासन के धर्म तथा संख्यिकी व्यरों ने दिल्ली में दूध के मूल्यों के बारे में निम्न जानकारी दी है :—

माह, 1968	औसतन दूध का खुदरा मूल्य
	रुपये
जनवरी	1.25
फरवरी	1.25
मार्च	1.25
अप्रैल	1.28
मई	1.48
जून	1.50
जुलाई	1.50
अगस्त	1.50
सितम्बर	1.50
अक्तूबर	1.50
नवम्बर	1.38

(ख) मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को काफी हानि होती है। लागत मूल्य को दृष्टि में रखते हुए जिसमें अधिप्राप्ति, प्रक्रिया तथा वितरण के खर्च शामिल हैं दूध का विक्रय मूल्य निश्चित किया जाता है।

Subscriber Trunk Dialling Scheme for Gwalior

3480. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to connect Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh to other cities by Subscribers' Trunk Dialling System ; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to provide Gwalior with Subscriber Trunk Dialling facility in the 4th Plan, subject to the availability of necessary financial resources and foreign exchange.

Automatic Telephone Exchange at Ernakulam

3481. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Automatic Telephone Exchange at Ernakulam will begin to work; and

(b) the reasons for delay, if any in its working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The automatic telephone exchange at Ernakulam is likely to be commissioned by April, 1969.

(b) There have been some delays in the receipt of equipment. Also certain improvements have to be carried out based on experience with similar equipment elsewhere.

Staff Quarters at Ernakulam, Trichur and Kottayam

3482. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have begun the construction work of the staff quarters at Ernakulam, Trichur and Kottayam ; and

(b) if so, at what stage the construction is now at the above mentioned places in Kerala State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

(b) The present position of each of these works is given below :

Ernakulam The detailed estimate and notice inviting tender for pile foundation

are being finalised and the tenders are expected to be called during this financial year.

Trichur. The detailed estimate for these quarters is under finalisation and tenders are likely to be called before the end of the current financial year.

Kottayam. Sanction to the work at a cost of Rs. 5.4 lakhs has been issued on 27.11.68.

The work is likely to be taken up during 1969-70, subject to availability of funds.

Allotment of Land to Refugees from West Pakistan

3483. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of agricultural land allotted in Punjab ; to the refugees from West Pakistan ;

(b) whether all the refugees have been allotted the same area of land as left by them in West Pakistan ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) 15 64,910 standard acres of agricultural land have been permanently allotted to 1,58,642 Displaced Persons in Punjab.

(b) No.

(c) Since the area abandoned in West Punjab by the displaced persons was more than the area left by evacuees in East Punjab and Pepsu, in order to meet the gap, a graded cut was applied to the holding of each individual allottee as set out in Appendix XIV of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955.

Allotment of Land to Harijans in Punjab

3484. SHRIMATI NIRLEP KAUR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the area of agricultural land allotted Harijans in Punjab during the last five years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in certain cases allotment of agricultural land has been made at the cost of refugees from West Pakistan ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Presumably, the Honorable Member has the allotment of evacuee agricultural land in mind.

25,532 standard acres of cultivated area and 30,393 ordinary acres of *banjar* and *ghairmumkin* areas have so far been transferred or sold to Harijans in Punjab during the last five years.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Special Committee's Recommendations on Pesticide Combinations

3486. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Special Committee of experts has recommended the replacement of some of the existing pesticide combinations used in agricultural practices to reduce health hazards ;

(b) what are the other recommendations made by the expert Committee ; and

(c) how far suggestions made by the Committee have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Special Committee on Harmful Effects of Pesticides appointed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Thacker observed that some insecticides, though effective, are dangerous if used without adequate precaution. However, in view of the need to protect our food crops the Committee has considered any drastic reduction in their use at the present stage as unjustifiable, and has recommended their gradual replacement by other alternate chemicals, as soon as it is economically practicable.

(b) The other important recommendations made by the Committee are :

1. A comprehensive, coordinated legal system for supervision and control be set up to prescribe the precautions to be taken and the manner of use of pest control substances now used in India and to regulate the introduction of new chemicals.
2. A Registration Committee, composed of biologists, chemists, medical toxicologists and other officials of concerned departments of the Government, may be set up to advise on the precautions to be taken in manufacture and formulation packing, labelling, storage and conditions of sale and use of insecticides.
3. Analytical units may be established and equipped to undertake extensive testing of the chemicals.

(c) All the recommendations made by the Committee have since been incorporated in the Insecticides Bill passed by Parliament in its last session.

All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation

3487. SHRI A. DIPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7011 on the 11th April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Organisation has since been bifurcated ;

(b) what items of work and how many posts (scientific and ministerial) have been transferred to Indian Council of Agricultural Research ;

(c) whether the members of staff of the Organisation (scientific and ministerial) were given any option to join the Indian Council of Agricultural Research ; and

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

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

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

Development of Sundrabans Area

3488. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any Plan to develop Sundrabans area with a view to provide employment to the people there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of West Bengal have drawn up a scheme for accelerated development of the Sundrabans area. The State Government are still considering the techno-economic feasibility of the scheme.

(b) Does not arise.

गायों की नस्ल सुधारने की योजना

3489. श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में दूध की अत्यधिक कमी को दृष्टान में रखते हुए गायों की नस्ल को तेजी से सुधारने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मोटे रूप से रूप रेखा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार अन्वयण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद का प्रस्ताव है कि अतुल्य पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में (1) होलस्टिन (2) जर्सी (3) ब्राऊ स्विस और (4) रैंड डेन जैसी विदेशी नस्लों के प्रयोग से विभिन्न महत्त्वपूर्ण भारतीय नस्लों के सुधार के लिए एक बृहत् समन्वित अनुसंधान परियोजना को शुरू किया जाये, ताकि अधिक दूध देने की क्षमता वाली तथा देश के विभिन्न कृषि जलवायु क्षेत्रों के अनुकूल सिद्ध होने वाली

गायों का विकास किया जा सके। सबसे अधिक उत्पादन और जनन सूचक प्राप्त करने के लिए विदेशी और स्थानीय नस्लों के संमिश्रण का निर्धारण करने के लिये विभिन्न प्राथमिक पहलुओं पर अध्ययन किये जायेंगे।

Fish Hauled in 1967

3490. SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :

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

(a) the quantity of fish hauled during 1967 in country ;

(b) the quantity consumed during the period in the country ; and

(c) the quantity exported during the period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The quantity of fish hauled in the country in 1967 was 14.00 lakh tonnes.

(b) The gross quantity of fish available for internal consumption during 1967 was approximately 13.4 lakh tonnes.

(c) The quantity exported during 1967 in terms of processed weight was 19,911 tonnes.

Recommendations of Seminar on Agricultural Finance

3491. SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA :

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

(a) whether a seminar on agricultural finance held in Delhi recently sponsored by the marketing and research bureau has suggested that the floor price of important crops should be announced after assessment of cost of production of each crop well in advance of showing to help the farmers to plan their crop patterns and the bankers to gauge the repaying capacity of the farmer ;

(b) whether they have also recommend-

ed that Government should treat them at par with co-operatives in the matter of stamp duty, mortgage of land and ceilings ;

(b) whether the suggestions have been examined ; and

(d) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. First and Second recommendation of the Seminar on Agricultural Finance in India, organised by the Marketing and Research Bureau held in New Delhi on 15th-17th November, 1968, refer to the announcement of the floor price of important crops and the treatment of the commercial banks at par with co-operatives respectively.

(c) Not yet.

(d) Does not arise.

Terai Integrated Agricultural Development Project

3492. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vice-Chancellor of U. P. Agricultural University, Pant Nagar has requested the Central Government for launching the Rs. 20 crores Terai Integrated Agricultural Development Project ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) when Government and the World Bank are expected to provide the necessary monetary assistance for the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A project for the production of quality seeds of hybrids and other high yielding varieties has been formulated for the Terai area of U. P. in co-operation with the U. P. Agricultural University, Pant Nagar (Dist. Nainital) and

the State Government. The object of the project is to increase agricultural production by expending the availability of improved seeds of foodgrains. The Government of India have requested the World Bank to provide loan assistance for the implementation of the project.

The project envisages development of an area of about 32,000 acres on which, with double cropping, 40,000 acres seeds would be grown per annum at project completion. The production is estimated at 56,000 tons of seeds per annum at project completion.

The total cost of the project has been estimated at Rs. 200 million over a 5 year period.

The project also envisages setting up of a Terai Development Corporation with the participation of the U. P. Agricultural University, National Seeds Corporation, seed growers and some private inputs distributors. It would be incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1956 and would be run on commercial lines. Its main functions would be organisation of production of quality seeds, processing, storage and marketing of seeds ; organization of supplies and inputs and provision of facilities to seed growers for land development and irrigation. The Terai Development Corporation would have an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores.

Under the Project, credit would be provided to participating farmers for development of their farms, including irrigation, purchase of farm machinery and farm inputs. The loans would be advanced and recovered by the State Bank of India in accordance with its normal procedure. The co-ordination in the implementation of the Project would be achieved through an Advisory Committee to be set up by the Government of India.

An Appraisal Mission from the World Bank visited this country in April-May, 1968. Negotiations are currently being held with the World Bank authorities in Washington.

12.20 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

**Situation Arising out of Demands of School
Teachers in U. P.**

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh) : I call the attention of the Minister of Education to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon, namely :—

“The situation arising out of the demands of teachers of higher secondary schools in U.P. resulting in closure of the schools.”

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (SHRI
BHAGWAT JHA AZAD)** : The U. P. Madhyamik Shikshak Sangh, which is an association of teachers of aided higher secondary schools in the State, have pressed the State Government to accept the following demands :—

- (i) Payment of arrears of salaries of the school teachers
- (ii) Salaries of teachers in aided schools to be disbursed from the State Treasury
- (iii) Parity in the pay-scales and dearness allowance to teachers and ministerial staff of aided schools and Government institutions
- (iv) Implementation of pay scales recommended by Kothari Commission; and
- (v) Sanction of C.T. grade to JTC and BTC teachers.

Some complaints have, no doubt been received about delay in payment of salaries of teachers by the managements of private institutions. The District Education authorities in the State have instruction to attend to any such case most promptly and to pay the salaries directly to the teachers after deducting the amount from the maintenance grant, if necessary.

On administrative and financial grounds, the State Government is not in a position to accept the demands that the salaries of non-Government teachers should be paid through the Government Treas-

As regards parity in salary scales and dearness allowance, continuous efforts have been made since 1947 to increase the emoluments of teachers in aided schools and to bring them nearer those working in Government schools. In view of the disparity in the service and other conditions of the employees of aided schools as also the inadequacy of resources, it has not yet been possible to establish complete parity. In view of financial stringency, it has not been possible for the State Government to fully implement the recommendations of Kothari Commissions regarding the pay-scales of either the Government or the aided school teachers as also the sanction of C.T. grade automatically to J.T.C. and B.T.C. teachers.

A deputation of the Madhyamik Shikshak Sangh waited on the Governor of U.P. on October 29, 1968 to press their demands. Although the position was fully explained to them, the Sangh did not feel satisfied and they served a notice on the State Government indicating that the Secondary school teachers will go on an indefinite strike from December 2, 68 for the fulfilment of their demands.

Apprehending that the strike will effect the studies of the students whose examinations were coming near the State Government prohibited strikes from November 27, 1968 by issuing an order under the U. P. Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1966. The order is to be operative for 6 months and is to cover all services under recognised educational institutions in U.P. and universities incorporated by or under an U.P. Act.

The secondary school teachers launched the agitation on November 25, 1968 by picketing the gates of the Council House, Lucknow thereby preventing the Government servants from entering the Council House. When all attempts to persuade them to permit the Secretariat employees to attend their offices failed the police had to be called. When further persuasion also failed, the teachers were taken away from the scene and all, except a few, released. Next day, the teachers came again to the Secretariat in groups and the events of the earlier day were repeated. Till yesterday evening 643 secondary school teachers and 21 students were arrested for preventing Government servants going to duty.

As a result of State-wide strike by the aided secondary school teachers, institutions in 14 districts were closed by the District Magistrates. Institutions in 12 districts remained closed on 2nd and 3rd December, 1968 on account of the regional rallies. In other 28 districts, about half the institutions were affected because of strike.

In a telephone message received just now, the State Government has said that in response to the Governor's appeal on the A.I.R. last night the President of the Sangh has offered to sit in a round table with Government representatives to discuss the matter and resolve it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : What is he going to do ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : 1,000 men have been put behind bars.

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : क्या यह सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बहुत ज्यादा संख्या में जो स्कूल हैं वे गैर-सरकारी स्कूल हैं और वे सरकार द्वारा दिये जाने वाले अनुदानों से चलते हैं ? क्या यह भी सही है कि बहुत हद तक उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक शिक्षा जो बच्चों को दी जा रही है, उसमें से उन लोगों ने, वैसे स्कूलों ने बहुत सहायता दी है ? क्या यह भी सही है कि अगर वे ऐसा न करते तो सरकार को स्वयं अपने स्कूल खोलने पड़ते ? ऐसी हालत में क्या सरकार इस बात को उचित समझती है कि इन दोनों प्रकार के स्कूलों में इतना फर्क हो, जो सरकारी शिक्षक हैं और जो गैर सरकारी शिक्षक हैं उनकी तनखाहों में इतना अधिक अन्तर हो ?

क्या यह सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अन्य राज्यों में जो बेतन शिक्षकों को मिलते हैं उनसे कहीं कम बेतन वहां के शिक्षकों को मिलते हैं ? इसके विरुद्ध क्या यह सही है कि उन्होंने हमेशा आवाज उठाई है ? पिछले साल मैंने ऐसा सुना था कि उनको बीस रुपया ऐड हाक अनुदान के रूप में मिला था इसी बात पर कि वहाँ बेतन बहुत कम मिलते हैं। क्या यह सही है ?

क्या यह आप समझने हैं कि उनके घेड़ झाक वे में कुछ बढ़ोत्तरी होनी चाहिये, उनकी तनखाह ऊपर जानी चाहिये चूंकि वहां के शिक्षकों को चपड़ासियों से भी कम तनखाह मिलती है ?

बहुत दिनों से हम यह सुनते आ रहे हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में वैसे की कमी है। परन्तु जो शिक्षक हैं और जितना महत्वपूर्ण काम वे कर रहे हैं, और जिस तरह से उनके अच्छे गाइडियन-शिप के बिना अनुशासनहीनता विद्यालयों में बढ़ती जा रही है क्या सरकार जिस का शासन अभी उत्तर प्रदेश में है यः समझती है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को महद प्रदान की जाए, उसको अनुदान दे कर शिक्षकों की समस्या का समाधान किया जाए ? मैं यह इसलिए कहना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अध्यापक संघ के जो नेता हैं वे सरकार से मिल कर बात करने वाले हैं। परन्तु बात करने में जो बुनियादी बात है उस पर सरकार अगर गौर नहीं करती है, अगर सरकार यह कहती है कि अभी चुनाव होने वाले हैं, इसलिए अभी वह कुछ फैसला नहीं कर सकती है तो यह कोई तर्कसंगत बात नहीं है। अभी सरकार इस पर गौर करे कि हां उनके साथ ज्यादाती हो रही है और प्रागे इसका कोई उपाय करे। अगर उनको इस बात का विश्वास सरकार दिलाये कि उनकी मांगें सही हैं, जायज हैं तो फिर उसके बाद प्रागे चल कर बातचीत हो सकती है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में सरकार क्या करने वाली है, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ।

कोठारी कमिशन बहाल करने से पहले सरकार को सोचना चाहिये था कि क्या बड़ेगा। कोठारी कमिशन के जो सुझाव आए हैं उनको क्या सरकार रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक देने का विचार कर रही है। जो इन सुझावों को धंगीकार नहीं करेंगे सरकार क्या उनके ऊपर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं करेगी और कोठारी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को भी और सब रिपोर्टों की तरह से रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया जाएगा ?

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब : यह बात सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गैर सरकारी स्कूल बहुत अधिक हैं। यह भी सही है कि गैर-सरकारी और सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के वेतन-मानों में बहुत फर्क है। यह बात भी सही है जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हिन्दुस्तान के सभी प्रान्तों की तुलना में शिक्षकों को कम वेतन मिलता है। अभी जो हमको सूचना मिली है, उसके अनुसार ये शिक्षक सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों से मिलेंगे और वहाँ पर इस प्रश्न का कोई हल निकालेंगे। यह भी सर्वविदित है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कहा है कि कोठारी कमिशन के स्कैलज को, वेतनमानों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए बहुत अधिक पैसा चाहिये। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार यह अनुदान क्यों नहीं देती है। यह प्रश्न संपूर्ण देश के विभिन्न राज्यों का है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सब राज्यों पर यह प्रभाव डाला है कि कोठारी कमिशन के वेतनमानों का कार्यान्वयन किया जाये। कुछ राज्यों ने ऐसा किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश की कठिनाई यह है कि वहाँ पर सब से अधिक स्कूल हैं, सब से अधिक शिक्षक हैं और उस को सब से अधिक पैसा चाहिए। इसलिए जब तक वहाँ पर चुनी हुई सरकार नहीं आ जाती है और वह एडीशनल रीसोसिज की व्यवस्था नहीं करती है, तब तक इस बारे में कुछ करना सम्भव नहीं है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है, उस से कोई रास्ता नहीं निकला है। इस सरकार की यह नीति है कि जब भगड़ा हो जाता है, तब वह बातचीत करना शुरू करती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब जो बातचीत हो रही है, वह पहले क्यों नहीं हुई। मुझे यह भी सूचना मिली है कि उत्तर प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के प्रैजिडेंट, श्री कमलापति पिपाठी, प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे और उन्होंने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया है कि शिक्षकों की माँग पूरी की जावेगी। मैं वह

जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने पास से रुपया दे कर शिक्षकों को कम से कम वे सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिए तैयार है, जो संविद सरकार ने अपने जमाने में देने का आश्वासन दिया था।

श्री भागवत झा झाजाब : यह बात नहीं है कि बातचीत अभी ही हुई। बातचीत पहले भी हुई थी और जिन बातों का मैंने अभी हवाला दिया है, वे शिक्षक संघ के प्रतिनिधियों को पहले भी कही गई थीं। पिछली रात उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल ने आकाशवाणी से अपना वक्तव्य प्रसारित किया। उसके बाद शिक्षकों ने कहा कि वे उनसे मिलना चाहेंगे। जहाँ तक केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अनुदान देने का प्रश्न है, मैंने स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि केवल राज्य सरकार ही सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश की ही राज्य सरकार नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की अन्य राज्य सरकारें ही—प्राइमरी, मिडल या हायर सैकंडरी स्कूलों के शिक्षकों के वेतनमानों को कार्यान्वित कर सकती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में सिर्फ प्राइमरी स्कूलों के शिक्षक एक लाख हैं। अगर उन्हें 150 रुपये का न्यूनतम वेतन दिया जाये, तो उसके लिए सात करोड़ रुपये चाहियें। जब तक वहाँ की चुनी हुई सरकार अतिरिक्त साधनों की व्यवस्था नहीं करती है, तब तक हमारे लिए कुछ देना सम्भव नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा लगता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में परिस्थिति की गम्भीरता को नहीं धाँक रही है। अभी तक तो ऐसा होता रहा है कि अगर कहीं पर छात्रों में आन्दोलन होता था, तो वहाँ के अध्यापक शान्त रहते थे और अगर अध्यापक कोई आन्दोलन करते थे, तो छात्र शान्त रहते थे। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में अध्यापक और छात्र दोनों आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं, जो कभी भी एक विषम रूप धारण कर सकता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने परिस्थिति की गम्भीरता को इस दृष्टि से नहीं देखा है।

दूसरी बात मैं वह कहना चाहता हूँ कि

छोट. छोटी बातों पर आडिनेंस लागू करने का परिणाम यह होगा कि आडिनेंस का महत्व ही समाप्त हो जायेगा। जब सरकार के पास और साधन तथा अधिकार उपलब्ध हैं, तो आडिनेंस लागू कर के उस की धज्जियां उड़ाने की परंपरा इस देश में नहीं डालनी चाहिए। क्योंकि प्रागे चल कर कई और गम्भीर विषयों के बारे में आडिनेंस लागू करने की आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है।

मुझे यह भी लगता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार कुछ विषयों में केन्द्रीय सरकार को झन्धेरे में रखे हुए है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है चूंकि हमारे पास साधनों का अभाव है, इस लिए हम गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों और प्राइवेट स्कूलों के वेतनमानों को समान नहीं कर सकते हैं। मेरे हाथ में श्री राजेन्द्र वर्मा, उप-सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन, द्वारा 15 नवम्बर, 1967 को जारी किये गये आदेश की प्रतिलिपि है, जिस में से कुछ शब्द मैं आप को पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ: "इस मांग के सभी पक्षों पर गम्भीरता पूर्वक विचार करने के उपरान्त राज्यपाल महोदय ने यह आज्ञा प्रदान की है कि सहायता प्राप्त उच्चतर माध्यमिक विद्यालय तथा जूनियर हाई स्कूल के शिक्षकों को 1 अगस्त, 1967 से उमी दर से महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाये, जिस दर से उसी स्तर के राजकीय शिक्षा संस्थाओं के शिक्षकों को महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाता है।" एक और उत्तर प्रदेश माध्यमिक शिक्षक संघ की यह मांग है कि गैर-सरकारी सहायता-प्राप्त माध्यमिक शिक्षा संस्थाओं के अध्यापकों को राजकीय शिक्षण संस्थाओं के अध्यापकों के समान वेतन और महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाये और प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में आदेश भी जारी हो चुका है और दूसरी ओर मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि साधनों के अभाव के कारण ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं है। इस का अर्थ यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार को पूरी सूचना नहीं दे रही है।

शिक्षकों की पहली मांग यह है कि उन्हें पिछला वेतन दिया जाये और उस के साथ ही

साथ उन्हें बेतन सरकारी खजाने से दिया जाये। अध्यापक महोदय, आप को यह सुन कर कष्ट होगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहां सब से कम वेतन हैं; निजी विद्यालयों में अध्यापकों से हस्ताक्षर तो 120 रुपये और 150 रुपये के करा लिये जाते हैं और वास्तव में उन्हें केवल 100 रुपये दिये जाते हैं। इसके बावजूद वे लोग अपनी आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण मन मार कर भी काम कर रहे हैं। संविद सरकार ने उनकी इस मांग को स्वीकार कर लिया था कि अध्यापकों को सीधे राजकीय कोष से वेतन दिया जायेगा मैनेजमेंट की ओर से वेतन-वितरण नहीं किया जायेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित क्यों नहीं किया गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में हायर सेकंडरी स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल का न्यूनतम वेतन 348 रुपये और अधिकतम वेतन 718 रुपये है, जबकि हरियाणा में वे वेतन क्रमशः 800 रुपये और 1200 रुपये हैं। इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में ट्रेन्ड टीचर का न्यूनतम वेतन 182 रुपये और अधिकतम वेतन 393 रुपये हैं, जबकि हरियाणा में वे वेतन क्रमशः 515 रुपये और 618 रुपये हैं। अध्यापकों के वेतनों के सम्बन्ध में आज देश में यह विषयता चल रही है। कोठारी कमीशन अपना प्रतिवेदन दे चुका है। इस स्थिति में सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ यह बेइन्साफ़ी कब तक जारी रखना चाहती है? परसों मैंने एक नारा सुना कि "जब तक शिक्षक भूखा है, जान का सागर सूखा है।" आज अध्यापकों में जो असन्तोष है, इस नारे से उसकी एक झलक मिलती है और हमें इस को बड़ी गम्भीरता से देखना चाहिए। मुझे विश्वास है कि श्री भागवत आ आषाढ और डा० त्रिगुण सेन, जो स्वयं एक शिक्षा शास्त्री हैं, देश के सब से बड़े और शिक्षा में सब से पिछड़े हुए राज्य के सम्बन्ध में ऐसा निर्देश देंगे, जिस से यह आन्दोलन, जो एक अयंकर रूप में आ रहा है, किसी प्रकार शान्त हो सके।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
(DR. TRIGUNA SEN): I think all his questions have been replied by my colleague, Mr. Bhagwant Jha Azad. I do agree

[Dr. Triguna Sen]

that the salary scales of U. P. teachers are the lowest in the whole of the country. Their demand is that the scale of primary school teachers should be raised. Their second demand is that they do not get their salary even after one year. Their third demand is that on 1.8.67 they were given the dearness allowance increase as other officials, but when it has been subsequently raised, they were denied the increase.

I have been inclined to support their demands. At our request, the pay scale of the primary teachers of U. P. who were getting only Rs. 100 as their minimum salary has been increased in last September to Rs. 110. That too is insufficient. That is what I feel. There must be some machinery to see that the teachers get their pay every month. But, unfortunately, I am told that the management pay their salary after one year. Something should be done to see that this paltry salary is given on the first day of every month. I do agree that the dearness allowance increase has been given on 1.8.67. Since this dearness allowance has been raised, that also should be given to the teachers. I am always in contact with the Governor of U.P. By raising from Rs. 100 to 110, they say they have to incur an additional expenditure of about Rs. 3 crores. If they want to raise it further, naturally they want more money. But I am trying to find a way out and I hope something will be done about it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
These are pious wishes.

