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Thursday, August 6, 1970
Sravana 15, 1892 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eleventh Session
(Fourth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 6, 1970/
Savana 15, 1892 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

A.I.R. Programme to Promote
Communal Harmony

- +
*243. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH
SHASTRI :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA
NAIDU :
SHRI YAJNA DATT
SHARMA :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNI-
CATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have started certain programmes over All India Radio aimed at promoting communal harmony in the country and to curb the growing incidents of violence; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken and the success achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPART-
MENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Such pro-
grammes have been important part of AIR's
programmes for a long time.

(b) These are presented in various
programmes, such as talks, discussions,
features, plays, music, etc. A survey of
the effectiveness of these programmes is
under way.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कभी सरकार ने इस पर भी विचार किया है कि प्रत्येक धर्म के प्रभावशाली लोगों की विचार गोष्ठियां आयोजित की जाये और प्रसारित की जाएं जो अपने अपने धर्मों के अनुयायियों पर प्रभाव रखते हैं।

यदि नहीं तो क्या आगे आप इस पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री इ. कु. गुजराल : इस पर ध्यान दिया जाता है। तरह तरह के ऐसे भौके आते हैं जब इन चीजों की तरफ आल इंडिया रेडियो ध्यान देता है और ब्राडकास्ट भी करता है।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि धार्मिक नेताओं की कभी विचार गोष्ठियां आयोजित की हैं या नहीं और नहीं की हैं तो क्या आगे करने का विचार है ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : को हैं।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : आकाशवाणी से युववाणी प्रोग्राम चलता है। इसी प्रकार क्या कोई कार्यक्रम इस आइटम के अन्तर्गत चलाने का यह मंत्रालय विचार रखता है कि नव युवक विद्यार्थियों में से भिन्न भिन्न धर्मों को मानने वाले विद्यार्थियों को ले कर कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए जाएं और उन में विद्यार्थी एक दूसरे के धर्म के सम्बन्ध में अपने विचार व्यक्त करें ? मान लें एक विद्यार्थी वैदिक धर्म का अनुयायी है तो वह मुस्लिम या ईसाई धर्म के सम्बन्ध में विचार व्यक्त करे और इसी तरह से मुस्लिमान और ईसाई धर्मों के जो अनुयायी हैं वे हिन्दू और वैदिक धर्म के सम्बन्ध में विचार व्यक्त करें ? क्या इस पर भी कभी आपने सोचा है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sir, this is a good suggestion for action.

श्री राम चरण : आल इन्डिया रेडियो से जितना कम्युनल प्रांपोगंडा हुआ है, उसका रिप्लेशन हुआ है। कम्युनल डिस्टरबेंसिस का मेन काज यही है। कुछ पोलिटिकल लीडरों को ले कर ही प्रांपोगंडा आकाशवाणी से किया गया है। कम्युनल हार्मनी मेंटेन करने के लिये जितनी भी पार्टीज हैं और रूलिंग पार्टी के मंत्री भी हैं या आपोजीशन पार्टीज के लीडर हैं, उन में से किसी के स्टेटमेंट आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित न हों, क्या इसकी व्यवस्था आप करेंगे ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I have not been really able to get the spirit of the question. Statements by leaders and Ministers are sometimes made when an unfortunate incident takes place, but I have not come across any instance where any such statement has added to the situation.

श्री राम चरण : आल इन्डिया रेडियो को आपने कम्युनल डिस्टरबेंसिस का एक मौज बना रखा है। यह बन्द हो क्या उसके वास्ते आप यह तय करेंगे कि किसी भी पोलिटिकल लीडर का स्टेटमेंट आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित न हो ? (Interruption)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं स्पष्ट कर देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अपने आप कर सकते हैं। आपने अपना सवाल पूछना हो तो पूछिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दिल्ली में हाल में ही सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस की आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी की जो बैठक हुई थी उस में प्रधान मंत्री ने साम्प्रदायिकता के विरुद्ध एक भाषण दिया था। क्या यह सच है कि वह भाषण आल इन्डिया रेडियो से ब्राडकास्ट किया गया, यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार की

नीति इस तरह के सभी राजनीतिक नेताओं के भाषणों को ब्राडकास्ट करने की है या केवल प्रधान मंत्री के भाषण ब्राडकास्ट करने के लिए आल इन्डिया रेडियो है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I would like to submit two things. Factually it is incorrect if by broadcast he means simultaneous relay. Secondly, the Prime Minister's speech on anticommunalism was of topical interest to the country. It was not the whole speech but extracts of the speech were broadcast over the radio because this is an issue on which the whole country is feeling concerned. My hon. friend may bear in mind that when various leaders speak, their speeches are covered in the news bulletins. The recent conference of the Jan Sangh held at Chandigarh received broad coverage. Similarly when my hon. friend spoke in the Ramlila Grounds, his speech was taken notice of in the news bulletin. Therefore, everyone is given a chance.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मेरे प्रश्न को तोड़मरोड़ कर पेश किया जा रहा है। न्यूज में नोटिस लेने का सबाल नहीं है। क्या यह सच है कि आपने किसी और नेता का, गैर कांग्रेसी दल में किसी नेता का अपने सम्मेलन में दिया गया भाषण टाइपिकल इंटररेस्ट के नाम पर आल इंडिया रेडियो से अभी तक ब्राडकास्ट किया है और किया है तो किस का किया है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The Prime Minister of a country has a distinct position. It is not a question of where the speech is delivered or from which platform it is delivered. Whenever a speech is delivered from any platform which is of interest to the country, that naturally has to be taken notice of.

SHRI RANGA : That position can be conceded only to the President, not to the Prime Minister or anybody else.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पार्टी में और गवर्नमेंट में कोई लाइन है या नहीं है।

यही डिक्टेटरशिप की तरफ ले जाने वाली बात है।

डा. राम सुभग सिंह : जितना प्रधान मंत्री को उस में समय मिलता है उतना ही अपोजीशन के लोगों को भी मिलना चाहिए। वस्कि सारी अपोजीशन को मिला कर उन से अधिक समय मिलना चाहिए।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : मेरे साथी ने अभी बताया और यह बात सही है कि आज इस पार्टी का प्रधान मंत्री है तो कल को आप में से भी कोई प्रधान मंत्री हो सकता है और इस वास्ते जो भी प्रधान मंत्री होगा, उसकी जो पोजीशन है उसको कंसीड किया जाएगा। विलायत में भी जहां कारपोरेशन है और जिसके लिए.....

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जब उधर था तो आकाशवाणी से मेरी स्पीचिंग आती थी, उनका सार आता था और जब से इधर आया हूं, कभी सार प्रसारित नहीं किया गया है।

SHRI RANGA : The only person whose speeches have to be broadcast invariably is the President and nobody else. Prime Ministers come and go. They are at the mercy of this House. (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं अपने प्रश्न को स्पष्ट कर दूँ। प्रधान मंत्री की एक विशेष स्थिति है। लेकिन जब प्रधान मंत्री आल इंडिया कांग्रेस कमेटी की बैठक में बोलती हैं तब तो पार्टी के लीडर के नाते बोलती हैं, प्रधान मंत्री के नाते नहीं। क्या आप यह भेद करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The issue is not basically where the Prime Minister speaks. (*Interruptions*). What is the use of interrupting without hearing me ? Let me make my point. The main issue is not where the Prime Minister has said it but

what the Prime Minister has said. Another point that I would like to submit to my friend is that it is not a question of the Prime Minister receiving the attention of only the All India Radio. It is a question of the attention which is given to the Prime Minister by all mass media, whether governmental or non-Governmental. For instance, the coverage which the Prime Minister gets in every newspaper is significantly more than what any one of my friends get.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The newspaper are no longer free in this country. They are under your heels.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस प्रश्न के दो भाग हैं : एक तो साम्प्रदायिक सौहार्द बढ़ाना और दूसरा हिंसात्मक घटनाओं को रोकना। जहां तक हिंसात्मक घटनाओं को रोकने का सम्बन्ध है, आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित समाचारों में इस प्रकार के समाचारों की तो भरमार रहती है कि नक्सलवादियों ने यह तोड़-फोड़ की, यह किया वह किया, लेकिन अगर उस के साथ साथ उन की कार्यवाहियों को कनडेम करने वाले लोगों के वक्तव्यों आदि के समाचार भी प्रसारित हों, तो देश में यह प्रवृत्ति बढ़ेगी कि इस प्रकार की हिंसात्मक कार्यवाही करने वालों को देशवासी पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। कलकत्ता के पास जो एक नया रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित हुआ है, वह इस तरह की हिंसात्मक घटनाओं करने वालों को प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है, जिस तरह कि मास्को रेडियो की तरफ से रेडियो पीस एंड प्रोग्रेस के नाम से इस प्रकार के ब्राडकास्ट किये जाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए सूचना मंत्रालय क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as meeting the challenge of antinational activities is concerned, not only the All India Radio, takes a positive stand but all voices raised against such destructive activities are given due prominence. So far as the

second question about other radio stations is concerned, I require notice. Then I will make enquiries about it.

श्री शशि भूषण : हमारे देश के नौजवानों में दो प्रकार की प्रवृत्तियाँ बढ़ रही हैं। उन में से एक ने गांधी को मार दिया और दूसरी गांधी की किताबों को जला रही है। एक झूठे गुरुदशमी में विश्वास रखती है और दूसरी माओवादी में विश्वास रखती है। इन दोनों प्रवृत्तियों ने देश की सारी राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं को समाप्त कर दिया है। ये दोनों प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास नहीं करती हैं। दोनों छुरे और भ्राम में विश्वास करती हैं। और दोनों ने देश को जलाने में कोई कसर नहीं रखी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आल इन्डिया रेडियो इन दोनों प्रवृत्तियों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा है और वह इन दोनों के खिलाफ प्रचार क्यों नहीं करता है।

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : जहाँ तक कार्यवाही का सम्बन्ध है, आल इन्डिया रेडियो कार्यवाही तो कुछ नहीं कर सकता है। लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य का मतलब इन के खिलाफ बात करने से है, तो वह हम कर रहे हैं।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री का कोई भाषण सिमलटेनियसली रिले नहीं किया गया है। दिल्ली कांग्रेस कमेटी की तरफ से चांदनी चौक में आयोजित एक मीटिंग में प्रधान मंत्री का भाषण हुआ और उस को आल इन्डिया रेडियो ने सिमलटेनियसली रिले किया। उस मीटिंग में तीस हजार लोग थे, जब कि जनसंघ द्वारा रामलीला मैदान में आयोजित मीटिंग में दो लाख लोग थे, जिस में श्री वाजपेयी ने भाषण दिया। इस के बावजूद प्रधान मंत्री की मीटिंग का छः सात मिनट तक कवरेज हुआ और श्री वाजपेयी के भाषण को तीन सेनटेन्स में खत्म कर दिया गया। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा

है कि आल इन्डिया रेडियो को कापॉरेसन नहीं बनाया जायेगा। आल इन्डिया रेडियो के बारे में रोजाना एलीगेशन्ज लगाये जाते हैं कि वह किसी एक पार्टी के लिए या कुछ नेताओं के लिए है और लोग उस जो आल इन्दिरा रेडियो भी कहते हैं। ये एलीगेशन्ज कहां तक ठीक हैं, क्या इस बात की जांच करने के लिए सरकार कोई पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बिठायेगी, जो यह भी देखे कि सब पार्टियों के नेताओं को ठीक प्रकार से कवरेज मिले, केवल एक ही पार्टी के नेताओं को नहीं ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त आम तौर पर जब स्टेटमेंट देते हैं, तो किसी बात की आथेन्सिटी के मुतालिक खास बरी नहीं करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि चांदनी चौक में प्रधान मंत्री की जो स्पीच हुई थी, वह सिमलटेनियसली रिले की गई थी। यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है। चांदनी चौक में बीस हजार लोग थे या रामलीला मैदान में दो लाख थे, इस का प्रोपेगंडा माननीय बाहर तो कर लें, यह उनकी बर्बादी की बात है। लेकिन वह इस फोरम को प्रोपेगंडा के लिए यूटिलाइज न करें। ये फिगरज बिल्कुल रिबसं थे। उनको दो लाख अब बीस हजार नजर आने लगे हैं। जहाँ तक आल इन्डिया रेडियो के बारे में एलीगेशन्ज और उनके मुतालिक पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी का सवाल है, आप को याद होगा कि पहले भी माननीय सदस्य और कुछ लोगों ने इस प्रकार के एलीगेशन्ज लगाये थे। कनसल्टेटिव कमेटी में फंसला होने के बाद हमने वे बुलटिन लाइब्ररी में रख दिये। उस बात को आज सात महीने हो गये हैं। आज तक किसी भी पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर ने कोई बुलटिन देख कर यह नहीं कहा कि उस में कौन सी न्यूज गलत थी।

डा० राम गुरुभग सिंह : स्क्रिप्ट क्यों नहीं भेजे जाते हैं ? (व्यवधान)

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जब कोई चिट्ठी जाती है, तो भेज दिया जाता है।...

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not make the Question Hour a debating hour.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : यह प्रश्न साम्प्रदायिक सीहदं बढ़ाने के कार्यक्रमों से सम्बन्ध रखता है। प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह भी कहा है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो नक्सलपन्थियों की गतिविधियों और तोड़ फोड़ आदि को ज्यादा कवर करता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आकाशवाणी द्वारा साम्प्रदायिक सदभाव के जो कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गये, जिन के सम्बन्ध में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का नाम भी लिया गया, क्या कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है कि उन के क्या नतीजे निकले। देश में हिन्दू साम्प्रदायिकतावाद, खास तौर से हिन्दू महासभा, और मुस्लिम लीग न केवल पुनर्जीवित हो रहे हैं, बल्कि उन का विस्तार हो रहा है। उस संदर्भ में आकाशवाणी ने क्या किया है और इस में क्या सफलता मिली है? आकाशवाणी के प्रसारणों से नक्सलवाद को बढ़ावा मिलता है। तो फिर जो शांतिमय ढंग से आंदोलन करते हैं, उन का प्रचार क्यों नहीं किया जाता है?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : As to the first point, whether giving of news about any incident in propaganda, I beg to differ from him; I think, it is important that the news media should be seized of any incident that takes place.

So far as the impact studies about the various programmes undertaken by All India Radio on the communal situation are concerned, we have already instituted a detailed survey of what impact has been made by the various programmes and what type of programmes should be further undertaken.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : हिन्दू महासभा और मुस्लिम लीग का विस्तार हो रहा है।

उस की रीशनी में सरकार ने क्या किया है? इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Instead of approaching the problem of real national integration, which in other words is called communal harmony, and instead of using words 'communal harmony', I want to know whether the mass media of Government, like the Films Division and the radio, will take notice of the basic and essential factor of community among the different religious and racial groups of India in regard to artistic, musical, cultural, economic and other aspects so as to develop a concept of organic Indian nationhood... (Interruption) instead of talking always of communal harmony which leads to communal disharmony gives opportunity for competitive political propaganda for wooing Muslim voters and also gives an opportunity to Pakistan to make a hell of propaganda against us.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : My hon. friend has not understood our approach. Some-time back a mass media committee was set up to make detailed recommendations as to how mass media should be used for the purpose of national integration. It has not only emphasized talks and discussions in regard to that but it has also emphasized the basic cultural background of our nation. It is on the basis of the cultural background that the programme has been drawn up, whether it is music, whether it is a poetry, whether it is historical writings, etc. All those aspects of human life which have really made our nation are emphasized so that the nation as a whole can evolve itself and real national integration can take place.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a number of occasions, in the Consultative Committee I have pointed out to you that the programme that has been drawn up by the Ministry in regard to national integration has neither head nor sense. You have no constructive approach... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please; I have gone to the next Question. Whenever I call you, I am put to a lot of difficulty.

Increase in Unemployment after each Plan

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*244. SHRI PRAKASH VIR
SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of unemployed persons in India increased at the end of each Five Year Plan and will also increase at the end of Fourth Plan ;

(b) the reasons why Government have not collected reliable data about the number of unemployed persons in rural as well as urban areas so far in the last 20 years ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it is impossible to provide employment to all-able-bodied persons under the present circumstances in the next 10 years ;

(d) whether Government propose to chalk out a plan of providing employment to everybody in the next 10 years after increasing the rate of growth to 10 per cent and mobilizing more resources ; and

(e) whether Government propose to keep the right of employment as fundamental right ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BISHWANATH ROY) : (a) to (e). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b), In the absence of reliable data concerning unemployment, it is not possible to make a judgement as to whether unemployment increased at the end of each Plan. The reasons why earlier estimates lack precision and no attempt has been made in the Fourth plan document to present data relating to backlog precision unemployment at the beginning and at the end of Fourth Plan on the lines followed in the previous Plans has been explained in detail in the Fourth Plan document

(paragraphs 22.13 to 21.16 pages 425 to 428 The Government has constantly been trying to improve statistics relating to unemployment. With this end in view in August, 1968, the Planning Commission appointed a Committee of Experts on Unemployment Estimates with prof. Dantwala as its Chairman. The Committee has made a number of suggestions to improve the data and their report is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

(c) and (d). Creation of more and more employment opportunities has been one of the major objectives of Indian's successive Five Year Plans of economic development and the continuing efforts made since 1951 have already resulted in generation of a substantial number of new job opportunities. However, faster growth of labour force and the limited financial resources available have stood in the way.

The Fourth Plan, which has a total outlay of Rs. 24,882 crores and envisages an average annual increase of about 5.5% in total production during the Plan period, aims at creating employment opportunities in the rural and urban sectors on an increasing scale. The Plan lays considerable emphasis on labour intensive schemes such as roads, rural electrification, soil conservation, minor irrigation, village and small scale industries, housing and urban development.

However, in the present context of economic development of the country and considering the present capacity of the economy to channelise resources for investment, the realisation of the objective of providing employment for all (for achieving full-employment) will have to be kept as a somewhat long term goal towards which the economy has to move in the coming year.

(e) In the light of efforts already made and being made in the direction of creating more and more employment opportunities and the limitations of resources, such a measure is not considered practical at the present stage. Moreover, 'right to work' has already been given an important place in the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रश्न मुख्य रूप से किया गया था इस का उद्देश्य यह था कि श्रम मंत्रालय इस बात की जानकारी दे की पिछली पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के अंत में बेरोजगारी की संख्या बढ़ी। जो उन्होंने स्टेटमेंट दिया है उसमें भी यह विवरण नहीं दिया गया। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि यह सरकार जब पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के द्वारा अरबों रूपया व्यय कर रही है तो इस प्रकार के आंकड़े अब तक क्यों नहीं उपलब्ध हैं कि 22 साल के बाद भी अब तक यह नहीं बता सकते कि प्रत्येक पंच वर्षीय योजना के अंत में बेरोजगारों की संख्या कितनी बढ़ जाती है? दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है, आप यह बताइए कि यह जो पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है जैसे कि इंजीनियर्स के संबंध में ही कहा गया कि 1 लाख इंजीनियर बेकार हो जायेंगे तो श्रम मंत्रालय और शिक्षा मंत्रालय दोनों ने मिल कर क्या इस तरह का एक समन्वित कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है कि जिस से शिक्षित लोगों के अंदर बेरोजगारी न बढ़े और जो पिछले बेरोजगार हैं उन को संपाया जा सके ?