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : I do not want to express any pious wish. But I can only say that we are trying our best. But at the same time, I must say that the path they have chosen to realise their demands by going on a strike is not a correct one. I met the representatives of the primary teachers as also of the secondary teachers. I appeal to them "You are to mould the character of the students and if you go on strike, it is setting a very dangerous example before the students". They know what we are doing. We discussed with them.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What is the other way out ?

DR. TRIGUNA SEN : We are at it, and I do hope that we will be able to do something in this regard.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Today, when the hon. Minister of Education is answering this Call Attention Notice, in my State, more than a thousand teachers who are supposed to be the builders of the nation, and students, are behind the bars. They should have been released when they have now agreed that we should have a discussion with the Governor.

Now, what is the pay of the teacher today? Whereas in the Government, a peon gets Rs 105, a trained under-graduate teacher gets Rs. 104, and an untrained under-graduate teacher gets Rs. 84 only. The Kothari Commission has recommended a national minimum wage-scale for teachers. The other day, the Education Minister in the other House stated that it has been implemented by the Haryana, Punjab and Bihar Governments. In both the States, whether it is Bihar or Punjab, there is now the President's rule, and unfortunately in Uttar Pradesh also, there is President's rule, and I want the Minister to intervene in the matter; the Governor should intervene in the matter.

Now, the Minister has said that the teachers have chosen the wrong way. I shall read from a memorandum submitted to us by Shri Harihar Pandey, convener of the action committee of the Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shikshah Sangh, in which it has been said :

"The U.P. Madhyamik Shikshah Sangh has tried all possible means of a negotiated settlement of our aforesaid demands. We wrote letters, presented a memorandum, met in deputation, and staged mass demonstration to prove our demands but could not elicit any assurance from the Government. We rather received a treatment of indifference. The Government has thus exhausted our patience and in a way forced this movement upon us, but now since we have come out, we have resolved to fight it to the last in spite of all provocations, and harassments inside and outside the jail, and actual and threatened repressive measures."

It was known to the Governor that the teachers wanted parity in DA and they simply wanted the implementation of the Kothari Commission's recommendations. They wanted that the concession granted during the SVD government should not be withdrawn. With your permission, I will send the document to you; it will show that the concession which was given by the SVD government has been withdrawn. But the Governor has chosen to prohibit the strike instead of solving this problem, and our brave teachers are going ahead and courting arrest, and even the oldest teachers are courting arrest.

Now the Minister has said that the teachers have chosen the wrong path and they should not have done so. I would only request him to kindly intervene in the matter of release of the teachers so that a favourable condition may be created for a peaceful, negotiated settlement. If he supports the demands of the teachers and if he feels that they are legitimate and justified, and if it is not possible for the Governor or for the Government to concede them, I would appeal to him to resign his seat and lead the teachers' movement as a teacher.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, my question is whether, in view of these negotiations, he would see that all the teachers are released so that a favourable condition may be created and whether the Centre will intervene in the matter financially, physically, mentally and morally.

MR. SPEAKER : So, you do not want him to resign; you withdraw that request then.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : As I have stated, according to a telephonic message just now received, on the appeal by the Governor, the teachers have agreed to sit round the table and resolve the issue. We would request the State Government to create a good climate around the table by telephone.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They should release all the teachers. (*Interruption*) The

Home Minister should reply whether he is going to release the teachers.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I am on my legs. Your name is not there. Otherwise, I would have allowed you also to shout. What do I lose? (*Interruption*)

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Ask the Minister to release the teachers.

— — —

12.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

U.P. Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Second Amendment) Niyamavali, West Bengal Markets Regulation Act, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi (Second Amendment) Niyamavali, 1968, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. H-5199/XIIB-1314-68 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 4th November, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 40 of the Uttar Pradesh Krishi Utpadan Mandi Adhiniyam, 1964, read with clause (e) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1968, as varied by Proclamation dated the 15th April, 1968, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2523/68.*]
- (2) A copy of the West Bengal Markets Regulation Act, 1968, (President's Act No. 28 of 1968) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2512/68.*]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report of the Maharashtra Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited Bombay, for the year 1966-67, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2524/68.]
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—
- (i) G.S.R. 1577 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 1968, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 1327 dated the 13th July, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2521/68.]
- (ii) G.S.R. 1940 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1968 making certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 1842 dated the 24th December, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2516/68.]
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :
- (i) G.S.R. 1685 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1968, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 629 dated the 28th March, 1968. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2520/68].
- (ii) The Delhi Specified Food Article (Movement Control) Third Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1736 in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2519/68].
- (iii) The Rajasthan Food grains (Restrictions on Border Movement) Second Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1808 in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2517/68.]
- (iv) The Punjab and Haryana Paddy (Regulation of Movement) Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1899 in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1968. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2518/68.]
- (v) The Foodgrains Movement Restrictions (Exemption of Certified Seeds) Third Amendment Order, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2022 in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2515/68.]
- (vi) G.S.R. 2052 published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1968, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 1898 dated the 17th October, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2514/68.]
- (vii) G.S.R. 2067 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd November, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2513/68.]

Notifications under All India Services Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :

- (i) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1426 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1815/68.]
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1427 in Gazette of India dated 3rd August, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1815/68.]
- (iii) G.S.R. 1428 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1968, containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 590 dated the 30th March, 1968.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1476 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1968, making certain amendment to the Indian Police Service (Fixa-

tion of Cadre Strength) Regulations 1955.

- (v) G.S.R. 1477 published in Cazette of India dated the 10th August, 1968, making certain in amendment to the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations 1955.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1478 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1968, making certain amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1479 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1841/68]
- (viii) G.S.R. 1480 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1968, making certain amendments to Schedule III to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1977/68.]

Action on Conventions and Recommendations of I.L.O. Conference

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statement on the action taken or proposed to be taken on the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the Fifty-first Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2525/68.]

12.4⁶/₄ hrs.

STATEMENT BY MEMBER AND MINISTER'S REPLY THERETO

श्री बसु सिन्घे (मुंबेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 21 अगस्त, 1968 को उप-स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने एक अल्प-सूचना प्रश्न पर पूछे गये पूरक प्रश्नों का जवाब दिया। ये प्रश्न मुंबेर के पास के एक ग्राम में हुए विष प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में थे।

मैंने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा कि क्या सरकार की राय में इसके पीछे कोई षडयंत्र था और क्या कुछ मुलजिम भाग गये हैं? मंत्री जी ने इसका कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया, उस पर अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने उन से पूछा कि क्या मुलजिम भाग गये हैं? उप-मंत्री ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा कि कोई नहीं भागा है। यह बिल्कुल साफ दिखाई दे रहा था कि मंत्री महोदय का यह निवेदन सत्य नहीं है। फिर भी उन्होंने इस तरह की गलत बयानों की और सदन के सामने मृत लोगों के बारे में भी सही घांकड़े नहीं दिये।

इस सन्दर्भ में मैं आप का ध्यान पटना के दैनिक "सर्बेलाइट" के 22 अगस्त, 1968 के अंक में प्रकाशित निम्न समाचार की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ :

Monghyr food poisoning case

"HOST SURRENDERS BEFORE CUTTACK MAGISTRATE

From our Correspondent

MONGHYR., Aug 19 : Mr. Ekramul Huque, the host of the poisoning case involving the lives of about 56 children and a few grown ups in village Vijay Nagar (Suturkhana) who was absconding till then and a warrant for the attachment of his properties was already issued by the SDI, Sadar, Monghyr, is now reported to have surrendered himself before the court of a magistrate, 1st class, in Cuttack in Orissa the day before yestrady, according to a message received here at the district headquarters."

इस खबर की रोशनी में मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री महोदय स्थिति को साफ करेगे और अगर उन्होंने कोई गलत बयान दिया है तो उस को सुधारने का सौजन्य दिखायेंगे।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : During the course of Supplementaries to Short Notice Question No. 8 in the Lok Sabha on the 21st August, 1968, I had made the following statements ;

[Shri B. S. Murthy]

The original replies given by me were as follows :—

- (1) As far as the information received by us indicates, 41 have died so far.
- (2) No body has run away.
- (3) 41 persons died before they were taken to the hospital.

The correct information on these points is as follows :—

- (1) As far as the information received by us indicates, 47 have died so far.
- (2) Two suspected persons were absconding.
- (3) 47 persons died before they were taken to hospital.

12.48. hrs.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That leave be granted to introduce a bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community."

SOME HON. MEMBERS *Rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you one after the other.

श्री जार्ज फरेन्जेस (बम्बई दक्षिण) : इन्हें बोलने से रोका जाय ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन की प्रथा यह है कि जब कोई विधेयक इन्ट्रोड्यूस होता है तो उसकी मुसालिफत नहीं की जाती परन्तु जो विधेयक आज माननीय एह मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन के सामने रखा है वह एक काला बिल है और प्रजातंत्र पर एक खबरबस्त चोट है। मैं

समझता हूँ इस के कारण से जो एक फंडामेंटल राइट है ट्रेड यूनियन का, हड़ताल करने का, अपनी तकलीफों को निवारण करने का और जैसा कल मंत्री महोदय, ला मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि कलेक्टिव डिफेंस का राइट है, वह जो केरल में प्रचार करते हैं, क्या वह कलेक्टिव डिफेंस का राइट जब मजदूरों पर चोट होती है तो उसको ले लेना चाहते हैं। यह डबल स्टेण्डर्ड जब यह सरकार करती है तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर सरकार यह चाहती थी कि सरकारी कर्मचारी हड़ताल पर न जायें, तो उसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था इस बिल में करनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन क्या व्यवस्था की ? उन्होंने वगैर किसी व्यवस्था के फण्डामेंटल-राइट्स को ले लिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जम्हूरियत का गला घोटने के बराबर है। अगर आप उन का हड़ताल करने का अधिकार ले लेते हैं तो उन के पास रहना क्या है ? क्या आउटलेट है ? नतीजा यह होगा कि वे वायलेंस की तरफ जायेंगे, अनलाफुल काम करेंगे। एक तरह से आप लोगों को वायलेंस करने के लिए धकेल रहे हैं। यह देश में अमान और प्रजातन्त्र पैदा करने का तरीका नहीं है। आप देश में एक बहुत गलत प्रथा पैदा कर रहे हैं, जिसके कारण जम्हूरियत को धक्का लगेगा।

मैं आपके जरिये माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि वे इस के बारे में पुनः विचार करें, क्योंकि इंग्लैंड में भी यह अधिकार है, दूसरे सभी प्रजातन्त्र देशों में यह अधिकार दे रखा है, लेकिन अगर आप इस तरीके से देश को चलाना चाहेंगे तो देश टोटली टैरियनरिज्म की तरफ जायेगा, जिसकी कल्पना हमारे इस विधान में नहीं की है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप इस काले विधेयक को आपस ले और इस देश के माथे पर जो कलक का टीका लगने जा रहा है, कृपा कर उल्टा को हटा दें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill even at the

introduction stage on constitutional, logical and Moral grounds.

May I invite your kind attention to articles 19, 23, 23(1) 39(e) and 43 of the Constitution ?

Article 19, which is a fundamental right, says :—

"All citizens shall have the right— to freedom of speech and expression ; to assemble peaceably and without arms ; to from associations or unions ;".

After this nefarious and pernicious Bill becomes an Act, this fundamental right guaranteed to all citizens, who are also workers, whether Government employees or non-Government employees, is going to be taken away from them. We feel that after the withdrawal of the emergency fundamental rights, which were taken away temporarily, should have been established. This particular legislation cannot taken away the fundamental rights since the emergency is over and there is no immediate reason for their limitation.

Then, if you kindly read the Bill, you will find that on page 2 under (b) it says :—

" "strike" means the cessation of work by a body of persons employed in any essential service acting in combination or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons who are or have been so employed to continue to work or to accept employment, and ;

(i) refusal to work overtime where such work is necessary for the maintenance of any essential service ;".

I emphasize the words :

"refusal to work overtime".

Suppose, I am a Government employee. There is a contract with the Government that I shall work from 8 o'clock to 4 o'clock or from 10 o'clock to 6 o'clock with some interval and so on. I should not be forced to work overtime.

May I invite your kind attention to article 23(1) ? It says :—

"*Right against Exploitation*

Traffic in human beings and *begar* and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contra-

vention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law".

The moment this is passed the Home Minister should be the first person to be convicted and prosecuted under this, because I do not want to work overtime.

MR. SPEAKER : How does the forced labour come in ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am comparing compulsory overtime with the forced labour or *begar* which, according to the Constitution, under article 23(1), is prohibited and any contravention of the provision shall be an offence punishable according to law.

Then, I invite your kind attention to clause 7 of the proposed legislation. It says :

"Not withstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, any police officer may arrest without warrant any person who is reasonably suspected to having committed any offence under this Act."

What are the provisions in the Constitution knew that such things may happen in this country and they provided the safeguards. They knew that mini-dictators may lead the country to fascism. What safeguards have been provided in the Constitution ? Article 22(1) says :

"No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be ; of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice."

Then, sub-section (2) says :

"Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest..."

What is happening here ? Any police officer can arrest any employee without showing any warrant or anything. An Assistant Sub-Inspector is also a police officer and even a Class IV employee is a Class IV officer. Any officer, even a constable on the street or on the road controlling traffic, can arrest an employee without any warrant or anything. I say

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

that this is against article 22(1) and 2 of the Constitution.

Then, Sir, I read for your information the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act ..

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : This is not the time to make long speeches on the merits of the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am raising the constitutional points.

MR. SPEAKER : Only constitutional points at this stage, not the merits of the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE . Kindly read clause 8 of the proposed legislation. It says :

"The provisions of this Act and of any Order issued thereunder shall have effect not withstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force."

Sir, the Industrial Disputes Act is also an Act of this Parliament. This was discussed for hours together—I was not a Member of the House at that time—and men like Mr. N. M. Joshi, the father of the trade union movement, discussed at length the right of strike. What is the right of strike? Any body who wants to go on strike will have to give a notice of 14 days, etc. This is the provision in the Industrial Disputes Act. It says :

"No person employed in a public utility service shall be on strike in breach of contract.

(a) without giving to the employer a notice "of strike, as hereinafter provided, within six weeks before striking ; or

(b) within 14 days of giving such notice ; or

(c) before the expiry of the date of strike specified in any such notice as aforesaid ;"

Supposing a matter is referred to arbitration or adjudication in accordance with Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, the strike, automatically, becomes illegal.

In this industrial Disputes Act, there are punishments provided for going on an illegal strike. Still the Essential Services Maintenance Bill is being brought forward before the House. I say, in all humility, this bill is superfluous, illegal, unnecessary and should be withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : There are other hon. Members also who want to oppose the introduction of this Bill, Shri Madhu Limaye, Shri Goyal, Shri V. Krishna-moorthi, Shri Nambiar, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Hem Barua also. Only these Members will be allowed. I would only constitutional points may be raised in opposing it. They have a right to do it.

At this stage the merits of the Bill should not be gone into ; merits could be discussed later on when we discuss the Bill. Here, at the introduction stage, the objection can only be Constitutional, pure and simple,

Now, we adjourn for Lunch.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabh adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

— — —

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch
at four minutes Past—Fourteen of the Clock.*

[Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair]

ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri S. M. Banerjee...

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, please add my name also to the list.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It requires prior notice : anyway I shall see.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : In place of Shri Hem Barua I will speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : First, let him conclude.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I was referring, Sir, to Clause 8 of the Bill where it says :

"The provisions of this Act and of any Order issued thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or in any other law for the time being in force."

I submitted that in the Industrial Disputes Act it is already mentioned that if anybody or any organisation wants to go on strike they will give a notice.

The provision reads thus :

"No person employed in a public utility service shall be on strike in breach of contract :—

- (a) without giving to the employer a notice of strike as hereinafter provided within six weeks before striking ; or
- (b) within fourteen days of giving such notice ; or
- (c) before the expiry of the date of strike specified in any such notice as aforesaid."

My contention is that if this Bill is passed with the brute majority of the ruling party, in spite of the unconstitutional, illegal and pernicious character of it, then the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which was applicable to lakhs and lakhs of Central or State Government employees or other employees will become superfluous.

You will recall that recently the insurance employees wanted to go on strike, but the matter was referred to adjudication by the Labour Minister and those employees had deferred the strike.

Yesterday, Shri B. R. Bhagat was replying to a question which was raised by my hon. friend Shri George Fernanades on fundamental rights. I had put this question :

"The right to strike is also a human right. Strike is resorted to only by human beings. I would like to know, before bringing any legislation to ban any strike, whether this aspect of the question will also be taken into consideration that the human right is not taken away so easily."

Shri B. R. Bhagat replied as follows ; I am reading out his answer ; it is incor-

rected ; I hope he has not corrected it to the advantage of Government.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : He is on a weaker ground there; therefore, his voice is also weak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I do not want to raise my voice where I am strong. This was what Shri B. R. Bhagat said :

"Our country provides this right to strike. In the Human Rights as declared in the United Nations there is the right to work ; that includes the right to strike."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He had not used the word 'fundamental'.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not talking of fundamental rights. There is no fundamental right to strike.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Monghyr) : There is.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Even as a human right, this right is sought to be taken away from a section of human beings in this country, by the inhuman behaviour of this Government.

Clause 1 (3) of this Bill says :

"It shall cease to have effect on the expiry of five years from the date of commencement of this Act except as respects things done...".

This Government may continue or may not continue after 1972, and they want this Bill to be passed so that it may be in force for five years.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Perhaps, he may not be here after the elections.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANADES : This Government will not continue after 1972.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am contesting right from 1957 and I challenge the Home Minister to resign on this issue and contest from Kanpur or anywhere else...

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : Both should resign on this issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The rules permit a debate, but the hon. Member will have to point out how it is outside the legislative competence of this House. That is the only limited issue before us now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That will be my last point. The Bill also says :

"Provided that it shall not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir except to the extent to which the provisions of this Act relate to Union employees,"

When this black piece of legislation becomes an Act it will apply to the Union employees in the State of Jammu and Kashmir; other employees will not be affected by this. So, there is a clear discrimination which is against the spirit of the Constitution.

Clause 9 (2) of the Bill reads thus :

"Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any act done taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act, as if this Act had come into force on the 13th day of September, 1968."

All the illegal actions taken against so many Government employees, 12000 of whom are still on the streets, are sought to be legalised and covered by passing this Bill and providing that it would have been deemed to have come into force on 13th September, 1968.

So, I submit that clause 8, clause 7, and clause 2(1) (b) (i) (which deals with refusal to work overtime where such work is necessary for the maintenance of any essential service) are all against articles 19 and 23 which I have quoted already and which refers to *beggar* or traffic in human beings. It says :

"Traffic in human beings and *beggar* and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law."

This means that if anybody does not want to work overtime, he cannot be forced. But once this Bill becomes an Act, he will be forced to work overtime. According to me, that is *beggar* or forced labour and

as such it would violate article 23 of the Constitution. This is also against the Industrial Disputes Act and its provisions.

The hon. Minister may say that a strike can be declared illegal if it is against the community. I do not know whether he is trying to develop the community. But I know that these Ministers have not developed the community. Under the Industrial Disputes Act, once a dispute is referred to arbitration.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member should bear in mind that it is beyond the scope of the debate at this stage.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Am I repeating ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No,...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am only referring to the clauses of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the only question is whether this House has legislative competence to consider this Bill. That is the only limited issue. I am prepared to give him ample opportunity but he should restrict himself to that limited issue.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is my last point. Once a dispute is referred to arbitration under the Industrial Disputes Act, under section 10 of that Act, the consequences of an illegal strike will follow, and therefore, it is not necessary to have this Bill for that purpose.

When 12,000 people are just on the streets, and the Home Minister has not been able to take a lenient view of the matter or take them back, in spite of our repeated objections, constitutional and moral and logical, he seeks to have this Bill introduced and also passed, I would submit that it will be passed only on our dead bodies, not as long as we are alive in this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri V. Krishna moorthi. I would request hon. Members to confine their remarks only to one point, namely whether this House is competent from the legislative point of

view or not. On that issue only we can have a debate now.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मैं बहुत बुनियादी सवाल उठा रहा हूँ। मैंने अपना नाम दिया है।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Co-dalore) : I had given notice earlier.

श्री मधु सिन्घे : मैं बाद में बोल सकता हूँ, इस में मुझे प्राप्ति नहीं है।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Some Members from the Congress side also should be called.

हम कोई भेड़ बकरी थोड़े ही हैं। यह तो मैं मान सकता हूँ कि पांच मेम्बर अपोजीशन के बोलें और दो मेम्बर इधर के बोलें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will get an opportunity. There are about ten names in the list before me. After giving them chance, I shall permit him also.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अगर माननीय सदस्य बिल का समर्थन कर रहे हैं तो वह कैसे मौका पा सकते हैं। विरोध करना चाहें तो दूसरी बात है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अगर आप गलत बात कहेंगे तो हम विरोध करेंगे। यहाँ पर जो लेजिस्लेटिव कामिंटेंस की बात उठाई गई है, हम उस पर बोलना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the hon. Member wants to oppose the introduction, he will also get an opportunity.

श्री क० ना० सिन्घारी (बेतिया) : जो बात माननीय सदस्य कह चुके हैं अगर उस का रिपिटिशन होगा तब टाइम ज्यादा लग जायेगा। अगर किसी को नया प्वाइंट रखना है, तब जैसा आप ने कहा है, उस को सुना जाना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall be quite watchful.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I have also something important to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If he wants to oppose the introduction he will get an opportunity. If he can throw some light on the legal point then he can do so.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : I also want to throw some light on some important matters.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : I am opposing this Bill because it violates articles 14, 19(1) (a) and 19 (1)(g).

This law abridges the right of Government servants to go on strike, whereas the same right is given to other workers in State Governments as well as in industrial establishments. On this score, it is discriminatory in nature and attracts art. 14 :

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India".

Workers, whether employed in any undertaking, State Government undertaking or public sector undertaking or private industrial undertaking or any government concern, are all workers.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : Government servants are not workers.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : People employed in the railways are workers. But a worker employed in railways and a worker employed in a public sector undertaking are treated differently under this Bill. So it violates art. 14.

Secondly, it violates art. 19 (1) (a) :

"All citizens shall have the right to freedom of speech and expression".

Expression denotes a protest when there is a grievance. People have got the fundamental right to protest against a grievance. But people employed in Government have this right curtailed by means of this Bill. When they have a grievance against their masters, they have got a fundamental right to express their resentment to authority. That fundamental right of expression is vouchsafed to all citizens including employees in government undertakings. But employees in government in the postal as well as tele-

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graph services, railways and others are brought within the purview of this Bill which denies them this right of protest.

I concede that the State has got every right to place reasonable restrictions. I do not question that right. After the verdict of the Supreme Court in the Golak Nath case, Parliament has been deprived of any right to amend fundamental rights already enjoyed by the citizens with a view to abridge them.

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : ऐसा मत कहिये ।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : He does not understand these things. Let him not interrupt.

Parliament does not have any authority to amend Chapter III of the Constitution. This Bill virtually curbs the rights guaranteed under art. 19 (1) (a). The workers employed in railways or posts or telegraphs do not have the freedom to express their grievance and are not even allowed to go out of their working undertakings to signify their protest, because such action attracts the provisions of this Bill. So it offends art. 19 (1) (a).

This Bill also violates art. 19 (1) (c)—right to form associations or unions already registered under the appropriate Act. People who have been given the fundamental right to work as well as to agitate, the right to strike, are deprived of the exercise of that right by this Bill which virtually takes away that fundamental right. Government can have reasonable restrictions. But this Bill completely and totally deprives them of this right. If they want, they can curtail it to a certain extent ; they can say that in an establishment employing more than 1,000 workers, all of them should not go on strike, they will allow 10 or 20 to go on strike. But they cannot prohibit by law all of them from exercising this right and taking part in a strike.

Of course, this Bill does not have a financial memorandum. I do not want to raise this objection at this stage ; I reserve it to the time when it is brought in for consideration. At that stage, I shall press

that on this ground it should be thrown out. I am now confirming my remarks and arguments to this point that this Bill violates articles 14, 19 (1) (a) and 19 (1) (c).

So, this law is illegal, after the Supreme Court judgment in Golaknath's case laying down that Parliament has no right to amend the fundamental rights or to take away the existing rights of the citizens of India, we do not have any right, this Parliament does not have any right, to pass this Bill. With these words I oppose this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Limaye.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : What about this side ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am calling those who have given notice for opposing the Bill. On legal points I will permit you.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : That is not the position. May I read the rule ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I have already said, I will permit you to make your submission.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : There is no question of notice under the rule.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Is it a debate ?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : One from this side and one from that side.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not a debate. If we make it a general debate, we will have to continue for three or four hours.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : They can oppose the introduction of the Bill, but now this has become a discussion. When they are getting a chance we must also get a chance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under our rules, if competency to legislate is challenged, a full discussion is allowed.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : Please see rule 72.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The first part does not apply here.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : The proviso reads :

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

How can there be discussion if only one side speaks ?

Discussion means discussion by both sides.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I have already said, I will permit those who want to speak on this limited point.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Then you have to call from both sides one after the other.