श्रम रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह बात सही है कि विभिन्न योजनाओं के बदलने के प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना, द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के बाद बेरोजगारी के आंकड़े दिए हैं हम ने लेकिन अब जो आंकड़े शास्त्री जी ने बताए वृद्ध इसलिए नहीं दे पाते हैं क्यों कि आप जानते हैं कि सदन के अंदर और बाहर तथा स्वयं योजना आयोग ने एवं विभिन्न समितियों ने यह प्रकट किया है कि जितने भी आंकड़े हम ने योजनाओं के बाद दिए हैं उन के अन्दर इतना अशुभ भेद है कि उन आंकड़ों पर अब विश्वास करना संभव नहीं है इसलिए कि इस देश की अधिक परिस्थिति में यह संभव नहीं है यहां पर संपूर्ण आंकड़ों को एक मैत्री-

ट्यूड में कहा जाय और हम ने जो एक्सपर्ट्स कमेटी योजना आयोग की बैठायी थी उस ने भी यह कहा था कि हमारे देश आर्थिक परिस्थिति में संभव भी नहीं है और उपयोगी भी नहीं है।

दूसरा भाग आप के प्रश्न का यह है कि शिक्षित बेकार इस देश में बढ़ रहे हैं। उस के लिए चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अंदर जो विभिन्न योजनाएं ली जा रही हैं उस के अंदर जो काम बढ़ेगा उस से उन को रोजगार मिलेगा।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि क्या श्रम मंत्रालय और शिक्षा मंत्रालय दोनों ने मिल कर इस प्रकार का कोई समन्वित कार्यक्रम बनाया है कि पिछले शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को संपाया जा सके और भविष्य में शिक्षित बेरोजगार पैदा न हों? तो मैं चाहूंगा कि पहले उस का उत्तर आए फिर मैं दूसरा प्रश्न करूं।

श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद : मैं ने इसी का उत्तर दिया कि योजना चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में जो योजनाएं बना रहा है उस के अन्दर रोजगार क्रियेट किए जाएंगे। शिक्षा मंत्रालय, श्रम मंत्रालय, कृषि मंत्रालय, आखिर अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रोजगार किसी एक मंत्रालय के कार्य का अंग नहीं होते हैं, एग्रीकल्चर में होते हैं, इंडस्ट्री में होते हैं, कामर्स में होते हैं और शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने तो कुछ हर जगह में चाहे इंजीनियर्स के लिए या डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स की जगह कायम की जिन से कि बाहर निकलते हैं। इसलिए हमने कहा कि योजनाओं के अंतर्गत में जो काम किए जाएंगे उन से उन को काम मिलेगा।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने सुन लिया होगा। कम से कम मैं तो इससे संतुष्ट नहीं हुआ।

दूसरा प्रश्न मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं, सरकार ने आज अपनी सफलता का प्रमाण पत्र स्वयं लिया

इस के लिए मुझे खुशी है कि इन्होंने इन बातों को स्वीकार करना प्रारम्भ तो किया कि इतनी पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं पर अरबों और खरबों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद अब तक इन के पास इस बात के आंकड़े नहीं हैं कि अशिक्षित और शिक्षित बेरोजगार कितने हैं।

मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो गांवों के अंदर लोग रहते हैं, अशिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं उन के लिए क्या श्रम मंत्रालय और उद्योग मंत्रालय इस प्रकार की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रहा है आठ घांठ दस दस गांवों का एक यूनिट मान कर उन के साथ कुछ इस प्रकार के छोटे उद्योग-वन्धे स्थापित किए जाय ताकि उन गांवों के बेरोजगारों को उन-उद्योग घंटों में लगाया जा सके और बेरोजगारी दूर की जा सके ?

श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह कहा अपने प्रथम प्रश्न के उत्तर में कि जो आंकड़े हम ने योजनाओं के बाद बनाए हैं उन आंकड़ों में विविधता होने के कारण उस पर कठिनाई हो रही है यह कहने में कि सही आंकड़े क्या है। यही है कि योजनाओं ने रोजगार नहीं बनाए। योजनाओं ने रोजगार पैदा किए हैं और रोजगार उन को मिला। लेकिन लेबर मार्केट में उस से अधिक लोग आए। इस लिए हर योजना में बेरोजगारों की संख्या बढ़ती रही। आप ने कहा गांवों के संबंध में तो आप जानते हैं कि चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में हम उन स्कीमों पर जोर डाल रहे हैं जो लेबर-ओरिएंटेड हों। इस सुझाव के अनुसार कार्य हो रहा है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री या रोड कांस्ट्रक्शन या रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन इन स्कीमों के ऊपर जोर दिया जाय ताकि इन के अंदर रोजगार आवे और गांवों के बेरोजगारों को रोजगार मिले।

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने जो यह कहा कि हम कुछ लोगों को रोजगार

दे रहे हैं यह बात तो सही है लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय, इस बात की गारंटी या एश्योरान देंगे कि आज के बाद जितने नये बेरोजगार होंगे कम से कम उतने लोगों को तो रोजगार मिल जायगा यानी जो स्थिति आज है बेरोजगारों की वह बढ़ेगी नहीं? पंच वर्षीय योजना समाप्त होने के बाद जो स्टेटसको है वह रहे क्या इस चीज की गारंटी वह दे सकते हैं ?

मेरे प्रश्न का दूसरा भाग यह है कि क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि सरकारी इंस्टीट्यूट है उस ने कहा कि आज जो इंजीनियर अन-एम्प्लायड हैं उन की संख्या 70 हजार है और यह संख्या 1974 में 1 लाख हो जायेगी अगर हमारे देश में रेट आफ ग्रोथ साढ़े आठ परसेंट नहीं होगी जब कि आजकल इस समय 4 परसेंट है और पंच वर्षीय योजना में साढ़े चार परसेंट कहा गया है, तो अगर सरकार को यह मालूम है तो वह इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है जिस से सब इंजीनियर्स को रोजगार मिल जाय ?

श्री भावत भ्वा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह गारंटी तो हम नहीं कर सकते। हम यह गारंटी कर सकते हैं कि हम पूर्णतः यह प्रयास करेंगे कि अधिक से अधिक रोजगार दे सकें और लोगों को रोजगार मिले। यह संख्या इतनी नहीं बढ़े। संख्या बढ़ती ही जायेगी लेकिन साथ साथ चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में रोजगार की अपारचुनिटिज भी बढ़ रही है। इसलिए हम यह प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि देश में बेरोजगारी कम हो।

जहां तक दूसरा सवाल है इंजीनियर्स का, उन्होंने कहा 70 हजार लेकिन हमारे एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज जो देश में है उन के अनुसार लगभग 15 हजार इंजीनियर और डिप्लोमा होल्डर्स जिनका नाम उन्होंने नहीं लिया उनकी

संख्या लगभग 45 हजार के आसपास है जो रोजगार चाहते हैं। इन को नौकरी देने के लिए जैसा मैं ने बताया पिछले दो वर्षों से यह कोशिश की जा रही है, विभिन्न इस के उपाय निकाले हैं जैसे जहां-जहां हमारी विभिन्न स्कीमों के सर्वे हो रहे हैं वहां क्वालीफाइड इंजीनियर रखे जायें। दूसरे जहां जहां इंजीनियरों की जगह खाली है, जो जगहें फ्रीज्ड हैं उन को रिलीज कर दिया जाय और तीसरे एलेक्ट्रिकेशन की स्कीमों का कार्य कर रहे हैं जिन के अंदर इनको रोजगार दिए जाएंगे और कैबिनेट सेक्रेटेरिएट ने अपने अंडर में इन योजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों से कहा है कि जहां पर कि इंजीनियर ओरिएण्टेड योजनाएं हों, उन को लिया जाय। इस के लिए उन्होंने प्रयास किया है। हम यही कर सकते हैं और करेंगे।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैं पहली बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कई बार यह प्रश्न पूछा जा चुका है कि क्या आप के पास आंकड़े हैं ? पिछली बार आप ने जवाब दिया कि आंकड़े इकट्ठा हो रहे हैं अभी आप ने कहा कि आंकड़े नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप बेरोजगारों के आंकड़े कब तक इस हाउस में रख सकेंगे ?

दूसरी चीज आप ने कही है कि हमारे डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में सब को काम का अधिकार है सवाल यह था.....

श्री प्रकाशबोर शास्त्री : यह भी हो सकता है कि आंकड़े इकट्ठा करने के लिए कुछ बेरोजगारों को खपाया जाय।

श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या गवर्नमेंट राइट टु वर्क अर्थात् राइट आफ इम्प्लायमेंट फंडा-

मेंटल राइट्स में दर्ज करने के वास्ते तैयार है और क्या उस के लिए संविधान में संशोधन करने को तैयार है ?

तीसरे आपने इस स्टेटमेंट में कहा है कि हम योजना के मुताबिक इतना रुपया खर्च करेंगे मगर क्या आर एसी इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए जिनका कि इम्प्लायमेंट पोर्टेशियल अधिक है, जैसे कि अभी तक के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज में अगर इनवैस्टमेंट होता है एक करोड़ रुपये का तो 40 को काम देते हैं, मीडियम इंडस्ट्रीज में एक करोड़ के पीछे एक हजार को काम बेने है और स्मोल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में 1 करोड़ के इनवैस्टमेंट के पीछे 4000 लोगों को काम देते हैं तो क्या इस बात को मद्देनजर रहते हुए आप अपनी इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी में फेर बदल कर उसे गांधियन लाइंस पर या जापानी एकोनामिक्स के आधार पर ढाल कर जैसा कि गिरी साहब ने कहा है वैसा कोई रूप देने को तैयार हैं ताकि इंडस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट होने के साथ साथ ही हमारा इम्प्लायमेंट पोर्टेशियल भी बढ़ सके ?

श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने यह नहीं कहा कि आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। यह तो आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि हर योजना में योजना समाप्ति काल के बाद आंकड़े दिये हैं.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस योजना में नहीं है।

श्री भागवत भ्वा आजाद : अभी हम ने नहीं दिये हैं बाकी यह नहीं कहा कि आंकड़े नहीं हैं। इस योजना में आंकड़े इसलिए नहीं हैं कि प्रोफेसर दांतवाला की चेअरमैनशिप में अनइम्प्लायमेंट एस्टिमेट्स के वास्ते जो कमेटी आफ एक्जैपर्ट्स बैठाई गई थी उसने कहा कि

मौजूदा आर्थिक व्यवस्था में यह जो आंकड़े बनाये जाते हैं इस में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। इसलिए अभी इस सदन के प्रस्ताव के अनुसार हम जो कमेटी ग्रनइम्प्लायमेंट पर बना रहे हैं उस कमेटी में संसद् के माननीय सदस्य भी रहेंगे और उस कमेटी में इन तमाम बातों पर विचार किया जायगा। जहाँ तक आंकड़े रखे जाने की बात है तो आंकड़े हम अभी भी रख सकते हैं। सन् 1969 के अन्त में इम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में 34 लाख 23 हजार 885 लोग रजिस्टर्ड थे। इसलिए मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं है बल्कि मैंने यह कहा था कि इन आंकड़ों के बारे में लोग अपनी असहमति प्रकट कर रहे हैं।

जहाँ तक दूसरा प्रश्न है अर्थात् फंडामेंटल राइट्स का सवाल है तो आप बखूबी जानते हैं कि हर एक व्यक्ति को काम मिले यह चीज हमारे डाइरैक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में बड़े स्पष्ट शब्दों में लिखी हुई है। इसलिए प्रश्न फंडामेंटल राइट्स में परिवर्तन करने का नहीं है बल्कि प्रश्न तो यह है कि उन को नौकरी दी जाय और यह बात डाइरैक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स में दर्ज है।

तीसरे जो आप ने कहा कि हमारी पालिसी इम्प्लायमेंट ओरियेंटेड होनी चाहिए तो इसमें मैं आप से सहमत हूँ। हमारी चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में उन योजनाओं पर जोर दिया जा रहा है जिनमें कि अधिक से अधिक बेरोजगार लोगों को काम मिलने की सम्भावना हो। इस चीज को ध्यान में रख कर इस चौथी योजना को इम्प्लायमेंट ओरियेंटेड किया जा रहा है।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :
May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have worked out the ratio of growth of population and the employment potentiality created during the

last 5 year plan period and whether the ratio is uniform from State to State ?

श्री भागवत भा आजाद : मैं स्पष्ट रूप में अभी यह नहीं कह सकता कि यह रेशियो कितना है मगर यह रेशियो योजना आयोग ने बनाया अवश्य होगा। यह बात तो बहुत स्पष्ट है और जो असल और मूल प्रश्न है वह यह कि हम ने विभिन्न योजनाओं में बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार दिया है लेकिन यह भी सही है कि हर योजना के अन्त में हमारे पास बैकलोग रहा। इसलिए यह स्पष्ट है कि जहाँ इन योजनाओं में लोगों को और अधिक रोजगार मिला फिर भी इससे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि फिर भी कुछ लोग बेरोजगार रह गये।

श्री रामावतार शर्मा : जब सर्वप्रथम श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने यह अपनी योजनाओं आरम्भ की तो उस समय उन के द्वारा यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि हमारे यहाँ बेरोजगारी बिल्कुल नहीं रहेगी। उस के पश्चात् बहुत सी योजनाएं बन चुकी हैं और उन का परिणाम जो कुछ है वह आप सब लोगों के आगे है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में आखिर उन्होंने क्या सोचा है और देश में व्याप्त इस बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए इस योजना में उन के द्वारा क्या प्राविधान किया गया है ? दूसरे जितने भी हमारे यहाँ देहाती क्षेत्र हैं और यह जो आज हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में, राजस्थान और अन्यत्र भी जो नक्सलवादियों और डाकुओं का एक आतंक छाया हुआ है, यह भी मैं आप को बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि महज बेरोजगारी के कारण है और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यह सब चीजें हमारे सामने आ रही हैं तो क्या इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में बेरोजगारी को हल करने के लिए जो लोग बेरोजगार बचे रहते हैं उन को कब तक धंधा

नहीं मिलता है तब तक के लिये कुछ भत्ता आप देंगे ?

श्री मागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में जैसा कि आप जानते हैं इस में हम ने यह प्रयास किया है कि उन योजनाओं पर और उन स्कीमों पर जोर दिया जाय जो कि इम्प्लायमेंट ओरियटेड है। 400 करोड़ रुपया अधिक खर्च करने की बात है। सन् 1970-71 में 1969-70 की तुलना में हम अधिक पैसा उन स्कीमों पर खर्च कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक बेरोजगार लोगों को जब तक कि उनको रोजगार नहीं मिलता है माननीय सदस्य ने जो सरकार द्वारा उन्हें भत्ता देने का सवाल उठाया है तो अपने देश की वर्तमान आर्थिक व्यवस्था में जो हमारे पास साधन हैं उन साधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए वह सरकार के लिये सम्भव नहीं है कि प्रत्येक बेरोजगार व्यक्ति को भत्ता दिया जा सके।

SHRI HEM BARUA : In view of the fact that the present Five Year Plan does not make any mention of the growing problem of unemployment in the country and in view of the fact that unemployment in the country is mounting up and the youth are getting restive, and Assam is the worst sufferer in this respect, may I know whether instead of appointing a committee to evaluate the problem of unemployment which is a lipstick treatment to the problem, Government are prepared to take measures to eliminate the problem of unemployment or to reduce its intensity ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : It is a fact that unemployment is growing. It is not as though in the various Five Year Plans the figures were not worked out. According to the earlier Plan documents at the end of the First Five Year Plan, the backlog of unemployment estimated was 5.3 million. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan it was 9 million. At the end of the Third Five Year Plan it was

12 million. Therefore, it is clear that unemployment is increasing. The other aspect is that all these estimates are not precise. This has been revealed on account of a report submitted by Prof. Dantwala appointed by the Planning Commission, and Prof. Dantwala felt that the methodology adopted in arriving at these figures was defective, and he made certain suggestions to work out the figures. Keeping in view all these suggestions, Government have taken a decision to appoint an expert committee to work out precise figures. These figures will be worked out.

In the meanwhile, as stated by my colleague, the plan provisions are being reviewed in order to see that more employment is created. For instance, it is under the consideration of Government to reserve forty more industries exclusively for the small-scale sector so that more employment could be created in the small-scale industries. In the matter of expenditure, under the Plan, schemes like roads, rural electrification, minor irrigation, soil conservation etc. are being given importance.

Apart from this, under the Cabinet Secretariat, there is an officer called the employment commissioner who in consultation with the Planning Commission is working out some schemes which will be implemented within a short period, and that will go a long way in relieving this problem of unemployment. I must, however, confess that it may not be possible to eradicate this problem, but we shall certainly reduce its intensity.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : It is very difficult to accommodate so many Members. We have spent about 40 minutes already over just two questions.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : This is a very important question.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall not deprive hon. Members of their chance. If the House wants that the Question Hour should be converted into a debating hour, I have no objection.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Why not have a discussion of a short duration on this problem of growing unemployment ?

MR. SPEAKER : We are not able to go beyond three questions on any day, and the same situation happens almost every day, and even then, about 30 Members get up and protest that they have not got any chance. Even after two dozen supplementary questions, this is the position ? What is to be done ? I would seek the advice of hon. Members.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : There should be a proper discussion on this problem.

MR. SPEAKER : But there is not just one subject. On every question this is the position. After all, if the names of five Members are clubbed together on a single question, first they ask their supplementary questions. Then follow supplementaries from other members. What to do ? We cannot do anything. I seek your advice.

SHRI HEM BARUA : You should congratulate the other members for putting in with their questions.

MR. SPEAKER : They are so ever enthusiastic about every question that there is no limit to the supplementaries forthcoming. You must fix a limit so that I may be guided by it.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : There must be a discussion on this subject. You invite all the concerned members to decide about it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am talking of all questions every day.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : This is a most important problem.

MR. SPEAKER : How can I refuse to a good lady like Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha. It is very painful to say 'no' when she wants to ask a question. I am in no hurry to go to the next question—does not matter if we do not go beyond this question. It is your House and it is your question. Thirty questions. Some on the list every day

but the whole of the time is taken up on one or two.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, जब मावलंकर साहब स्पीकर थे, 15-20 सवाल यहाँ होते थे। वे इतने एलर्ट रहते थे कि दो सप्लीमेंट्री के बाद आगे बढ़ जाते थे। जो उस जमाने के मेम्बर आज भी इस सदन में हैं, आप उन से पूछिये कि उन दिनों कितना काम होता था। आप जिस गद्दी पर बैठे हैं, उस गद्दी पर बैठनेवालों का इतिहास हम को मालूम है...

MR. SPEAKER : During Shri Mavalankar's time, there were no clubbed questions, only one member's name appearing in a question. There were hardly two or three supplementaries. Also there were not so many groups sitting. तब आप की ही पार्टी यहाँ पर थी, एक-आध नर्वैश्चन इधर या उधर से हो जाते थे।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उस वक्त नम्बियार साहब भी थे, जिनको हाउस से निकाला गया था, हूला-गुल्ला करने वाले लोग यहाँ नहीं होते थे।

SHRI HEM BARUA : When a reference is made to Shri Mavalankar who presided over this House before, is it not a disrespect to you ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no harm if the practice in vogue during my predecessors' time is referred to. I do not take it as a reflection on me (*Interruption*). I would request Shri Banerjee to spare me at least if he cannot spare others.

I will have to call a meeting for consultation about the procedure. I will call you all. Let us come to a decision whether only two or three supplementaries should be enough or we should go on as we are doing now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Formerly the members here were sophisticated people. Now we are the real representatives of the people. We are from the masses. We shall shut more and more and we shall try to get more and more. We are not sophisticated persons.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Are Government aware that the Head of the State has written a book about unemployment which he was kind enough to send to every MP, in which he has tried to point out...

MR. SPEAKER : She need not pour the whole of her knowledge, but straightway put the question.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : He has pointed out that unemployment varies from 10 to 50 million and the number of the semi-employed varies from 100 to 150 million. Government comes out with a statement that they do not have the figures of unemployment. The Head of the state must have certainly checked his statistics before publishing them in the form of a book. I would like to know why there is so much variation between the Government figures and figures of the Head of the State.

Secondly, Government, after appreciating that there is so much unemployment in the country, have not thought it fit to change the orientation of the Plans which, because of their lopsidedness, have gone on increasing the quantum of unemployment. The unemployment problem has now become the No. 1 problem of the country, really disturbing the law and order of the country. Therefore, I would like to know whether Government at all is proposing to change this lopsidedness of the plan on an emergency basis to see that this problem of unemployment is solved on a war footing.

SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA : I have already stated that the Government are prepared to review the whole plan provision in order to see that more employment is created. With regard to the figures given in a booklet written by the President, I cannot say anything. I have all respect for him.