श्री मधु लिम्बये (मुंगेर) : सबसे पहले सवाल हमारे नियमों का और प्रक्रिया का है। अब तक सिर्फ नियम 72 के अन्तर्गत हम लोग काम करते आए हैं। हर एक सदस्य को किसी भी विधेयक का विरोध करने का अधिकार है। लेकिन विरोध अगर साधारण विरोध है, सिद्धान्त को लेकर है, यानी बिल के प्राणय को लेकर है तो प्रथा यह है कि एक सदस्य जिसका नोटिस पहले आता है वही केवल विरोध करता है, दूसरा नहीं करता है। लेकिन अगर आपत्ति संविधान को लेकर उठाई जाती है कि पालियामेंट को इस तरह का विधेयक पास करने का अधिकार नहीं है तो यहां पर यह प्रथा है कि आप उस पर पूरी बहस करवाते हैं ताकि सारे उसके पहलू सदन के सामने आवें। नियम को बदलने की बात में नहीं कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि नियम के बाहर जा कर मैं नहीं बोल सकता। लेकिन अगर मैं जो सुझाव देने वाला हूँ उसके

ऊपर कोई रोक या प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है और हमारे संविधान को देखते हुए अगर इस रिवाज में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है तो दूसरे साधारण नियमों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए—यह नियमों में परिवर्तन भी नहीं है, एक प्रथा में थोड़ी तबदीली हो रही है और वह आपको करनी चाहिये। अब तक यह रिवाज रहा है कि जब किसी भी विधेयक या प्रस्ताव को पेश करने की अनुमति मांगी जाती है यह प्रस्ताव है इस वक्त—तो उस पर कभी तरमीम नहीं दी जाती, संशोधन नहीं दिया जाता। लेकिन अब मेरी यह निश्चित राय हो गई है कि यह जो इंग्लैंड की परम्परा हम लोगों ने यहां पर अपनाई है वह यहां चल नहीं पाएगी और उसका कारण यह है कि इंग्लैंड में कोई लिखित संविधान नहीं है। वहां पर पालियामेंट के किसी भी कानून को इस बिना पर कभी अदालत में चुनौती नहीं दी जाती है—ब्रिटेन की पालियामेंट को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह इस तरह का बिल पास न करे। यह बिलकुल साधारण सी बात है जिसके बारे में कोई विवाद नहीं हो सकता है। इंग्लैंड में पालियामेंट सार्वभौम है। वह जो कानून चाहें पास कर सकती है। उसके द्वारा पास किये गये कानून को अदालत में चुनौती नहीं दी जा सकती है और अगर बी भी जानी है तो अदालत उनकी बात भी नहीं सुनेगी।

लेकिन चूंकि हिन्दुस्तान में लिखित संविधान है और पालियामेंट के अधिकार सीमित हैं, दो तरह से, एक तो अधिकारों का बटवारा हुआ है, 245 और 246 इत्यादि में और दूसरा प्रतिबंध है कि हम कोई कानून पास नहीं कर सकते हैं जो संविधान के तीसरे हिस्से के साथ यानी बुनियादी अधिकारों के साथ टकराये। उसको देखते हुए हमारे देश में और अमरीका में अदालतों को यह अधिकार प्राप्त है कि वे इस मामले की जांच करें कि क्या पालियामेंट को इस तरह का कानून बनाने का अधिकार था या नहीं था। इसीलिए आपने इस में यह प्राविसो—किन्तु जोड़ा है :—

"Provided that where a motion is opposed on the ground that the Bill

[श्री मधु लिमये]

initiates legislation outside the legislative competence of the House, the Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon."

लेकिन उसके बाद मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन का अगर कोई सदस्य यह चाहता है और उसकी राय में संविधान की भवहेलना इस विधेयक के द्वारा होती है तो जो प्रस्ताव आता है उस पर वह स्थानापन्न प्रस्ताव या तरमीम दे सकता है और तरमीम पर विभाजन मांगने का उसका अधिकार है ताकि इस बात का पता चले कि उसने या मैंने जो मुद्दा उपस्थित किया है—संशोधन के द्वारा उसके ऊपर विचार किया गया है, गौर फरमाया गया है और गौर फरमाने के बाद, विचार करने के बाद सदन इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा है कि उस संशोधन में दम नहीं है। अगर दम है तो वह तरमीम पास हो जायेगी और अगर सदन का बहुमत यह राय रखता है कि मेरे आक्षेप में कोई तथ्य नहीं है तो सदन मेरी तरमीम को ठुकरा देगा और उसके बाद उनका जो प्रस्ताव है वह पास हो जाएगा।

मैं यह क्यों कह रहा हूँ? यह जो नियम है हमारा 72 यह कैसे आया है। मैंने मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रेक्टिस में देखा है। उस को मैं पहले पढ़ूँगा और जो फर्क है वह मैं बताऊँगा। यह मेज पार्लियामेंटरी प्रेक्टिस का 17वाँ एडिशन है। इसके 511 पृष्ठ हैं उसी के ऊपर हमारा नियम आधारित है और प्राविसो—किन्तु जोड़ कर थोड़ा फर्क किया गया है। यह इस प्रकार है :—

"Under the provisions of this standing order, notices of motions for leave to bring in Bills may be set down for consideration at the commencement of public business on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and, if given by a Minister of the Crown, on Mondays and Thursdays also. After the mover has given a brief explanatory statement of the objects of the Bill and the Speaker has proposed the question, another Member is permitted to make a short speech, but only if he rises to oppose the motion; he is not, however, obliged

to divide the House upon the question."

यह इंग्लैंड में प्रथा है कि उस पर विभाजन नहीं होता है। लेकिन मेरी राय में हिन्दुस्तान में अगर कोई सदस्य चाहे कि उस पर विभाजन होना चाहिये तो उसको रोकना नहीं चाहिए। अगर विभाजन तभी होगा जब संशोधन या स्थानापन्न प्रस्ताव आप सदन के सामने रखेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उनके प्रस्ताव पर विभाजन हो सकता है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं। उसमें यह नहीं लिखा है। इतनी जल्दी उतावले न हों।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उतावलेपन की बात कही है तो मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। आप मुझे अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि क्या इस समय हम सदन में नियमों में परिवर्तन करने पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं? नियमों में कौन सा संशोधन होना चाहिये और कौन सा नहीं होना चाहिये, यह चर्चा का विषय नहीं है। श्री मधु लिमये अगर उस बारे में प्रश्न उठाना चाहते हैं तो वह कमेटी में उठा सकते हैं, अलग संशोधन दे सकते हैं। लेकिन अभी तक का जो उनका भाषण है वह मुख्य विषय से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। आप उनको निर्देश दें कि जो विधेयक सामने है और जिसके पेश किये जाने का वह विरोध कर रहे हैं, उस तक ही अपने को सीमित रखें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अभी बताता हूँ कि साधारण नियम है एमेंडमेंट के बारे में। उसी के अन्तर्गत मैं बोल रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Vajpayee, he is trying to build up a case because he has submitted a motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या हम यह चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि नियमों में कौन सा संशोधन किया जाये ?

श्री मधु लिम्बे : संशोधन करने के लिए कौन कह रहा है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should build up a case on which it is to be seen whether the House should take-up the motion on this subject and divide. That is the only question.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अभी तक माननीय सदस्य का सारा भाषण यह हुआ है कि हाउस आफ कामन्स के प्राधार पर हमारे नियम हैं, लेकिन उन नियमों में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। यह समय नहीं है यह बात कहने का।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That will come before the Rules Committee, if he is seeking to introduce a fundamental change. But the question is a limited one, and therefore I said that he had better read his motion.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि माननीय सदस्य को इतना गुस्सा क्यों आया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय सदस्य उतावलेपन की बात कह रहे थे।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : माननीय सदस्य ने मुझे टोका।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी इस एमेंडमेंट के बारे में दो नियम हैं; एक साधारण नियम है और एक विशेष नियम है। जहाँ विशेष नियम रहता है, वहाँ साधारण नियम नहीं चलता है, लेकिन जहाँ कोई खास नियम नहीं है, वहाँ साधारण नियम ही चलता है। इस लिए यह साधारण नियम तो है ही। यह मैं श्री वाजपेयी की जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ।

मेरा संशोधन यह है :

"That it is the sense of the House that since the Bill is violative of the directive principles enumerated in articles 37, 39, 42, 43 and 47 as also the fundamental rights mentioned in arti-

cles 14, 19 and 23 and is beyond the legislative competence of Parliament, the House requests the Government to re-examine the Bill."

अब श्री वाजपेयी को पता चलेगा कि इस वक्त जो विचार का विषय है, मैं उसी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इस संशोधन पर सदन गौर फरमाये और गौर फरफाने के बाद अगर सदन की बहुमत से राय है कि मेरे संशोधन में कोई तथ्य नहीं है, तो वह उम को फेंक दे और उसके बाद मंत्री महोदय का प्रस्ताव आये। मेरे संशोधन पर रोक लगाने वाला इस वक्त कोई नियम नहीं है। बल्कि साधारण नियमों में मुझे संशोधन रखने का अधिकार है।

मैं इस संशोधन को क्यों रखना चाहता हूँ ? उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप वकील हैं, संविधान और कानून के जानकार हैं। 'कूलीज कांस्टीट्यूशनल लिमिटेशन' में कूली ने लिखा है कि जब कभी कांग्रेस के द्वारा पास किया हुआ कानून सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सामने जाता है, तो वह अदालत साधारण तौर पर किसी कानून को संविधान के बरखिलाफ करार देने के लिए तैयार नहीं होती है। हमारे यहाँ भी अदालतों का यही नियम है। क्या ? इसलिए कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट यह मान कर चलती है कि कांग्रेस में—और यहाँ पार्लियामेंट में—समझदार लोग हैं और वे समझदार लोग पहले विवेकपूर्ण ढंग से सोचेंगे कि उन्हें वह कानून बनाने का अधिकार है या नहीं और जब वे इस नतीजे पर पहुँचेंगे कि उन्हें अधिकार है, तभी वे वह कानून बनायेंगे। इसी लिए, जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट यह सोचती है कि साधारण तौर पर किसी भी कानून को अर्बब करार नहीं देना चाहिये। हाँ, अगर कोई विशेष कारण बताये, संविधान के तीसरे हिस्से के अन्तर्गत बुनियादी अधिकारों या केन्द्र राज्यों के बीच अधिकारों के बंटवारे के बारे में प्रश्न उठाये, तब बहुत मजबूर हो कर वह इस बारे में फैसला करती है।

इसलिए पार्लियामेंट पर यह जिम्मेवारी आती है कि पहले हम अपने विवेक से इन प्रश्नों

[श्री मधु लिमये]

पर सोचें। चूँकि भ्रदालत साधारण तौर पर किसी भी कानून को प्रसाविधानिक, प्रनकांस्टी-ट्रूशनल, घोषित करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होती है यह सोच कर कि हमने—पालियामेंट ने—विवेक से काम किया है, इसलिए हमारे लिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि जब इस प्रकार किसी कानून के बारे में आपत्ति उठाई जाती है, तो सदन उस पर गौर फरमाये।

मैं कूली से एक उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ :
cooley's constitutional limitations.

"The constitutionality of a law then is to be presumed because the legislature which was first required to pass upon the question acting as they must be deemed to have acted with integrity and with a just desire to keep within the restrictions, laid by the Constitution upon their action have adjudged that it is so. They are a co-ordinate department of the Government with the judiciary invested with very high and responsible duties as to some of which their acts are not subject to judicial scrutiny as they legislate under the solemnity of an official oath which, it is not supposed, they will disregard."

"It must, therefore be supposed that their own doubts of the constitutionality of their action have been deliberately solved in its favour, so that the courts may, with some confidence, repose upon their conclusion as one based upon their best judgment. Although it is plain upon the authorities that the courts should sustain legislative action when not clearly satisfied of its invalidity, it is equally plain in reason that the legislature should abstain from adopting such action if not fully assured of their authority to do so. Respect for the instrument—i.e. Constitution—under which they exercise their power should impel the legislature in every case to solve their doubts in its favour and it is only because we are to presume that they do so that courts are warranted in giving weight in any case to their decision. If it were understood that legislators refrain from using their

judgment or that in cases of doubt, they allowed themselves to lean in favour of the action they desire to accomplish, the foundation for the cases we have cited would be altogether taken away." [pp. 374—75, Vol. I Eighteen edition]

इसमें मैं इतना बढ़िया विवेचन किया गया है कि इन बारे में अधिक भाष्य करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has summarised the constitutional limitations of a legislature. You will have to show that we are transgressing those limitations.

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इस संशोधन के बारे में मत-विभाजन होना चाहिए, क्योंकि मैं यह प्रस्थापित करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे मुद्दों पर और मेरे संशोधन पर सदन ने गौर फरमाया और गौर फरमाने के पश्चात् वह इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा कि मेरे प्राक्षेप में कोई तथ्य नहीं है।

माननीय सदस्य, श्री बनर्जी, ने कहा है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 23 का उल्लंघन हुआ है। अनुच्छेद 23 इस प्रकार है :

23 (1) Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

लेकिन क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई एक्सेप्टान, अपवाद, रखा गया है ?

(2) में हमें यह अपवाद मिलता है :

(2) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service, the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.

यह बिल्कुल साफ है कि इस में जो अपवाद-वस्ती प्रोवर-टाइम लेने की बात कही गई है,

वह तो कम्प्लेसरी पब्लिक सर्विस में नहीं आता है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It applies to the individual. You must make a distinction.

श्री अशु लिमये : प्रनिवार्य सेवा या सैनिक भरती का मामला बिल्कुल भ्रम है । अगरे एक आदमी अदालत के सामने जायेगा कि मुझे से जबर्दस्ती धोवर-टाइम करवाया जा रहा है, तो अदालत को फैसला करना पड़ेगा । अदालत तो फैसला करेगी, लेकिन क्या हमने अपना विवेक खो दिया है, छोड़ दिया है ? ऐसी बात नहीं है । पहले हम अपने विवेक से काम करेगे और अगरे हमारे विवेक के अनुसार कोई काम अच्छा है, तो वह हो जायेगा ।

इसके बारे में बहुत बूढ़ने पर मुझे कलकत्ता हाई कोर्ट का एक निर्णय मिला है । उससे एक मिनट में फैसला हो जायेगा । इसमें नकारात्मक ढंग से एक बात कही गई है । लेकिन इस विधेयक में नकारात्मक ढंग से लागू नहीं होती है । आप इसको सकारात्मक रूप में ले लीजिये, तब फैसला हो जायेगा । यह केस ए० आई० आर० 1952, कलकत्ता, 496 है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यह नम्बर लिख लीजिये, क्यों कि इस बारे में आपको फैसला करना है । कुछ रेल मजदूरों के दो घंटे प्रतिरिक्त काम करने की बात थी । तो इन लोगों ने यह नहीं बताया था कि उसके लिए उन को पैसा मिलता है या नहीं, यह जबर्दस्ती है या नहीं, इसके बारे में इन्होंने फाईडिंग्स दी हैं नकारात्मक रूप में :
Paragraph 10 :

"Coming now to the question whether the work done by the petitioners can be regarded as Begar or forced labour within the meaning of Article 23 (1) of the Constitution, it appears to me that upon the facts of this case it cannot be said that the petitioners are doing Begar or forced labour. As I have pointed out already, the very idea that the petitioners had voluntarily agreed to do this extra work by entering into a contract to that effect repels of idea of their work being a forced labour."

यह अगरे अपनी सम्मति से वा स्वेच्छा से किए हैं तो अदालत ने कहा है कि वह बेगार नहीं है या अगरे फार्स फोर्स् लेबर नहीं है । लेकिन इसमें अगरे स्वेच्छा से धोवर टाइम करने की बात होती तो यह करने की ही जरूरत नहीं पड़ती । बू कि स्वेच्छा से धोवर टाइम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं इसीलिए यह जबर्दस्ती कानून उनके ऊपर लाद कर अनिच्छा से उनसे आप काम लेना चाहते हैं । आप देखिये :

Refusal to work over-time where such work is necessary for the maintenance of any essential service.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, रिफ्यूजल का मतलब ही साफ है कि स्वेच्छा से वह काम करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है । उनकी अनिच्छा है लेकिन आप उनको धमका कर कह रहे हैं कि काम करो ? अब 23 का उलंघन कैसे होता है यह बात साफ है । 23 में रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन की बात नहीं है । 23(2) में जो अपवाद बताया गया है उसके लिए जहां तक जबर्दस्ती काम लेने का सवाल है, कोई रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन का सवाल नहीं है । इसलिए यह नम्बर 1 कारण है जिसको लेकर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम यह कानून पास नहीं कर सकते ।

अब दूसरे मुद्दे पर आइये । खण्ड 3 देखिये :

"If the Central Government is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do it may be general or special order prohibit strikes in any essential service specified in the Order."

अब मेरा ध्यान यह है कि पब्लिक इंटेरेस्ट शब्द है । अगरे पब्लिक आर्डर शब्द होता तो वह बात भ्रम थी । संविधान की 19वीं धारा में जो विभिन्न अधिकार दिए गये हैं टु फार्म एंजोसिएशंस एंड यूनियन्स जिस में से सामुदायिक सोचे करना, सम्झौते करना, हड़ताल करना, यह सब अधिकार निकलता हैं और हड़ताल के बारे में मैं स्वयं कबूल करता हूँ कि बू कि यूनियादी अधिकार से यह निकलता है, इसलिए पब्लिक आर्डर में अगरे यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाना है तो किया जा सकता है ।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

अब 10 का (4) आप को देखना पड़ेगा :

"Nothing in subclause (3) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India or public order or morality, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said subclause."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, साबरन्टी एंड इन्टेग्रिटी, अखण्डता और प्रभुसत्ता नहीं है इस विधेयक में। पब्लिक आर्डर और मोरैलिटी नहीं है। रीजनेबल रेस्ट्रिक्शन इस के ऊपर लग सकता है..... (व्यवधान)..... पब्लिक आर्डर पर भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भाष्य कर के डा० लोहिया को छोड़ा था। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि इसमें फर्क है पब्लिक आर्डर और पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में, जमीन आसमान का फर्क है। पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में बहुत सारी बातें आ सकती हैं। लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि पब्लिक आर्डर के लिए यह सारी बातें जरूरी हों। पब्लिक आर्डर एक सीमित कल्पना है और पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट असीमित कल्पना है।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आप को धंधे जी नहीं घाती है।

श्री मधु लिमये : हां, नहीं घाती है। मैं कबूल करता हूँ। स्टेट्समैन में यह खबर छपी है कि कौन-कौन जज प्रादेशिक भाषा नहीं जानते। तो मैं कबूल करता हूँ कि मैं धंधे जी नहीं जानता।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जानते बहुत हो, जान-बूझकर नहीं जानते।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो पब्लिक आर्डर या मोरैलिटी, इंटिग्रिटी और साबरन्टी, इन्टी को लेकर निर्बंध आ सकता है। पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट को लेकर नहीं आ सकता। इस बात को नोट किया जाय।

अब मेरा एक सवाल है नियमों को लेकर और इसी से संबंधित है। वह है डेलीगेशन के

बारे में। और कोई बात आप नहीं कबूल करेंगे तो डेलीगेशन वाले मुद्दे को लेकर तो स्वयं इस बिल को बिलकुल खरम कर देंगे। यह नियम 70 है :

"A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character."

अब आप पूरा डेलीगेशन का मेमोरेण्डम देखियेगा... (व्यवधान)... कम्पलीट क्या इस में बताया ही नहीं गया है सही तौर पर कि यह साधारण है या असाधारण है। कोई बात नहीं है इसमें। इसे मुझे पूरा पढ़ना पड़ेगा :

"MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION"

Item (a) of clause 2 (1) of the Bill seeks to define "essential service." Sub-Items (i) to (vii) of this item enumerate certain essential services. As it is not possible to enumerate all essential services, sub-Item (ix) of this item empowers the Central Government to declare by notification in the Official Gazette certain other services also to be essential services for the purposes of the proposed legislation. The sub-item clearly brings out the criteria on the basis of which any service may be declared thereunder to be an essential service. Thus a service cannot be declared to be an essential service under the said sub-Item (ix), unless the service is connected with matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws and unless the Central Government is of opinion that strikes therein would prejudicially affect the maintenance of any public utility service, the public safety or the maintenance of supplies and services necessary for the life of the community or would result in the infliction of grave hardship on the community. Under clause 2 (2) of the Bill, any notification under the said sub-Item (ix) has to be laid before Parliament in the same way as rules made

under an enactment. In the circumstances, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखिएगा कि यह जो सेक्शन है यह इतना अनरल है और इस को आपने माना है कि यह एक्स्ट्रा-ऑर्डिनरी है क्योंकि इसमें जो क्राइटीरिया है, जो कसोटियां दी गई हैं इन को कोई प्रकट करके नहीं रखा गया है। यह कोई ऐसा क्राइटीरिया नहीं है कि जिस के बारे में पालियामेंट को कानून बनाने का अधिकार है, यह तो एक इतनी साधारण चीज है कि इसके बाहर जा कर यह कोई काम करेंगे तो चलेगा ही नहीं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि डेलीगेशन वाली बात को लेकर इन का यह कहना कि यह साधारण डेलीगेशन है यह सही बात नहीं है यह भ्रम है या बंध है इसका फैसला तो प्रदालन करेगी, इस में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता। आप को यह फैसला करना है कि क्या यह साधारण डेलीगेशन है या नहीं? अगर आप इस नतीजे पर पहुंचते हैं कि यह भ्रसाधारण है तो फिर इसमें जो नियम 70 हमारा है, उस का उलंघन हुआ है। अब मैं और आप का समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ।

सिर्फ डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल के बारे में एक बात कह कर खत्म करता हूँ। यह बात सही है कि डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स को लेकर कोई प्रदालत में नहीं जा सकता। लेकिन इस वक्त हम प्रदालत के सामने नहीं हैं। इस वक्त हम पालियामेंट में हैं। कोई भी यह नहीं कह सकता कि कानून बनाते समय, पालियामेंट डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स के बारे में नहीं सोचे।

शुरू में ही इसके बारे में 37 में दिया हुआ है।

"37. The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws."

स्टेट की जो व्याख्या संविधान के धारा

13 में है, उसमें पालियामेंट धाता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हो सकता है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट इन सिद्धांतों पर न सोचे और उनके उलंघन को लेकर कोई जायेगा तो न्याय नहीं मिलेगा। लेकिन जहां पालियामेंट है, पालियामेंट राज्य में धाता है और पालियामेंट का यह प्रथम कर्तव्य है कि कोई भी कानून बनाते समय देखे कि इस धारा का उलंघन हो रहा है या नहीं। कैसे उलंघन हो रहा है।

मैंने इस विधेयक की धाराओं पर अपने संशोधन दिये हैं, मैं उनके बारे में नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ—जीवन का स्तर बढ़ाने, लिविंग बेज, प्रादि के बारे में, यह संबंध था, इन सभी बातों को लेकर हड़ताल की बात चली थी, घाउजेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजन्ज में स्वयं सरकार ने कहा कि इन्हीं को लेकर है, इसलिए मेरा नम्र निवेदन है कि पालियामेंट को जो ये निदेशक सिद्धांत हैं, उन सिद्धांतों का उलंघन करके, प्रवहेनना करके कोई कानून बनाने का अधिकार नहीं है और न इसमें कोई मौचिर्य है। आप सब की राय सुनने के बाद, इस पर वोट करवाइये ताकि मेरे मन को तसल्ली हो कि मेरे मुद्दों पर गौर फरमाया गया और विवेक से फैसला किया गया कि इन मुद्दों में तथ्य नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Bhandare.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will get an opportunity.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : Why not in time ? You always by pass me. That is very unfortunate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The order is there. I want to give an opportunity to some of the friends on this side also.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : One from this side and one from that side.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This I will not follow. This is not an ordinary debate. I will give an opportunity to those who want to make certain constitutional points.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक गड़बड़ हो रही है, जब बोलने के लिए सदस्यों को बुलाया गया, तब यह कल्पना थी कि जिन्होंने पहले लिख कर दिया है, जिनका नाम पहले बैलेट में आया है, उनको पहले बुलाया जायेगा और इस दृष्टि से कुछ लोगों को बुलाया गया। अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि चर्चा होगी, इसलिए कुछ को नहीं बुलाया जायगा। आप पहले यह बतलाइये कि जिन्होंने लिखकर आपत्ति दी है, पहले वही बुलाये जायेंगे या चर्चा हो रही है। चर्चा हो रही है तो सब सदस्यों को मौका देना होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A full debate is permissible.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE : But it was not permitted at the first instance. Only the Members who informed the Speaker were to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is the usual practice.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE : That is not the usual practice. When there is a full discussion, then you are to go by parties.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : It has taken a form of full debate now. Let us meet them fully.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I read the rule ? Don't get excited.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दो स्थितियाँ हैं.....

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : First you make up your mind. There are two situations...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your name is there. Only one exception I made by mistake in calling Shri V. Krishnamoorthi. Otherwise, I am following the order. I will give you an opportunity. Here it says :

"The Speaker may permit a full discussion thereon..."

A full discussion on what ? It is on constitutional and legislative competence. If somebody from this side says that the argument advanced by a member is wrong, am I not entitled to give him an opportunity or is he not entitled to have his say ? Shri Bhandare.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : When you have allowed others from this side, why not allow me also ? They can also reply to the points I am going to raise.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : The legislative competence of this Bill is challenged under rule 172. Therefore, the first question is whether this Government has a right to issue an Ordinance... (Incursions). When I have heard them very patiently without disturbing them, they should also be patient when I speak. The second question which I would like to raise is whether this Parliament has the right to convert this Ordinance into a law. Therefore, the main question is whether this House has the right to pass this Bill which is based on the Ordinance.

When this Bill was sought to be moved, objection was taken. Objection has been taken on the ground that it militates, in the first instance against article 14, in the second instance it militates against article 19, and in the third instance it militates against the Directive Principles ..

The first point which they have raised is that it discriminates between a worker and worker, between an employee and an employee. The second question which they have raised is that it takes away the right to strike because, according to them—and they have advanced arguments for this—the right to strike is a Fundamental Right. But there I beg to differ with them...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I want to correct you. By implication, they are deriving that ...

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Not only by implication, the right to strike is a recognised right of the worker, but that is a conditional right. Therefore, I wanted to draw the attention of the House to the difference between the Fundamental Rights and the other rights. The Fundamental

Rights are not dependent on the mercies or suffrance of any other person or any other political party; it is my Fundamental Right to exercise it. But what happens to the other rights? The other rights are conditional rights. Take, for instance, the right to strike under the I.D.A. 14 days' notice must be given. Unless the 14 days' notice is given—the procedure is laid down; the condition is laid down—there can be no right to strike. Even if the notice is given, when the matter is referred to conciliation, then the right to strike is taken away when the conciliatory proceedings are going on. Therefore, I submit very respectfully that the right to strike is a conditional right, recognised undoubtedly but dependent, for being exercised, on the procedure. It is a conditional right..... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If all the conditions are satisfied—notice and the other things which are laid down under the Industrial Disputes Act—, how will you define it? In what category does that right come?

15.00 hrs.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: It is a very simple proposition. It is a conditional right. All the conditions are to be fulfilled. It is a hypothetical question; what are the conditions (Interruptions). If the right to strike is to be enjoyed, that right to strike should not violate this piece of legislation. Here is the Essential Services Maintenance Bill which we are trying to pass I am not dealing with that Bill now because it would be going into the merits or demerits of it which is not permissible now. My point is this. Suppose a conditional right is made more conditional by a piece of legislation imposing further conditions, such legislation cannot be set at naught by the right to strike.

That is the point, Sir. Coming to this particular question I made the point here because they have raised it. Coming to Article 19, there is a long list of rights given. (Interruption). Sir, I take the side of the Constitution and not the side of my hon. friends there. I am taking the side of the Constitution and the constitutional provisions mentioned therein. Now, I

come to the question whether any of these things mentioned in the Bill militate against Article 14. Now, here is a Bill, which under clause 2 can specify what service should be treated as essential service. By an order under clause 3 prohibiting the strike under that essential service. What is an essential service? If a particular service is so essential to the life of the community, that is, if the service is stopped the life of the community will be stopped, that is an essential service. Take for an illustration the case of the Bombay Municipal Corporation when those people had gone on strike and certain points were argued in the High Court. They said: "Well right to strike, to stop water is not the right of the workers at all". Right to stop the scavenger's service is not essential by a right, and therefore, it is not an essential right, and therefore Government has every right to say under clause 3 as to which service is to be treated as essential service. As soon as the Government comes to the conclusion that a particular service is essential that service, becomes a class. And, if under that service, within the class itself, if some workers are discriminated against, then, article 14 steps in, because there should not discrimination between one class and the other. Article 14 speaks in simple language, and it is based on simple principles. Likes should be treated alike. All the employees are not alike, because there are employees who come under the essential services and they do not come under the other class and therefore there cannot be any discrimination at all. Likes should be treated alike. This should always be remembered as a principle; and this really is the foundation-stone of Articles 14, 15, and 16. Therefore, so long as one class of employees who come under the essential service are treated alike Article 14 does not come in, but if there is discrimination among them, then Article 14 steps in. Distinction has to be made between class and class and a worker and worker within the class itself. If discrimination is made, if distinction is made, as between individual and individual, then Article 14 comes in.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: A worker employed in a public sector undertaking has got the right to go on strike,

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

but a worker employed in the railways does not have the same right. So, there is discrimination and it violates article 14 of the Constitution.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Again, he is making a mistake. I was dealing with a class of employees. Within a class there could be categories. I am not dealing with the categories of workers in a particular class. I am dealing with a class of workers who could come under services essential to the community.

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam) : Government can declare anything as essential at any time.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Government can declare Shri Bhandare as non-essential.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : The point has been made that Government can declare any person to come under essential services at any time. I would submit that it is not so simple as that. This Bill is not so simple. If this power has to be exercised by Government, than the exercise of that power is also conditional under clause 3. Moreover, it is not a permanent measure. If an order is made declaring a particular service as an essential service, that is not a permanent one. It can continue only for a particular period.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Five years.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : This legislation is for five years. But the order declaring a particular service as essential service is only for six months.

SHRI NAMBIAR : That can also be for five years ;...

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : It can be in force for not more than six months.

SHRI NAMBIAR : It can be in force up to five years.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I would like to point out that this measure does not offend against any article of the Constitution at all. (Interruptions). Am I not

entitled to deal with the points which have been raised ?

SHRI NAMBIAR : We shall give him some more points presently to answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Member should try to conclude. I think he has made his point.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I have made the points very clear including the one relating to the Directive Principles ; if you are satisfied that I have made them clear then I shall sit down ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has made them clear. That does not mean that I am satisfied with it. He has made his point clear so far as he is concerned.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : It is my duty to satisfy you. Therefore, I am saying this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I must tell him very plainly that there are very distinguished lawyers here who have their own views. This is a piece of legislation which has many facets to it and many complicated things. If I were to say that I am satisfied on a particular point, it would not be doing justice to it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I should be very clear to you.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : We have a right to call the Attorney-General to come here so that we can have our doubts cleared.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : I shall confine my arguments to the constitutional validity and the legal validity of this piece of legislation. I build up my case under article 13 (2) which says that a law to the extent to which it abridges or abrogates the fundamental rights will be declared illegal by all courts in India. My hon. friend Shri R. D. Bhandare had tried to take this out of the purview of article 14. But I feel that this clause is fully covered by article 14 which says that the State shall not deny to any

person equality before law or equal protection of law within the territory of India.

My hon. friend tried to make a distinction between essential services and non-essential services. I would like to draw his attention to clause 2 (1) (a) (viii) which reads thus :

"any service in connection with the affairs of the Union, not being a service specified in any of the foregoing sub-clauses ; "

And the foregoing clauses relate to posts and telegraphs, telephone service or transport service or aerodromes and airports or mint, or defence establishments etc. I could understand if the Bill had stopped at item (vii) and had not exceeded that and had not incorporated items (viii) and (ix). You will observe that item (viii) absolutely removes the distinction which is sought to be maintained in the first six items, because those relate to only certain departments which have been clearly specified as relating to essential services.

So far as 2 (1) (a) (viii) is concerned, it is a blanket provision covering all services of the Union Government. Now the distinction which was sought to be created in the first six sub-clause has been obliterated in this sub-clause, and now we are not left with any distinction between essential and non-essential services. All have been covered within the purview of (viii).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a sort of blanket provision.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : All services of the Union have been covered in it.

Then (ii) is equally wide and dangerous :

"Any other service connected with matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws and which the Central Government being of opinion that strikes therein would prejudicially affect the maintenance of any public utility service, the public safety or the maintenance of supplies and services necessary for the life of the community or would result in the infliction of grave hardship on the community, may, by notification in the official gazette..."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Everything under the sky.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The only criteria prescribed and which serves as a rider on this are two : first, that Parliament must have the competence to frame a legislation. That means all matters which are covered either by List I or List II of the Seventh Schedule have been brought in under this piece of legislation.

What has been done ? Discretion has been left to the Government without prescribing any guiding principle, without prescribing any channel, without denoting any definition. The entire discretion is being left to the Central Government to declare any service as a service covered by the provisions of this Bill. I would appeal to your legal acumen to see that (viii) and (ix) wholly remove the distinction between essential and non-essential services and cover all services.

The second distinction would be the one that Shri Bhandare avoided dealing with. A distinction is being made between an employee and another employee. What about an employee serving any State Government ? What about an employee serving any corporation, employees serving in other departments which are not government-owned departments ? He says that no distinction is being made between citizen and citizen. But I would build up my case that even from another aspect, distinction is being created, that government employees are being put at a disadvantage and a restriction, which by no means can be called a reasonable restriction, is being provided by this legislation. To that extent, it will be unable to stand scrutiny in law courts and is likely to be declared illegal and ultra vires the Constitution, because a distinction is sought to be created which the law does not warrant and which is against the fundamental rights vouchsafed to us, and will be struck down under art. 13 (2) as abridging or abrogating those rights.

Then I would like to say a few words — because those preceding me have dealt with this elaborately—with regard to 19 (1) (b) and (c), to assemble peaceably and without arms and to form associations or unions. There are number of cases which must have come to your knowledge as a practising lawyer which show that the right to strike is a genuine trade union

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal]

activity. Under the objects and reasons in para 2, the Bill clearly authorises the Central Government to prohibit strikes in essential services. Government are not concealing their objective of prohibiting these strikes. Now the question is : if we consider strikes as a legal and genuine and well-recognised trade union activity, then it is taking away that right granted to us by article 19 (b) and (c) to form associations, because it is the right of the Government employees to form their own unions and to take important decisions and even the right of strike or the right of demonstration has been recognised to be a genuine and legitimate trade unions activity. So, from that aspect also I feel that this will be hit.

Mr. Madhu Limaye only touched the point with regard to delegated legislation, but that is a very important point. This piece of legislation certainly suffers from excessive delegation, because unguided and uncanalised power is being invested in the State Governments to determine which service will be an essential service which will be a non-essential service and which services Government will have the right to prohibit strikes. My humble submission is this that by this Parliament is abdicating its authority, its legislative functions and arming the executive with powers to make laws because the crucial point is whether service is covered by the definition of "essential service". By entrusting the power to the executive Government to declare a particular service to be an essential service, Parliament is giving the right of framing legislation to the executive Government. This is not a ordinary matter. This is taking away the liberty of the employees, this is placing a very serious curb on their trade union activities and to that extent this piece of legislation suffers from excessive delegation, and I submit it would not be safe to do this.

This piece of legislation is being passed for a period of five years. Even a state of emergency hardly lasts for a year or two. Where has the Government built up a case for having such powers in its armoury? Is not the law that is prevalent sufficient to deal with any contingent situation? It is said that this law is for preventing attempts as were made on the

occasion of the strike on 19th September. There is no guarantee that even this Government will remain in power for five years, and they are going to pass this legislation for posterity. I can understand if they wanted to deal with a particular contingency which had arisen. For that they had passed an ordinance. But now to give them this power for five years to curb any trade union activity is a very serious matter and I agree with my hon. friend Mr. Krishnamoorthi that on this crucial and important legal matter we must seek the opinion, advice and guidance of the Attorney General so that the court may not say that Parliament before framing such a piece of legislation did not look into its validity.

They do not look to the constitutional provision. It also will bring us dishonour if it is struck down by the courts of India. Therefore it will be advisable to summon the Attorney-General.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would now request the hon. Members to confine their remarks to 5 minutes. What is happening is that all the points that have been raised are repeated. It is enough if they are just mentioned. We have taken already one hour and 20 minutes.

श्री भद्रल विहारी बाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर खुली चर्चा की इजाजत दीजिये। यह विधेयक इस तरह से पास नहीं होने दिया जायेगा। क्या आप बोलने भी नहीं देंगे? वह हमारा गला दबा रहे हैं और आप हम को बोलने भी नहीं देंगे?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will permit but there must be some time limit. I will call you a little later.

श्री एस. एन. जोशी (पूना) : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। वह हमारी जान ले रहे हैं और आप टाइम की बात कर रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There must be some time limit.

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर मुझे की पुनरावृत्ति हो तो आप रोकिये। नये पहलू आ रहे हैं।

SHRI NAMBIAR : Whoever has given his name, he should be allowed first.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is reading the mini constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : With your concurrence I will fix a time limit. (*Interruptions*) What happens is that more or less same points are further stressed. I know the importance of it, but it need not be elucidated further.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Minister who pilots the Bill should be here. The Home Minister has gone home and this Bill is being discussed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : The Law Minister is here. They should be satisfied.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : The question is what is public order. If you stop the drinking water supply to a particular town in the month of June at 3 O'clock, it is causing a lot of inconvenience to the public. If in such an essential service the strike is prohibited, is it not in the interest of public? Take the case of the railways. If the train is abandoned between two railway stations, is not the public inconvenienced. If you prohibit strike, my submission is, in such services which affect the public that will be covered by Art. 19.

श्री जार्ज करनेगीज : यह मंत्री हाजिर नहीं हैं जो कि बिल को पाइलट करने वाले हैं। कौन इस बिल को पाइलट कर रहा है ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your point is followed. In the Bill what is an essential service is not mentioned. If enumeration is there I can understand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have told them. The Home Minister will be present.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : What are the essential services under the Bill. Essential Services is a term in common use.

श्री जार्ज करनेगीज : बहस को स्पष्टित कीजिये।

If a particular service which has been declared by the Government as an essential service, but in fact, under the common usage, does not fall within the term "essential service", then the courts will automatically strike it down. But what I submit is that the policy is laid down in the Bill, and the policy is that this measure will apply to essential services. If a particular service is not an essential service, then it will not come within the purview of this Bill and that particular service will be out of it; the law in that case will become null and void. I therefore submit that the policy is laid down.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The Home Minister should authorise him or he should seek the permission of the Speaker.

Another argument is that clauses 8 and 9 are a blanket provision. They are not blanket provisions. and they are governed by the earlier provisions, the earlier provisions being that essential services are those which are enumerated in the Bill. If under clauses 8 and 9, any service is not an essential service, you can strike it down, but you cannot strike down the power to declare a service as an essential service.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I agree. The bone of contention is constitutional compatibility and legal compatibility. The Law Minister is here for the time being. The Home Minister will come.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are three Ministers—Mr. Ramaswamy, Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla and Mr. Y. B. Chavan. All the three Ministers are not here. I do not know where they are. They are not required to remain at home. They should be here.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : There are 3 or 4 constitutional questions. One is regarding Article 19. That going the right to form an association. The right is limited. If you read article 19 (4), you will see that in public interest there can be imposed reasonable restrictions.

The next point is that article 14 is hit; the argument is raised by quoting article 14; that you are excluding a class

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

of employees and not excluding certain other classes of employees. I submit that what article 14 envisages in this: If the Government says that water supply service in Delhi, for example, is covered by essential service, it is a class by itself; but if it says that only a particular area, say, Karolbagh, is included in the essential service and not other areas, then it will be discriminatory *inter se* the other areas, and that article will be hit. Therefore, the class of service is covered by article 14.

Finally, one of the points touched by Shri Madhu Limaye is that he can raise the point and move an amendment at the introduction stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to decide that point. That is a procedural point. You need not deal with it.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN:

The point is, wherever the legislature has wanted to give a particular power of amendment, it has given it, but wherever it does not want, it has not. Therefore, I submit that the points raised have no validity.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Truchirappalli) : I do not want to repeat any point. My point is that apart from the article quoted by my hon. friends on this side, article 20 (1) and articles 21, 39 (e) and 42 are being violated by pursuing this piece of legislation. Article 14 has been well explained, but I would deal with only one other aspect of the question. Article 14 says :

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

Here, it is stated that certain sections of employees, called the Central Government employees—they are classified like this—should not go on strike, and it will be declared illegal. That means a discrimination and equality is denied.

Further, you will kindly see the definition of a strike. On page 2 of the Bill, "strike" has been defined as "refusal to work overtime where such work is neces-

sary for the maintenance of any essential service; and any other conduct which is likely to result in, or results in, cessation or substantial retardation of work in any essential service." This is not only a stoppage of work by a strike. This is about the conduct of the employees which will result in substantial retardation of work. Suppose an employee produces a thousand bolts and nuts a day as prescribed, and he could not produce the same quantity but produces only 800 on a particular day,—because of some defects in the machine and so the production is reduced to 800—this clause is violated since it is retardation of work. Therefore, equality before the law is not only denied but it is taken to such a dirty extent that it goes down the ditch; the definition is such that anybody can define it in any manner he likes. Therefore, it has become absurd and nonsensical, and hence it is all the more emphatically violating article 14.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Nuts and bolts are certainly missing.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Then, let me come to article 20 (1).

"No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence."

Section 9(2) of the Bill says :

"Notwithstanding any such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act, as if this Act had come into force on the 13th day of September, 1968."

This is retrospective legislation with regard to penal action. The so-called offence was committed before the Act comes into force. There was no law in force on the 13th September. Penal provisions cannot be made with retrospective effect. You can punish a person for committing an offence after the Act comes into

force, not retrospectively. If the ordinance is valid today, you can convict him under that, even though in my view, the ordinance is illegal. But that point I will raise in the court. You are prosecuting 5000 people in the court and they will give the answer there. This retrospective effect to the penal provision violates article 20(1).

Article 21 says :

"No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."

What is the procedure established by law? The passing of this Bill is procedure established by law. But the Bill contradicts various provisions of the Constitution. Therefore, it violates article 21 also.

Article 39 (e) says :

"The States shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing —

(e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength."

Here comes the question of overtime. The Bill says that refusal to work overtime where such work is necessary for maintaining essential service, is an offence. This clause violates article 39(e). Even the the Wanchou Committee has said that railway people are made to work 20 hours a day and they cannot be asked to work more than 12 hours a day. Under this Bill, if they refuse to work for 20 hours, it will be an offence.

Article 42 says :

"The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief."

All humane conditions are being denied to the workers. Under all these sections, this is against the law of the land. We should not wait for the court to decide.

But, we ourselves, this Legislature itself, should throw it out and the Government should not pursue this matter. With regard to punishment, victimisation of 20,000 workers, etc., I am not bringing them now and I reserve that for the next occasion.

I am very much opposed to all that is

being done in the name of this legislation. (ends)

श्री रत्नधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : डिप्युटी स्पीकर महोदय, मुझे हैरत होती है इस बात पर कि बेकार बातों में इस हाउस का बहुत वक्त जाया किया जाता है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise on a point of order. I take very strong exception to this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If I consider that certain points are irrelevant, I will stop him. Mr. Randhir Singh, you speak in English.

श्री रत्नधीर सिंह : मैं जब धरोखी में बोलता हूँ, तो ये मुझे बोलने नहीं देते हैं और जब उर्दू समझता हूँ, तो समझते नहीं हैं।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मुझे अपने दोस्त से कोई ख़ाती भगड़ा नहीं है लेकिन मुझे उन्न की इस बात पर एतराज है कि बेकार बातों में हाउस का वक्त जाया किया जाता है। जो भी सबस्य इस वक्त बोले हैं, वे आप की इजाजत से बोले हैं। अगर उन्होंने कोई बेकार बात कही होती, तो आप उन्हें रोक सकते थे। इस लिए उन्हें यह कहने का हक नहीं है कि यहाँ पर बेकार बातें कही जाती हैं।

श्री रत्नधीर सिंह : आप ने रूलिंग दे दिया है कि इर्रलिबेंट बातें नहीं कहनी चाहिए।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is a reflection on the Chair, Sir. When you point out that certain irrelevant points have been made by anyone of us on this side of the House and you ask us to sit down, we sit down and the discussion is discontinued. The behaviour of Shri Randhir Singh is the high water-mark of blunder.

श्री रत्नधीर सिंह : अगर प्रानरेवन मेम्बर एक बात कर सकते हैं, तो मैं भी बानों में उस का जबाब दे सकता हूँ। (अध्यक्षान) चार नाम फंडी बानों को ले कर यह एक किसान को डराते हैं। (अध्यक्षान)

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : यह हमेशा हारते रहे हैं ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हम करोड़ों के नुमायंदे हैं । यह चन्द मुट्ठी भर आदमियों के नुमायंदा हैं । यह हमेशा हाउस को तंग करते रहते हैं ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कहना इस हाउस की तोहीन है कि हमें इस बिल पर बहस करने और इस को पास करने का अस्त्यार नहीं है । अमल में कृशल पायंट ही यही है कि क्या हम में इस बिल पर बहस करने और इस को पास करने की कम्पीटेंस है या नहीं । इन लोगों ने कहीं की ईट और कहीं का रोड़ा ले कर पता नहीं कौसी बहस कर दी है । जो लोग कहते हैं कि हम इस बिल पर बहस नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनका वही हाल है, जो हर एक मुकदमे में कमजोर वकील का होता है, जो कहता है कि बि कोर्ट हेज नो जूरिसडिक्शन और फिर प्रिलिमिनरी इस्यू में ही हार जाता है । ये भी कमजोर वकील हैं और ये अभी हारने वाले हैं ।

मैं आप की मार्फत श्री बनर्जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम इस बिल पर बहस करने और इस को पास करने के कम्पीटेंट नहीं हैं, तो कौन है । अगर ला मेकिंग के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के पचास करोड़ लोगों के नुमायंदे कम्पीटेंट नहीं हैं, तो फिर और कौन कम्पीटेंट हैं ? क्या हमारे ऊपर कोई और सुपर-गालियामेंट है ? (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not the question. The question is whether within the framework of the Constitution, this House or this Legislature can pass this law.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जहां तक लेजिस्लेशन का सवाल है, यह पालियामेंट सुप्रीम है । जैसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट जूडिशियरी में सुप्रीम है, हम सिर झुकते हैं, ऐसे ही सुप्रीम कोर्ट और तमाम भाइयों को सिर झुकाना चाहिए, हम लेजिस्लेशन में सुप्रीम हैं । एक तो मेरा प्वाइंट यह है ।

दूसरा प्वाइंट यह है कि जो बार-बार,

स्ट्राइक है, स्ट्राइक है, यह हम सुनते हैं, यह सुनते-सुनते हमारे कान बहरे हो गए । क्या मुसीबत है ? आर्टिकल 31 को पढ़िए—राइट आफ प्रापर्टी । आर्टिकल 31 चेप्टर ३, फंडामेंटल राइट्स आफ दि कांस्टिट्यूशन । जब राइट आफ प्रापर्टी जो फंडामेंटल राइट है उस पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन हो सकता है तो राइट आफ स्ट्राइक जो फंडामेंटल राइट नहीं है, उस पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन क्यों नहीं हो सकता ? यह नोट फरमाएं मधु लिमये साहब । राइट आफ प्रापर्टी फंडामेंटल राइट है लेकिन पालियामेंट उस को कर्ब कर सकती है, ला बना सकती है उस के लिए और एक नहीं सैकड़ों बना सकती हैं । उस के अमेंडमेंट एक नहीं, दो नहीं, कई बार हो चुके हैं । पालियामेंट अमेंड कर चुकी है तो जो फंडामेंटल राइट नहीं है उस के सिलसिले में लेजिस्लेशन नहीं ला सकते यह कौसी मजाक की बात करते हैं, समझ में नहीं आता । एक मेरा यह प्वाइंट है ।

दूसरी बात जो मेरे भाइयों ने कही, मुझे अफसोस भी होता है इन की अकल पर, सारे आर्टिकल २१, २० और ३६ सब को मिसकोट किया । वह कोई अप्लाई नहीं करता । एक दफा आप उस को फिर पढ़ कर रखें, आर्टिकल ३६ या २१ या २० कैसे यहां कोट होता है ? आर्टिकल २३ मधु लिमये ने कोट किया । लेकिन थोड़ा सा अकल में भ्राने की बात थी । उन्होंने 23 (1) पढ़ा, 23 (2) नहीं पढ़ा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने पढ़ा है ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : कहां पढ़ा है ? उस में सारा मामला साफ हो जाता है । आर्टिकल 19 के क्लॉज 2,3,4,5,6 इन में जाने की... (व्यवधान)... यह तो कर्ब हैं । अगर यह लोग कल को प्राग लगाना शुरू करेंगे नई दिल्ली को या किसी ट्रेन को फूंकना शुरू करेंगे और कहेंगे कि यह हमारा राइट है, कल फ्रांस की तरह से कूप करना चाहेंगे, तक्ता चलटना चाहेंगे तो क्या हम देखते रहेंगे ? यह हम नहीं होमे देंगे ? इन्टेग्रिटी आफ दि स्टेट, सावरेन्टी आफ दि स्टेट के नाम पर हम इस को रेस्ट्रिक्ट करेंगे । सारी

बात पिन प्वाइंट होती है पब्लिक ब्रांडर पर। ट्रेन का फूंकना, कांस्टीट्यूशन का जलाना, भंडे को जलाना, गवर्नमेंट का तख्ता उलटने की कोशिश करना, यह सब पब्लिक ब्रांडर है। अगर यह लोग यह चीज करना चाहते हैं तो हम नहीं होने देंगे। होम मिनिस्टर उस बात को होने नहीं देंगे। यह आर्टिकल 23 (2) पढ़ लीजिए। उस को पढ़ने के बाद दिमाग साफ हो जायगा।

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State"—

the State of Shri Chavan, the Central Government—

"from imposing compulsory service for public purposes"

यही आर्टिकल 23 (2) सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को एसाऊ करता है पब्लिक परपज के लिए इस प्रकार का कानून बनाने के लिए।... (अवधान)... और क्या पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट है? यही पब्लिक परपज है, पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट है। यह लोग कल जा कर देश को भाग लगाना चाहें तो हम लगाने देंगे? तो एक बात तो मुझे यह कहनी थी आर्टिकल 23 (2) की।

दूसरी बात जो मैं आप की नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ वह है आर्टिकल 19 (2) टु (6)। यह लोग मिस कोर्ट कर रहे हैं ला को। यह थोड़ा सा दिमाग पर जोर डालें तो समझ में आ जायगा। आर्टिकल 19 (1) (2) (3) हम भी समझते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ राइट आफ एक्स-प्रेशन है, राइट आफ एसोशिएसन है, राइट आफ यूनिवर्सल प्रायटी का सवाल है, राइट टु रिजाइड इन एनी पार्ट आफ इंडिया का सवाल है, वह तो सभी मानते हैं। लेकिन इन पर भी कब्ज़ है। वह हैं (2), (3), (4), (5) और (6)...