श्री जगेद्वर यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भूमिहीन बेकारों की संख्या देश में बहुत अधिक बढ़ रही है. यहाँ तक बढ़ गई है कि अब वे भूले मर रहे हैं और चाहते हैं कि हम को कहीं से जमीन मिले। अभी पिछले दिनों सरकार ने एलान किया था कि सरकारी जमीन का उन के नाम पट्टा कराया जायगा, लेकिन जब वह नहीं हुआ तो जगह जगह आन्दोलन होने लगे। हमारे बुन्देलखण्ड में आज इतनी भुखमरी फैली हुई है कि उन के लिए खाना भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। जब उन्होंने जबरदस्ती जमीन पर कब्जा करने की कोशिश की तो वहाँ की जिले को सरकार ने 300-350 आदमियों को बन्द कर दिया.....(व्यवधान)..... मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे बेकारों को खाना देने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इन्होंने मुख्यतः प्रश्न जमीन के सम्बन्ध में किया है, जिस का सम्बन्ध हम से नहीं है। जहाँ तक बेकारी का सम्बन्ध है, उस का जवाब मैं पहले दे चुका हूँ।

श्री मोल्लू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश की 75 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या निरक्षर हैं, इन को पढ़ाने लिखाने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई साक्षर सेना बनायेगी जो इन 75 प्रतिशत लोगों को साक्षर बनाने का प्रयत्न करे।

दूसरे— जो अशिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं—क्या सरकार उन को कोई खेतिहर पलटन तैयार कर के इस देश में खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये कोई कदम उठायेगी ?

तीसरा— जब इंजीनियर और डाक्टर हमारे देश में इतने बेरोजगार हैं, तो क्या डाक्टरी और इंजीनियरी की पढ़ाई बन्द करने के लिए सरकार तुरन्त कोई अध्यादेश जारी करेगी,

क्योंकि जब बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है तो इंजीनियरी और डाक्टरी की पढ़ाई की क्या आवश्यकता है ? मैं इन तीन प्रश्नों के कारण जानना चाहता हूँ ?

श्री भागवत भ्मा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन के तीन सुझाव हैं—साक्षर सेना, खेतीहर पलटन और इंजीनियरिंग की पढ़ाई बन्द हो...

श्री रवि राय : क्या आप इन को मानते हैं ?

श्री भागवत भ्मा आजाद : जी नहीं। इन प्रश्नों से सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय इन पर विचार करेगा।

श्री ट्वा०ना० तिवारी : आज देश में बेकारी बहुत है, लेकिन मैं इतना ही जानना चाहता हूँ कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स्चेंज में जितने नाम लिखे जाते हैं हर साल, उन में से कितने परसेंट लोगों को नौकरी मिलती है और कितने परसेंट बाकी रह जाते हैं और यह परसेंटज पहले से कम हुआ है या अधिक हुआ है।

श्री भागवत भ्मा आजाद : हर वर्ष कितने बेरोजगार हैं और कितनों का नौकरी मिली इस के फिगरस मेरे पास हैं। लेकिन जो अन्तिम प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने किया कि क्या परसेंटेज है, इस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह स्पष्ट है कि रोजगार देने के बाद भी हमारे पास बेरोजगार बच जाते हैं। इस लिये बढ़े हुए नोटिफिकेशन की तुलना में प्लेसमेंट कम हुआ है। मैं दो चार साल के फिगरस दे सकता हूँ, परसेंटेज आप देख लें। 1967 में हमारे पास 39, 11, 748 लोगों का रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ, जिन में से नौकरी मिली, 4,30, 588 को, नोटिफिकेशन अफेक्टिव 6, 99, 030। हमारे पास वर्ष के अन्त में 27, 40,435 लोग बच गये।

श्री ट्वा० ना० तिवारी : मेरा यह प्रश्न नहीं था।

श्री भागवत भ्मा आजाद : माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न किया था कि कितने बेरोजगार एम्प्लायमेंट एक्स्चेंज में रजिस्टर हुए और किसानों को नौकरी मिली।

श्री ट्वा० ना० तिवारी : मेरा प्रश्न इतना ही है कि पहले जितने लोगों के नाम रोजगार दफ्तर में अंकित होते थे और उन में से जितने परसेंट लोगों को नौकरों मिलती थी उनके मुकाबले आज कल दो वर्षों में जितने लोगों के नाम अंकित हुए हैं और उन में से जितने लोगों को नौकरी मिली है, उन का परसेंटेज कम हुआ है या अधिक हुआ है।

श्री भागवत भ्मा आजाद : माननीय सदस्य पूछने का मतलब यह है कि लोगों को काम पहले से कम मिलता है या अधिक। लेकिन उन को साथ साथ यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि जो रोजगार खोजने वाले हैं उन की संख्या में भी जुड़ाव हो रहा है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1964 में लिये गये 5 लाख, 1965 में लिये गये 5 लाख, 1966 में लिए गए 5 लाख और 1967 में 4 लाख का प्लेसमेंट हुआ। इस लिए प्रतिशत बतलाना कठिन है मगर प्रतिशत इस अर्थ में देखना चाहिये कि बेरोजगारों की संख्या भी बढ़ रही है और प्लेसमेंट भी बढ़ रहा है। अन्ततः फिगर करीब करीब वही रहता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कृष्णाय : प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि उनके लिए आंकड़े इकट्ठे करना बड़ा कठिन है, लेकिन यह बात स्पष्ट है कि उन्होंने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं वह ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने सदन को गुमराह किया है। यह आंकड़े सही नहीं हैं। उन्होंने आंकड़े पढ़े लिखे लोगों के बतलाये हैं। ऐसे बहुत से लोग बेरोजगार हैं जो अनपढ़ हैं, जो रोजगार के दफ्तर तक पहुँचते नहीं हैं नाम रजिस्टर करवाने

के लिये। क्या सरकार इस ओर भी ध्यान देनी है? क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि जब तक वह लोगों को रोजगार नहीं दे सकती, चाहे वह पढ़े लिखे हों या अनपढ़ हों, उन को वह भत्ता दे?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या सरकार देश के लिए ऐसी योजना बनायेगी जिस में पसीने की खपत अधिक हो और पैसे की खपत कम हो, यानी पैसे तो उस में कम लगें और मेहनत अधिक लगे? क्या सरकार किसी ऐसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैंने पहले प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा था कि देश की वर्तमान आर्थिक परिस्थिति में हर बेरोजगार के लिये भत्ता देना सम्भव नहीं है। दूसरा प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक किया कि क्या देश में ऐसी योजनाएँ हैं जिन में श्रम अधिक लगे और पैसा कम लगे। तो हम लोग इस दिशा में प्रयत्नशील हैं।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने भूमि सेना के बारे में केवल इतना कहा कि यह अच्छा सुझाव है, और मुझ को याद है कि अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर बोलते हुये प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि सरकार भूमि सेना गठित करने पर विचार कर रही है। तो इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि सरकार भूमि सेना गठित करने पर विचार कर रही है। तो इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री सच बोलती हैं या मंत्री महोदय सच बोल रहे हैं जिन्होंने कहा कि श्री मोलहू प्रसाद का सुझाव बढ़िया है। दूसरी बात मूलाधिकार में परिवर्तन कर बेकारी के सवाल पर पूछी गई है। क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से जान सकता हूँ कि क्या देश की विद्यार्थियों या नौजवानों की किसी संस्था ने उन की

सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन दिया है कि जितने लोग देश में मतदाता हैं, कम से कम उन को रोजगार जरूर मिले, और अगर न मिले तो इतना भत्ता जरूर मिले जितनी एक आदमी की औसत आमदनी है जो हर बेकार के मध्ये पर लिखी हुई है?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैंने कहा कि सुझाव अच्छा है। यह मैंने सच ही कहा। प्रधान मंत्री ने यदि यह कहा कि वह इस पर विचार कर रही है तो यह भी सच है। जब दोनों सच हैं तब कौन सच है, यह प्रश्न करना सही नहीं है। (व्यवधान) दूसरा प्रश्न ज्ञापन के सम्बन्ध में किया गया। तो हो सकता है ज्ञापन मिला हो लेकिन जैसा मैंने मूल प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा, हमारे लिये भत्ता देना सम्भव नहीं है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ, और वह यह है कि एक प्रश्न पर आधा घंटा लग गया। इस का फंसला भी आप को ही करना है और आप इस के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, कि कितने सवाल करायें कितने न करायें। सदन की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। इस लिये मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आप कुछ लिमिट लगाइये और पांच छः सदस्यों से ज्यादा को एक प्रश्न पर टाइम न दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to call a special meeting of the Rules Committee. I am going to call the leaders of the parties also. There is a lot of confusion and bad procedure about the questions. After consulting with them, I am not going to care anything which is not recommended by them. I am very definite about it. I am fed up with this practice developing every day now. (Interruptions).

श्री तुलसीदास जायसवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कहते हैं कि आप ग्रुप लीडर को बुलाते

हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आप उन के ऊपर कुछ बन्धन भी रखिये कि ग्रुप अपने मेम्बरों पर कंट्रोल रखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को इसी लिये तो बुलाना है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय सदस्य पर कौन कंट्रोल रखेगा ?

Mixing of Sweet Potato Powder in Milk supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme

- *245. **SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :**
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme has deteriorated and sweet potato powder is mixed with the milk regularly ; and

(b) if so, whether there is any truth in these allegations ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मंत्री जी ने इन्कार किया है कि दूध में शकरकन्द मिलाई गई है। प्रश्न यह है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा दूध में शकरकन्द मिलाई गई है या नहीं। यह बात अखबारों में भी आ चुकी है और आज मंत्री महोदय इन्कार कर रहे हैं। इस से पहले छिपकली भी मिल चुकी है, जिस के लिये पार्लियामेंट में हल्ला हो चुका है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मक्खियां भी मिल चुकी हैं और छिपकलियां भी मिल चुकी हैं। शकरकन्द भी मिल चुकी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस

तरह की शिकायतें दूर करने के लिये मंत्री महोदय कौन सा कदम उठा रहे हैं ताकि भविष्य में लोगों को ठीक दूध मिल सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Naturally, if there are genuine complaints, we welcome them. But may I explain that every day on an average 900 samples are taken and analysed by the laboratories. I do not say human failure may not occur, but there should not be this impression that something is being adulterated in the milk. This is just impossible. This is a public sector undertaking and nobody is interested in adulterating it. (*Interruptions*). It is pasteurised milk; it is processed milk; it is clean and hygienic milk. As hon. Members are aware, we are converting butter fat and skimmed milk powder into milk and that is why we are in a position to meet the requirements of almost 40 per cent of the population. In summer particularly, the supply of local milk goes down and we have to make up this by using skimmed milk powder and butter fat. That milk is a little different in taste from normal milk and because of that this impression is gaining. But, as far as the purity of milk is concerned, it is 100 per cent pure and hygienically clean milk.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Anything said after the Question Hour will not go on record.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : * * *

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई घमकी वाली बात नहीं है। आप कहते हैं कि मैं हल्ला मचाऊंगा उस अवस्था में मैं चुप करके बैठ जाऊंगा, बाकी मँबर सुन्ते रहेंगे। आपका हल्ला चलता रहेगा लेकिन वह रिकार्ड पर नहीं आएगा। किसी मँबर को एक दिन मौका मिल जाता है और कुछ ऐसे होते हैं जिन को नहीं मिलता है। उनको दूसरी बार या दूसरे दिन मिल जाता है या तीसरे दिन मिल जाता है। रोज़ खड़ा होने वाले जो हैं उनके बारे में बड़ी

मुश्किल है। हल्ला मचाने वाले जो भाई हैं वे मुझे नहीं दबा सकेंगे।

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद : इस सेशन में इस तरफ के बेंचों पर बैठे हुए सदस्यों में से किसी को नहीं बुलाया है। आप इधर देखते भी नहीं हैं। मैं तीन दिन स प्रयत्न कर रहा हूँ। आप इधर देखते भी नहीं हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको भी मौका नहीं दूंगा। इस तरह से खड़े होंगे तो वक्त नहीं दूंगा। हल्ला करने वालों के नाम मैं नोट कर रहा हूँ। मैं देखूंगा कि कैसे उनको मौका मिलता है। जिस जिस को हल्ला करना है वह मुझे बता दे ताकि मैं देख सकूँ कि उन क साथ कैसा बरताव करना है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Earth Satellite Station at Delhi

- *241. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM :
DR. M. SANTOSHAM :
SHRI K. M. Koushik :

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

(a) whether Government are thinking of putting up an additional satellite earth station at Delhi as Arvi, near Poona; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes; apart from the satellite Communication Earth Station being set up at Arvi near Poona, there is proposal to set up another Earth Station in the Northern region during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

(b) A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the Sadha.

Statement

DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED EARTH STATION IN NORTHERN REGION

A proposal has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Overseas Communications Service for setting up of a second Earth Station in the northern region near Delhi. A site near Dehra Dun has been recommended by a Departmental Technical Committee for location of the proposed second Earth Station on technical and other considerations. The report of the Committee is under consideration of Government.

A feasibility report on the proposed second Earth Station project has been prepared by the Director General, Overseas Communications Service. According to this report, the proposed Earth Station, which will cater to the external telecommunications traffic requirements of the Northern region, is estimated to cost about Rs. 609 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 190 lakhs. This Earth station will also operate through the Indian ocean Satellite. The feasibility report is under Government's consideration.

Statutory Provision for Recognition of Approved Trade Unions

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

(a) whether Government have lately decided to make statutory provisions for the recognition of approved Trade Unions as representative bargaining Agents for the workers on establishment or industry basis;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard and by what time legislation on these lines would again be brought forward before the Parliament for enactment and

(c) the contemplated qualifications which would enable a Union to claim recognition and how these terms compare with those recommended by the National Labour Commission?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No decision has been taken by Government on this question as yet.

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

High Price of Vanaspati Ghee

***246. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the acute shortage of Vanaspati Ghee and the high prices which prevail ;

(b) how many price increases were legally granted by the Government to the manufacturers since the 1st January, 1970;

(c) whether any other increase was granted recently to these manufacturers; and

(d) if so, the reasons for showing such favours to the Vanaspati Ghee manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No reports of acute shortage or unduly high prices of Vanaspati have been received by Government recently.

(b) and (c). Vanaspati prices have been revised four times since 1st January 1970, *i.e.* on 23.1.1970, 8.2.1970, 18.3-1970, and 23-6-70

(d) Vanaspati prices notified under the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order 1947 are determined with reference to the prices of indigenous raw oils and the issue price and level of usage of the cheaper imported soyabean oil permitted for its manufacture. As prices of indigenous oils fluctuate and the level of usage of soyabean oil is changed according to its availability, vanaspati prices are revised from time to time keeping in view the factors mentioned above and not to show any favour to the vanaspati manufacturers.

Cut Imposed by Ceylon on Import of Hindi and Tamil Films

***247. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN : SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :**

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

(a) whether the Chairman of the Indian Films Corporation had recently held discussions at Colombo with the Ceylonese Government regarding the latter's decision to impose a 25 per cent cut on the import of Hindi and Tamil Films; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). It is understood that the Chairman of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation visited Colombo early in July 1970 in connection with the Corporation's business in Ceylon. It is not known whether he discussed the question of any cut imposed on Indian films.

Government have seen press reports to the effect that the import allocation for Hindi and Tamil films have been reduced. The matter is being pursued through diplomatic channels.

Demurrage Charges on Foodgrain Shipments

***248. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large sums of money are paid by Government as demurrage charges every year on the food-grain shipments;

(b) if so, the total amount of demurrage paid during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 90 per cent of the demurrage paid was owing

to the ships waiting for berths at Ports as result of bunched arrivals; and

(d) if so, the action taken against that persons responsible for faulty planning of the arrivals of the food shipments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir, but generally nearly equal or higher amounts are earned by way of despatch money.

(b) The demurrage paid during the last three years was as under :—

(Amount in lakh of rupees)

1967-68	...	96.43
1968-69	...	92.44
1969-70	...	20.10

(c) This is generally correct.

(d) In spite of best planning, some bunching and detention of food-ships does take place due to certain factors beyond control such as reporting of ships at loading ports, conditions at those ports, varying speeds of ships, weather encountered during voyage, availability of berths on arrival which depends on presence of ships bringing in or loading other cargos etc.

Food Procurement Agencies in Punjab and Haryana

*249. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India is the sole procurement agency operating in Punjab and Haryana States ;

(b) if not, what other agencies are operating in these States for the procurement ; and

(c) whether any programme schedule has been fixed for the purpose ?

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

(b) The Punjab Government and the Punjab State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation in Punjab and the Haryana Government and Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation in Haryana.

(c) Programme schedule for purchases is drawn up for each season separately where procurement is done by Food Corporation of India alongwith other procurement agencies in consultaion with State Governments.

Increase in Prices of Agricultural Products

*250. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of agricultural products have increased during the last three months compared to some period last year ;

(b) if so, the specific reasons therefor ; and

(c) if not, the prices of agricultural products during these periods in the years 1969 and 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 3873/70]

भारतीय नवयुवकों पर भारतीय फिल्मों का प्रभाव

*251. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार भारतीय

नवयुवकों पर भारतीय फिल्मों के प्रभाव का अध्ययन करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या विभिन्न राज्यों का दौरा करके इस सूचना को एकत्र करने के लिए एक अध्ययन-दल नियुक्त करने का सरकार का कोई विचार है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस अध्ययन-दल की कब तक नियुक्ति हो जाने की सम्भवना है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) से (घ). फिल्मों के सेंसरशिप तथा इस से सम्बन्धित मामलों के समूचे प्रश्न पर 1968 में गठित फिल्म सेंसर सम्बन्धी जांच समिति द्वारा विचार किया गया था। समिति के विचारार्थ विषयों में एक विषय समाज की बदलती हुई आवश्यकताओं के सन्दर्भ में सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रदर्शित फिल्मों का जनता पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का अध्ययन करना था रिपोर्ट में 'दर्शकों की प्रतिक्रिया' अध्याय में और बातों के साथ साथ यह कहा गया है कि फिल्मों का नवयुवकों के मस्तिष्कों पर बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ता है। समिति की रिपोर्ट सरकार के सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन है।

T. V. Station for Calcutta

*252. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SERI J. M. BISWAS :
DR. RANEN SEN :

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

(a) the progress made in setting up a T. V. Station at Calcutta ;

(b) the estimated [cost of the Station ; and

(c) the time by which the station is expected to go in to operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Survey for selection of site for location of TV Studio and transmitter at Calcutta have been carried out.

(b) About Rs. 193 lakhs.

(c) By 1973-74.

Implementation of Recommendations of Second Wage Board on Sugar Industry

*253. SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Second Wage Board has recommended a wage rise for the workers in the sugar industry ;

(b) if so, what are their specific recommendations ;

(c) whether Government have accepted them ; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to get them implemented by the employers and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c). Copies of Government's Resolutions announcing acceptance of the Wage Board's recommendations on matters covered by its terms of reference were placed on the Table of the Sabha on 28-7-1970. The Resolution also gives a summary of conclusions and recommendations.

(d) The State Governments have been requested to secure implementation of the recommendations.

Setting up of Industrial Relations Commission

*254. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have rejected the recommendation of the National Commission on Labour (NCL) for setting UP of Industrial Relations Commission at Central as well as State levels ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) what other methods have been suggested to solve the industrial disputes in States as well as at Central level ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Negotiation over Pay-Scales between Director-General, A.I.R. and A.I.R. Employees Federation

*255. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a deputation of the National Federation of All India Radio Employees Sought on the 29th May, 1970 the intervention of the Ministry's Secretary to resolve the deadlock in the negotiations over pay-scales between the federation and the A.I.R. Director-General; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Views of Dr. Ensminger on Attainment of Self-Sufficiency in Food in India

*256. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : DR. KARNI SINGH :

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the views of Dr. Ensminger that it would take another ten years to attain self-sufficiency in food in India;

(b) whether Government are also aware of the fact that the so-called 'green revolution' is confined to the wheat areas; and

(c) the steps that Government propose to take to increase production in the rice-growing areas and to achieve self-sufficiency by the target date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir, a press report containing reference to such views of Dr. Ensminger has come to Government's notice.