SHRI V. KRISHANAMOORTHY :
Only reasonable restrictions, not unreasonable restrictions.

श्री रत्नधीर सिंह : कहां से निकलोगे ? एक से नहीं, दूसरे से नहीं तीसरे से, तीसरे से नहीं चौथे से, कहीं न कहीं पकड़ में आ

जाओगे। यह जो इतने सारे रेस्ट्रिक्शंस हैं इन में से किधर से निकलोगे ?

This Constitution is all brakes.

कहां भागोगे जाकर ? एक आर्टिकल नहीं, पचासों आर्टिकल मैं गिन कर अभी आप को दे दूंगा कि इस के ऊपर ला भेकिंग पावर पालियामेंट को है। तो हर रोज की यह बहस और इस में इतना समय जाया होना, यह आप की भी तौहीन है, यह नेरे इन भाइयों की भी तौहीन है, इस में देश का बक्त जाया होता है। यह बेड़े घन्टे बक्त बच सकता था। बड़े अच्छे-अच्छे भाषण होते, चव्हाण साहब भी सुनते, कुछ उस में एकमोबेशन हो जाता, कुछ प्रमेंडमेंट्स मंज़ूर हो जाते, गरीबों का भी फायदा होता, मजदूरों का भी फायदा होता और हाउस का भी फायदा होता, देश का फायदा होता।

15.45 hrs.

[Shri Vasudevan Nair in the Chair]

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill. For some time the past, we have been seeing various Bills, such as, the Industrial Security Bill, the Railway (Amendment) Bill and also the Banking Law (Amendment) Bill, are coming before the House which directly restrict the rights of workers. This goes to show that the Government is going to take the posture of a dictator and is, gradually, turning to be a totalitarian State.

Somebody said that this House has no power to decide about the legislative competence of the Bill. It is too late in the day to raise such questions. Can anybody bring forward a Bill saying that the Prime Minister of India should not be a lady and that only a male should be the Prime Minister of India and get it passed here? Certainly not. Where it is *Prima facie* unconstitutional, its competence has to be decided here. Once it is found that it violates the Constitution, it is *Prima facie* unconstitutional, it has to be thrown out.

Most of the points have been raised here. I would not repeat them. I would

[Shri S. Kundu]

just point out one or two points. In this Bill an attempt has been made to usurp the rights workers. They have said that only the law-making powers of the Central Government are transgressed. I feel—I have genuine fear—that it also transgresses List II, State List, which is the law-making power of the States. For instance, in clause 2, where it defines "essential service." it says :

"(ii) any railway service or any other transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods by land, water or air ;"

Now, "any other transport service" also comes under List II, item 13 which says :

"Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries and other means of communication not specified in List I ; municipal tramways ; ropeways ; inland waterways and traffic thereon .."

It transgresses the law-making power of the States.

There are many other things which also directly encroach upon List II. Various things have been said. I do not want to repeat them. I want to point out one thing here. It is for the Law Minister to reply. I want to ask : Can we enact a law where we would not definitely point out who has the right to notify, what are the circumstances and when we are going to prohibit strike ? What does clause 3 say ? It says :

"(1) If the Central Government is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary or expedient so to do, it may by general or special Order, prohibit strikes in any essential service specified in the Order."

Then, sub-section (2) says :

"(2) An Order made under sub-section (1) shall be published in such manner as the Central Government considers best calculated to bring it to the notice of the persons affected by the Order."

I feel this is in violation of the principles of natural justice. You cannot make a law which abrogates the right of the people against whom you make a law—how and when it is made. They would not know any-

thing, how the law is made, when you are going to prohibit strikes and all that. The executive has been given the power to decide time and the circumstances of publishing such an Order. This is highly arbitrary. This violates the principles of natural justice. Therefore, the entire Bill be declared *ultra vires* of the Constitution because as it violates the principles of natural, justice.

Another point is this. I would say that this is a colourable piece of legislation because in the Industrial Disputes Act the right to strike has been provided ; it is has been said that, in so far as public utility services are concerned, it will be illegal unless notice is given and certain other things are done. You give the right to strike by one Act of Parliament and by another Act you are surreptitiously taking away that right without repealing the right to strike from that Act. This compels me to say that this is a colourable piece of legislation. The right which has been given by one Act cannot be taken away by another Act indirectly.

I will not go to the other points which have already been dealt with in this connection. I associate myself with most of the Constitutional points that have been raised. I would just like to point out only one thing.

15.52 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy Speaker *In the Chair.*]

In clause 7 of this Bill it is said :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, officer 1898, any police may arrest without warrant any person who is reasonably suspected of having committed any offence..."

Mr. Chavan and the Law Minister must be knowing how obnoxious are sections 151, 107 and 109 of Cr. P. C. In the struggle for freedom days when people were arrested they were arrested under section 107 and they were told that it was because they were moving like vagabonds. These things have been objected to all along by the jurists. This is a black piece of law which has to be abrogated. What does

section 151 Cr. P. C. say? It says that if there is any suspicion or apprehension of committing any cognizable offence, the person can be arrested. Here in this Bill, it is said :

"...who is reasonably suspected of having committed any offence..."

Under the Municipal Act, to spit is an offence, and the police can say that 'to spit' is an offence and arrest the person whose spat and put him in Jail. So, this is a black piece of legislation. This is unconstitutional and it should not be allowed to be passed.

Lastly, Clause 6 reads :

"Any person who knowingly expends or supplies any money in furtherance or support of a strike..."

"any money" will also mean donation. To forbid donation is violating article 19 of the Constitution. Article 19 guarantees the right to organize a union; it guarantees the freedom of movement. Once you form a union, you are called upon to give donation. If donation is forbidden, then it takes away the right to form a union which is guaranteed under article 19.

Therefore, on all these grounds, I strongly object to the introduction of this Bill. I feel that no more we are going to live in a democratic form of Government: I think, the 'ballot raj' is being replaced gradually by the 'danda raj' which Mr. Chavan is spearheading through every piece of legislation of this kind. I hope, he will be wise enough to withdraw this Bill and not press for its introduction.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I shall be brief. I am glad to see you back because I was getting a little bewildered that since you had heard the arguments earlier, it would be rather unreal to be arguing to the Chairman who did not happen to be you. I am glad you are back to listen to whatever we have to say. I shall be brief.

We all know that we in this House pursue this salutary principle that the Chair does not usually intervene where the question of constitutionality comes up.

But on this occasion what I feel is that not only is the constitutionality of the matter in question; but it is also happen-

ing in juxtaposition with what I consider to be an attack on the ways of work which we have developed in what we consider to be a parliamentary system. So, those two things are juxtaposed, which is why I was expecting from the Chair that it would put its foot down on the kind of legislation which is proposed.

Now, Sir, my friend over there, said in his airy fashion that just because we happen to be Parliament we can consider this matter and the Chair need not have any say. But the point is this. Apart from the fact that in the constitution we have the chapter on Fundamental Rights, which has been supplemented by judicial decisions of all sorts, we have also the corpus of rights accruing to our people, and in this case our working people have gone through a long process of stern struggle as in every country in order to achieve that corpus of rights which is incorporated mainly in the Industrial Disputes Act and similar legislations. Even though they do not come under the provisions of the Fundamental Rights chapter, because that Fundamental Rights Chapter has certain lacunae, as a matter of fact, this particular convention has grown in this country, and it has become part of the accepted norms of social living. That is why, the word 'shall' has been used in the constitution, that the State shall take into consideration the directive principles; and Parliament being part of the State, and a very important part of the State, has got to guide itself in conformity with the Directive Principles. That is why I wish you to please apply your mind more perhaps than normally you would have done. You could have got away by saying that this is purely a constitutional matter which only the Supreme Court can take cognisance of. But, Sir, we have a feeling that the emergency is returning; and it has already returned by the back door. And my hon. friend Mr. Kundu spoke a little while ago about what any lawyer worth his salt knows the legal maxim that, you cannot do indirectly something which you cannot do directly. Well, at this present posture of time, we are almost in the process of doing something, putting to a final decision, something about the unalterability of the Fundamental Right Chapter. Government is doing stealthily what amounts to abrogation of Fundamental Rights as

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

generally understood in this country, on account of, as I have said, the juxtaposition of the technical aspect of the letter of the law, and the spirit of the law, as it has functioned so far. Because of that we say that the Government is trying to do indirectly what it cannot do directly.

Then, Sir, there is another point mentioned by my hon. friend Mr. Nambiar and earlier by my hon. friend Mr. Krishnamoorthi, which to my mind is very important. Clause 9 (2) gives retrospective immunity to actions committed as from the 13th day of September, 1968. If it is a normal piece of legislation I can understand, but this is a very abnormal piece of legislation. But some of us happen to be now working on a piece of legislation introduced in this House by Government, that is, the Liability in Torts Bill and this is being considered now by the Joint Committee. In that Committee we are pursuing this matter and we have heard the evidence of Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Daphtary and such other eminent people in regard to the kind of immunity being offered to Government servants who might be committing tort or might not be committing tort. But this kind of offering immunity retrospectively to the Government action militates against the entire process of Parliamentary functioning as I understand it. Some of us, at this present moment of time, are working in the Joint Committee which has very nearly come to the reporting stage of a piece of legislation where the liability in tort of Government servants in particular is the subject of discussion, and now we get this kind of legislation.

My hon. friend Mr. Randhir Singh seems to have an idea that we live in such troubled times that water supply can be stopped or something may happen. No. Is it Government's contemplation that we live in times of such terrific disorder that nothing but the harshest emergency measures can do the trick? That is why Sir, the whole matter is nauseating. Till about the 9th of September, Parliament was sitting, but on the 11th of September, this ordinance was issued, as if this was not anticipated when Parliament was sitting. And, once an ordinance, it is permanently a legislative measure. Is that the kind of

tradition which we are going to build for ourselves find for posterity?

It cannot happen on any reasonable computation of fundamental rights, on any interpretation which would square with our idea of a libertarian form the society. This kind of thing does not pass muster and, therefore I, would like you to apply your mind not in a technical legal-logomachic fashion, but in a fashion which would take into account the working of our parliamentary system.

16.00 hrs.

As I have said, apart from the vulnerability from the purely constitutional aspect of this legislation, there is the question of liability of torts, which is the subject matter of legislation very nearly complete, and I consider that this whole thing is so bad that it suggests as if Government are out to establish something like a neo-fascistic order in this country. And that is why they are going to rush through this kind of legislation, and even discussion regarding its constitutionality or otherwise is being resisted by some of the over enthusiastic friends on the other side.

Therefore, these are my submissions which I do hope will attract your attention.

श्री जार्ज करनेग्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, काफी बहस इस मामले पर हो चुकी है और संविधान की कई धाराओं को यहां पर पेश किया गया है। मैं आपका ध्यान सासतौर पर धारा 248 और 309 की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। धारा 248, आप जानते हैं कि यूनियन लिस्ट, स्टेट लिस्ट और कानकरेंट लिस्ट को साफ तौर पर बताती है। इस विधेयक को अगर आप पढ़ेंगे तो इसकी डिफिनीशन्स की क्लॉज (2) में दिया हुआ है :

"In this Act, 'essential service' means any railway service or..."

अब पूँ कि यह बहुत महत्व का प्रश्न है इसलिए मैं चाहूँगा कि आप भी इस पर अपनी राय दें। 'any other transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods by land, water or air..."

मेरा विचार है कि गृह मंत्री जी को इस रूप में इस विधेयक को यहां लाने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, संविधान के अन्तर्गत उनको ऐसा अधिकार नहीं मिलता है। जब आप any other transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods"की बात करते हैं तो २४६ में, सेविन्थ शेड्यूल में जो लिस्ट नम्बर एक है उससे तत्काल आप बाहर जाते हैं क्योंकि लिस्ट नं० एक में "carriage of passengers by land by any other transport service इसके ऊपर लेजिस्लेट करने या किसी किस्म का बंधन लगाने का आपको कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

अब आप यूनिनयन लिस्ट को देखें। उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यूनिनयन लिस्ट नं० ३० :

"Carriage of passengers and goods by railway, sea or air or by national waterways in mechanically propelled vessels"

इसमें रोड्स की बात नहीं आती है। अब आप आगे बढ़कर स्टेट लिस्ट को देखिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Road transport—that is very clear.

श्री आर्ज फरनेग्बीज : जी हा, कतई नहीं आता है। लेकिन इसमें मैं और बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। आप स्टेट लिस्ट को देखें। नं० ५ में आप के सामने रखता हूँ :

"Local Government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.

अब जहां तक लोकल गवर्नमेन्ट की बात है, आप जानते हैं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में पावर आप म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन्स की बात आती है और हिन्दुस्तान के कई शहरों में नगरपालिकाओं और महानगर पालिकाओं के पास रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट का अधिकार देखने में आता है। बाम्बे, पूना, कोल्हापुर तथा हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य शहरों में वहां की लोकल बाडीज के पास ट्रान्सपोर्ट की भ्रलग व्यवस्था है। तो जब रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट वाली बात आती

है, हम देखते हैं कि राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा भी राज्य परिवहन संस्थाओं को चलाया जा रहा है। स्टेट लिस्ट (५) में राज्य सरकार का एक्स्क्लूसिव अधिकार होता है कि अगर वह खुद रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट को चलाना चाहे तो चलावे अन्यथा किसी अन्य स्थानीय संस्थाओं को मौका दे और वह चलावे। म्युनिसिपल ट्राम्वेज आज भी कई शहरों में देखने को मिलती हैं जोकि मुसाफिरों को ले जाती हैं जोकि बाई रोड पसेन्जर ट्रान्सपोर्ट हैं

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You need not dilate on that. I have followed your point.

श्री आर्ज फरनेग्बीज : लिस्ट नं० १३ में लिखा हुआ है :

"Communications, that is to say, roads, ...not specified in List I ; municipal tramways, ropeways ; inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List I and List III with regard to such waterways ; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles."

यहां भी मामला बिल्कुल साफ है। यह क्लोज जिसमें कहा गया है : any other transport service for the carriage of passengers or goods by land water or air,

इसके बिल्कुल विपरीत जाता है। अब मैं मानता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री जी शायद कानकरेंट लिस्ट की बातों को उठावेंगे, खासकर Trade Unions ; industrial any labour disputes को उठावेंगे,

Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels...को उठावेंगे और हो सकता है

Ports other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament or existing law to be major ports.

को उठावेंगे। लेकिन एक बात मैं साफ कर दूँ कि इन तीनों में जहाँ तक रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट वाली बात है उसका कहीं जिक्र नहीं है। यह तो सीधे-सीधे राज्य सरकार का अधिकार है

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्बीज]

जोकि प्रापकी लेजिस्लेटिव काम्पिटेन्स के बिल्कुल बाहर है।

अब मैं आपके सामने बसु की किताब Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, Vol. IV, page 167, से कुछ रचना चाहता हूँ। इसके आधार पर ही तीनों लिस्टें बनी हैं। इसमें कहा गया है :

"Need for a Concurrent List : The object of a Concurrent List of Subjects over which the Centre and the units have concurrent powers..."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have followed your point. You need not provide any commentary or authority. You may go to the next point.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्बीज : मैं कोई कमेंटरी नहीं पेश कर रहा हूँ बल्कि ज्वाइन्ट पार्लियामेन्टी कमेटी की रपट पेश कर रहा हूँ। उसमें बताया गया है कि क्यों कानकरेंट लिस्ट रखी है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार कानकरेंट लिस्ट का भी सहारा लेना चाहे तो वह भी गलत होगा, कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाने वालों के मन में जो कल्पना थी उसके विपरीत होगा। मैं उस रपट को आपके सामने पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"Experience has shown both in India and elsewhere that there are certain matters which cannot be allocated exclusively either to a Central or to a provincial legislature, and for which, though it is often desirable that provincial legislation should make provision, it is equally necessary that the Central legislature should also have a legislative jurisdiction to enable it in some cases to secure uniformity in the main principles of law throughout the country."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member is asking why the Concurrent List was necessary. That is not the point at issue. I have got your point so far as Lists are concerned. Now the hon. Member should conclude.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्बीज : मैं अभी प्रार्टिकल 309 पर हूँ जिसमें यह कहा गया है :

Recruitment and conditions of service of persons serving the Union or a State.

"Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Acts of the appropriate Legislature may regulate the recruitment, and conditions of service of persons appointed, to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any State."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब 311 की बात आप ने सुनी है। यह 308 उस के पहले आ जाता है। अपनी स्टेट में जैसे स्टेट ट्रान्सपोर्ट अड्डर-टेकिंग्स हैं उन के बारे में नियम बनाने का अधिकार किस को है ? जाहिर है कि यह तो राज्य सरकार का अधिकार है। राज्य सरकार उन की कंडिशनस आफ सर्विस वगैरह के बारे में नियम प्रादि बना सकती है जिस पर कि आप यह मन्त्री महोदय यह विधेयक लाकर कुछ रूकावटें डालना चाहते हैं और उन के अधिकारों को छीन लेना चाहते हैं। मेरा आप से यह आग्रह है कि 246 जितनी मजबूती से केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह अधिकार नहीं देता है कि वह राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारों में हस्तक्षेप करे वैसे ही यह 309 सिर्फ राज्य सरकारों को ही इस का अधिकार देता है कि अपने कर्मचारियों के बारे में वह नियम बनाये। यह दो मुख्य बातें मैं आप के सामने पेश करना चाहता था। इस के अलावा जो अलग-अलग 14, 19, 22 या 23 की चर्चा की गई और उस सिलसिले में जो तमाम बातें यहाँ पर कही गई उन सब का समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह मन्त्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे उन्होंने पहले राष्ट्रपति को उस तरह का एक अध्यादेश जारी करने की सलाह दी थी उसी तरह आप पुनः राष्ट्रपति को जाकर सलाह दीजिये और मैं कहूँगा कि उन को राष्ट्रपति को यह सलाह देने का अधिकार है कि जो अध्यादेश उन्होंने जारी किया था और उस से जो काम उन्हें

करना था वह काम उन्होंने कर लिया है, जितने लोगों को मार डालना था उन्हें मार दिया है और जितने लोगों को बंद करना था उतने लोगों को बंद कर दिया है। और अब उस अध्यादेश की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है और राष्ट्रपति महोदय उस अध्यादेश को वापिस ले लें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. S. M. Joshi.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Mr. Deputy Speaker, how many people are you going to allow to speak in one Party ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not looking at this question from a Party angle. Fundamental constitutional issues are raised.

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक मिनट से एक सैंकड़ भी इस पर ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं आप का ध्यान यह जो विधेयक सामने है उस में जो क्लॉज 9 (2) है उस की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा। उस के बारे में हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री कुण्डू ने अभी बतलाया है कि जो काम और जो बर्ताव हम ने इस बिल के या इस कानून के होने से पहले किया है उस को लेकर है। अब यहां यह बतलाया जाता है कि उस वक्त आर्डिनंस या इसलिए वह है, अगर मैं यह पूछना चाहता है कि जब आर्डिनंस निकला भेरे जैसा आदमी अगर यह समझ लेता है कि वह आर्डिनंस गलत है और मैं कोर्ट में जाकर फैसला ले सकता हूं तो अब तो इस विधेयक से वह भी दरवाजा बंद हो जायगा क्योंकि कोर्ट ने अगर यह कहा भी कि आर्डिनंस गलत है फिर भी इस कानून से जो हमारा बर्ताव रहा वह फिर गुनाह हो जायगा तो इस के लिए भी मैं सकार्य चाहूंगा।

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the questions raised by several friends on the opposite side being important questions, I attended to them with very

interesting questions and I should particularly refer to the points raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye who exhibited a fund of learning and research in the matter which may well cause jealousy in the mind of a constitutional lawyer. There are others also other lawyer friends here who raised various other points.

Were I on virgin grounds, that is to say, on fresh grounds, on grounds which have not been covered previously by the Supreme Court and other courts, I would have taken a long time to answer these points. But fortunately for you, and for this House, the questions raised here—all of them—have come before the courts particularly because there had been issued in 1960 an ordinance of a similar character. The Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance was issued in 1960.

SHRI S. M. Banerjee : It was different.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : In connection with that ordinance, almost all the points raised here by friends on the opposite side were raised before the Supreme Court and before the high courts.

AN HON. MEMBER : It was an emergency.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : 1960 —It was not an emergency matter. What I consider the most important argument raised is this. Article 19 concedes, guarantees, certain fundamental rights. And those are enumerated in article 19 which is a very long article. The most important among them which is relevant for the present purpose is the right to form unions and the right of the freedom of speech, etc. The argument raised by many learned friends on the other side amounted to this: when these rights have been conceded or guaranteed by article 19, does it not follow that a concomitant right, if I may use that word, in order to establish the rights guaranteed under article 19, would also be implied ? [You also once put that question as the debate was going on.

This question was raised before the Supreme Court, that is to say, this article being there, does it not follow that a right

[Shri Govinda Menon]

was at about 12 noon today that my esteemed colleague asked me to look up the questions connected with this matter and even so, in the short time at my disposal, I could come across at least four cases of the Supreme Court in which this matter was discussed and conclusions reached. The Supreme Court having pronounced upon the matter, it is not perhaps necessary for us to go into first principles and argue the point. I would, therefore, draw your attention to what the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court said about the right to strike as following from the guaranteed rights under article 19.

I am referring to AIR 1962 Supreme Court at page 171 and this is what the Constitution Bench lays down.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Let him study more and speak tomorrow.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I shall speak today.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must appreciate that they have taken all the points.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is what the Constitution Bench of Five judges unanimously held.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Which month was that ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : It says :

"Applying what has been stated earlier to the case of a labour union, the position would be this. While the right to form unions is guaranteed by sub-clause (c), the right of the members of the association to meet would be guaranteed by sub-clause (b), their right to move from place to place within India by sub-clause (d), their right to discuss their problems and to propagate their views by sub-clause (a), their right to hold property would be that guaranteed by sub-clause (f) and so on, each of these freedoms being subject to such restrictions as might properly be imposed by clauses 2 to 6 of article 19, as might be appropriate in the context ; it is one thing to interpret

each of the freedoms guaranteed by the several articles in Part III in a fair and liberal sense ;

"It is quite another to read each guaranteed right as involving or including a concomitant right necessary to achieve the object which might be supposed to underline the grant of each of those rights. The right to form unions, guaranteed by sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of article 19 thus, does not carry with it the fundamental right in the unions so formed to achieve every object for which it was formed. Even a very liberal interpretation of sub-clause (c) of clause (1) of article 19 cannot lead to the conclusion that the trade unions have a guaranteed right—i.e. a fundamental right—to effective collective bargaining or to strike either as part of collective bargaining or otherwise. The right to strike or right to declare a lock-out may be controlled or restricted by appropriate industrial legislation—not by the Constitution—and the validity of such legislation would have been tested not with reference to the criteria laid down in article 19, but by totally different considerations."

I refer to this decision because it is a direct answer to the points raised by my learned friends on the opposite side that the right to collective bargaining, the right to form associations, the right of freedom of speech, etc. being guaranteed rights under article 19, it logically follows that there is a concomitant right to go on strike as a fundamental right ? That was the question raised in the above case and was negated by the Supreme Court.

With respect to the ordinance issued in 1960 regarding the right to strike by Government Servants, etc. there is a direct decision by the Supreme Court in the case *Radhe Shyam versus The Union of India*, reported in 1965 Supreme Court at page 311. That also was decided not because of the emergency but based on the articles of the Constitution. During the emergency, article 19 is not there. The Supreme Court said in that case :

"The constitutionality of these sections—prohibiting strike, etc.—is

attacked on the ground that they violate the fundamental rights guaranteed by clauses (a) and (b) of article 19 (1). Under clause (1) (a), all citizens have the fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression, under clause 1 (b), to assemble peaceably and without arms. Reasonable restrictions on these fundamental rights can be placed under the conditions provided in clauses (2) and (3) of article 19. We are of opinion that there is no force in the contention that these provisions of the ordinance violate the fundamental rights enshrined in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of article 19 (1). A perusal of article 19 (1) shows that there is no fundamental right to strike and all that this ordinance provide is with respect to an illegal strike, as provided by the ordinance."

I do not want to take up your time by referring to other decisions.

A reference was also made to article 23. I was a bit surprised that there has been reference to that article. The article has not been properly read. But fortunately for me and for you too, that question also came up for consideration in the High Court of Bombay with respect to the 1960 ordinance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about Calcutta High Court ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : The case I have got was decided by the Bombay High Court.

This is a constitutional question. Why don't my good friends have the patience to hear what I have to say ? I will read the decision also. Traffic in human beings and *Begar* and other similar forced labour are well known to all of us. What is prohibited in Article 23 is traffic in human beings and *Begar* and other similar forms of forced labour.

Now, after having prohibited *Begar*, the Constituent Assembly thought that it may be that there are other forms of forced labour also and they wanted to provide against that. In sub-article (2) you find this :

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in

imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them."