(b) Government are aware that achievements in terms of additional production in recent years have been spectacular in the case of wheat, whereas the progress in regard to other cereals has so far been less impressive.

(c) Government are already taking measures for achieving substantial increase in food-grains production in the country including rice growing areas. These measures include: bringing larger area under high yielding varieties, multiple cropping, intensive development of irrigation, particularly ground water resources, assured supplies of inputs like seeds, fertilisers, surveillance of pests and diseases and well organized plant protection operations, increased provision of institutional credit, intensification of research, extension and education and farmers training etc. For increasing the production of rice, in particular, serious efforts are being made to evolve suitable high-yielding varieties and some new varieties considered

suitable for different soil and water conditions have been released recently.

to that country in the month of July, 1970 ?

Extension in time for Broadcasting of "To-day in Parliament/Sansad Samiksha" Programmes on A. I. R.

*257. SHRI PREM CHAND VARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for increasing the time from 10 minutes to 15 minutes for broadcasting "To-day in Parliament/Sansad Samiksha" from All India Radio;

(b) if so, the reasons for not increasing the time when the rural population is very anxious to listen to the proceedings of Parliament; and

(c) whether the proposal would be given effect to during the ensuing Lok Sabha Session ?

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

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

Indo-Ceylon joint Venture for Production of Films

*258. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal under consideration of Government to have a joint venture with Ceylon for producing films;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of talks held by the Chairman of the Indian Films Corporation with Ceylon Government during his visit

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Shri A. M. Tariq, Chairman, Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation was in Ceylon from the 6th July to 10th July 1970. During his stay he met various Ministers and officials of the Government and the representatives of the film industry of that country. Among other things, he discussed matters relating to the restrictions imposed by the Government of Ceylon on the import of Indian films, Co-production of films, importing a few Ceylonese films for exhibition in India, holding of film weeks in the respective countries as a part of Cultural Programme and sending of film artistes to Ceylon.

Presence of Infectious virus in Taichung Variety of Rice

*259. SHRI MUHAMMAD ISMAIL : SHRI GANESH GHOSH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that as per findings of a number of experts, Taichung variety of rice contains infectious virus which is injurious to health ;

(b) if so, the details of the findings ; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the same ?

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

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

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

National Food Congress

*260. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Second Week of May, 1970, he convened a National Food Congress and invited the Chief Ministers of the States and other important persons ;

(b) if so, whether it was an official conference ; and

(c) the gist of the resolutions adopted in the Congress ?

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

(b) The National Food Congress was sponsored jointly by the Indian Freedom from Hunger Campaign Society and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(c) No formal resolutions were adopted but the Congress made recommendations on various aspects of the food problem. Copies of the Summary of discussions and recommendations are available in the Library.

Memorandum re: reopening of Birla concerns in West Bengal

*261. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the 17th June, 1970, Federation of Mercantile Employee's Union and the Coordination Committee of Birla Workers and Employees' Union submitted

two memoranda to the West Bengal Government urging upon the Government to take steps to see that the Birla companies are reopened immediately ;

(b) if so, the text of those two memoranda ; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been and are being taken in regard to the immediate reopening of the Birla companies ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received.

Study of Indian Region By International Union of Conservation Of Nature And Natural Resources

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

(a) Whether Government are aware that the International Union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources held a Conference in the United States regarding education on the Indian region sometime in July, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at the Conference and reaction of the Government to the deliberations of the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No Sir, we are not aware ;

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Electricity Wage Board

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

(a) whether the Wage Board Report of the electricity workers has been accepted by the Government ;

(b) if so, whether this has been im-

plemented in all the States ;

(c) if not, the States which have not yet implemented the same ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Government have accepted the recommendations of the Wage Board, falling within its terms of reference.

(b) to (d). The State Governments have been requested to secure implementation of the recommendations. Since the decisions on the Board's report have been announced only recently it will take some time to know the position of implementation in the various states.

Inputs for Increasing Agricultural Yield in Drought Areas

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a seminar organised by the National Institute of Sciences has concluded that agricultural yield in drought areas can be doubled or even trebled if suitable inputs are provided ;

(b) if so, the suitable inputs suggested by the seminar in this connection ;

(c) whether Government in consultation with the State Governments are contemplating to provide these inputs in drought areas ; and

(d) 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, National Institute of Sciences held symposium on "Planning for drought areas" and gave the recommendation to increase crop yields by adopting suitable package of practices.

(b) The package of practices recommended include suitable tillage method, moisture conservation, foliar feeding of plant nutrients, use of short duration high yielding varieties adjusted to weather patterns and adequate plant protection measures.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) An integrated research and development programme has been formulated for increasing crop production under dryland conditions. An All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Dry Land Agriculture with 24 Centres has already been sanctioned with a Plan outlay of Rs. 147.50 lakhs which is also being strengthened further. A development scheme for Dry Land Pilot Project with a plan provision of Rs. 20.00 crores has also been sanctioned for 24 Dry Land Pilot Projects in the country, which envisages adoption of package of practices for increasing production under dry land conditions.

Demand Of Inquiry Into Purchase Of Pulses For Defence Personnel

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

(a) whether in the view of the demand made by the Anti-corruption Committee a voluntary organization of citizens, to probe into the recent purchase of pulses worth about Rs. 2 crores for the defence personnel from various foodgrain dealers in India, Government have instituted an inquiry into the matter ;

(b) if so, when and the terms of reference of the inquiry committee if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in the memorandum presented to Government the members alleged that the pulses were not fit for human consumption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Sometime ago, a complaint was received from an Anti-Corruption Committee, of which Shri

Mahabir Prasad Gupta, a cloth dealer of Chandni Chowk, was reported to be the President, about the supply of Sub-standard dals to Defence by Shri Bhani Ram Gupta and others.

The supplies in question were inspected by the Army authorities in accordance with the terms of the contract, and action in respect of such supplies as were not found conforming to the specifications/standards of the Army, was taken against the firms, as per prescribed procedure and conditions of the contract governing the supplies. However, as stated in reply to Short Notice Question No. 22 answered in the Lok Sabha on 23rd April, 1970 the question of taking criminal action and of making a CBI probe in the connection is also being examined in consultation with the Ministries of Law and Home Affairs.

Frequent strikes in Major Ports and remedial measures taken

*266. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :
SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that all major ports in the country have been facing strikes by port workers as a result of which the export activities are disrupted and are leading to losses amounting to crores of rupees ;

(b) whether Government have estimated the losses suffered on account of such strikes in the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Bombay during the last two years ;

(c) whether he had assured that he would personally look into the entire question and take remedial measures; and

(d) if so, the analysis of the causes of the frequent port strikes and the details of the remedial measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) There have been strikes in some of the Major Ports which have affected the handling of cargo.

(b) The losses are several in nature and are not capable of being readily estimated.

(c) and (d). The need for evolving a suitable machinery for effective and speedy settlement of disputes in Ports and Docks has been under the active consideration of Government and certain proposals for setting up such a machinery at the Central level and if need be at local levels, are presently under study.

Establishment of Film Council

*267. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA :
SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :

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

(a) whether Government have since finally decided to establish a Film Council ; and

(b) if so, by when it will be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The matter is under active consideration.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

Procurement of rice and paddy in West Bengal during May and June, 1970

*268. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that internal procurement of rice and paddy in West Bengal upto the end of May, 1970, has been over 400,000 metric tons, which represents over 87 percent of the total target of six lac metric tons this year ;

(b) what has been the procurement figure during the month of June, 1970 ;

(c) how the total procurement upto the end of June, 1970 compares with the total procurement in 1969 for the same period ;

(d) the total expenditure incurred on procurement mentioned above in 1970 as compared to that incurred for the corresponding period in 1969 ; and

(e) whether the whole process of procurement referred to above has been trouble-free and smooth as compared to that in 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The total procurement of rice and paddy in West Bengal during the current marketing season up to the end of May was about 404 thousand tonnes in terms of rice. This is just above 67% of the target of 6 lakh tonnes.

(b) About 1.9 thousand tonnes in terms of rice.

(c) As against 4.06 lakh tonnes in terms of rice procured upto June this year, procurement during the corresponding period last year was 4.18 lakh tonnes.

(d) The total expenditure incurred on procurement in West Bengal during 1969 and 1970 is not yet known as the accounts have not yet been finalised.

(e) Though there were some difficulties this year in the matter of enforcing food laws and cordoning of surplus areas due to the law and order situation, procurement operations on the whole, were satisfactory.

Revision of Pay Scales of Administrative Officers in Fisheries Establishments

*269. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scales of pay of Administrative Officers in Fisheries Organisations have been revised to bring them on par with pay scales of posts in other offices under the Government of India with similar duties and responsibilities;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that this anomaly has since been corrected by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research by revising the scales of the Administrative Officers of the Fisheries Establishments under their control; and

(d) whether Government propose to take steps in regard to the revision of the scales of the Administrative Officers of the Fisheries Establishments under their control ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNA SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The current scales of pay for the post of Administrative Officer in the Fisheries Organisations under the Department of Agriculture were fixed on the basis of recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. A proposal for upgradation of the scale of pay of the post of Administrative Officer in one of the Fisheries Institutes under the Government of India was under consideration. The matter was however not processed to a conclusion in view of a general ban on revision of pay scales which was being extended from time to time.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have not revised the scales of pay of Administrative Officers of Fisheries Establishments under their control as a general measure. A post in a higher scale has been created in one of the Establishments.

(d) Review of the structure of emoluments and conditions of service of different classes of Central Government employees has already been entrusted to a Pay Commission constituted by the Government of India in April, 1970.

Settlement of East Pakistan Refugees in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

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

(a) whether a high-power committee of the Secretaries of different departments of Government of India, after field survey, recommended that at least 150,000 refugees

should be settled in the Islands of Andaman and Nicobar;

(b) if so, the number of East Pakistan refugees so far settled in these Islands;

(c) whether it is a fact that no refugees deserted their rehabilitation sites in these Islands which show that rehabilitation schemes proved successful in these areas;

(d) if so, whether refugees arriving from East Pakistan will be sent to Andaman and Nicobar Islands for rehabilitation; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No such high-power Committee was appointed or made any recommendations in the matter. However, an Inter-Departmental Team consisting of officers representing the Planning Commission and the Ministries concerned with the important facets of development was constituted by the Ministry of Rehabilitation with Shri L. J. Johnson, former Additional Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation as Convener. The Team submitted its report in April, 1966. The programme recommended by the Team visualizes the doubling of the mid-1955 population of about 75,000 by the end of 1971 and its further increase by one lakh during the period ending 1976.

The Team's report has been placed in the Library of the Parliament.

(b) and (c). 2,861 families of displaced persons from East Pakistan were settled in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands between 1949 and 1963. Of these, 46 families were repatriated/deserted. Under the Special Areas Programme of Department of Rehabilitation, 562 families of migrants from East Pakistan have been sent to Andaman and Nicobar Islands for settlement there so far.

(d) and (e). After necessary infrastructure has been provided and cleared land becomes available, migrants from East Pakistan, repatriates from Burma and Ceylon and other persons, on the mainland answering to specific occupational require-

ments of the programme will be sent to the Islands for rehabilitation.

Loss Suffered due to Strike by Port and Dock Workers in Madras

1601. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI BENI SHANKER
SHARMA :

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

(a) the total loss to the shipping industry as a result of the strike of the Port and Dock workers in Madras during May, 1970;

(b) the total number of workers involved in the strike and the nature of their demands; and

(c) the reasons why the deadlock was not solved in time and allowed to continue for days without any alternative arrangements ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The loss of revenue to the Dock Labour Board in regard to the Reserve Pool workers, the New Administrative Body in regard to the listed dock workers and the Food Corporation of India works out to approximately Rs. 10,02,640. The details of loss to the shipping industry are not available.

(b) 7,777 workers were involved in the strike. The main demands related to the payment of Dearness Allowance, House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance to the Listed and Food Corporation of India workers for the full month and the acceptance of fitments of the workmen worked out by two Unions as against the calculation made by the employers and Madras Dock Labour Board.

(c) The representatives of the Labour Unions were not in agreement with the calculations made by the Administration and wanted that the wages and allowances to dock workers be paid according to their calculations and interpretations. Dire-

negotiations and conciliation discussions held by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Madras having failed, discussions were held at New Delhi as a result of which an agreement was reached, leading to the calling off of the strike with effect from the 1st shift of 16.5.70.

**Assistance given to Fishermen in Kerala
For Purchase of Fishing Vessels/
Mechanised Boats**

1602. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance given to the small fishermen in Kerala for purchase of mechanised boats/fishing vessels, this year:

(b) the number of mechanised boats/fishing vessels built at different boat-building centres; and

(c) whether there is any centralised boat building agency for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 10 boats have been issued to a Producer Cooperative Society with 25% subsidy on cost of engines under hire purchase system.

(b) and (c). 81 boats are now under various stages of construction. Besides, orders for another 50 boats are being issued for construction, under a scheme financed by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. There is no centralised agency for boat construction. Boats required for the State Schemes of issue of mechanised boats to fishermen on the subsidy cum hire-purchase system are constructed by Boats Building Yards of the Kerala Fisheries Corporation which is a public Sector Undertakings.

उत्तर प्रदेश में डाक तथा तार घर

1603. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 2 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4831

के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों के ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में अलग अलग कितने नये डाकघर खोले गये ;

(ख) उनमें से छोटे डाकघरों की कितनी संख्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह अनुभव किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े राज्य में उन तार घरों की बहुत कम संख्या है जहां से हिंदी में तार भेजे जा सकते हैं ; और इन तार घरों की संख्या बढ़ई जानी चाहिए ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन अतिरिक्त तारघरों की कितनी संख्या है जहां सरकार का विचार हिंदी में तार भेजने की सुविधा करने का है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान खोले गये जिलावर डाकघरों की संख्या :

जिले का नाम	1969-70 के दौरान खोले गये नये डाकघरों की संख्या	ग्रामीण क्षेत्र	शहरी क्षेत्र
1. सहारनपुर	7	—	—
2. मुजफ्फरनगर	1	—	—
3. आगरा	14	1	—
4. मेरठ	4	—	—
5. गोरखपुर	16	2	—
6. देवरिया	12	—	—
7. फर्रुखाबाद	5	—	—
8. इटावा	7	—	—
9. मैनपुरी	5	—	—

10. इलाहाबाद	—	—
11. मिर्जापुर	8	—
12. आजमगढ़	6	—
13. बलिया	11	—
14. फैजाबाद	12	2
15. जौनपुर	9	—
16. कानपुर	18	1
17. उन्नाव	2	—
18. फतेहपुर	5	—
19. लखनऊ	—	—
20. वाराणसी	14	—
21. गोंडा	7	—
22. बहगइच	9	1
23. बस्ती	10	—
24. सीतापुर	18	—
25. हरदोई	4	—
26. शेरी	4	—
27. वाराणसी	3	—
28. गाजीपुर	4	—
29. अलीगढ़	12	—
30. बुलन्दशहर	11	—
31. अल्मोड़ा	16	—
32. पिठौरागढ़	9	—
33. बरेली	2	—
34. बदायूं	6	—
35. शाहजहानपुर	4	—
36. देहरादून	3	1
37. टेहरी	3	—
38. उत्तरकाशी	1	—
39. झांसी	8	—
40. हमीरपुर	1	—
41. जालौन	7	—
42. बाँदा	1	—
43. मथुरा	3	1
44. एटा	8	—
45. मुरादाबाद	8	1
46. रामपुर	3	1
47. बिजनौर	11	—

48. नैनीताल	4	—
49. पीलीभीत	2	—
50. पौड़ी	13	—
51. चमोली	6	—
52. प्रतापगढ़	6	—
53. रायबरेली	13	—
54. मुलतानपुर	6	...

इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य के 2 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4831 के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान कुल खोले गये डाकघरों की संख्या 381 है। यह उत्तर पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल लखनऊ के अधीनस्थ यूनिटों द्वारा दिनांक 26-3-70 को भेजी गई सूचना पर आधारित था जो उसने 26-3-1970 को भेजा गया था अब मौजूद सूचना के अनुसार वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान खुले डाकघरों की संख्या 397 दी गई है। इस सूचना में वे सारे डाकघर हैं जो वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान खोले गये हैं।

(ख) वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में 17 उप डाकघर (2 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में तथा 15 शहरी क्षेत्रों में) खोले गये थे।

(ग) 29-7-1970 को उत्तर प्रदेश में मौजूद 1, 102 तारघरों में से 621 तारघरों में हिंदी में भेजने की सुविधा उपलब्ध है, जब-31 मार्च, 1969 तक ऐसे तारघरों की संख्या 582 थी।

(घ) चालू वर्ष अर्थात् 1970-71 के दौरान उत्तर-प्रदेश के 68 अतिरिक्त तारघरों में हिन्दी में तार भेजने की सुविधा को बढ़ाने का विचार है।

Non-Introduction of Schemes for Calcutta Port Workers

1604. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of LABOUR

AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons advanced by the Labour representatives for the non-introduction of two schemes for the Calcutta Port workers from 1st July, 1970;

(b) whether Government gave any assurances regarding the defects found by the labour representatives in the two schemes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIV-AYYA) : (a) The more important reasons advanced related to breaking up of the existing gang system, age of retirement, abolition of the Administrative body, monthly employment of workers under stevedore employers and incentive schemes.

(b) and (c). As a result of discussions with the employer and labour representatives, it was agreed, among others, that the new schemes will be reviewed at the end of three months from the date of their implementation and that during this period of three months, the workers concerned will be compensated for such loss of promotional opportunities as may be caused to them by the introduction of the system of individual booking. The labour representatives were also assured that the incentive schemes will be operated on an experimental basis for three months and that during this period the Calcutta Dock Labour Board will not impose any punishment for failure to reach the datum for valid reasons. It was also agreed that in actual implementation of the clause relating to transfer of workmen to monthly employment under the stevedore employers, the Chairman Dock Labour Board will take a decision only with the consent of the majority of the labour members of the Board.

Supply of Foodgrains to Kerala

1605. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a statement of 7th July, 1970

by Kerala's Food Minister, in Trivandrum, saying : "While Andhra, Tamil Nadu and Mysore are trying frantically to dispose their surplus and Kerala is repeatedly pressing for more rice, the Centre is simply carrying on in the same old routine fashion";

(b) if so, its reaction to it; and

(c) the reasons why the Centre is fighting shy of procuring the surplus from these States and helping Kerala to increase the rice ration to eight or ten ounces ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government have been a press report to this effect.

(b) and (c). It is not correct that Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Mysore are frantically trying to dispose of their surplus or that the Centre is fighting shy of procuring the surplus from these States. Actually whatever surplus rice is available with these States is being accepted by the Centre as soon as the terms are settled and is sent mostly to Kerala. The present quantum of rice ration in Kerala is already quite reasonable and is higher than that in any other deficit State. The likely availability of rice with Government will not be adequate to increase it further.

Change in Status of International Labour Organisation Office in New Delhi

1606. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation Office in New Delhi has recently been changed to the status of Area Office;

(b) if so, whether a German National had been appointed to head this office in New Delhi, instead of an Indian National, as was the case in the past;

(c) whether Government had made any protests to the International Labour Organi-

sation authorities in Geneva for not appointing an Indian to head its Area office in New Delhi;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether this appointment was made with the approval of Government of India; and

(e) what action does Government contemplate to persuade the International Labour Organisation authorities in Geneva to see that only Indian Nationals were appointed for this New Delhi office in future ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIV-AYYA) : (a) Yes. The ILO Branch Office in India established in 1928 was converted into an Area Office from 1.4.1970 as part of the ILO's comprehensive programme of reorganisation of its field structure all over the world.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) and (e). These appointments to posts in the Organisation are made by the Director-General of the Organisation and Government do not consider it desirable for them to intervene.