So, even in the sub-article it is stated that the State is not prevented for public reasons from saying that there shall be forced labour, but it shall not belong to the category of *Begar* and other forms of such forced labour. The only constitutional restriction is that there shall be no distinction between caste etc., and the argument against overtime would have been valid if there was an attempt to say that Mohammedans shall do overtime, Hindus shall not do, etc. The case which I have in mind is...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are several points raised, but the fundamental issue on which we can apply our mind at this stage is—other points will follow—banning strike. That is the main thing. I have followed your argument. What I want to know from you is this. While laying down our industrial policy it is inherent in the scheme of things that when you ban strike, then you provide an alternative remedy also. The scheme of our Constitution is like that. This fundamental issue must be clarified. Once you declare arbitration or adjudication, you ban strike. In this scheme of things I don't find any alternative remedy and you are restricting the right. This is a fundamental right.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am aware of that. We are discussing under Rule 72. The actual question is whether there is any constitutional or legislative incompetence on the part of this House. Now, the question of legislative incompetence might arise either because the Parliament seeks to legislate on a matter which is in the State list only or when it proposes to transgress one of the fundamental rights given in Part III. What you stated just now is, no doubt, very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I want a clarification from you on this. Putting a restriction or a limitation on a right without providing an alternative remedy.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : When you acquire the land of somebody, what is the alternative remedy ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Another point is this, You have very rightly pointed out the decision of the Supreme Court after the issue of the 1960 Ordinance which was allowed later on to lapse. That question is also very relevant here. I have also gone through the judgments of some High Courts. Looking to the scheme of industrial legislation, they presume that the right to strike is inherent more or less and there is also no unanimity on that issue. Even if the right to strike is not fundamental, it has assumed the proportion of a fundamental right because of certain social objectives which we have followed in laying down our industrial policy. On this point also I want a clarification.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I am one with you that the right to strike is important; but, what I say is that the right to strike is not fundamental.

If it is important, it is for us at the next stage, when we are discussing the Bill, to consider whether it should be in this form or not. Here the discussion is under rule 72.

I also want to draw your attention to the fact that the Home Minister has brought forward this Bill in order to replace an Ordinance. We are not doing anything new. The Ordinance itself has been questioned in the Supreme Court and in two High Courts.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : The Supreme Court has not pronounced its judgment on it. *(Interruption)*

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : That is why I have said, "It has been questioned." In one of the High Courts the writ petition has been dismissed. The Ordinance is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When we are not in session the executive authority has a right to issue an Ordinance. Once it comes before this House, it is open to question because it is in a way an emergency legislation. That emergency is over and now when we are quietly debating the issue,

I want further light to be thrown on this fundamental issue whether without providing an alternative remedy you can restrict the right to strike.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : My question should be answered. What remedy do you provide to the owner of a property when his property is acquired ? Why should Professor Ranga not speak now ? He should speak,

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Liberal social philosophers, like many of us in this House including you, might consider that it may be bad to take away the right to strike, but the question under rule 72 is whether it is beyond the legislative competence of the House.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is illegal.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : There is nothing like illegality for this Parliament. This Parliament can legislate on any matter provided there is no legislative incompetence. Legislative incompetence will arise if the matter is in the State List or is prohibited by the Fundamental Rights. What you raise is a matter about which the Home Minister will say something at the appropriate stage. This House will have to consider such details at the time of consideration of the Bill. Today the question is whether there is legislative competence.

I heard Shri Madhu Limaye read from the famous textbook of Cooley. What is it that Cooley has said ? I have read that passage before. It says that before the Congress in the United States proceeds to legislate on a matter, Congress should consider whether it is within the legislative competence of Congress under the Constitution of the United States. Here rule 72 has been enacted so that the Home Minister, who is the Mover of the Bill, myself who is the Law Minister, and other members in the Cabinet and others may be put on their guard whether it is valid under the Constitution or not. If the arguments made here make us doubt in that matter, rule 72 has been enacted to afford an opportunity to the Mover to withdraw the Bill. But we have no doubt in this matter because of the rulings of the Supreme Court. Therefore, all that is

needed is to improve the Bill at the time of consideration of the Bill keeping in view what you have stated. All that we have to decide now is whether there is legislative competence.

Other minor questions were raised.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those we will take up during the clause-by-clause consideration.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : During clause-by-clause consideration we can consider them. My submission is that rule 72 has been enacted, in the manner in which it has been enacted, so that while Parliament should be put on its guard regarding constitutionality of a Bill, Parliament will not decide that matter and it will be left to the courts.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : No.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : You are aware of the latest decision of the Supreme Court regarding the Punjab case, the Ordinance issued by the Governor with respect to the Punjab matter. What is it that the Supreme Court said? The Supreme Court said that it is the courts and the courts alone who can pronounce upon the constitutionality of a law.

What Mr. Madhu Limaye and others have said should make us think whether it is constitutional or not. But in the face of the Supreme Court decision delivered by four Constitution Benches of the Supreme Court and having considered this matter, I personally, as the Law Adviser to the Government of India, have absolutely no doubt in my mind that legislative competence is there. It may be that you may differ on this thing or that thing. For example, somebody said, whether a police officer should be allowed to arrest without warrant, that is to say in legal language, whether an offence under this should be made a cognizable offence or not. These are matters of detail which should be discussed at the consideration stage.

Mr. Madhu Limaye said that because of what Cooley has said, his substitute motion should be put to vote. The same

result will be achieved if Mr. Chavan's motion is put to vote.

SOME HON MEMBERS : *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you want any clarification on other points? We will have it at clause-by-clause consideration stage. Let me give my ruling now.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप रूलिंग दीजिए, लेकिन एक बात की सफ़ाई तो होनी चाहिए। श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारे नियमों के तहत अगर लोग इस बिल के इन्ट्रोडक्शन का विरोध करेंगे, तो वे लोग—केबिनेट के सदस्य—सोचेंगे कि क्या सन्देह के लिए कोई जगह है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह केबिनेट को नहीं सोचना है, आप को भी नहीं सोचना है, यह तो पार्लियामेंट को सोचना है। इस लिए मेरे प्रस्ताव पर विभाजन होना जरूरी है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have your motion before me. (*Interruptions*). I want to finish it.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : You yourself were convinced about two points. Firstly, the distinction between "essential" and "non-essential" has been obliterated in sub-clauses (viii) and (ix). He has not said anything about that. Secondly, about the delegated legislation—this suffers from excessive delegation—he has not said anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At this stage, under the Rules, a question whether this House is competent or not to legislate or to undertake this legislation has been raised. Several important issues regarding essential service, delegation of powers and other things have been raised. As I said, at this stage, I only wanted a clarification about competence. I am glad he has made it very clear. Though keeping in view the letter of the Constitution, I feel, while interpreting the Constitution in this House, we cannot brush aside the social objectives of a policy, he has given an assurance on that. Without providing an alternative remedy can we train the right? On that, he has given an assurance. Once

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

that is accepted, I think, all the points raised... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly here me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Not a word now. We have nearly taken 3 hours. Please resume your seat. I have listened to you very patiently for 3 hours. On that point, he has kept his mind open and on behalf of Government also, on behalf of Home Minister, he has said that they will apply their mind. On other points, at this juncture. I cannot pronounce my decision.

श्री मधु लिमये : हाउस को फैसला करने दीजिए। इस बिल की कांस्टीट्यूशनेलिटी के बारे में मैजोरिटी से फैसला हो जाये।

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : Let the Supreme Court certify that this Bill is in conformity with the fundamental right. Then, we can pass the Bill even without discussin. Let it be referred to the Supreme Court for its approval.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We can call the Attorney-General.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Limaye, your motion is there. Your suggestion is that we should follow a different practice now from what we have been following and we should put a substitute motion or an amendment at the introduction stage.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The objection is on the ground that it is beyond the legislative competence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; This is the stage of introduction. We have to keep in view the practice that we have been following. Your point should be raised in the Rules Committee. At this stage, when I put the motion for grant of leave to the vote of the House, you have a right to reject it. I would not accept your suggestion now.

श्री मधु लिमये : कारण देना चाहिए या नहीं देना चाहिए अस्वीकृत के लिए ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would not accept your motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप एक मिनट मेरी बात सुनेंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When the motion for grant of leave to introduce the Bill is put to the vote of the House, you have a right to reject it.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बोलना नहीं चाहता, मैं वोट चाहता हूँ लेकिन वह मेरे प्रस्ताव पर होना चाहिए। तब मेरी तसल्ली होगी कि हाउस ने फैसला किया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given three hours.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं अपने प्रस्ताव पर वोटिंग चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; I have given my ruling... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE ; On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : On my ruling ? I have give my ruling.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Not about that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seat .. (*Interruption*). I have heard for three hours. Mr. Limaye has built up a case for following a different procedure There is some valid point. But on this occasion, on the spur of the moment, we cannot make any deviation from the accepted practice...

श्री मधु लिमये : रेविेशन नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not proper. It should go to the Rules Committee.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put the motion to the vote of the House,...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will not listen to anything now. I am now putting it to the vote...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Show me the rule. I have heard for three hours. Under what rule are you raising the point of order ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would only request you to hear my point of order without any anger.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have heard for three hours. I have given my ruling.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You have heard only for three hours, but we are going to suffer for five years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Show me the rule under which you are raising the point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Under rule 376.

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment."

A motion has been made by the hon. Home Minister that leave be granted to introduce this Bill. (*Interruption*). If you are angry, then I will not speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I wanted to know the rule.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Rule 376.

DIVISION No. 22

Achal Singh, Shri
Agadi, Shri S. A.
Ahirwar, Shri Nethu Ram

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no substance here...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I invite your attention to rule 340, which reads thus :

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

I have reason to raise this. Certain Constitutional points have been raised. The Law Minister has replied only to certain points.

We are only referring to certain points, Sir, which were raised under Article 19... (*Interruption*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. When the debate was serious, I have given so much latitude. What does Rule 341(1) say ? It is like this...

श्री मधु लियये : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर प्रोसीजर पर है ।

श्री जार्ज करनेम्डीज : व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर मैं खड़ा हूँ । 344 पर मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The rule says :

"If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question."

Now, if I think of declining, I can straightway put the question just now..... (*Interruption*). The question is :

"That leave granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the maintenance of certain essential services and the normal life of the community."

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

16.52 hrs

Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Barua, Shri R.
 Basumatari, Shri
 Besra, Shri S. C.
 Bhandare, Shri R. D.
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri Y. B.
 Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
 Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
 Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
 Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
 Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
 Ghosh, Shri Parimal
 Himatsingka, Shri
 Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
 Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
 Kamble, Shri
 Kamala Kumari, Kumari
 Kedarla, Shri C. M.
 Kesri, Shri Sitaram
 Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
 Krishna, Shri M. R.
 Kureel, Shri B. N.
 Laskar, Shri N. R.
 Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
 Mandal, Dr. P.
 Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
 Master, Shri Bhola Nath
 Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mondal, Shri Jugal
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Pandey, K. N.
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokai Haokip, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Partap Singh, Shri

Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Prasad, Shri Y. A.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajasekharan, Shri
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri M. N.
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
 Salve, Shri N. K. P.
 Sambasivam, Shri
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Shah, Shri Shantlal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
 Shashi Bhushan, Shri
 Shastrri, Shri Biswanarayan
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shinkre, Shri
 Shriv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. N.
 Sonar, Dr. A. G.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Sursingh, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri Y. B.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.

NOES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Dar, Shri Abdul Ghani
 Diveekan, Shri
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Gopalan, Shri P.
 Goyal, Shri Shri Chand
 Halder, Shri K.
 Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
 Joshi, Shri S. M.

Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
 Kameshwar Singh, Shri
 Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kothari, Shri S. S.
 Krishnanmoorthi, Shri V.
 Kundu, Shri S.
 Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Madhukar, Shri K. M.

Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
 Nair, Shri Vasudevan
 Nambiar, Shri
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
 Patil, Shri N. R.
 Ramabadrán, Shri T. D.
 Ramani, Shri K.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result* of the division is : Ayes : 93 ; Noes : 36. The 'Ayes' have it ; the 'Ayes' have it. The Motion is carried.

The Motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I introduce the Bill.

SHRI NAMBIAR : This is a nail in the coffin of the Congress. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer made) : As a protest, we walk out. (*Interruptions*)

Shri Nambiar, Shri Vasudevan Nair and some other hon. Members then left the House

STATEMENT RE. ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : I lay on the Table a copy of the explanatory statement giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1968, under rule 71 (1) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2522/68.*]

16.53 hrs.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Further consideration of the motion for consideration of the Insurance (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri K. C. Pant on 4th December, along with amendments moved.

Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sen, Shri Deven
 Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
 Sharma, Shri Yogendra
 Singh, Shri J. B.
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Viswambharan, Shri P.

Shri Bedabrata Barua may now continue his speech.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : While this was discussed yesterday, I was saying that the question of mobilisation of resources and other vital issues are involved in this matter, but so far as the limited objectives placed before the country are concerned, social control would certainly achieve those limited objectives.

The question of high premium rates charge should be gone into. The rates of premium may be high. Particularly when the policyholders' interests are involved, we have to realise that the bulk of the policyholders are those people who are not only the common people, but also under the recent regulations and requirements of insurance, the bulk of policyholders happen to be quite a sizeable number of policyholders in regard to fire insurance and all that—public institutions, government and other people. These policyholders happen to be people who generally do not have much claims against insurance : and when claims are paid, as for example, in the case of motor vehicles, they are paid to people who have got a certain understanding with those inspecting staff and other people. Naturally, therefore, when the public pays a lot of the premium to these insurance companies, it is essential that these rates should be brought down. The aim of social control in that direction can certainly be achieved.

Secondly, the other aim is to control malpractices. There have been lots of these brought out in the inquiry; they were brought out at the Joint Committee stage. There were allegations that some companies used to purchase shares worth Rs. 6 at Rs. 1.50 and then sell them at Rs. 6. It is very dangerous to allow them to indulge in these practices.

*The following Members also recorded their votes :

Noes : Sarvasbri S. M. Krishna and Swami Brahmanandji.*

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

There were other forms of malpractices brought to notice. Sinecure posts are created and it has been alleged that these posts are created to berth the relatives and others connected with directors, and these posts take away a lot of profits. If at any time, Government seek to nationalise these companies, these sinecure-post holders may be a great burden on the common people.

Therefore, we have to see whether the powers given to the Controller of Insurance will be really effective to achieve the objects in view.

16 56 hrs.

[Shri Thirumala Rao in the Chair]

In the original Bill the Controller was given enough powers, but now it appears that a sort of consultative committee will be formed in regard to the management with people of experience and knowledge in the insurance line. When we say people with experience and knowledge we mean naturally people who have been in some way or other connected with the Insurance business. We should try to enlarge it in such a way that we are able to take in others, for example the employees of insurance companies who know the other side of the business, who would like to expose malpractices and advise how to correct things. There will be four members in this consultative committee with knowledge and experience of insurance. Knowledge and experience should not mean service in the insurance line itself, because we are aiming at not merely the regulation of insurance, but we have the larger and wider objective of using the resources that are available in this period when there is a lot of scarcity of resources for our planned development.

The biggest bottleneck in regard to the Fourth Plan has been lack of resources. We are even thinking of whittling down the Fourth Plan when resources amounting to Rs. 80 crores are controlled by people who may not have even Rs. 2 crores worth of shares in those institutions. The question is how to mobilise resources. If we want to mobilise resources, it will not be fulfilled by this social control unless it

seeks to advance in certain directions. I can say negatively that resources cannot be mobilised saying that these are not approved securities, but as a firm cannot by itself produce a picture on Rabindranath Tagore, but can only prevent a mini skirt from becoming smaller, this negative statement will not do. What is necessary is that this national objective of mobilising resources should receive greater emphasis and for that we should try to bring insurance not only under more social control but national control consistent with the objectives that the whole country has laid before itself in terms of resources and in terms of increasing concentration of wealth. General insurance, banking, and life insurance, which we have fortunately nationalised, are examples where vast economic power of the common people is concentrated in a few hands. This concentration can be done away with only when we not only give powers to the Controller but see that we are able to utilise the economic power not for the benefit of a few individuals but for the benefit of the whole country.

Any satisfactory regulation of the insurance system involves a question of control and relation of foreign insurance companies or the drain of foreign exchange resources. In this insurance business Rs. 20 crores, that is the latest figure, is the premium income of the foreign insurance company. That is a fairly big amount.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may continue tomorrow.

17.00 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. SUGAR POLICY

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up the discussion under Rule 193. Shri Kashi Nath Pandey and Shri N. P. C. Naidu to raise a discussion on the sugar policy declared by the Government on the 28th September, 1968 for the coming season. The time allotted is one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I am moving a motion that the time be extended by another 2 hours.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : 80% of this country are *kisans*. We should be given more time to discuss this matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please allow me to say ? Here is Rule 193 which says :

"Any member desirous of raising discussion on a matter of urgent public importance may give notice in writing to the Secretary specifying clearly and precisely the matter to be raised :

Provided that the notice shall be accompanied by an explanatory note stating reasons for raising discussion on the matter in question :

Provided further that the notice shall be supported by the signatures of at least two other members."

The time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee is one hour. It is not in my hands to extend it.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please resume your seat ? I have not completed my say. There is no use interrupting. I do not know how long I will be sitting here. After the Speaker comes, you can raise that matter. Let us proceed now and see what happens.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari) : The Speaker was of the opinion that the time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kashi Nath Pandey.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padrauna) : The history of the sugar industry has been so far that when there was a shortage of sugar, higher price for cane was offered and when they found that the area under sugar cane was more and they are likely to produce more sugar, the price of sugar cane was reduced. This became the cause of the crisis in the sugar industry. Sir, in 1965-66 the production of the country was 35,32,359 tons. But in 1966-67 it went down to 21,58,946 tons. Now you see

that the production has fallen. Naturally it created an alarming situation and the Government thought of revising its policy and they came forward with a proposal so that the area under sugar cane may go up and the production of sugar could be increased.

When the Government revised its policy what was the result ? This policy was adopted not only to increase the cane price but to find a way as to how a stable price of cane could be fixed in the sugar industry. This policy was adopted also with a view to stabilise the industry. But when the policy was announced the same chain of reactions started to come again. What was the underlying idea behind this policy of Government ? The idea under this policy was that the cane cultivator should be induced to get more price, and the factory should be enabled to give more price to the cultivators. Then some relief in excise duty was also proposed ; what did they propose ? They proposed that if there is production over and above a particular level, that is to say, if the production in 1967-68 reached up to 80 per cent of the production of 1966-67 beyond that, out of the excess production beyond 80 per cent, 50 per cent of the excise duty will be remitted in favour of the factory-owners. This relief came to Rs 14.32 per quintal.

Then again they brought a policy of partial decontrol. The idea of partial decontrol was that sugar which was to be sold in the free market should fetch more price so that the factory-owners may pay to the cultivators a higher amount for the cane. Last year it worked well ; there is no doubt about it. But inherently, it had some defects which are now coming into the picture and the effect is that the industry has fallen again in an uncertain condition.

Last year, when the policy of partial decontrol was announced, what happened ? First, nobody knew as to what was going to happen in the future on account of this policy. So, they started cautiously so that they may not be put to a loss. First, they started West U. P. from Rs. 16, and when the free sugar was sold at the rate of Rs. 500 per quintal in the market, they paid to the cultivator at the rate of Rs. 17 per quintal. Similarly, in Uttar Pradesh, from Rs. 13.40 it went to Rs. 15, 16 and so

[Shri K. N. Pandey]

on in East Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar it was Rs. 12 to Rs. 12.73; in North Bihar, it rose from Rs. 10.72 to Rs. 12.73. In South Bihar, it was Rs. 10.72; Punjab, Rs. 12; Haryana, Rs. 12 to Rs. 15; Assam, Rs. 8.36; West Bengal, Rs. 9 to Rs. 16; Orissa, Rs. 8 to Rs. 14; Madhya Pradesh, Rs. 10 to 14; Rajasthan, Rs. 12 15; Gujarat, Rs. 7.37 to 11; Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 10 to 11; Madras, Rs. 8.15 to 10; Mysore, Rs. 11 to 15; Kerala, Rs. 7 to 9.50; and Pondicherry, Rs. 9. These are the payments made to the cultivators.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about Maharashtra?

SHRI K. N. PANDEY: In Maharashtra, it was Rs. 7.50 to 16. Now, you will find that when the Government fixed 7.37 per quintal as the national price, the idea behind the Government's policy was that no cultivator should get less than Rs. 7.37.

No cultivator was willing to supply cane at that price. Why was the national price fixed so low? I cannot understand.

Now, when the idea came into operation it produced good results. Cane area increased by 25 per cent. Government thought that now there will be a bumper crop and therefore, they again started fixing a low price for cane. When the free sale was started, the price of sugar was Rs. 500 per quintal but it went on coming down and in the end, after the close of the season, it reached Rs 255. This falling trend in prices caused a suspicion in the minds of the factory owners.

This year the concession given by the Finance Ministry was withdrawn. The ratio of levy sugar rose to 70 per cent and that of free sugar came down to 30 per cent. This treatment was given to this industry because the ministry thought that there was a bumper crop and growers are bound to supply cane at any price we like. That was the idea. But what was the result? There was a steep fall in price. The factory-owners have no confidence in partial decontrol and they are not prepared to pay attractive price to the cultivators.

Now, what is the levy price and what is the free price? The ministry thought

that even during this period when the ratio was 70 and 30, and there was no concession from the Finance Ministry, the factory can pay Rs. 10 per quintal for the cane. Levy price is calculated on the basis of payment of a cane price of Rs. 7.37 per quintal whereas the cultivators have got Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 per maund. This policy has created discrimination between the urban and rural areas. Out of the total population of 52 crores, 10 crores live in urban areas and 42 crores live in rural areas. The free sale of sugar to the extent of 60 per cent or 70 per cent is going to be distributed in urban areas for the sake of 10 crores of people, whereas 42 crores living in rural areas have to purchase sugar from free quota costing Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a kilogram.

At present, in the market, the consumer is getting sugar from levy quota at the rate of Rs. 1.79 per kilo. But in the rural areas, the man who produces the cane, has to pay Rs. 3.50 or Rs. 4 per kilo for the sugar he requires on the occasion of his daughter's marriage or for some other occasion. How long can this discrimination be continued? The House has to consider this matter seriously.

If you control the entire sugar, the result will be that a consumer has to pay a bit higher price at the ration shop. If you pay Rs. 10 per quintal of cane the cost price will go upto Rs. 190. The figures have been given here. It may vary—it may be a little less or a little more. I will give you one example here.

17.15 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare *in the Chair*]

The Government have fixed the levy price for East U. P. at Rs. 156.22. If the factory pays Rs. 10, they have to pay not only for free sugar but also for levy sugar. Then, the cost will come upto Rs. 190. What is the gain to the factory? It is very easy to calculate also. Take 10 quintals of sugar and multiply 10 by 190. It comes to Rs. 1900. If you multiply 156.22 by 7, that comes to Rs. 1063. So they have to sell 3 quintals of sugar for Rs. 837; that comes to Rs. 279 per quintal of free sugar. Where is it going to be sold at this rate? Last year it started falling. From 500 it

came down to 255. When there is more sugar production in the country, who is going to purchase sugar at the rate of Rs. 279? Some people said that there is consumers' resistance. But there is a limit to the capacity of anyone to buy sugar at Rs. 4 per kilo. All are not capable of purchasing sugar at Rs. 4 per kilo or Rs. 3.50 per kilo. Nobody was prepared to purchase sugar at that rate and the price started falling. I can tell Shri Jagjivan Ram that nobody can give an assurance that the sugar will sell at the rate Rs. 250 per quintal. If there is a real shortage of sugar in the market and the price of sugar goes up is it possible for the Government to hold up sugar? Will the Minister not order the release of sugar in order to bring down the price? Naturally the prices are not going to be always at 279. One will be a loser if one continues to pay cane price on the basis of free sugar at Rs. 279. This thing has affected the whole atmosphere in such a manner that the workers who used to come in the first week of November have not come so far to the factory. Out of 205 factories only 90 factories have started functioning.

I was told that Madras factories are opposing very much the increase in cane price. After all, this policy has been decided by the Centre. How can it be justifiable that in one part of the country the cultivator got Rs. 16 to Rs. 17 per quintal and in Madras they got Rs. 8 per quintal. I don't know what the Government is going to do in this matter. In Kerala from where the Left Communists are coming, the cane price was 7.37 to 9. This is the condition in the country. If a uniform price cannot be maintained in the whole of the country what is the meaning of a uniform national price. The meaning of the uniform policy was that every cultivator who put in labour could get proper and the same returns. If you want that the factories should solve the problem, we all know that they have failed to solve it and when people are losing employment opportunities. What is going to be the result of all this.

Only 44,000 tonnes of free sugar is available with the factories. Some is lying with the traders who got their quota previously when the rate of sugar was falling. Now it has gone up because no factory is working and they can charge any price.

Many people have said that the price of sugar has gone up. Which sugar? Sugar that was produced last year from cane for which Rs. 17 and Rs. 15 a quintal has been paid. If you produce new sugar and maintain the same price, then you are justified. But taking into consideration this position, this type of sugar policy ignoring the interests of the cultivators and also the workers is not justified. My request to you is that you control the sugar industry and sugar production. If you control it fully, I can tell you that in the whole of the country sugar will sell at not more than Rs. 2 a kilo. But now in the villages they have to purchase at the rate of Rs. 4 a kilo.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : (Parbhani) : If you decontrol it, it will sell at Rs. 1/50 a kilo.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : May be, so.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : What will be the price of sugarcane?

SHRI K. N. PANDEY : I am coming to that.