Tests of Vanaspati Ghee to find out its Ill-effects

1607. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that items like potato chips, cashew nuts etc. when fried in the Vanaspati ghee, the latter turns solid and greasy on cooling ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the manufacturers of vanaspati are using a small quantity of cotton-seed oil which has started producing side effects on the consumers ;

(d) if so, whether any tests have been conducted by the Government at the

Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad or the Food Research Laboratory, Mysore to find out the presence of any harmful matter in Vanaspati ; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Vanaspati, whether in original form or after use for frying, turns solid and greasy on cooling, because of its very nature as a solid fat.

(c) Cotton-seed oil is being used in the manufacture of Vanaspati both in India as well as in other countries. No reports of any side effects on consumers as a result of such use have come to Government's notice.

(d) and (e). Tests carried out at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore have shown that vanaspati prepared from cotton-seed oil does not contain any harmful matter and is safe for human consumption. The Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad is of the view that usage of cottonseed oil all over the world for the last fifty years without causing any side effects is indicative that no harmful materials are present in this oil, and does not warrant the carrying out of tests for this purpose.

Brochure On "Voluntary Arbitration"

1608. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed brochure on "Voluntary Arbitration" has since been prepared and brought out by his Ministry ;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same would be laid on the Table ; and

(c) if the answers to parts (a) and (b) be in the negative, the reasons for this delay and when it is likely to be brought out ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJI-

VAYYA) : (a) to (c). The draft brochure on Voluntary Arbitration has been circulated to the members of the National Arbitration Promotion Board for their Comments. These are still awaited in a number of cases. The brochure will be finalized after the views of the members have been received.

Protein Starvation amongst Masses

1609. SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. K. TRPURIAH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that concerned over the extensive incidence of diseases and malnutrition due to protein starvation among the general masses the Central Government have launched crash programmes to set up production of Soya beans ;

(b) whether as a part of this programme, there are schemes to extract edible protein from petroleum also ; and

(c) if so, how much deficiency is sought to be made up and at what stage the schemes are ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has a coordinated soyabean improvement programme under which large scale multiplication and distribution of suitable varieties is being sponsored for promoting the production of Soya-beans, which would be useful in combating protein malnutrition.

(b) Pilot studies are being undertaken by the Indian Institute of Petroleum at the Gujarat Refinery to explore the possibility of the production of protein concentrates by a process of fermentation of certain petroleum fraction.

(c) The work on production of protein from petroleum is only in an experimental stage at present.

The cropped area under soyabean is expected to be nearly 1 lakh acres during Kharif 1970.

Payment of Increased Dearness Allowance to Coal Mine Workers

1610. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) how many coal mine companies have begun paying or have agreed to pay in writing the increased dearness allowance at the rate of Rs. 1.53 paise per day along with arrears ; and

(b) whether Government are considering any measure to punish the defaulting companies by cancelling their certificates which enabled them to sell their product to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Ninety.

(b) Suggestions to this effect have been received. It is, however, proposed to watch the position for some time more before considering action against the defaulting collieries.

शाहदरा कारखाने, दिल्ली में एक सिलेंडर का बिस्फोट

1611. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोनी रोड (शाहदरा), दिल्ली में स्थित एक कारखाने में एक सिलेंडर के फट जाने से 8 कर्मचारी गम्भीर रूप से घायल हो गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सिलेंडर के फट जाने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) घायल व्यक्तियों को किस प्रकार की चिकित्सा सुविधायें दी गईं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीव रेड्डी) : (क) 22 अप्रैल, 1970 को लोनी मार्ग, दिल्ली-शाहदरा में स्थित मैसर्स शिव सेनिटेशन के प्रतिष्ठान में कार्बाइड टैंक के फट जाने से सात व्यक्ति (दो गम्भीर रूप से) घायल हो गये थे।

(ख) ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि गैस के अत्यधिक दबाव के कारण टैंक फटा था।

(ग) जो दो व्यक्ति गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुए थे उन्हें अस्पताल में भर्ती करा दिया गया तथा शेष पांच व्यक्तियों को प्रथमोपचार के बाद वापस भेज दिया गया।

भारत में ग्रामीण महिलाओं के लिये
गृहविज्ञान प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम

1612. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी:
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि नामक अभिकरण ने अविक्सित देशों की ग्रामीण महिलाओं के लिये सराहनीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया है जिससे उन्हें गृह विज्ञान की जानकारी मिल जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने भी ग्रामीण महिलाओं को गृह विज्ञान की जानकारी देने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है अथवा बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री स० सु० जमीर) : (क) तथा (ख). जी हां।

(ग) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अभिकरणों के सहयोग से व्यावहारिक पोषाहार कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। इस कार्यक्रम में साथ साथ विविध कर्मचारी वर्गों—सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं, के प्रशिक्षण की परिकल्पना की जाती है। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य आबादी के सभी वर्गों, विशेषकर ग्रामीण महिलाओं में पोषाहार शिक्षा के बारे में एक सुनियोजित विकास करना है। पोषाहार शिक्षा वास्तविक प्रदर्शनों की शृंखला द्वारा दी जाती है। जबकि प्रारम्भ में प्रशिक्षण प्रयत्न, प्रथम सोपान में, कार्यक्रम कर्मचारियों तथा सम्बन्धित तकनीकी और व्यावसायिक दृष्टि से अर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों पर केन्द्रित होता है, कार्यक्रम में अन्ततः कृषि कालेजों, पशु-चिकित्सा विज्ञान कालेजों, गृह विज्ञान कालेजों तथा उपयुक्त स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों में मानव पोषाहार में स्थायी प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं सुलभ करके एक पूर्ण समन्वित तथा व्यापक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के विकास की परिकल्पना की जाती है। प्रत्येक वर्ष कृषि तथा गृह विज्ञान कालेजों में विशेषकर प्रशिक्षकों के लिए गर्मियों के स्कूल भी लगाए जाते हैं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Special Fund to Tamil Nadu for Irrigation

1613. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Tamil Nadu got more funds as a special fund set by Centre for improving irrigation facilities in drought affected areas in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. There is no special fund set up by the Centre only improving irrigation facilities in drought affected areas in the country. However, creation of irrigation works is one of the schemes that can be taken up under the Rural Works Programme.

(b) Does not arise.

प्रधान मंत्री की पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से
भाये शरणार्थियों से भेंट

1614. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले :

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

(क) क्या उन्होंने उन शरणार्थियों की, जिन्हें पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में लूटा तथा वहां से बाहर निकाल दिया गया था, दर्द भरी कहानी सुनने और उनके प्रति अपनी सहानुभूति प्रकट करने के लिये मई-जून में कलकत्ता का दौरा किया था ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये उन्होंने अपने स्थान पर किसी अन्य मंत्री को वहाँ भेजा था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो पाकिस्तान में उन शरणार्थियों के साथ किये गये दुर्व्यवहार के बारे में उन्हें क्या ब्योरा प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजी-

वेन्वा) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हाँ । केन्द्रीय भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री तथा भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास राज्य मंत्री क्रमशः 12-7-1970 और 9-7-1970 को कलकत्ता गये थे ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रवासियों से मालूम हुआ है कि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में जीवन की अस्थिर स्थिति, आर्थिक संकट तथा अल्प संख्यक समुदायों के प्रति भेद भाव का बर्ताव इस प्रवाह के कारण है । साम्प्रदायिक दलों द्वारा चुनाव अभियान के अन्तर्गत किये गये प्रचार से स्थिति और भी बिगड़ गई है ।

Exclusion of Orissa from Rural Works Programme

1615. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from the Government of Orissa about the total exclusion of the State from the rural works programme ; and

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

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

(b) So far only a part list of areas to be included in Rural Works Programme has been finalised. Selection of more areas is, at present, under the consideration of the Government. The case of Orissa, will be considered along with the cases of other States, after taking into account all relevant factors.

Applications pending for Telephone Connections under 'Own your Telephone' System in Delhi

1616. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone applications pending under Own Your Telephone and Public Men categories in each exchange of Delhi ;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to provide more telephones in Delhi, particularly in Tis Hazari Exchange ; and

(c) the number of telephones to be installed in Delhi year-wise, in the next 4 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The number of applications for telephone connections pending under OYT and Publicman categories in various exchanges of Delhi Telephone District on 1-7-70 was as under :

Exchange	Category	
	OYT	Publicman
Shahdara	98	139
Tees Hazari	2187	646
Delhi Gate	—	789
Secretariat	—	—
Raj Path	—	—
Delhi Cantt.	—	60
Connaught Place	—	83
Karol Bagh	—	860
Jor Bagh	23	576
Okhla	161	
Faridabad	4	13
Ghaziabad	—	17
Badarpur	—	—
Bahadurgarh	—	—
Najafgarh	—	—
Nangloi	—	1
Ballabhgarh	10	3
Narela	—	2
Badli	—	1

(b) New exchanges are proposed to be opened at Janpath, Chanakyapuri, Idgah and Hauz Khas, and additional lines provided in most of the other exchanges during the next four years. Tis Hazari exchange will get relief of about 5000 lines pro-

gressively in 1972, on the commissioning of 9000 lines Idgah exchange.

(c) The following additional exchange capacity is likely to become available :—

1970-71	9,000
1971-72	10,300
1972-73	9,000
1973-74	6,900

Total 35,200

Of the above 3,000 lines will replace old equipment giving a net increase of 32,200 lines.

Liquidation of Co-operative Societies in Delhi

1617. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

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

(a) the total number of co-operative Societies in Delhi which are at present in the process of liquidation ;

(b) the total number of Societies which wereliquidated during the last three years ;

(c) the total amount of money which was written off as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to stop co-ops going bankrupt ?

THE DÉPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) 640.

(b) 178.

(c) Nil

(d) Liquidation of societies arises from a number of causes including financial difficulties. Liquidation proceedings are initiated for defunct societies also. The Delhi Administration have reported that regular

inspection of the societies is conducted by the officers of the Cooperation Department to ensure the smooth working of the cooperatives. There are also plan schemes being implemented by Delhi Administration under which financial assistance like, working capital loans, share capital contribution, managerial subsidy and grants for construction of godowns are given to selected societies.

Loan to West Bengal for purchase of Fertilisers

1618. SHRI K. HALDER :
 SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
 DR. RANEN SEN :
 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
 SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
 SHRI B. K. MODAK :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government's request for giving loan of Rs. 3.78 crores for the purchase of fertilizers was turned down by the Central Government ;

(b) if so, the grounds on which the request has been turned down ; and

(c) the amount of loan given to the West Bengal for this purpose during each of the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Against a loan of Rs. 3.78 crores applied for by State Government, a short-term loan of Rs. 74.25 lakhs has been sanctioned to them. The State Government has been requested to furnish information regarding stock of fertilizer on hand, the total quantity intended to be distributed in the Kharif Season etc. to consider sanction of further loans to them.

(c) The desired information is as under :—

(Rs in lakhs)

Year	Short-term loans sanctioned
	Rs.
1967-68	69.63
1968-69	260.00
1969-70	219.00
Total	548.63

Supply of Cheap Fertilizers to Farmers

1619. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of success of Government's policy to supply fertilisers at cheaper cost to the farmers;

(b) the schemes that have been formulated in this regard and to what extent they have been fulfilled; and

(c) how these schemes have helped to reduce the price of fertilizers during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) It has always been the endeavour of the Government to distribute imported fertilisers in the country at the most economic prices by operating the Central Fertiliser pool on no profit no loss basis. Owing to its operations, the fertiliser prices rule at reasonable levels. secondly, by arranging plentiful supplies, the 'pool' prevents rise in prices that may be caused by scarcity of supplies. It also equalises the transport cost to the nearest rail head destination so that farmers in distantly-located areas do not have to pay more.

(b) The prices of four major fertilisers viz. Ammonium Sulphate, Urea, C. A. N. and A. S. N. are statutorily controlled and any report of sale at higher prices is immediately investigated by the concerned State Governments and action taken under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957, With the establishment of larger fertiliser factories with latest technology, the cost of production and hence the

price of fertiliser is likely to come down. The National Development Council has laid down that the agricultural inputs including fertilisers should not be subsidised and that prices of agricultural output should be maintained at an incentive level as an encouragement to the farmers.

(c) As a result of financial review of the Pool the price of Ammonium Sulphate was reduced by Rs. 10/- per M. T. w.e.f. 5.8.69 and in respect of coloured/powdery Ammonium Sulphate twice by Rs. 50/per M. T. each on 1.11.69 and 16.3.70 (i. e. Rs. 100/- in all). Ammonium Sulphate is the small farmer's fertiliser and this reduction is expected to encourage them to use more of it.

उत्तर प्रदेश को वित्तीय सहायता

1620. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चालू वित्त वर्ष के दौरान उपेक्षित तथा पिछले क्षेत्रों के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को 6.4 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि दी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उक्त धन को भेदभावपूर्ण तरीके से खर्च किये जाने पर उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के गत बजट अधिवेशन में व्यक्त किये गये रोष की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त धन का एक भाग प्रधान मंत्री के चुनाव क्षेत्र रायबरेली के लिये, एक भाग केन्द्र सरकार के मंत्री श्री दिनेश सिंह के चुनाव क्षेत्र प्रतापगढ़ तथा एक भाग उत्तर प्रदेश के कृषि मंत्री श्री शिव राज सिंह के चुनाव क्षेत्र जिला बेडोर के लिए नियत किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). 1. चौथी पंच वर्षीय

योजना के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, संघ के कृषि विभाग ने आदर्श परियोजना के रूप में एक योजना तैयार की है, जिसके अधीन ऐसे जिलों में, जहाँ छोटे कृषकों की अधिकता है, छोटे कृषकों की विकास एजेंसियाँ स्थापित की जायेंगी। इसका लक्ष्य उन्हें ऋण, आदानों और गहन काश्त के लिये सहायता देना है ताकि वे सक्षम और अधिकोप कृषक बन सकें।

यह निर्णय किया गया है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में 46 ऐसी परियोजनाएँ स्थापित की जायें। प्रत्येक राज्य और कुछ संघ क्षेत्रों के लिए इनकी संख्या निर्धारित कर दी गई है। योजना आयोग की सलाह के साथ, उत्तर प्रदेश का 4 परियोजनाएँ दी गई हैं। स्कीम में यह व्यवस्था है कि इसके लिये चुनिन्दा क्षेत्र निम्न तीन मुख्य बातों को जरूर पूरा करें:—

- (i) कि चुनिन्दा जिले या क्षेत्र में लगभग 50,000 ऐसे संसाधनयुक्त सक्षम कृषक जरूर होने चाहिये जो इस स्कीम द्वारा लाभान्वित हो सकें।
- (ii) कि जिले में या तो विद्यमान सिंचाई व्यवस्था हो या भूमिगत जल या स्तरीय सिंचाई के विकास के लिये अच्छे संसाधन होने चाहियें।
- (iii) कि जिले में काफी सुदृढ़ सहकारी ऋण संस्थाओं की अवस्थापना होनी चाहिये। भारत सरकार इन परियोजनाओं के लिये इन जिलों का चुनाव राज्य सरकारों की सलाह के साथ करती है। राज्य सरकारें सचिवों की एक विशेष समिति की जिसमें सचिव (कृषि) अध्यक्ष (वित्त) और सचिव

(योजना आयोग) होते हैं। मंजूरी के लिए प्रारम्भिक प्रस्ताव बनाती हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश ने कृषि विभाग को 6 परियोजनाओं के मसौदे भेजे थे। उनमें निम्न जिले शामिल थे :—

- (1) गोंडा, (2) फतहपुर, (3) प्रतापगढ़, (4) रायबरेली, (5) बदामूं और (6) बस्ती।

क्योंकि संघ कृषि विभाग ने उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए केवल 4 परियोजनाएँ नियत करनी थीं, अतः राज्य सरकार को अपने प्रस्तावों को प्राथमिकता देने पर विचार करने के लिए कहा गया इससे पूर्व कि वे प्रस्ताव सचिवों की समिति को परीक्षणार्थ प्रस्तुत किये जाते। उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य ने अन्तिम रूप में सचिवों की समिति को निम्न प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किये :—

- (1) फतहपुर, (2) प्रतापगढ़, (3) रायबरेली, (4) बदामूं।

सचिवों की समिति ने इसका परीक्षण करने के पश्चात् इन्हें उपरोक्त योजना के उपयोगी समझा, क्योंकि ये क्षेत्र इस योजना के लिए निर्धारित कसौटियों को पूरा करते थे।

किसी भी स्थान पर कोई ऐसा वर्णन नहीं था और न ही कोई ऐसा विचार किया गया कि इन क्षेत्रों का किसी राजनीतिक व्यक्तियों से सम्बन्ध है।

(ii) स्कीम में चौथी योजना काल में, इन प्रत्येक परियोजना में, अस्थायी रूप से

1.50 करोड़ रुपये व्यय करने के लिये नियत करने की व्यवस्था है इस प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश में 4 परियोजनाओं पर कुल 6 करोड़ रुपये व्यय करने का विचार है। संघ कृषि विभाग प्रत्येक एजेंसी को (जिस पर परियोजना का कार्यभार होगा) समय समय पर कार्य की प्रगति के अनुसार धन नियुक्त करेगा।

Tractors lying idle due to non-availability of Spare Parts

1621. SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
DR. KARNI SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 20,000 tractors are lying idle in the country due to non-availability of spare parts;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). While no accurate figures of imported tractors lying out of use are available, it has been estimated that there are about 40,000 tractors of old makes in the country. A substantial percentage of these have by now outlived their utility. There is difficulty with regard to the spare parts of old models of tractors only. With a view to ensuring adequate supply of spare parts of tractors, 10 per cent spare parts are being imported along with the tractors. Besides, import of spare parts has been

allowed to various established importers, State Agro-Industries Corporations and the actual users. A statement showing the value of spare parts of agricultural tractors imported during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70 is appended.

Statement

Value of spare parts of agricultural tractors imported during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70.

Year	<i>(Value in '000' Rs.)</i>
1967-68	63005
1968-69	89113*
1969-70	67712

Financial Aid to West Bengal for Rehabilitation of Refugees

1622. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government had asked the Centre recently for any financial aid for relief operations in rehabilitating the refugees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The entire expenditure incurred by the State Government for giving relief assistance to the migrants from East Pakistan is reimbursed by the Central Government. In view, however, of the difficult ways and means position, the Government of West Bengal had approached the Central Government for sanctioning an 'on account' advance for expenditure on relief items in connection with the fresh influx from East Pakistan. A sum of Rs. 34 lakhs was sanctioned in May and June 1970. Again in July, 1970, the State Government approached for another advance

of Rs. 55 lakhs which has also been sanctioned.

Independent body for Distribution of Newsprint and Government advertisements to Newspapers

1623. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been made for an independent body to distribute newsprint and Government advertisements to newspapers ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Government has seen a news item, to this effect, in the Press.

(b) and (c). *Allocation of Newsprint:*

Newsprint is an essential commodity. The bulk of the requirements of newspapers, involving a foreign exchange element of about Rs. 15.00 crores is imported. Allocation of newsprint is made to newspapers in accordance with the provisions of the policy framed annually, at the beginning of each licensing year, after taking into account the view of the Newsprint Advisory Committee, and having due regard to the anticipated availability of indigenous and imported supplies and the need for fostering the growth of small and medium newspapers in particular. The newsprint quota of a newspaper is uniformly determined on the basis of its average circulation, average number of pages and the average page-area, as admissible under the policy, irrespective of the editorial policy or political affiliation of the paper. A copy of the Public Notice containing the Newsprint Allocation Policy is laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament before it is announced.

*All the spare parts of Agricultural Tractors are not separately classified in the Import Trade Classification. Hence figures of imports of spare parts of Agricultural Tractors falling under code No. 732.8901 of the Import Trade Classification only have been included in the above statement.

The Newsprint Advisory Committee Consists of representatives of newspapers and two Members of Parliament, one from each House. There is, thus no need for any separate body for the distribution of newsprint.

Release of Government advertisement :

The considerations which are kept in view while releasing advertisements are :—

1. to secure the widest possible coverage within the funds available ;
2. to cover the readers from all walks of life, particularly in the case of national campaigns, where the message is meant for the people at large ; and
3. to reach the readership intended to be covered.

In selecting newspapers and periodicals for different Government advertisements due regard is paid to :—

- (i) effective circulation (normally papers having a paid circulation of below 1000 are not used) ;
- (ii) regularity in publication (a period of six months uninterrupted publication is essential) ;
- (iii) class of readership ;
- (iv) adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics ;
- (v) advertisement rates which are considered suitable and acceptable for Government publicity requirements ;
- (vi) other factors such as "pulling" power, production standards, the languages and areas intended to be covered within the available funds.

The political affiliation of a newspaper is not taken into account in placing Government advertisement. Papers belonging to all political parties and supporting different

shades of political opinion are used for Government advertisements. Advertisements are, however, withheld from such newspapers and periodicals as indulge in virulent and persistent propaganda inciting communal passions or preaching violence, or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals, thereby undermining the basic national interests.

Government advertisements are not issued to newspapers as a measure of financial assistance but are released to meet varying publicity and informational requirements of Government.

Keeping in view the above factors, newspapers and periodicals are selected for each campaign and for each release. It is not possible to draw up a uniform schedule of insertions even in the case of newspapers which may have comparable circulation and belong more or less the same class of readership. However, a balanced and equitable distribution of advertisements is aimed at.

It is not considered necessary or feasible to have a board for selection of papers for the release of various advertisements, as this is a matter which has to be handled on a day-to-day basis within the framework of the policy guidelines laid down by Government.

Estimate of internal trade in Mangoes

1624. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of internal trade in mangoes this year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof *vis-a-vis* that of the last three years ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No statistics in respect of production

and inter-State movement of mangoes are maintained. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the extent of internal trade in mangoes in the last three years.

Improvement in Cultivation, Production and Marketing of Cashewnuts in West Bengal

1625. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether survey work for improvement of cashewnut cultivation production and Marketing of cashewnut products in the coastal belt of Contai of West Bengal will be undertaken by Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the result or the findings of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Taking back the land allotted to backward and land less peasants of West Bengal

1626. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the private and khas lands which were distributed by United Front Government of West Bengal to landless and backward peasants, who constitute mainly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, were forcibly taken back by jotedars, with the help of police during President's Rule; and

(b) if so, whether Government would take steps to stop such eviction of peasants ?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of West Bengal has categorically announced its policy not to evict occupiers of khas vested or benami lands where such persons genuinely belong to eligible category without violation of the legitimate interest of any party other than the State and to regularise such occupations by grant of annual licenses and subsequently by raiyat settlement. The question of the police helping jotedars to forcibly take possession of such lands does not arise,

(b) Necessary instructions have already been issued to District Officers in this regard.

पश्चिम बंगाल भूमि सुधार विधेयक का पुरःस्थापन

1627. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पश्चिम बंगाल की स्थिति के प्रशासनिक, सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक पहलुओं पर विचार किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भूमि की समस्या भी एक मुख्य आर्थिक पहलू है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने भूमि की समस्या का हल निकालने की दृष्टि से इसके कानूनी पल्ल पर भी विचार किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार शीघ्र ही सदन में पश्चिम बंगाल भूमि सुधार विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने का है ?

साहब, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). पश्चिम बंगाल राज्य विधान (शक्तियों का प्रत्यायोजन) अधिनियम, 1970 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार बरगेदोरों (साभे की खेती करने वालों) के हितों की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से, पश्चिम बंगाल

में प्रशासनिक, सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक और वैज्ञानिक पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, पश्चिम बंगाल भूमि सुधार (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1970 राष्ट्रपति के अधिनियम के रूप में पहले से ही बना दिया है। पश्चिम बंगाल पर परामर्शदात्री समिति की 10-11 जून, 1970 को होने वाली प्रथम बैठक के सुझावों के अनुसार समस्या के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर यथोचित विचार करने के बाद, जोतों पर सीलिंग से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले उपबन्धों के संशोधन की दृष्टि से, पश्चिम बंगाल भूमि अधिनियम 1955 में आगे और संशोधन के लिए प्रस्ताव भी विचारार्थ है।

Import of Rice from Burma

1628. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :

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

(a) whether there was any agreement signed with the Burma Government recently for the import of several thousand tonnes of rice;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the stock of foodgrains with the Government of India at the end of June, 1970 ?

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

(b) An agreement was concluded by the Government of India with the Myanwa Export Import Corporation, Government of the Union of Burma, for the purchase of 100,000 long tons of rice of the 1970 crop, consisting of 80,000 long tons of Ngasein Small Mills Special and 20,000 long tons of Ngasein Full Boiled rice.

The shipment of the contracted quantity is to be completed by the end of December, 1970.

(c) The stock of foodgrains in the Central pool at the end of June, 1970 33.83 lakh tonnes.

Indians in Ceylon

1629. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI SATYA NARAIN
SINGH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

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

(a) the total number of registered Indian citizens in Ceylon in the years 1967 to 1970 year-wise;

(b) the number of registered Indian citizens who were sent back to India from Ceylon in the years 1967 to 1970;

(c) the names of the States where they had been settled; and

(d) the expenses incurred by the Central Government and the States to settle these repatriates ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The number of persons registered yearwise as Indian citizens under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964 is as under :—

1967	7868
1968	12991
1969	33059
1970 (upto 30.6.70)		8943

(b) The number of Indian citizens who have come back to India under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement 1964, from 30.10.1964 to 30.6.1970, is 15, 989.

Separate numbers of Indian citizens who came back to India in the years 1967 to 1970 are not readily available.

(c) Tamil Nadu, Korala and Mysore.

(d) The entire expenditure on relief and resettlement of repatriates is being borne

by the Central Government. A sum of Rs. 143.37 lakhs has been released to the State Governments as 'loan' for the various resettlement schemes for the repatriates.

A sum of Rs. 53.72 lakhs has been sanctioned as 'grant-in-aid' for relief and reception arrangements.

Tropospheric Scatter Communication

1630. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to take another expert view into the various technical aspects of its seven-year old proposal for a tropospheric Scatter Communication in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details in regard to the expert view thereon; and

(d) the useful purpose thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) At the beginning of the Third Plan, P and T had examined the feasibility of introducing tropospheric scatter system in its network. Considering all technical aspects, it was decided to confine microwave links to the line of sight systems only. No further decision has been taken for having another expert view on this subject.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

साम्यवादी दलों द्वारा भूमि पर जबर्दस्ती कब्जा करना

1631. श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री सुरज मान :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान साम्यवादी दलों द्वारा भूमि पर जबर्दस्ती कब्जा करने सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) उक्त दलों द्वारा इस बारे में अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मन्त्र लय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) किसी वर्ग के व्यक्तियों द्वारा कानून को अपने हाथ में लेने का सरकार घोर विरोध करती है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों ने जिला अधिकारियों को इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने के निर्देश जारी कर दिये हैं ।

विदेशी दूतावासों द्वारा ट्रेक्टरों के क्रय हेतु राज्यों में परियोजनाओं की स्थापना

1632. श्री भीठालाल मीना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत स्थित उन विदेशी दूतावासों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने ट्रैक्टरों की खरीद हेतु तथा किसानों के लिये नलकूप लगाने हेतु नई कृषि परियोजनायें आरम्भ करने में राज्य सरकारों की सहायता की है ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ रेतीली तथा असमतल भूमि को समतल बनाया गया है, क्या उसमें खेती आरम्भ कर दी गई है ; और

(ग) उक्त भूमि को वितरित करने के लिये क्या शर्तें निर्धारित की गई हैं ?

साख, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) (क) तथा (ख) देश में अपनी परियोजनाओं को शुरू करने की अनुमति प्राप्त करने के लिए या भूमि को समतल बनाने के बाद खेती करने और कोई अन्य कदम उठाने के लिए किसी दूतावास ने भारत सरकार से अनु-रोध नहीं किया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

पाकिस्तान, बर्मा और श्रीलंका
में निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति

1633. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री रामवातार शर्मा :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी
श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

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

(क) पाकिस्तान, बर्मा और श्रीलंका में छोड़ी गई निष्क्रान्त सम्पत्ति का कुल कितना मूल्य है जिसका भुगतान भारत को होना था ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कार्यवाही गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और भविष्य में क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री डी० संजी-बंद्या) (क) पश्चिम पाकिस्तान से आये

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों द्वारा पंजीकृत किए गए दावों के आधार पर, यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि विस्थापित व्यक्तियों द्वारा पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में छोड़ी गई शहरी सम्पत्तियों का कुल मूल्य लगभग 800 करोड़ रुपये और कृष्य भूमि का मूल्य लगभग 40 करोड़ रुपये है। बर्मा और श्रीलंका के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान और पश्चिम बंगाल, आसाम और त्रिपुरा के राज्यों के अतिरिक्त अन्य स्थानों पर अल्पसंख्यकों द्वारा छोड़ी गई सम्पत्तियों के प्रश्न का निपटान करने के लिये सरकारी स्तर पर पाकिस्तान सरकार से वार्तालाप प्रारंभ किये गये थे। ये वार्तालाप सफल नहीं हुए। इसलिये, पश्चिम पाकिस्तान में विस्थापित व्यक्तियों द्वारा छोड़ी गई सम्पत्तियों के बारे में भारत सरकार ने मुआवजे के भुगतान की एक स्वतन्त्र योजना तैयार की थी। तथापि, अप्रैल, 1950, के नेहरू-लियाकत समझौते में यह व्यवस्था की गई थी कि, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान, पश्चिम बंगाल आसाम और त्रिपुरा के प्रवासियों के मामले में, अचल सम्पत्ति पर प्रवासियों के स्वामित्व अधिकारों या कब्जे में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया जायेगा। इसलिये, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में प्रवासियों द्वारा छोड़ी गई सम्पत्तियों का मूल्य निर्धारण करने, या उनके मुआवजे के भुगतान करने, के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है।

बर्मा और श्रीलंका से आने वाले निष्क्रान्त नहीं है, वे केवल प्रत्यावासी हैं। जहां तक बर्मा का सम्बन्ध है, भारतीयों की सम्पत्तियों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाने से उन्हें मुआवजा देने का प्रश्न भारत और बर्मा की दोनों सरकारों के विचाराधीन है। श्रीलंका के बारे में, विनियम नियन्त्रण विनियमावली के अधीन रहने हुये, प्रत्यावासी को अपनी नकदी और चल सम्पत्ति अपने साथ ला सकने में सहायता दी जाती है।

राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि में राज्यों
में भूमि सुधार कार्य

1634. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री शारदानन्द :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री बंशनारायण सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशावाह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की
करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ गत
तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ था
और यह कितनी अवधि तक लागू रहा ;

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान किये गये
भूमि-सुधार कार्यों का क्या व्यौरा है ; और

(ग) संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में किये गये भूमि
सुधार कार्यों की तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-
कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब
शिन्डे): राज्यों में गत वर्षों की अवधि में जिस
अवधि तक राष्ट्रपति का शासन लागू रहा वह
निम्न प्रकार है :—

राज्य का नाम	राष्ट्रपति शासन की अवधि
हरियाणा	21-11-67 से 21-5-68 तक
पश्चिम बंगाल	20-2-68 से 25-2-69 तक
उत्तर प्रदेश	25-2-68 से 26-2-69 तक
बिहार	29-6-68 से 26-6-69 तक
पंजाब	23-8-68 से 17-2-69 तक
बिहार	4-7-69 से 16-2-70 तक
पश्चिम बंगाल	19-3-70 से अभी लागू है

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में, जमींदारी समाप्त
कर दी गई है और सभी पट्टेदार तथा उप-
पट्टेदार राज्य के सीधे सम्पर्क में आ गये हैं।
वर्तमान में भूमि की मूल समस्या, गांव समाज
द्वारा कृषि योग्य बेकार पड़ी भूमि का वितरण
तथा जोतों की चकबन्दी है। ऐसी भूमियों के
वितरण को केवल वाछनीय व्यक्तियों में ही
सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्र-
पति की शासनावधि में, जमींदारी उन्मूलन
तथा भूमि सुधार (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1968
राष्ट्रपति के अधिनियम के रूप में बनाया गया
था। चकबन्दी कलापों के शीघ्र कार्यान्वयन
को सुगम बनाने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश चकबन्दी
अधिनियम को भी संशोधित किया गया था।
अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों
के स्वामित्व वाली भूमि से उन्हें पृथक् न करने
देने के प्रति पर्याप्त सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के
उद्देश्य से, छोटा नागपुर पट्टेदारी (संशोधन)
अधिनियम, 1968 और बिहार पट्टेदारी
(संशोधन) अधिनियम 1968 राष्ट्रपति के
अधिनियमों के रूप में बनाये गये थे। इसके
साथ ही, कृषि विकास के लिये उन्हें संस्थात्मक
ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिये साधारण बन्धक को
अधिकार भी दिया गया था। विधान की
अवधि के विस्तार के लिये भी संशोधन किया
गया जिसके अन्तर्गत रांची जिले के ताना
भगत रैयतों को अपनी भूमि को पुनः प्राप्ति
के लिये कार्यवाही करने की अनुमति प्रदान
की गई।

बिहार भूमि सुधार अधिनियम में इस
आधार पर कि अधिसूचना की प्रगतियां स्था-
नीय पत्रों में प्रकाशित नहीं हुई थी, परिसम्पत्ति
के अर्जन की क्रियान्विति को सुगम बनाने
तथा अधिसूचना की वैधता के लिये संशोधन भी
किया गया था।

बिहार पट्टेदारी अधिनियम, 1885 का
भी संशोधन किया गया जिससे कि असेनिक

न्यायालयों के अधिकार क्षेत्र पर ऐसे मामलों में रोक लगा दी गई है जिनमें अधिकारों के रिकार्ड की किसी प्रविष्टि के औचित्य को स्पष्ट रूप में या निहित रूप में चुनौती देने का जिस में किसी पट्टेदारी की प्रभाव सीमा के निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में राजस्व अधिकारियों को निर्णय करने के अधिकार प्रदान किये गये थे।

बिहार में बटाईदार तथा जोत की अधिकतम सीमा के उपबन्धों के संशोधन सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किये गये थे, लेकिन राष्ट्रपति के अधिनियम के रूप में आवश्यक कानून बनने से पहिले, राष्ट्रपति की घोषणा वापिस ले ली गई।

पश्चिम बंगाल में, पहले जारी किये गये अध्यादेशों को प्रतिस्थापित कर, निम्नलिखित राष्ट्रपति के अधिनियम बनाये गये ;

- (1) पश्चिम बंगाल भूमि सुधार (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1968।
- (2) पश्चिम बंगाल परिसर पट्टेदारी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1968।
- (3) कलकत्ता ठिका पट्टेदारी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1968 तथा
- (4) कलकत्ता ठिका पट्टेदारी कार्यवाही रोक (अस्थायी व्यवस्था) अधिनियम, 1968।

बेदखली कार्यवाही को रोकने की अवधि को बढ़ाने के लिये कलकत्ता ठिकघिपट्टेदारी कार्यवाही रोक (अस्थायी व्यवस्था) अधिनियम में और संशोधन किया गया।

13 जुलाई, 1970 को राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर निम्नलिखित दृष्टिकोण से बंगाल भूमि सुधार (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1970, राष्ट्रपति के अधिनियम के रूप में, बनाया गया :

- (1) कम से कम क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में प्रत्येक बरगदार को पूर्ण सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना ;
- (2) बरगदार के अधिकार को दायबोग्य बनाना ;
- (3) जहां बरगदार हल, पशु तथा अन्य आदानों की सफ़लाई करता है उन मामलों में बरगदार का शेयर उत्पादन के 60 प्रतिशत से 75 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाना ; और
- (4) भागचाज अधिकारियों के निर्णय के विरुद्ध, अपीलों के मामले मुन्सिफ कोर्ट से सब डिविजनल अधिकारियों को हस्तान्तरण करना।

जोत की अधिकतम सीमा से सम्बन्धित उपबन्धों के पुनरीक्षण के लिये राष्ट्रपति अधिनियम के अधिनियमन सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावों को अंतिम रूप में दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) बहुत संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में विशेष परिस्थितियां प्रचलित हैं, और वे बहुत राज्यों में प्रचलित परिस्थितियों के समान नहीं हैं। तथापि, अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**Target for Export of Sugar during
1970-71**

1635. SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI NANJA GOWDER :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI D. N. DEB :
DR. M. SANTOSHAM :
SHRI GADILINGANA
GOWD :
SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

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

(a) the target for export of sugar during 1970-71 ;

(b) whether this target is likely to be achieved during the current year; and

(c) the details of efforts being made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Exports of sugar are made on calendar year basis. It has been decided to export in 1970 about 3.20 lakh tonnes which is permissible under the International Sugar Agreement, 1968. About 95,000 tonnes of this quantity representing the U.S. quota to the U. S. A. and N. P. Q. to the UK is being exported under the provisions of the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958 and the loss will be met by the sugar industry. Another 50,000 tonnes is being exported by the State Trading Corporation of India. The balance quantity is being exported on Government account and the loss will be met from Central Revenues. The industry has, however, agreed to bear the handling expenses on this quantity. The exports are in progress and are likely to be completed by the end of this calendar year,

Export policy for 1971, is under consideration.

Setting up of Post Offices in Grain Market and in other sectors of Chandigarh

1636. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Grain Market of Chandigarh has been demanding the setting up of a post office in the grain market;

(b) if so, whether the same is likely to yield considerable income;

(c) whether there are some Sectors in Chandigarh which do not have post offices; if so, how many; and

(d) whether it is necessary to provide } Sector with a post office ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Representations were received by the Postmaster General, Ambala for the opening of a post office in Grain Market of Chandigarh. After examination, a Sub-Post Office has since been opened there on 22-6-1970.

(c) and (d). Sector Nos. 2, 3 to 6, 24, 25, 28, 30 to 38 and 44 to 47 of Chandigarh do not have Post Offices. The cases for opening of Post Offices in these Sectors will be examined by the Postmaster General, Ambala and Post Offices will be opened wherever found justified, according to departmental standards.

Unloading of Food from Ships in Calcutta Port

1637. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether seven food ships could not be unloaded in Calcutta Port on account of the indefinite strike of dock workers and go-slow tactics of shore labour; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to unload the food ships ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Nine ships carrying food-grains could not be completely unloaded at Calcutta port during the period the shore labour adopted 'go slow' tactics and the dock workers went on strike. The shore labour adopted 'go slow' tactics from 17-6-70 and resumed normal working from 1-8-70 while dock workers went on strike from 1-7-70 and resumed normal working from 15-7-70.

(b) Normal working has already been resumed. Steps were however taken earlier to unload two ships mechanically at the two mechanised berths and two more ships were shifted to berths at Calcutta Jetty,

which was not affected by the 'go slow' tactics of the shore labour.

Procurement of Wheat in Punjab

1639. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY
PRASAD :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of wheat procurement in Punjab in 1967-68, 1968-69, and the current year ?

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

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Quantity of wheat procured (In lakh tonnes)</i>
1967-68	5.70
1968-69	13.58
1969-70	18.73
1970-71 (upto 28-7-70)	21.57

Recommendation of Programme Evaluation Organization Regarding Budget and Staff Policy of Community Projects

1640. SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :
SHRI BHAGENDRA JHA :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :

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

(a) the recommendation of the Programme Evaluation Organisation regarding the budget and staff policy of the community projects; and

(b) whether Government have accepted the recommendation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) Presumably the reference is to the Report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation on 'Evaluation Study of Post-Stage II Community Development Blocks' published in January, 1970. The relevant findings and suggestions regarding budget and staff policy considered in this report are extracted in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3874/70]

(b) The recommendation of the Programme Evaluation Organisation will have to be viewed in the context of the recommendations of the Conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers held in June, 1968 viz. the Community Development and Panchayati Raj programmes should continue and be strengthened, Blocks in Stage I and stage II should continue to receive financial assistance they are entitled to and that Post Stage II Blocks should also get financial assistance, structural changes as may be considered necessary by the States be made at the State headquarters and changes in the organizational pattern of Blocks may be brought about, taking into account the actual programme potential and work-load from area to area, functionaries not having enough work in a given area may be redeployed and other suitable arrangements be made to ensure better coordination between the official and non-official agencies according to the conditions in the State. The Community Development programme is in the State sector in the Fourth Plan. Central assistance to States in the Fourth Plan for State Plan schemes is given in the shape of Block grants and Block loans, in pursuance of a decision of the National Development Council, and is not related to any schematic pattern as in the previous Plans. In the circumstances, it is for the State Governments to accept the recommendation made in the report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation; copies of the report have already been sent to the State Governments.