What I have just now told you is on the basis of calculation of the Ministry. The price of cane is Rs. 10/- per quintal so far as my demand is concerned I demand that the cultivators should be paid the same rate at which they were paid last year. This is my demand. You make such a scheme so that the cultivators may get such price which may induce them to produce cane in future also. This is the problem and I think a proper solution will be found out.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Professor Ranga.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Chairman, my name is second.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank my hon. friend, Shri Kasbi Nath Pandey, for having raised this debate. I agree with him that at least Rs. 10 ought to be paid to the *kisan*.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Rs. 12.

SHRI RANGA : Who is going to pay how is it to be assured to him ; how is it to be paid ; what are all the manoeuvres that have got to be made by the Government of India in order to assure our *kisans* this particular price of Rs. 10 is a complicated matter, the solution of which I leave to my hon. friend, the Food and Agriculture Minister.

The manufacturers themselves have stated before the Tariff Commission that they want no controls at all, that all controls should be removed. My hon. friend, Shri Kashi Nath Pandey, who represents labour, also wants all the controls to go. I for one do not want these controls in this manner.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY (Cuddalore) : We also do not want them.

SHRI RANGA : But I certainly stand for a minimum price to be assured to our *kisans* and to the extent that this minimum price is assured to them, I want the rest of the controls to go. How is it justifiable that the *kisan* in Kerala should be capable of getting only Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 a quintal and Rs. 15 in UP ? How is it justifiable that our *kisans*, who insist upon a proper price being paid for their cane, should be forced to hand over their cane to the sugar mills at an arbitrarily fixed price by the local government and when they refuse to do so they should be sent to jail ? Hundreds of them have been sent, as admitted by Shri Pandey, and are being sent to jail. Till now we had been discussing the right of workers to go on strike, Government employees to go on strike and Secretariat employees also to go on strike. Are the *kisans* the only people who are to be denied the right to refuse to supply their cane when the price offered to them is not reasonable ? Therefore I raise my voice of protest against the policies of those State Governments who are responsible for taking our *kisans* to jail just because they have been exercising their elementary right, the right which they have not been exercising for such a long time, the right to refuse to supply their cane to the mills unless they are paid a proper price.

The South Indian mill-owners as well as the All-India mill-owners have supplied us with two memoranda.

They have also made their statement before the Tariff Commission. They want to be assured of a return of 12 per cent profit. They are not satisfied with it. They want more. I have no objection if the country is capable of assuring them even more than 12 per cent. Is the country in a position to assure them more than 12 per cent is the question that has got to be answered by everybody.

My hon. friend, Shri Kashi Nath Pandey as well as everyone of us, wants the price of sugar to come down. We want the consumers to be benefited : we want also the producers of sugarcane to be protected and, in between, comes a very well-organised mill-owners sector who have got plenty of capital at their disposal. All of them are not private mill-owners. More than one-third of them today are supposed to be cooperative mill-owners. They want more than 12 per cent according to their own statement before the Tariff Commission. Let everybody make their own demand. I have no objection. Let the consumers themselves go on asking for more and more of it. Is it not the duty of the Government to see that justice is done as between these various forces ?

Here are these workers, about 1,37,000 for whom my hon. friend, Shri Kashi Nath Pandey, is a special representative. I am glad he works for them. But how many *kisans* are there ? Most of them do not own more than an acre of land—some do own more than 2 acres—under sugarcane and that is their main means of commercial income or cash income. If that goes, they are finished. Even in Maharashtra, it must be the same position. In fact, the *per capita* land that is available in Maharashtra is not very much more than 1 acre, not to speak of area under sugarcane. 6 million and 287 acres of land are under sugarcane. Supposing we set apart 1 million and 287 acres of land which are being owned by cooperative sugar mills and these bigger land-holders and other people, 5 million acres of land under cane are owned by the smaller people. It is the smaller people who are interested in it ; 5 million families are interested in it. Are their interests not to be protected properly ? Are their interests being sufficiently and satisfactorily protected ? When Government is satisfied with fixing only

Rs. 7.37 as a kind of national figure, is it not high time they should raise the national figure from Rs. 7.37 to Rs. 9.37 or Rs. 9 at least ?

Last year, so many sugar mills lost who paid Rs. 15. That may be so. Have they taken into consideration the kind of prices that are being paid to our own growers in the first six weeks ? Later on, when the peak supply goes on, what are the prices that are paid ? Again, in the last two or three weeks, in May and June also, lower prices are being paid. If they were to take all that into consideration, would it be reasonable for them to say that *kisans* are being dealt with properly even within the same place, same area, of sugar mill ? Who are the *kisans* who supply cane in the earliest stage ? It is the weakest of them, the poorest of them, because they cannot hold on. They must necessarily cut the crop and they cannot go on spending money on power and then supply, keep the sucrose content within the cane and wait until a proper price is offered by the mill-owner. Therefore, the poorest, of them supply at the very beginning, in the first three weeks, and they suffer because during these three weeks, the price paid is very low.

Why is it all this speculation has come about ? It is because of the 'policy of the Government. What is the policy of the Government ? It is a confusing policy, it is a contradictory policy, a self-contradictory policy, and it is a very complicated policy also. They want the country to sacrifice in order to enable them to export sugar at less than the cost price. Millions and millions of rupees are being lost. From whom are they getting ? They do not want to contribute from the General Revenues. They have given up the earlier concession also in regard to excise duty. Why have they done it now ? Mr. Kashi Nath Pandey has given the reason. They know that the *kisans*, under the inducement of a higher price, have placed more of their land under sugarcane and they have been good enough to answer the call of the nation and produce more and more cane. Therefore, they want them to suffer ! Will they make any kind of sacrifice at all ? Will they get any kind of sacrifice from the millowners ? Millowners go on saying, "Last year, we were made to pay

Rs. 78 per tonne towards the subsidy ; we do not know how much we are going to be made to pay next year ?" I am speaking subject to correction. Why should the millowners be made to pay ? Government says, "No ; we have allowed you to sell in free market to the extent of 40 per cent and therefore, you must be making some profit from out of which you pay." Do they keep any accounts at all ? Do they maintain any honour between themselves and the millowners and see that the millowners do not lose by this transaction, do not suffer by this. Why should the millowners be made to suffer in this manner ? If the millowners are to be allowed to suffer at all, then necessarily the workers are going to be made to suffer ; then the mills will not function. The mills will anyhow function, our friend Mr. Pandey says, because the Government is powerful enough to see that the mills are made to work in order to provide employment for these 1,37,000 workers. So, mills will work. Then who are the people who are going to suffer ? The *kisans*. They are being made to suffer the most. About the millowners they are highly educated people ; they have got very good public relations and everything ; they produce wonderful documents which are capable of confusing even the Ministry and the Minister. These workers are also very powerful with their strike weapon.

Therefore, the only people who cannot make a case for themselves are the poor *kisans*. Out of exasperation, they go on strike and then they are put into jail.

I wish to give this challenge to the Government. I am not going to recognise any party differences or party loyalties here. If these *kisans* are not going to be protected properly, I would once again come into the field and lead the *Kisan* Satyagraha against the factory owners and against this Government. Let the Government and the millowners take this warning. We have no quarrel with the millowners. We want the mills, sugar or whatever it is, to make a decent profit because otherwise there would not be enough production. We want our workers to be employed in these mills. But at the same time we want the *kisans* to get a fair deal. I like Mr. Jagjiwan Ram as Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, but as a Minister I am not prepared to like him. I want Mr. Jagjiwan Ram to take

[Shri Ranga]

courage in both his hands and tackle the situation in such a manner that the Finance Minister would be able to play the game fairly by the *kisans*, by the millowners and by the workers and also by the consumers. It is for the General Revenues to make the necessary sacrifice. Let there be some concession made in regard to the excise duty. Let there be this kind of proportion that 70 per cent be given over to the Government at their procurement price and 30 per cent to the free market; and let them come back to 40 per cent if they find it uneconomical for the country as a whole. Let them reduce the excise duty. Let them help the people in every possible manner so that our *kisans* would be assured of at least Rs. 10/- per quintal and, in addition to that, I want something more also. A kind of scientific formula has to be developed. There is what is known as the 'Seisma' formula. But my fear is this. Till now there is no automatic control in regard to the discovery of this sucrose content; it may be manipulated, I do not know. I speak subject to correction. Therefore, I want a technique to be developed, so that no mischief could be played. Let them come to some kind of an agreement with the millowners, with the concurrence of the peasants and their leaders, and let them say that upto this particular sucrose content, i.e., 8.5 or whatever it is, Rs. 10 would be paid and for anything more, for every decimal point, so much more would be paid. If they were to arrange a system like this and ensure that the millowners do not suffer at all and at the same time do not profiteer either at the cost of the consumers or at the cost of the cane growers, there would be some justice done.

But it is easier said than done. It is a very complicated matter. I wish my hon. friend will go into conference with the experts, with the representatives of the various interests and think of devising some scheme which would be less complicated than what it is today, so that it would be possible for him to give the maximum satisfaction to the non-*Kisan* interests and complete satisfaction to the *Kisan's* interests.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

In respect of sugar, the total production

in 1964-65 was 32.58 lakh tons. In 1965-66 it was 35.10 lakh tons. In 1966-67 suddenly the production has come down to 21 lakh tons. From 1965-66, when the production was 35.10 lakh tons, the production has decreased so much that in 1966-67 we find that there is total production of only 21 lakh tons. Sir, the reason is this; and everybody knows the reason. The cost of production has gone up. The cost of labour has gone up. The cost of manure has gone up. The cost of machinery has gone up. The land revenue has gone up. The charge for electricity rates has gone up, every year. Like this, every year the cost has been going up and so the agriculturists were not able to produce the sugar-cane and they discontinued to produce sugar-cane. So, in the year 1966-67, the figure of production has come down to such a low figure as 21 lakhs. In 1967-68, after seeing the trouble which has been felt all round, the Minister came forward with a new proposal—that is a good proposal—and he said that 40% of sugar can be sold in the open market and 60% can be sold at controlled price. 60% of controlled sugar is meant for the low income group, to be distributed to the low income group people; and 40% is for the rich people and they have to purchase it in the open market. That was the understanding, I think, which Government arrived at in this matter. But last year, when this scheme was successful, when people began to think that Government is fair and reasonable, they have increased the acreage of sugar-cane cultivation. So, in this year, the approximate total production will be between 28 and 30 lakh tons. But what has happened? This year, when they got the increase, the Government wants to bring down the cost of sugar. Suddenly, without any fore-warning, the Government announces that 70% of the sugar will be sold in the controlled market and 30% only will be allowed for free sale. Last year, when the production went down, the Government announced rebate on excise duty on sugar at Rs. 11 per quintal, on the total production of 80% of excess production of last year. Sir, the Government said that 40% of sugar can be sold in open market and again the Government said, the price would be Rs. 161 per quintal. As against last year, suddenly, it

has been announced that this year they have reduced the price. They have reduced the price to Rs. 153-85 per quintal.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : It has not been announced.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : In Andhra it has been announced. (*Interruption*) Another phenomena is this. In Andhra State there are some sugar factories like Nizam sugar factory and Bodam sugar factory where they have fixed at Rs. 139. Why should there is this fifteen rupees difference? I cannot understand that. Is the sweetness in the sugar less? Not at all. But something is wrong with Government.

There is an Agricultural Price Fixation Committee. In that committee, consumers are represented, not the agriculturists. When consumers preside over the fate of agriculturists, what justice can the agriculturists expect? If this is going to be the fate of the agriculturists, if Government are going to do like this, we are not going to co-operate with them. Next year we are not going to raise any sugarcane and Government are going to face crisis. I am warning them. If you think that you can put out agriculturists, we can face you and put you down. We constitute 82 per cent of the population. The others are only 18 per cent.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona) : They will bring an Ordinance for him.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade) : Is he an extremist revolutionary?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He is a Naxalite among Congressmen.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : When there was no cane, when people were not coming forward with cane to factories, Government came forward with the Sugarcane Control Order of 1966. Under that Order, they restricted the movement of cane, they restricted the supply of cane, they forced the agriculturists to supply cane to factories. Now when the factory people are not willing to pay the price fixed by the State Government, the Central Government are not coming forward to

force them. Are they afraid of the factory-owners? What is this? When they had the audacity to force agriculturists to supply cane to the factories, they had the power to do so. But what happened to that power now? Can it not be used to force the factory owners to pay a certain price fixed by the State Government to the growers? I cannot understand this attitude.

We have got high hopes in our Agriculture Minister. When we sit with him, he is very nice and has all sympathy for the agriculturists. But when he sits with the officers and when he hears the consumers, we are gone. We are forgotten. This is our fate. I only plead with him not to forget that he is Agriculture Minister before he is Food Minister. He is Food Minister after production, not before. But now he is Food Minister before production.

What is happening? In Andhra Pradesh, last year Government fixed the price at Rs. 110. We were demanding Rs. 125. The cane grower could convert it into jaggery and be able to get Rs. 200 per tonne. But Government forced the cane growers to supply cane to the factories at Rs. 110. In Maharashtra, they were gentlemen. Their co-operatives paid Rs. 160-200 per tonne. When Maharashtra co-operatives could do that, why not the same price be made available to growers in other States?

They may say the sucrose content is more in Maharashtra. If so, let the price be fixed according to that. But they are not coming forward with that proposition.

I will tell you one instance. In Madras, they have a consumers' Government. There the price was Rs. 85 last year because it is controlled by consumers. Agriculturists are not in the Government there. The consumers are there. In the next elections, if the agriculturists have any salt in their blood, they will teach them a lesson in Madras.

In Kerala we know there are mostly consumers. Even for the few producers they have reduced the price. The agriculturists will teach them a lesson next year.

SHRI VADUDEVAN NAIR : Why should you speak about Kerala? You are thoroughly ignorant. Speak about something else.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I am not speaking of China or Russia, I am talking of India.

Does the Minister of Agriculture want that the agriculturists should suffer at the hands of other people? Is he not going to protect the agriculturists? When he wanted to protect the factory owner last year, why is he not coming forward to protect the agriculturists this year? I may be a Congress member, I may belong to any party, but as Prof. Ranga said, on this agricultural issue we are all one, agriculturists are all one. If they are going to help us we are going to try, otherwise next year we are not going to produce any sugarcane.

Last year in Chittoor district cases were filed against 53 people for not supplying cane to sugar factories.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Co-operatives.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : May be anything. They were arrested and kept in jail. When you have got so much powers to harass the agriculturists, do you not have powers to harass these factory owners? I am not talking of co-operatives, but of private co-operatives.

If the Government is going to fix the price on sucrose content, I request them not to rely on these factory owners. I know what is happening in these private factories. If they purchase 100 tonnes they will write an account that they have purchased 120 tonnes. With the connivance of excise people, they show accounts for 100 bags, but they sell 120 bags, 20 bags without account. When these people are able to write false accounts, how can we get the correct sucrose content from them? So I want the Central Government to send their scientists, to get the cane crushed in some place, find out the sucrose content and fix the price according to that, and not on the figures given by these factory owners. If this is not done, I am afraid things will become very serious.

In Harayana, Punjab and other places many people have been arrested. If the Government is not going to come forward to help the agriculturists, if they are not going to be reasonable, I do not know what

will happen to next year's sugarcane crop. Government might be forced to import sugar from other countries. This will be the fate next year. I only request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to see reason and help the agriculturists to get at least a minimum price of Rs. 125 for cane.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHU (Cuddalore) : After listening to the speech of the leader of the Opposition, Prof. Ranga, I have no other go except agree with all the suggestions sponsored by that great kisan leader.

I do not want the Government to interfere too much in this particular industry. When the Government says that by assuming more and more power it is going to step up production, I do not believe it, because by their mismanagement, by their bungling in sugar policy, the production of sugar which was 35 lakh tonnes in 1965-66 has been brought down to 22 lakh tonnes in 1966-67. This is enough evidence to show that there has been a failure of policy on the part of the Food Ministry, on the part of the officials functioning in the Food Ministry. There has been a failure on the part of the officials functioning in the Sugar Directorate to protect this industry both in the industrial side and in the agrarian side.

I would like to say that the Governmental machinery should not be misused by the industrialists and the additional income or the windfall income, whatever it may be, cannot be exploited by the Government, by the industry in connivance with the Government. Mr. Naidu just a little earlier was saying that in Andhra Pradesh they paid Rs. 110 or Rs. 120 whereas in Madras they paid only Rs. 85. The answer to this I can give. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy has already given the answer. The moment you take up the responsibility of sugar industry, sugar cane control order and all the laws which were prevalent in the State Government till about 1949 come into operation and everything was good till 1949. Afterwards the Central Government has taken the power. The State Governments have become only a side-watcher or municipalities. The State Chief Ministers have no power at all. When Mr. Brahmananda Reddy as Congress Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh

wanted that the agriculturists should be given a minimum of Rs. 100, the private industrialists refused to budge and he has no power and he is appealing to the hon. Food Minister and that matter awaits a decision. I do not know what is going to happen. Our Food Minister, Mr. Mathialagan, has already demanded that the power on production of cane and fixing of prices should be given to the States as it was given to the States before. You control the production of sugar and whatever is produced in the factory, you absorb it in the Food Corporation of India and you fix the price. It may be said that the industrialists will suffer by the interference of the governmental policy. The Government of India constituted Gopalakrishnan Committee in 1957 or 1959—I do not remember exactly. It visited the factories all over India, studied the cost of production of sugar and the taxation prevalent then and it has given a finding which has not been accepted by the Ministry here. The Gopalakrishnan Committee recommended that the sugar cane growers should get 55% of the selling price of sugar and the factory should be given only 45%. There has been a fight between the sugar industrialists and the sugar cane growers. It helped the industrialists. We even agreed that we will have 50% of the selling price and if the price of sugar is Rs. 200 per quintal we will receive Rs. 100. The entire question has been gone into by the Gopalakrishnan Committee.

My friend, Mr. Shinde, who is also a sugar cane grower in Satara district, let him take time to kindly go through the price policy of sugar. As was suggested by my hon. friend, Mr. Pande, people can purchase sugar at Rs. 2 or Rs. 2.25 provided the Government does not interfere too much in the industry. I would like to appeal here that this industrial power which is controlled by the Government of India should be given to the States. The production of sugar cane and fixing of the sugar cane price should be given to the State Governments. You control the price of sugar, you control the distribution of sugar. As has been demanded by the Andhra Pradesh Government, as has been demanded by the Madras Government, these powers should be delegated to the States. We are helpless. He thinks that

Madras has got all the powers. That is why we do not have power to deal with it.

One more suggestion. In North India during the last year the sugar cane growers got Rs. 150 and or Rs. 160 also. But we got only Rs. 90 in the whole of Madras. In our State there are about 10 factories. The Madras Government brought about a settlement between these agriculturists and the factory owners to the effect that they will give a minimum of Rs. 90 and the Government will guarantee Rs. 350 per bag of sugar.

By this process, the factories in the south—Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Maharashtra—and other places have earned more than Rs. 20 crores which is unearned income. I made all the calculations and I laid it before the Minister of Agriculture and I requested him saying, let this Rs. 20 crores of unearned income which was due to the policy adopted by this Government, not by any additional capital being put into the industry by the industrialists, be distributed accordingly to the growers, one-third to them, one-third to the workers and one-third to the industrialists. I suggested it to the Food Minister but he has written to me a letter after much delay, after consulting all the people in his department. He has suggested that the income-tax department will take into account this unearned income, the additional income. As you know, how much per cent does the income-tax department take from this? They will take only 20 to 30 per cent from this. What about the rest? The rest goes to the industrialists. Why? Because, when you adopt a bad policy, when your policy gives an unearned income to the industry, why not distribute it to the growers? Why not you distribute it to the workers and are you not having power to legislate? You are having the price fixation authority functioning in that defunct office there. They have all the power. But there is no mind, there is no intention on the part of the Food Minister here to distribute this unearned income to the growers, to the workers and to the industrialists.

I really concede that by this policy the production has increased from 22 lakhs to 25 lakhs or even 26 lakhs, but I make bold to say that our growers are prepared

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

to produce even 40 to 45 lakh tonnes and we can even export 10 lakhs to foreign countries and earn foreign exchange, provided the Government of India ..

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : What is the production and what is the consumption here ?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY : The consumption in India is 25 to 30 lakh tonnes. You do not know; I know. The home consumption has not exceeded more than 30 lakh tonnes for the past four to five years, whereas the production has increased today; in 1965-66, there was a production of 35 lakh tonnes. There has been a carry-over of 7 to 8 lakh tonnes next year. I say that if the sugar policy pursued by the Government is correct, the country can produce more than 40 to 45 lakh tonnes.

So, I demand that the Government of India should decentralise this power and give it to the State Governments. Or else, let the Government of India fix a minimum price of at least Rs. 100 per tonne of cane to the grower. Secondly, let them implement the Gopalkrishnan Committee's report so that the consumer may also get the benefit and get sugar at Rs. 2 or Rs. 2.05 per kilo.

I am glad that at least now we have had the opportunity of discussing this after such a long time. I was thinking that the Food Minister himself will take the initiative to discuss this vital matter. At least now, there has been an opportunity. With these observations, I suggest let the Food Minister act to protect the agriculturists, let him not be slow in his action; let him act to protect the industry, let him act to protect the agriculturists and let him act to protect the workers employed in the industry.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are 20 Members wanting to speak.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : On behalf of the Government, the Minister will be speaking; so, it is better only one or two more Members speak now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I move that the time be extended by two hours. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let us see. Shri Randhir Singh.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Let me speak, I have to go away with Shri Krishnamoorthi.

चेयरमैन महोदय, मैं बड़ा मशकूर हूँ आप का और खास कर श्री देशमुख का कि आपने मेरा नम्बर पहले लिया है जब कि बाद में मेरा नम्बर आता था ।

18.00 hrs.

असल बात यह है कि क्यादा अफसोस हमें दाम का नहीं है, दाम ठीक मिलें या न मिलें, लेकिन अफसोस यह है कि विधान की धज्जियां उड़ाई जा रही हैं। प्रियेम्बल में लिखा हुआ है कि ए और बी में इम्तियाज नहीं किया जायेगा, जब कि इस देश में आज किसान और गैर-किसान के दरमियान डिस्क्रिमिनेशन किया जा रहा है। किस से किया जा रहा है और किस से नहीं, इस को छोड़ दीजिए, लेकिन आज किसान यह महसूस करता है कि जो जिन्स वह पैदा करता है, गन्ना, अनाज, मिर्च या कामशल-क्राफ्ट, उस का पैदा करने वाला तो वह है लेकिन उस की कीमत पर उस का कोई बस नहीं है। आप मोटरकार लेंगे तो दुकानदार कहेगा कि यह एम्बेसेडर कार 21 हजार से एक घाना कम में भी नहीं मिलेगी। आप फाउन्टन पेन लेने जायेंगे तो दुकानदार कहेगा कि तेरी मर्जी ले या न ले मैं तो दस रुपये का ही दूंगा। मिठाईवाला भी यही कहेगा कि आठ रुपये में एक किलो मिठाई लेनी हो तो लो, वरना चले जाओ। गर्जें कि हर धादमी जो कि गैर-किसान है, चाहे बैंकर है, दुकानदार है, कारखानेदार है, वकील है या कोई और पेशा करने वाला है, उस को अपनी कीमत पर कब्जा है, जो चाहे ले ले, लेकिन किसान अपनी कीमत नहीं ले सकता ।

आज वह सकड़ी जी कि जलानि के काम

घाती है 25 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव बिकती है, लेकिन किसान अपने गन्ने का दाम 7 रु० 75 पैसे से ज्यादा नहीं ले सकता है। इस से बड़े जुल्म की मिसाल और क्या हो सकती है? किसान बोने के लिये गन्ने का बीज 16 रु० क्विंटल पर खरीदता है। आज कार बनाने वाले को कई गुना फायदा है, फाउण्डेन पेन बनाने वाले को कई गुना मुनाफा है, लेकिन किसान को अपनी खेती में नुकसान है, बल्कि कई गुना नुकसान है, उसको कोस्ट भी नहीं मिलती है। मैं यह बात बड़े दुखी दिल से कह रहा हूँ—

गाना इसे समझ कर
न खुश हों सुनने वाले,
दुखे हुए दिलों की
फरियाद है यह।

यह किसानों के दिलों की फरियाद है। किसान जब गन्ने की फसल बोता है तो उस की बह, उस का लड़का, उस की बेटी और उस का बूढ़ा बाप, सारे खेत में लगते हैं—क्या निराई, क्या हराई, क्या पानी, सुबह से शाम तक सारे लोग लगे रहते हैं और साल में गन्ने की सिर्फ एक फसल होती है। एक क्विंटल ईश को पैदा करने के लिए, किसान के कम से कम तीस चालीस रुपये खर्च होते हैं। इस बात को मंत्री महोदय नोट कर लें। हमारी बदकिस्मती यह है कि इस देश के जो एक्सपोर्ट हैं, वे गैर-किसान हैं और हमारे फूड-मिनिस्ट्री के जो इन्वार्ज हैं, ना-खुदा हैं, मल्लाह हैं, सी फीसदी नहीं बल्कि 200 सी फीसदी टक्साली किसान हैं। लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि वह बंधे हुए हैं। आखिर क्यों बंधे हुए हैं? कैबिनेट में आप मामले को ले जाइये, हम 80 फीसदी एम० पी० आपके साथ हैं। रंगा साहब ने जो बात कही, वह गलत नहीं है। अपोजीशन के 100 फीसदी एम० पी० भी आप के साथ हैं। आप के साथ इस मुल्क के चालीस करोड़ आदमियों की आवाज है। बाबू अजीबन राम भी चालीस करोड़ आदमियों के जख्मात और ख्यालात की तर्जुमानी करते हैं। इसी लिए मैं कहता हूँ कि यह कोई बाणा नहीं है, लेखर नहीं है, बल्कि

किसान के बेटे का जो खून उबलता है, वह है। मैं कहता हूँ कि अब भी आपको मौका है। हम चाहते हैं कि जो हम कमायों, उस को दूसरे भाई भी खायें। लेकिन ऐसा हम को महसूस न करने दो कि फिर हम उस चीज को बोना ही बन्द कर दें। नायडू साहब ने सही बात कही कि अगले साल कोई भी ईश नहीं बोयेगा और किसान भी बनिया बन जायेगा। हम नहीं चाहते कि वह बनिया बने। लेकिन आप ऐसे हालात मत पैदा कीजिये कि वह गेहूँ, चना, मिर्च और वरसीम, जिसमें कि उस को मुनाफा हो वही बोना शुरू कर दे। जिसमें उस को टोटे का सौदा होगा, वह काम वह क्यों करेगा? इस लिए मैं आप की मारफत अपने किसान-नेता मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह हिम्मत करें। सारे किसान उन के पीछे हैं। जब आज लकड़ी का भाव 25 रुपये है तो आप 25 रुपये न सही, 20 रु०, 18 रु०, 15 रु० दे दो, लेकिन कुछ तो दो। हम तो लकड़ी से भी कम दाम मांगते हैं। इस से ज्यादा आप हम से क्या उम्मीद करते हैं। ... (अध्वचान)...