Miserable condition of East Pakistan Refugees in Tripura

1641. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB
BURMAN :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the "*Hindustan Standard*" of July 9, 1970 captioned, "Hell of a Life for Migrants in Tripura"; if, so, how far the report about the deplorable condition of migrants from East Pakistan in Tripura is correct; and

(b) the steps taken and being taken to rehabilitate them properly and as a short term measure to provide them with adequate facilities in the transit camps ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The matter is being looked into and necessary remedial measures will be taken, if warranted.

(b) As saturation point has already been reached in Tripura, the migrants who enter Tripura from East Pakistan and approach the State Government for relief and rehabilitation assistance are temporarily accommodated in the Arundhatinagar Reception Centre/Pabiacherra Transit Camp, from where they are moved out to the Mana Group of Transit Centres at Raipur in sizeable batches for admission to camp there and for eventual resettlement.

Rejection of Package Programme for Paralkote Zone of Dandakaranya Project

1642. SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI SITARAM KESRI :

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

(a) whether the Union Government have rejected the Package Programme for the Paralkote Zone of Dandakaranya Project; and

(b) if so, the broad features of this Programme and the reasons for its rejection ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) If the reference is to the proposed Indo-Japanese Collaboration in the Paralkote Zone of Dandakaranya, the reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee to Evaluate working of Community Development Block and Cooperatives

1643. SHRI CHANGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether Government have set up some Expert Committee to evaluate the working and usefulness of the work done by the Community Development Block and Cooperatives in the country; and

(b) if so, the composition, terms of reference of the Committee and when the Committee will submit its report to Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, Government have decided to set up a High Power Commission to go into the working of the Community Development Programme and Panchayati Raj institutions. The composition and terms of reference of the Commission are being finalised.

Rajkot High Power Transmitter

1644. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether any further progress has been made to obtain necessary equipment from Yugoslavia for the installation of a high powered transmitter at Rejkot ;

(b) if so, the present position in this regard ; and

(c) if not, whether Government would import the required equipment from some other country to avoid delay in this project ?

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

(b) The equipment has reached Bombay on 25th July, 1970.

(c) Does not arise.

Supply of Dal and Barley by Food Corporation of India to Defence Services

1645. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :

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

(a) the extra facilities given by Government to the Food Corporation of India in supplying dal, barley, etc., to the Defence Services which are not given to the private traders ;

(b) the total weight of dals, barley etc. supplied by Food Corporation of India in the last two years to Defence Services which were asked to be replaced initially or at any stage as the same was of sub-standard quality ; and

(c) the reasons for not taking legal and any other action against the Corporation when it intends to take action against the private trade for supplying dal of substandard quality to Defence Services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) The supplies meant for Defence Services, whether received from the Food Corporation of India or private trade, have to conform to army's specification/standards, and in this matter, the same yardstick is applied in the case of both, the Food Corporation of India and private trade.

(b) There was only one case of "replacement" by the Food Corporation of India during the last two years, in which a fresh supply of 55 tonnes of Gram Whole was allowed to be made in January, 1969, as the supplies did not conform to Army specifications/standards.

(c) No discrimination is made between the trade and Food Corporation of India in the matter of taking legal and/or other action on account of supply of dals/grains not conforming to Army specification/standards.

Statutory Wage Boards

1646. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI ONKAR SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to continue to appoint Statutory Wage Boards in future ;

(b) why Government do not make their recommendations binding ;

(c) whether it is a fact that labour cannot afford to engage senior lawyers and spend much on litigation ; and

(d) what steps Government propose to solve this difficulty ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). The wage Board system has been reviewed by the National Commission on Labour in a comprehensive

manner and the Commission has recommended *inter-alia* that unanimous recommendations of the Wage Boards should be enforced statutorily. This is being examined along with other recommendations made by the Commission, in the light of the conclusions of the recent meeting of the Standing Labour Committee that the recommendations of Wage Boards, as accepted by the Government must be made statutorily enforceable.

Production of potatoes in West Bengal

1647. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI K. HALDER :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

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

(a) whether there had been a fall in the production of potatoes in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the fall in production is affecting the working of the cold storages in the State ;

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to increase the production of potatoes in the State ; and

(e) the total amount of funds allotted for this purpose during the Fourth Plan ?

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 on receipt.

Seeking help from States for Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees

1648. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA :

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

(a) whether the Centre has sought the help of Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Maharashtra in rehabilitating the refugees now coming to West Bengal from East Pakistan

(b) if so, the nature of help sought ; and

(c) the reaction of these States thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. All these State Governments except Bihar have been approached for releasing additional land for resettlement of the displaced persons on land. They have also been requested to explore the possibility of resettling the refugees in other avocations. Efforts are continuing to persuade the State Governments to frame specific proposals and approach the Government of India so that the schemes may be implemented as early as possible.

Removal of Tarpaulin Sheds of P & T Department at Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations by Railway Authorities

1649. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the tarpaulin sheds put by the P. and T. department at the Delhi R. M. S. and the New Delhi R. M. S. have been pulled down by the Railway authorities without making alternative arrangements ;

(b) if so, the reasons for pulling down the sheds ; and

(c) the steps taken to provide necessary sheds for the R. M. S. at these stations ?

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

(b) The temporary tarpaulin sheds did not present a good appearance from outside and were pulled down under the orders of Delhi Administration.

(c) The matter was taken up with the Railway authorities and they have agreed to consider erection of an over-head cover.

Shortage of Edible Oils

1650, SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any programme for the import of Soyabean oil or other edible oils in order to meet the acute short of these oils in the country ;

(b) whether groundnut production and availability is likely to increase this year; and

(c) if not, what long term proposals Government have in mind to meet these shortages ?

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

(b) Kharif Sowings have recently started. Hence nothing definite can be said at this stage regarding the production of the crop this year. However, some increase in groundnut production during 1970-71 over last year can be expected according to present indications.

(c) A production target to 105.00 lakh tonnes of five major oilseeds has been fixed for a achievement by the end of the Fourth Plan (1973-74). Groundnut is likely to contribute a production of 77.14 lakh tonnes to

this target. This increase in production is sought to be achieved by the adoption of intensive cultivation measures in the potential areas both under the Central and State Sectors of the Plan. An area of 26.52 lakh hectares is proposed to be brought under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme for Maximised of Rs. 265.00 lakhs has tentatively been provided in the Fourth Plan.

आम के उत्पादन में कमी

1651. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर भारत में विशेषकर बिहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले कई वर्षों से आम की फसल खराब होती रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रति वर्ष ग्राम की बहुत अच्छी फसल सुनिश्चित करने और इसके संरक्षण तथा विकास के लिये किस प्रकार के परीक्षण तथा उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होते ही सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

हरियाणा तथा पंजाब में पिछली फसल के गेहूँ की क्षति

1652. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचार पत्रों में छपे इस समाचार में कोई सच्चाई है कि हरियाणा और पंजाब में पिछली फसल का 4 लाख टन गेहूँ क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया था ; और

(ख) भविष्य में इस प्रकार की हानि को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है

अथवा करने का विचार है ?

साध, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) हरियाणा और पंजाब राज्यों में, मई तथा जून के महीनों में, असायिक और बारम्बार मूसलाधार वर्षा से गेहूँ, विशेषकर गह्राई के लिए तैयार कटी फसल को काफी हानि होने की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई थी। हरियाणा में 40,000 मीटरी टन गेहूँ नष्ट हो गया था। पंजाब में हानि के यथार्थ आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) हरियाणा सरकार का यांत्रिक गह्राई को लोकप्रिय बनाने और खेतों में झंडों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है। पंजाब के विषय में अभी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Break-Up of land in Madhya Pradesh under different means of Irrigation

1653. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of cultivable land in Madhya Pradesh and how much of it is provided with canal-irrigation facilities, how much with tube-wells, other well-water and how much depends barely on the vagaries of weather ;

(b) the total area of cultivable land in that State which is not under cultivation at all ; and

(c) the details of the minor and major irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh under the 1970-71 plan and the Fourth Five Year Plan and the targets fixed thereunder to provide additional land with major and minor irrigation facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) According to latest land utilisation statistics of Madhya Pradesh available for the year 1968-69, the total

cultivable land was 22,066 thousand hectares during that year. An area of 625 thousand hectares (net) by canal irrigation, 3 thousand hectares from tubewells and 446 thousand hectares by wells was irrigated during that year. This left 20,757 thousand hectares of cultivable are a dependent on rain-fall.

An area of about 3,255 thousand hectares of cultivable land under fallow land (other than current fallows), miscellaneous trees, crops, groves etc. was not under cultivation during that year.

(c) Minor irrigation schemes in Madhya Pradesh generally consist of dugwells, improvement of wells through repairs boring and deepening of old wells, shallow tube-wells. State tubewells, cooperative lift irrigation schemes and small surface storage and diversion project. During the Fourth Plan an additional area of 5.50 lakh hectares is expected to be benefited by minor irrigation schemes.

Under major-medium irrigation, work would continue on Tawa, Barna, Chambal Stage I and Stage II, and Hasdao Projects, during the Fourth Plan, beside 15 medium schemes (including there new ones). In addition, the State Government had also proposed in their Annual Plan proposals for 1970-71 to take up two more major projects, namely, Bargi and Damba (Bansagar) during the Fourth Plan. An irrigation potential of 3.6 lakh hectares is expected to be created from major and medium irrigation schemes.

Targets for 1970-71 are yet under finalisation.

Development of forest in Madhya Pradesh

1654. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for the development of forests in Madhya Pradesh, under the Five Year Plan and under 1970-71 plan of that State; if so, the details thereof together with its cost and whether Government have approved the same; if so, with what modifications; and

(b) whether it is a fact that despite enormous forest area of over 1,70,939 sq. kms. Madhya Pradesh is lagging behind other States in regard to development of forests on account of inadequacy of funds made available for the purpose during the first three Five Year Plan periods; if so, how the percentage of the expenditure incurred on forest development in Madhya Pradesh bears with the all-India expenditure during the said period, compare with percentage of forest area in the country that Madhya Pradesh possesses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are various schemes for the development of forests in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan period with a total outlay of Rs. 725 lakhs.

During the year 1970-71, the State Government has budgetted an amount of Rs. 150.95 lakhs, schemeswise details of which are as below :-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Development of lac	0.40
2. Communications	1.12
3. Working Schemes and Settlement work.	50.10
4. Economic Plantations	45.38
5. Development of Pasture and Grazing.	1.00
6. Rehabilitation of degraded forests.	7.05
7. National Parks.	1.00
8. Plantation of fast growing species.	28.36
9. Sal border operations	0.15
13. Working Plan Organisation.	6.58
11. Training of staff	2.16
12. Development of Sisal.	0.15
13. Capital outlay on forests construction of roads.	7.50
	<hr/>
Total Forests.	150.95
	<hr/>

The Central Team of the Government of India held detailed discussions with the

State Government regarding the above schemes and have considered the allocation for 1970-71 quite adequate in relation to the Fourth Plan provision. However a need was felt for intensifying management of forests and laying great stress on protection of forests.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Opening of Post Offices in Chouri and Chatra Villages in Darbhanga District, Bihar

1655. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that villages Chouri (present P. O. Birsair, *via* Pandaul) and Chatra (Present P. O. Dhakjari) in Darbhanga District, Bihar, have the requisite qualifications for having their own post offices in the villages; and

(b) if so, why the post offices are not being opened in the villages Chouri and Chatra in Darbhanga District, Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Post Office is opened in a village on its fulfilling certain conditions regarding population, distance from the nearest post office and also on the likelihood of its running within certain permissible limits of loss.

It has been ascertained that Chouri is a Tola and its nearest post office is at Birsar at a distance of only about half a mile. No request appear to have been received for opening a post office in this village. However, Postmaster-General, Bihar is examining the possibility of opening of a P. O. at this place. As regards the village Chatra, it has been ascertained that it has got a population of 1,811 and its nearest post office is Akour at a distance of about 2 miles. A request has also been received for opening a post office in this village and the Postmaster General, Patna is examining the possibility of opening of a post office at this place.

Code of Labour-Management Relationship

1656. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are planning to evolve a new code of labour-management relationship;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). A Voluntary Code of Discipline in Industry, which seeks to regulate labour-management relationships, already exists. The National Commission on Labour, which reviewed its working, along with other allied matters, has made certain recommendations which are under Government's consideration for necessary legislative and other action, in consultation with the interests concerned and in the light of the discussions at the recent meeting of the Standing Labour Committee held in July, 1970. There is, however, no proposal to evolve another Voluntary Code of labour-management relationship.

Intensive Agriculture under Fourth Plan

1657. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are planning to concentrate more on intensive agriculture than on the newly sown areas in the Fourth Plan period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the specific plans for making small farmers or 10 and less acres taken to intensive agriculture during the Fourth Plan period; and

(d) if there are no such plans for the small farmers, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There is very limited scope for bringing additional new areas under cultivation; land reclamation and other measures for extending cultivation to suitable areas will continue to be encouraged, but the strategy for realising the production targets in agriculture will be primarily based on intensive agriculture during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

(c) and (b). Certain studies on the problems of small farmers carried out during the formulation of 4th Plan have shown that among the major disadvantages the small farmers suffer from are fragmentation of small holdings, inadequate and untimely supply of inputs and water, insecurity of tenure, lack of sufficient credit facilities and unsatisfactory arrangements for marketing and storage. These studies also show that many small farmers with holding ranging from 2.5 to 7.5 acres are no less progressive than the large farmer. What the small but potentially viable farmers need are the resources to adopt the improved technology of farming. In the light of these conclusions a special scheme for the development of small but potentially viable farmers has been included in the 4th Plan. Under this scheme, each selected district will have a Small Farmers Development Agency which will be a registered society consisting mainly of State Governments representatives and receiving funds directly from the Central Government. The main functions of this Agency will be to identify the problems of small farmers in its area, prepare appropriate programmes, ensure availability of inputs, services and credit and evaluate progress from time to time. Assistance to small farmers from Agency funds will be provided for land improvement, minor irrigation, mechanisation, marketing etc. During 1969-70, 3 projects have been approved for the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. Ten more projects to be located in Gujarat, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have been approved there after. Proposals have also been formulated or are under formulation by other State Governments for similar small farmers Projects. Small farmers will thus be assisted

to take to intensive farming.

A provision of Rs. 47.5 crores has also been made in the Central Sector Plan for the development of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. Forty projects of an experimental nature are to be set up in different parts of the country. While the focus in the case of Small Farmers Development Agency scheme will be on the provision of adequate credit, that in the case of marginal farmers with holdings rangings approximately from less than one acre to 2.5 acres will be not only on development of agriculture but also on subsidiary occupations like dairying, poultry, bee-keeping, etc. with the help of credit as well as wage employment. Guidelines for the preparations of the project proposed for development of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers have been finalised and circulated to the State Governments to enable them to formulate such projects.

Breakdown in tele-communication link between Delhi and Bombay

1658. SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been a breakdown in telecommunication link between Delhi and Bombay recently; and

(b) if so, the causes for the breakdown ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir, on three occasions during the month of June, 70 on 1.6.70, and on 27/28.6.70.

(b) Due to the damage to the coaxial cable caused by lighting strikes in different sections between Delhi and Bombay.

Wage disputes in Life Insurance Corporation

1659. SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the wage dispute in Life Insurance Corporation is referred to the National Tribunal; and

(b) if so, the decision of the National Tribunal ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The award of the National Tribunal was published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 22nd of July, 1970.

Hoarding of vegetables and fruits by Commission Agents in Delhi and measures to safeguard interest of Consumers

1660. SHRI ESWARA REDDY :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH :
DR. KARNI SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commission agents in Delhi dealing with vegetables and fruits are misusing the cold storage facilities to hoard the vegetables and fruits during the season and create artificial scarcity in the market; and

(b) if so, the measures Government intend to take to safeguard the interest of the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

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

(b) Does not arise.

Deterioration in Quality of Milk Supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme and Steps Taken for its Improvement

1661. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :

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

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Government to the effect that the purity of the milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme has deteriorated considerably;

(b) whether it is a fact that the health officials have been taking only formal samples of the milk after informing the D. M. S a day in advance and not the formal samples without Prior information;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to ensure the supply of good quality milk regularly ?

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

(b) On some occasions in the past Health officials collected samples of D.M.S. milk both under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act and informally. This

year, in April and June, 1970, Health officials took informal samples. On one occasion, information regarding collection of samples was given on the previous day but no intimation was given about the milk depots from which these samples would be drawn.

(c) and (d). Samples have been collected under a procedure suggested by Governing Body of Delhi Milk Scheme on the basis of recommendations of a committee formed by the Governing Body for this purpose. Delhi Milk Scheme has a well equipped Quality Control Laboratory under qualified experts and every care is being taken to ensure satisfactory control of quality of its products. As a Government-run-organisation, Delhi Milk Scheme has no interest in issue of sub-standard products. A procedure on the lines followed by the Bombay and Calcutta Milk Schemes was accordingly recommended by the Committee.

Losses by Food Corporation of India

1662. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has been suffering colossal losses since it came into being;

(b) if so, the quantum of losses suffered by it during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether the losses are attributable to the negligence, inefficiency and incompetence of the top managerial personnel; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to purge off the incompetent staff ?

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.

Experts Committee on land reforms

1663. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :
SHRI RAM CHARAN :
SHRI SHIV CHARAN LAL :
SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have set up an Expert Committee to report on the urgent measures to be taken for the protection of the tenant, imposition of ceilings and distribution of surplus lands;

(b) if so, the composition and the term of reference thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report ?

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

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

गोरखपुर में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र

1664. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 5 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1698 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय (संचार विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री ने एक संसद् सदस्य को गोरखपुर में स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्र के बारे में एक पत्र संख्या 1638/आर०/एम./एस./69 दिनांक 24 नवम्बर, 1969 और अर्द्ध सर-

कारी पत्र संख्या 27-614/69- टी. सी. दिनांक 7 फरवरी, 1970 को लिखा था ; और

(ख) उक्त केन्द्र के लिये भूमि अजित करने के लिये किस तिथि से कार्यवाही की जा रही है और किस तिथि तक यह कार्यवाही पूरी हो जायेगी और स्वचालित केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा ?