SHRI M. N. REDDY : You are doing a disservice to the *kisan*. Say Rs. 15/--

श्री क० ना० तिबारी : यह क्या कह रहे हो? ... (अध्वचान)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : कम से कम 15 रु० मैं कहता हूँ। लकड़ी के 25 रु० बतलाये हैं, 25 न सही 20, 18, 17 कुछ तो दो।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरियाणा में एजीटेशन चल रहा है। मैंने बाक-आउट भी किया था। बाबू जी से मिला भी हूँ। वहाँ किसान जेलों में जाने लग गये हैं। जिसका मतलब यह है कि हम गन्ना मिलों को नहीं देंगे। वहाँ जो यह तहरीक फँसी है, यह बहुत बुरी तहरीक है। इस से देश का और कन्स्यूमर का नुकसान होता है। हम इस को नहीं चाहते हैं। लेकिन हरियाणा में इस की पहल हुई है और हरियाणा में जिस चीज की पहल होती है वह अगले अगली हो बुरी, सारे देश में फैलती है। इस लिए मैं आप की मारफत

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब किसान के हित में यह बात है कि हरियारा में जो एटीटेशन चल रहा है, उस को वापस कराने का आप इन्तिज़ाम करें और किसान जो दाम मांगता है वह दाम किसान को दें और जो किसान वहाँ पर गिरफ्तार हुए हैं उन को छोड़ा जाय और उन के मुकदमें वापस लिए जायें। मैं बड़ा मशकूर हूँ कि आप ने मुझे टाइम दिया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : सभापति जी, चीनी उद्योग इस समय एक संकट की स्थिति में से गुज़र रहा है। मिलें बन्द हैं और किसान गन्ना नहीं दे रहा है क्योंकि उन्हें गन्ने का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। मिलें बन्द होने से मजदूर बेकार हैं और यह उद्योग संकट में है और सरकार भी घाटे में है। आवश्यक है कि चीनी उद्योग के इस संकट को खत्म करने के लिए सरकार प्रभावी नीति अपनाये। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार की चीनी नीति इस समय न तो गन्ना उत्पादकों के हित में है, न चीनी मिल में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के हित में है, न उपभोक्ताओं के हित में है और न कुल मिला कर चीनी उद्योग के हित में है। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार को मिल मालिकों पर दबाव डालना चाहिए, जिस से वे गन्ने का दाम बढ़ायें। मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उन्होंने गन्ने के कम से कम दाम तय किये हैं और मिल मालिक उसे बढ़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन बिना किसानों के संघर्ष के कोई बढ़ाता नहीं है। संघर्ष में दिन बीत रहे हैं और चीनी का उत्पादन कम होने की आशंका है और इस लिए खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वह मिल मालिकों को बुलायें और उन पर इस बात के लिए दबाव डालें कि गन्ने का दाम बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठ कर के आपस में बात-चीत कर के इस प्रश्न को हल करना आवश्यक है। किसान आज गन्ना नहीं दे रहे हैं। वह असन्तुष्ट हैं और रुष्ट हैं। इस के अलावा मिलों के क्षेत्र में वह खंडसारी नहीं बना सकते हैं। गुड़ बनाने की भी एक सीमा है। उस में गन्ने

का नुकसान भी ज्यादा होता है। किसान अधिक दिनों तक संघर्ष कर सकें इस बात की संभावना भी नहीं दिखाई देती है इस लिए सरकार को हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए और मिल मालिकों पर दबाव डालना चाहिए कि वह गन्ना उत्पादकों के साथ न्याय करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मिलमालिकों से यह भी कहा जाय कि किसानों का जितना बकाया है वह सब वापिस दें। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में, मैं वहाँ की स्थिति बखूबी जानता हूँ, किसानों का लाखों रुपया मिलों पर बकाया है। मिल मालिक न किसान का रुपया देते हैं न सरकार का टैक्स देते हैं और न उस का सेस देते हैं। अभी तक कोई सुनने में नहीं आया कि किसी मिल मालिक को, मिल को इस लिए ले लिया गया कि उस ने गन्ना उत्पादकों को जो पैसा देना था या सरकार को जो देना था वह नहीं दिया। मालगुजारी न देने पर किसान की ज़मीन हस्तगत की जा सकती है मगर अभी तक मिल को लेने का कोई उदाहरण हमारे सामने नहीं आया है। इस बात के लिए मिल मालिकों पर दबाव डालना चाहिए कि किसानों के रुपयों का भुगतान तुरन्त करें जिस से वह रुपया लगा कर उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें और गन्ने की किस्म अच्छी कर सकें।

तीसरी बात यह है कि उपभोक्ता के हित में यह नहीं है कि चीनी पर लगा ढुंधा नियन्त्रण खत्म कर दिया जाय। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस आशय की मांग हो रही है लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को उस दबाव का सफलता के साथ सामना करना चाहिए। हम उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की उपेक्षा नहीं कर सकते। अब चीनी का उपयोग कोई ऐशबय की वस्तु नहीं है। चीनी शहरों में एक आवश्यक चीज बन गयी है। कम आदमी वाले बगों को चीनी थोड़ी मात्रा में भले ही क्यों न हो लेकिन वह चीनी उन्हें उचित दाम पर मिले। इसलिए चीनी पर नियन्त्रण रखना होगा और उस के विनियमकीकरण की मांग का तदुदापूर्वक विरोध करने की आवश्यकता है।

चौथी बात यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और

बिहार का चीनी उद्योग एक प्रमुख उद्योग है। सारी ग्रंथ व्यवस्था इस उद्योग पर निर्भर है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अप्रार्थ करूंगा कि वह चीनी की समस्या को और चीनी मिलों की समस्या को सम्पूर्ण देश के नकशे में रख कर देखें। मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि एक और उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की चीनी मिलें बन्द हो जायेंगी यह खतरा पैदा हो रहा है दूसरी ओर चीनी मिलों के नये लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं। अगर चीनी के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के वास्ते नई मिलें खोलते हैं और उन में पूंजी लगाते हैं तो मेरी समझ में उस से कम पूंजी लगा कर जो मिलें घाज चल रही हैं उन से चीनी के उत्पादन की कमी की पूर्ति की जा सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि नई चीनी मिलों के लाइसेंस देना इस समय देश के हित में नहीं होगा। हमारे प्रांथ और मद्रास के सदस्य मेरी बात का गलत ग्रंथ न लगायें। हम इस देश की ग्रंथ व्यवस्था को टुकड़ों में नहीं देख सकते हैं।

मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि इस चीनी के बारे में सम्बन्धित क्षेत्रों में कार्यक्षमता भी बढ़ाये जाने की आवश्यकता है। अब इस में न तो सरकार ने ही अपनी भूमिका ठीक तरह से भ्रदा की है और न ही मिल मालिकों ने भ्रदा की है। नई पूंजी लगा कर नई मिलें खोलने के बजाय घाज जो चीनी मिलें पहले से चल रही हैं, उन में एकद्वयेंसी लाई जाय और वहाँ पर गन्ने की किस्म सुधार सकें और उस से उत्पन्न होने वाली शर्करा की मात्रा में वृद्धि कर सकें व मिल मालिकों पर दबाव डाल सकें कि वह किसानों के लिए समुचित सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध करें तो चीनी की आवश्यकता पूरी हो सकती है। हमारे महाराष्ट्र और आन्ध्र के परिश्रमी लोग अपनी पूंजी, अपना सरमाया कुछ उद्योग में लगा सकते हैं, मगर उत्तर और दक्षिण में इस संबंध में संघर्ष नहीं होना चाहिए और देश के सीमित साधनों का इस बारे में दुष्योग नहीं होना चाहिए।

एक बात कह कर मैं खरम करूंगा। चीनी के सम्बन्ध में नीति निर्धारित करते समय हमें

सभी स्वार्थों का, सभी हितों का समन्वय करना जरूरी है मैं जानता हूँ कि यह काम सरल नहीं है। यह काम कठिनाइयों से भरा हुआ है। स्वार्थ प्राप्त में टकराते हैं। और उन से रास्ता निकालना कठिन होता है। लेकिन एक संतुलित नीति का निर्धारण और दृढ़ता के साथ उस का कार्यान्वयन असम्भव नहीं होना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय क्षमता रखते हैं, शक्ति रखते हैं, प्रभाव रखते हैं और वह उत्पादकों, उपभोक्ताओं और इस उद्योग इन तीनों के हित में ऐसा योग बिठा सकते हैं जिस से कि इस चीनी उद्योग का विकास हो और साथ ही उत्पादकों के साथ और उपभोक्ताओं के साथ अन्याय भी न होने पाये।

मैं एक बात फिर कह दूँ कि मैं ने उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की चीनी मिलों की चर्चा की है। चूँकि मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, मुझे कठिनाइयों का पता है। घाज यह उद्योग गहरे संकट में पड़ा हुआ है। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में चीनी उद्योग संकट में पड़ गया तो वहाँ फिर जनता को काम देने के लिए और कोई उद्योग नहीं है। मैं उन कारणों में नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन मैं सरकार से इस बात का अप्रार्थ करूंगा कि उसे इस क्षेत्र का विशेष ध्यान रख कर अपनी नीति का निर्धारण करना होगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have two announcements to make. One is that the 26th Report of the Business Advisory Committee would be presented now. The second is that this debate will go upto 6.30 P.M. and then it will be postponed for a day to be fixed.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

18.15 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twenty-Tixth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-
TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) :
I beg to present the twenty-sixth Report
of the Business Advisory Committee.

MOTION RE : SUGAR POLICY—Contd.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : The bitterest comments that the hon. Minister is faced with in this debate from both the Movers of the Motion and all speakers who have so far participated in this debate, including the milk and water pleas advanced by Shri Vajpayee, are proof of the fact that the sugar policy of the Government has so far not succeeded, there are no prospects of any success in the near future, and unless drastically modified and remedied, can have no hope of success in future. Therefore, I wish to plead this with the hon. Minister who is not only a Minister in the Central Government but who, as the leader of the downtrodden masses of the country, is also the source of inspiration and also hope for the cultivator throughout the country. Let him not prove himself unworthy of the cause which he has so far upheld. My fear is that when the Ministry is presided over by the champion of the cause of downtrodden people, the cultivators who grow sugar cane are today threatened with the most imminent danger of survival. I only hope that the Food Minister would be in a position to accord shelter to the oft-repeated pleas of consumer interests; not to the most powerful lobbies of sugar factories and sugar industrialists, but to the poorest of the poor, namely, the cultivators who grow sugarcane.

For the past several years, the plight of the sugar policy has been a policy oscillating between complete control and complete decontrol, and between partial control and partial decontrol. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture is like a matrimonial court which, when somebody approaches them with a petition for divorce, passed an order for judicial separation, with the rider that there shall be judicial separation for one-third of the day, and for the two-third of the day there shall be communion. This sort of policy cannot succeed. There should be either complete control or complete decontrol. If complete control has failed, about which there cannot be two opinions, the only thing is to resort to complete decontrol and delicensing of the sugar industry.

Many people shout from house-tops that complete decontrol will not be in the consumers' interests. If I may say so, they

have never known what are the consumers' interests. Consumers' interests are certainly that they should get sugar at a reasonable price, but the reasonableness of the price should be left to the market processes. When they are in a position to give sugar cheapest to the consumers, the plea is advanced that the sugar industry of North Bihar and eastern U. P. would be wiped out if there is complete decontrol. This fear of the sugar industry in North Bihar and eastern U.P. being wiped out is not true. If it were true, I make the most solemn affirmation in this House that the hundred distinguished co-operators from Gujarat and Maharashtra would take cudgels in their hands and devote their service to every single factory in North Bihar and eastern U. P. and see to it that the factory is not stopped even for a minute for which it should work and also see to it that the factory pays through the nose to the efforts of the cultivators in north Bihar and eastern U. P., for every single paise spent by them on purchase of water machinery some hundred years back.

Let the hon. Minister entrust to the sugar industry of North Bihar and U. P. these things as on the lines of the co-operatives of Maharashtra. Every single naya paise of the investment which has been invested 100 years back would be made out and the entire co-operative movement of the country is today prepared to take up the responsibility if the Government so desire. Let not the Government make a plea of wiping out the sugar industry of North Bengal and U. P. and let it not stand in the way of evolving a national policy which should be in the interests of the nation. Here is an industry which does not pay 60 crores of rupees to the growers by way of sugar-cane price, in spite of whatever action has been taken by the Government. The Government says, if this policy is not adopted they will have to suffer. No single individual will be allowed to suffer and this country is strong enough and powerful enough to see that eastern U. P. and North Bihar are placed on equal level. But let the Minister make bold to say that he will completely decontrol the sugar industry.

Sir, I wish, in this connection to refer

to the policy announcement made by the Minister of Industry. He said that in respect of any industry in which no foreign exchange is involved either for the import of machinery or for new material and components, the industry will be delicensed. The sugar industry meets this requirement. If it meets the requirement, then, what is the reason for not de-licensing the sugar industry? They say that if the sugar industry is de-licensed there will be mass of sugar in the country. I would say, let them export it to the world market. Our country is a member of the sugar Exporting Organisation. But what we find is, whenever there is slight increase, the Minister comes down with awarding 10% cut in production. The only interest of the Food Minister in sugar policy for years to come is to see that sugar scarcity is perpetuated in the country. He has to explain to this House whether he has come to the decision that sugar scarcity shall be once for all ended, if it cannot be mended. If the scarcity is to be ended the only way to do it is to de-licensing the sugar industry... (Interruption).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Are you supporting de-control?

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : Yes. My hon. friend is worried of decontrol. But partial decontrol has resulted only in this situation. When you go to any fair price shop they will say, sugar quota is not there, But the owner or the labourer or the employee of the same shop gives you free market sugar. We do not have different labels for controlled sugar and free sugar. If we don't have that, this policy of 32% or 40% or 50% of control is meaningless. The Sen Committee was appointed and they said that the sugar industry has to be guided on ideal lines. They have recommended that whatever minimum price of sugar is arrived at, then, for ever 0.1% increase in the sucrose content the increase should be proportional. Under the policy which the hon. Minister has announced, the increase is not proportional. I would like to make a reference to the Sen Committee report, which in page 95, (para 4.17) says as follows :

"The Commission feels that there is a strong case for fixing the price of sugarcane for 1965-66 at Rs. 4.96 per

quintal (Rs. 1.85 per md.) for 9.4 per cent recovery, subject to an increase of 4.0 paise per quintal (1.5 paise per md.) for every 0.1 point increase in recovery above this level, especially for preventing diversion of land and other inputs from foodgrains to sugarcane in the present emergency. If that is found difficult, the principle of proportionality in fixing the premium should be followed in any case from 1966-67 when the minimum price of sugarcane should be fixed at Rs. 4.82 per quintal (Rs. 1.80 per md.) for 9.0 per cent recovery subject to an increase of 5.30 paise per quintal (2 paise per md.) for every 0.1 point increase in recovery above this level. This announcement of the minimum price for 1966 67 should be made by December, 1965."

The Sen Commission had recommended a price on the principle of proportionality. On that basis they had recommended a minimum price for sugarcane. Did we adhere to it? The result is that when there is a disproportionate increase for the proportionate increase in the sucrose content, nobody bothers to look into how the cultivators have lost.

In the same Report at page 110, is a table giving of the number of working days on the basis 22 crushing hours and the number ranges from 110 to 180. For a factory crushing for 110 days, the calculation for manufacturing cost excluding the cost of sugarcane has been placed at Rs. 39.49; for 150 days, it is Rs. 27.88. The Commission further go on to say...

MR. CHAIRMAN ; Do not exhaust the Report.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : Only a line from a Report.

At page 118 of the same Report, calculations have been given at 11.44 recovery and for a factory working for 156 days, the figure is 28.85; with the result that in the case of a factory where Rs. 2 minimum per quintal sugarcane at 9 per cent recovery were to be paid, the return on capital has been reduced from 8.74 to 8.59. So not only is there of reduction in the return on capital, but this results in a most anomalous situation of disparity of sugar prices from region to region.

[Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh]

Only two years back, the prices then announced were Rs. 132 for the southern zone and Rs. 187 for the northern zone. The result was that if the prices minus tax are taken into consideration, per quintal it would be Rs. 100 in the southern zone and Rs. 155 in the northern zone. This disparity of Rs. 55—Shri Naidu was talking of a difference of only Rs. 15 50 per cent is sought to be perpetuated as a result of the policies followed by the Central Government. This is done at the instance of the most powerful lobby, the Indian Sugar Mills Association.

I shall now quote from a communication from the Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd. to the Secretary, Indian Sugar Mills Association :

"I shall thank you to place this matter before the next Committee meeting of the Association to be held on 30th October, 1968 at Bombay, so that suitable representation may be made to the Centre before a decision is taken by it. This matter has assumed special urgency in view of the above speech of the Union Minister for Industries."

This is how sugar policies are modified in favour of and in the interest of private industrialists. This is done at the cost of the unity of the country.

We speak of one nation. But here is the anomalous situation where for the same commodity there is one price in one part of the country and another price in another part of the country. This is how the cultivator's interests are ignored,

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : The present sugar policy of the Government of India is another instance which conclusively proves that our Ministers are adepts at creating a crisis where there is none. This policy—I do not call it one; it is a sort of muddle of Government's own making—has landed the cane-growers all over the country into trouble. After deciding on partial decontrol for this year and also reducing free sugar from 40 per cent to 30 per cent, they have not evolved any machinery to persuade factories to pay proportionate price to the cane growers all over the country.

What happened last year? In Maha-

rashtra, co-operative sugar factories were able to pay as high as Rs. 209 in a particular factory—which would be a record for the next 50 years.

That is a tribute that I should pay to the Maharashtra co-operative sector, but at the same time in other States it was less, in Madras it was Rs. 85 and in Andhra Rs. 110. That is to say there was absolutely no machinery or agency of the Government to force the factories to adopt a uniform policy in regard to the payment of price from the benefits and profits derived from this free sugar, although time and again in August, 1967 and again this year the hon. Minister and the Government are committed to this policy that the only objective was that the extra profits would go to the farmers, in order to increase sugar production.

In Andhra there is a strike going on. In all there are 19 factories, out of which 8 co-operatives and one Government factory have accepted the price fixed by the State Government on 15th November of Rs. 100 per tonne. Out of the ten private factories, I am glad to say that the Raja of Chullapalli who is here, Shri Akineedu Prasad, who owns a factory, accepted the price fixed by the Andhra Government of Rs. 100 while the other nine have not accepted. They are adamant, refusing to pay the price. And these factories last year, after paying Rs. 110, crushing half the capacity, made crores, twice or four times the investment. The Nizam Sugar Factory, which is Government-owned, whose total capacity is 650,000 tonnes per season, crushed only 281,000 tonnes, and made a profit of Rs. 244 lakhs last year, *i.e.*, after crushing only a little more than one-third of its capacity. The K. C. P. Sugar Factory, Wuyur, owned by an ex-ICS officer, Mr. Ramakrishna, crushed 381,000 tonnes. You can imagine how many crores it must have made as profit, how many times the original investment. Similarly, the Andhra Sugars Limited crushed 280,000 tonnes and made a profit of more than Rs. 2½ crores. When they were allowed only 12 per cent, they have made a profit of crores, they have become Kuberas overnight due to the grace of our hon. Minister who, though intending well by the farmers, has not evolved any machinery for giving a just price to the farmers.

In this regard, we have not made a proper appraisal of the Sugarcane Price fixed under the Essential Commodities Act read with the Sugar Control Order, 1966. In Clause 3 of this Order there are a number of sub-clauses under which the price is fixed. It is not as if the Government has no power. It is not necessary for Government, as Mr. Vajpayee said, to bring them round, persuade them, cajole them. The hon. Minister and the Central Government have the power under the Essential Commodities Act read with the Sugar Control Order. They can also delegate this power to the State Government to regulate the prices in their own State. Actually, it was demanded by the Chief Minister of Andhra who had talks for two days with the hon. Minister. He stated in the Assembly he was prepared to take up this issue with the factories if the power was delegated to the State Government under the Sugar Control Order but they have not done so.

On 18th May, 1968 there was an amendment of the Sugar Control Order saying that either the minimum price or the price agreed to between the factories and the growers could be paid. I don't know whether the hon. Ministers are aware of this, because normally these things are done by the officers against whom there are charges that they are hand in glove with the industry. Apparently this amendment was brought to favour the factories, because if they can persuade the farmers to agree to a lesser price, there is no offence committed. It is an absurd and purposeless amendment which goes against the Sugar Control Order. Tomorrow another amendment can be brought to say that the price fixation shall depend upon the price that is got by the factories by the sale of free sugar under the Statutory Order, and they can append a table, whether it is 30 per cent or 40 per cent. It has been calculated that if Rs. 247 per quintal is the sugar price for this 30 per cent, then they can pay Rs. 100.

Now I have got figures of all the leading markets, viz., Bombay, Kanpur, Madras and Calcutta. During the last 25 days the sugar in the open market is being sold at more than Rs. 300. It will not go down because the anticipated production of 30 lakh tons would not be there. I am again saying that it will not be even 25 lakhs when the 25 days season is gone and the factor-

ies are closed and there is a strike and it has created a law and order problem for the various State Governments. I do not know why the Ministry is shirking where the State Governments have taken up this matter with all courage. When the co-operative factories and the Government factories can pay Rs. 100, how is it that the private factories cannot pay the same price? I do not see any reason unless they want to exploit the situation in the absence of any rule. Every effort should be made to fix a reasonable price or immediate amendment may be brought. Otherwise if the strike which is going on—it is not a mere strike or lock out or closure of the factory—the sugar cane will wither away. It will be diminished in its value.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI : That is your weakness. That is why they are exploiting.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Exactly. They are exploiting our weakness. According to the Sen Commission 25 million people depend on sugar cane cultivation. It is unfortunate that such an important debate is fixed at this hour where we find almost an empty house. What I submit is that the sugar industry which is the second biggest industry in our country has been given protection during the last 32-35 years, pampered and patronised by the Government. What is the result? It has become not only complacent but inefficient and corrupt. They are not able to increase anything. Therefore I say that policy, this *ad hoc* policy from year to year like hand to mouth living is bad for the country. There should be a long term policy at least for 3 or 4 years. We should evolve a policy which is in the interest of growers, which is in national interests. We should only be self-sufficient in sugar but also pay a just price. There is a statutory power vested in the Central Government. It should be used immediately with an amendment delegating once for all the powers to the State Governments to use them according to the situation. In every State there is a sugar cane law and so many other orders so that they can exercise those powers according to the exigencies of the situation. Otherwise the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh need not give a tele-

[Shri M. N. Reddy]

gram, need not come here and depute a Minister and send a memorandum signed by 100 Members. With all that they are not able to do anything. I appeal to the hon. Minister to consider seriously. 15 Commissions were appointed since 1931. You will be surprised to know that 14 Commissions were appointed for the purpose of sugar industry. Only one Commission was appointed for the purpose of enquiring the cost of sugar cane. It is high time that a statutory commission was appointed to find out the cost of sugar cane. We do not want a national price, we do not want a fancy price, we do not want some imaginary price. Let it be found out area wise. It need not be a uniform price throughout the country as there is no uniform price for sugar which is being fixed zone wise. Similarly the cane price also can be fixed area wise and a price formula may be evolved. In the absence of such a

policy not only sugar cane grower are suffering but we will be deficient in sugar production with the result that we will not receive much money by way of excise duties. It should be dealt with on a war footing. I thank you, Sir.

श्री द्वा० ना० सिबारी (गोपालगंज) :
सभापति महोदय, आज जो बहस चल रही है,...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we adjourn. The hon. Member may continue his speech on the next occasion.

18.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December, 6, 1968
Agrahayana 15, 1890 (Saka)