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

(ख) अधिग्रहण की प्रतिक्रिया से भूमि अजित करने के लिए कार्यवाही 19-2-1964 को शुरू की गई थी । भूमि अधिग्रहण अधिकारी ने अपना निर्णय दिया था । अभी जिलाधीश इस भूमि को अधिकृत कब्जे से खाली करा रहे हैं । आशा है कि कुछ महीनों में इस भूमि का खाली कब्जा मिल जाएगा ।

एक्सचेंज उपस्कर के सीमित होने और पहले से निर्माणाधीन भवनों की स्थिति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए गोरखपुर में आटो-एक्सचेंज 1976 में ही चालू करना संभव हो सकेगा ।

ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में श्रम विभाग द्वारा किया गया अध्ययन

1665. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में श्रम विभाग द्वारा किये गये अध्ययन के बारे में 5 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1696 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीस अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस असाधारण विलम्ब

के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख). क्षेत्रीय कार्य अर्थात् ऐसे सारे 20 क्षेत्रों के बारे में सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्र करने का कार्य समाप्त हो गया है, जिनमें ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के सम्बन्ध में गहन अध्ययन करने का प्रस्ताव था। 6 क्षेत्रों के विषय में रिपोर्ट का मसौदा तैयार करने का काम समाप्त हो चुका है। ये रिपोर्टें गहन अध्ययन सम्बन्धी तकनीकी दल की बैठक में रखी जानी हैं। सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों के विचार प्राप्त करने के बाद रिपोर्टों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जायगा।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

आर्थिक लाभों वाले पदों पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारी

1666. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री आर्थिक लाभ वाले पदों पर काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के बारे में 26 मार्च, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4255 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पुनर्वासि विभाग के साथ साथ श्रम तथा रोजगार विभाग के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) के बारे में जानकारी न देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त जानकारी कब तक दिये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख). जहां तक श्रम और रोजगार विभाग का सम्बन्ध है, सूचन। कुछ नहीं है।

गलत समाचार छापने पर समाचार पत्रों के खिलाफ की गई कार्यवाही

1667. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री हेम बरुणा :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार

मंत्री गलत समाचार छापने पर समाचार पत्रों के खिलाफ की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में 23 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7239 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कु. गुजराल) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों, संघ प्रशासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों तथा प्रेस काउंसिल द्वारा दी गई सूचना विवरण के अनुसार सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई। देखिये संख्या LT-3875/70]

ग्रामीण जन शक्ति योजनाके लिए आवंटित धनराशि और किया गया व्यय

1668. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री ग्रामीण जनशक्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत आवंटित राशि तथा व्यय के बारे में 23 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 7241 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उक्त प्रश्न में पूछी गई जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र की जा चुकी है ;

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

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री स० चु० जमीर) : (क) से (ग). प्राप्त सूचना का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। बेखिये संख्या -3876/70] अन्य राज्य सरकारों से अभी सूचना प्राप्त होनी है जिन्हें आवश्यक न्यौरा भेजने के लिए लगातार निवेदन किया जा रहा है।

Correction of a News-Item, Broadcast by A. I. R.

1669. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHA
RAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio refused to correct a newsitem of the broadcast regarding elections to the Praja Socialist Party in Parliament in May, 1970;

(b) if so, the reasons, thereof; and

(c) the steps taken against the Director of News for his failure to do so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). The original broadcast was based on a news agency's report. The correction was received from the Office Secretary of Praja Socialist Party a few days later and it was not considered appropriate to make a broadcast correction so late. However, the Office Secretary was informed that in all future broadcasts, the correction would be kept in mind.

(c) Does not arise.

Theft in General Post Office, Ahmedabad

1670. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will

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

(a) the total number of thefts with the amount that took place at Ahmedabad General Post Office during 1969;

(b) whether it is a fact that concerned authorities have issued instructions that no outsider should be allowed to enter the office on whatever pretext;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the subordinate staff has been penalised by the Post Master, General Post Office, Ahmedabad for sincere observation of the said order; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether he proposes to make a detailed enquiry in the matter and supply the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Two thefts involving Rs. 9,810/-.

(b) Yes Sir. In connection with certain theft cases that took place in Ahmedabad GPO, the Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Ahmedabad, issued these instructions.

(c) An official of the G. P. O. was warned in one case.

(d) The Senior Superintendent of Post Offices, Ahmedabad GPO is being asked to modify his orders. Enquiry will also be made in respect of the case referred to in item (c) above and suitable action will be taken, if necessary.

Construction of Houses for P & T Employees in Smaller Towns

1671. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any plan has been prepared for constructing houses for R. M. S. employees in smaller towns;

(b) if so, the number of houses to be constructed and the towns where they are to be completed; and

(c) the estimated cost of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) In general, the number of staff quarters planned for construction at a place is on the basis of the total staff strength in all arms of the service and are allotted according to prescribed rules.

(b) and (c). As a special case, it is proposed to construct 12 quarters at Allahabad exclusively for RMS staff, at a cost of Rs. 1.15 lakhs. Also there is a proposal to acquire land at a cost of Rs. 8570 from Railways at Dehri-on-Son and construct 10 quarters for RMS staff at a cost of Rs. 1.14 lakhs.

Telephone Centres covered under "Own Your Telephone" Scheme

1672. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBALI :
SHRI YOGENDRA
SHARMA :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

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

(a) the number of telephone centres that have been covered by "Own Your Telephone" scheme at present;

(b) the total number of telephones so far provided under the scheme;

(c) the revenue so far raised through the scheme;

(d) whether there is any proposal to introduce the scheme in the remaining tele-

phone centres in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 105.

(b) 1,70,140.

(c) Rs. 43,15,82,532.

(d) and (e). The Tariff Enquiry Committee set up by the Government in 1961 had recommended extension of the scheme to a large number of places. The relevant recommendation is under consideration of the department,

Closure of Cold Storages in West Bengal

1673. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
DR. RAMEN SEN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about ten cold storages in West Bengal have already been closed down and many more are in bad economic shape;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken to help the cold storage industry in the State ?

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

शुद्धा में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए
अनिर्णीत पड़े आवेदन पत्र

1674. श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सूरज भान :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खुरजा टेलीफोन सेवा में कितनी लाइनें हैं और इस समय टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) खुरजा एक्सचेंज में 30-6-1970 को स्थिति इस प्रकार थी :

क्षमता —	200 लाइनें
चालू कनेक्शन —	192
प्रतीक्षा-सूची	32

खुरजा की टेलीफोन लाइनों की मरम्मत

1675. श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री सूरज भान :

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

(क) गत तीन महीनों में टेलीफोन को खराबी के बारे में खुरजा टेलीफोन सेवा के

विरुद्ध जनता द्वारा की गई ऐसी शिकायतें कितनी हैं जिनकी मरम्मत करने में 24 घंटे से अधिक समय लगा और ऐसी शिकायतें कितनी हैं जिनके मरम्मत करने में 3 दिन या इससे अधिक समय लगा ;

(ख) यहाँ टेलीफोन लाइनों के ठीक प्रकार काम करने के लिए कितने छापरैटरों, लाइन-मैनो, उप-निरीक्षकों, निरीक्षकों और मैकेनिकों की आवश्यकता है तथा ऐसे कर्मचारियों की वर्तमान संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने अनुपस्थित हैं ; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने तथा कब किये जाने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) केबल की विफलता के कारण जून, 1970 में अवरोधों के 3 दिन से ऊपर की अवधि के 27 मामले हुए थे, लेकिन पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान 24 घंटों से अधिक की अवधि के कोई अन्य मामले नहीं हुए ।

(ख) विभिन्न वर्गों के मंजूर पदों और वास्तव में तैनात कर्मचारियों का ब्योरा इस प्रकार है :

	मंजूर पद	तैनात	अनुपस्थिति		
			अप्रैल 1970	मई 1970	जून 1970
टी० आई० ए०	1	1	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
टेलीफोन अपरेटर	11	7	9 प्रति-शत	10 प्रति-शत	7 प्रति-शत
मैकेनिक	2	1	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
लाइनमैन	5	3	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	11 प्रति-शत
उप-निरीक्षक	1	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं

पिछले तीन महीनों के दौरान क्रमशः 9.10 और 7 टेलीफोन आपरेटर अनुपस्थित रहे, जबकि केवल जून, 1970 में 11 लाइनमैन अनुपस्थित रहे।

(ग) उप निरीक्षकों और लाइनमैनों की कमी क्षीघ्र ही पूरी कर ली जाएगी जबकि अन्य वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की कमी केवल प्रशिक्षण कक्षा में निर्धारित प्रशिक्षण पूरा होने पर कर्मचारियों के उपलब्ध होने पर ही पूरी की जाएगी।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए छिद्रण मशीनों की आवश्यकता

1676. श्री भ्राम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, कृष खोदने के लिए प्रयोग में लायी जाने वाली छिद्रण मशीनों की कमी होना वहाँ की कृषि की प्रगति में मुख्य बाधा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में छिद्रण मशीनों की राज्यवार आवश्यकताओं के बारे में अनुमान लगा लिया है और इस समय कितनी छिद्रण मशीनों उपलब्ध है ;

(ग) सरकार द्वारा देश के सभी पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को उक्त मशीनों उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(घ) ऐसी मशीनों को उपलब्ध कराने में कितना समय लग जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं। कुओं के वेधन कार्य के लिये प्रयोग में लाई जाने वाली वेधन मशीनों की कमी, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कृषि की प्रगति में बाधक नहीं है।

(ख) वेधन मशीनों की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की आवश्यकता तथा इस समय वेधन मशीनों की उपलब्ध संख्या का पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों सहित सब क्षेत्रों के लिए राज्यवार अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ग) तथा (घ). पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षित मांग सहित राज्य सरकारों की वेधन रिगों की आवश्यकता का अधिकांश भाग देशी निर्माण द्वारा अब पूरा किया जा रहा है, जिसमें हाल के वर्षों के दौरान संतोषजनक प्रगति हुई है। यहां तक कि मध्यम दूरी में अधिक गति की वेधन रिगों का निर्माण (जोकि सस्त चट्टानों में वेधन के लिए उपयुक्त है) अब देश में ही किया जा रहा है। देश में पूरी न की जा सकने वाली रिगों की मांग के सम्बन्ध में आयात की अनुमति दी जा रही है।

गो-संरक्षण समिति का प्रतिवेदन

1677. श्री भ्राम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री राम गोपाल शाल वाले .

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

(क) सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई गो-संरक्षण समिति पर अब तक कुल कितना खर्च किया गया है ;

(ख) समिति द्वारा अब तक कितने सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों की जांच की गई है अथवा सलाह ली गई है ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों की अभी जांच की जानी है ; और

(घ) समिति अपना प्रतिवेदन सरकार को कब तक प्रस्तुत कर देगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-

साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) मौखिक साक्षात्कार के लिये समिति द्वारा आमंत्रित किए 123 व्यक्तियों से पूछताछ की गई। लिखित ज्ञापन भेजने के लिए समिति द्वारा अनुगोष किये गये 230 व्यक्तियों में से, 120 व्यक्तियों से ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए। इसके साथ साथ, 15 व्यक्तियों ने अपने आप ज्ञापन भेजे। 17 राज्य सरकारों तथा 11 संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को प्रश्नावली भेजी गई। समिति को सबसे उत्तर प्राप्त हो गये हैं।

(ग) 48 गवाहों से अभी पूछताछ की जानी है।

(घ) इस समय कोई खास तिथि नहीं बताई जा सकती है। सर्वदलीय गोरक्षा महा-भियान समिति के प्रतिनिधियों के सहयोग न देने के समय से समिति की बैठक नहीं हुई।

Death of a worker in Ratibati Colliery in an accident

1678. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :

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

(a) whether one colliery worker was killed in Ratibati colliery near Asansol in an underground accident while on duty ;

(b) whether Government have made any investigation into the accident ;

(c) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIV-YYA) : (a) Yes, on 29.5.1970.

(b) An enquiry was conducted by the Directorate General of Mines Safety.

(c) and (d). While a loader was dressing the side of a stook, which was not his allotted working place, an over-hanging mass of coal measuring about 1.5 m x 0.6 m x 0.4 m thick fell from the roof at a height of 2.7 meters, burying him underneath. He sustained serious bodily injuries which later proved fatal. While the deceased was responsible for having proceeded to work in a place which was not his allotted place of work, the mining sirdar, in charge of the shift, was also found responsible for not having fenced the split gallery to prevent unauthorised persons from entering. The Mining Sirdar's explanation was taken and his certificate suspended for a period of one month.

Location of deep-sea vessel industry in Kerala

1679. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Kerala Government has been consulted in subsidising deep-sea fishing vessel industry and whether such a deep sea fishing vessel industry can be usefully located in Kerala itself ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : There is no proposal under consideration of this Ministry for establishment of a project for construction of deep-sea fishing vessels. As such no consultations in regard to such a project have been entered into with any State Government. Several ship building yards in the country are already constructing 57' deep sea fishing vessels, and designs for larger vessels have also been drawn up. A scheme has been introduced for subsidising indigenously manufactured deep sea fishing steel vessels of 57' length and above to the extent of 27½% of the c. i. f. cost of the equivalent imported vessel, limited to the difference between the assessed fair price of an indigenously manufactured vessel and the imported c. i. f. cost of a corresponding imported vessel.

Strike in Durgapur Steel Plant

1680. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
DR. RANEN SEN :

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

(a) whether there was a strike in Durgapur Steel Plant on the 25th May, 1970 following the suspension orders served to one of the workers in the plant ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVA YYYA) : (a) and (b). Yes, However the strike was called off and normal work resumed on May 26, 1970, following a bi-par-tite settlement between the parties.

West Bengal Governor's visit to refugees Camps

1681. SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :

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

(a) whether the Governor of West Bengal had visited the refugee camps of Bashirhat and Hasnabad to personally study the conditions of the refugees ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken for the refugees after the visit ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps have been taken for the improvement of the arrangements made for providing shelter, drinking water, public health, sanitation facilities, etc.

Apart from the supply of food/foodgrains which had commenced since the middle of

April, 1970, supply of milk powder, baby food, multi-vitamin tablets, bleaching powder etc. has also since been arranged either by the Government or with the help of various philanthropic organisations.

दिल्ली में टेलीफोन के कनेक्शनों के लिए सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं के अनिर्णीत आवेदन-पत्र

1682. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में दिल्ली के समाज सेवकों से टेलीफोन के कनेक्शनों के लिये कुल कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए ;

(ख) उपरोक्त आवेदन-पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितने टेलीफोन मंजूर किये गये हैं तथा लगाये गये हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनके संबंध में चार वर्ष या इससे भी अधिक समय से टेलीफोनों की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि चार वर्ष पहले तथा यहां तक कि इससे भी पहले प्राप्त हुए आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार नहीं किया गया है जबकि एक या दो वर्ष पूर्व या इससे भी बाद में प्राप्त हुए आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार किया गया और टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों की सिफारिश पर टेलीफोन लगा दिये गये ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो टेलीफोनों के ऐसे बिना बारी के आवंटन तथा भेदभाव के कारण क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 2818

(ख) 823

(ग) 1449

(घ) तथा (ङ). टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों को अलाट करते समय सभी आवेदन पत्रों पर विचार करती है। मौजूदा नियमों के अनुसार 15 प्रतिशत कनेक्शन विशेष वर्ग के आवेदकों को अलाट करने के लिए निर्धारित है। इसमें सार्वजनिक/समाज सेवकों के अतिरिक्त डाक्टर, प्रेस, सार्वजनिक संस्थाएं, लघु उद्योग और कृषि फार्म शामिल हैं। इनमें से 50 प्रतिशत कनेक्शन टेलीफोन सलाहकार समिति की सिफारिश पर बिना बारी के मंजूर किए जा सकते हैं।

अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में वनों और कृषि की स्थिति

1683. श्री झोंकार लाल बेरबा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्दमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में कुप्रशासन और प्रशासन की लापरवाही के कारण वहां वनों और कृषि की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय हो गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में की गई कार्यवाही का न्योरा क्या है ?

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

अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में महा वनपाल की प्रधानता में एक सुस्थापित वन विभाग है। यह विभाग वैज्ञानिक और व्यवस्थित रूप से कार्य करता है। वनों में वकिंग स्कीमस या प्लान्स के निर्धारित तरीकों के अनुसार कार्य किया जाता है।

दक्षिणी तथा मध्य अन्दमान प्रभाग के वन विभागीय तरीके से काम करते हैं, जबकि उत्तरी अन्दमान प्रभागों के वन 1951 में मैसर्स पी सी राय एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड को पट्टे पर दिये गये थे।

दक्षिणी अन्दमान तथा मध्य अन्दमान प्रभागों से इमारती लकड़ी की कुल उपज चालू वकिंग प्लान के अनुसार 68,000 से 78,000 घन मीटर निर्धारित की गई है। इमारती लकड़ी भी इन्हीं निर्धारित तरीकों के अनुसार निकाली जाती है।

अन्दमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह के वन विभाग द्वारा इन उष्णकटिबंधीय वनों के लिये मूल्यवान किस्मों के प्राकृतिक पुनरुत्पादन की एक विशिष्ट तकनीक निकाली गई है। इस तकनीक से 50,000 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि को सफलतापूर्वक प्राकृतिक रूप से पुनरुत्पादक बनाया गया है। इस के अतिरिक्त, पडीक तथा सागौन जैसी मूल्यवान इमारती लकड़ी का भी लगभग 11,000 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि में वनारोपण किया गया है।

इमारती लकड़ी के पोत-लदान की सुविधाओं में सुधार की तुरन्त आवश्यकता से भी सरकार परिचित है। इस उद्देश्य के लिये एक मालबाही जहाज प्राप्त करके चलाया गया है। पोर्ट ब्लेयर में एक नये घाट के निर्माण और मौजूदा जेटी में सुधार करके लदान की सुविधाओं में बड़ी तेजी से सुधार किया जा रहा है।

इस के साथ साथ, इमारती लकड़ी के उपयुक्त उपयोग को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, मैच स्पर्लिट फैंकट के अतिरिक्त, तीन प्लाईबुड फैंकटरियां स्थापित की गई हैं।

पोर्टब्लेयर स्थित सरकारी आरा मिल, जोकि, दक्षिणी एशिया की एक सब से बड़ी मिल है, निष्कषित इमारती लकड़ी की

पूरी उपयोगिता में भी काफी योगदान प्रदान करती है। यह विभिन्न विकास-मान गतिविधियों और स्थानीय लोगों की चोरी हुई इमारती लकड़ी की स्थानीय मांग को भी पूरा करती है।

चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत, अन्दमान प्रकाशन का द्वीपों की विभिन्न वन योजनाओं के लिये 65 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है। इसमें से 1970-71 के लिये 20.48 लाख रुपये का प्रस्ताव किया गया है।

द्वीपों की विचित्र अवस्थाओं को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये, वहां कृषि में सन्तोषजनक प्रगति की जा रही है। द्वीपों की मुख्य फसल घान की अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों का कार्यक्रम सफलतापूर्वक चल रहा है। भूमि संरक्षण-एवं बालवानी विकास का सघन कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया है। द्वीपों में कृषि गतिविधियों को आगे और बढ़ावा देने के लिये, संयुक्तायुक्त (नकदी फसल) की अध्यक्षता में एक केन्द्रीय-कृषि विशेषज्ञों के दल ने नवम्बर, 1969 में द्वीप का दौरा किया और जिस ने सघन कृषि विकास विषयक एक रिपोर्ट भी दे दी है।

दल की सिफारिशों पर सरकार सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

जेनेवा में श्रम सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन

1684. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जेनेवा में हाल ही में एक श्रम सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन संगठनों के नेताओं ने भाग लिया था उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उन्होंने किस हैसियत से भाग लिया ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) जी, हां। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम सम्मेलन का 54 वां अधिवेशन 3 जून, 1970 से 25 जून, 1970 तक जेनेवा में हुआ।

(ख) सरकारी दल के अतिरिक्त, उन संगठनों के नाम, जिनके प्रतिनिधियों ने उसमें भाग लिया तथा उनकी हैसियत इस प्रकार है :-

संगठन	प्रतिनिधि	परामर्शदाता
1. भारतीय नियोजक परिषद (भारतीय नियोजक महासंघ तथा अखिल भारतीय नियोजक संगठन द्वारा गठित)।	1	2
2. राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस	1	2

**Scheme Executed by Delhi Administration
for Welfare of Labourers**

1685. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names and details of schemes
executed by Delhi Administration in the
last three years for the welfare of the labour
and how much amount was spent in each
year ;

(b) what steps Delhi Administration propose to take in the next two years to improve the lot of the labourers residing in Delhi ;

(c) the names and details of the schemes for the welfare of labourers submitted by Delhi Administration to the Central Government in the last three years but not accepted by Central Government ; and

(d) the reasons why these schemes were not approved ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJI-VAYYA) : (a) The following schemes for the welfare of the labourers have been executed by Delhi Administration in the last three years ; the amount spent on them is indicated against each :—

Name of Scheme	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
1. Improvement of Labour Statistics	0.158	0.146	0.161
2. Implementation and Evaluation Unit	—	0.038	0.249
3. Strengthening of Labour Information service Centre and provision of library.	—	—	0.673
4. Strengthening of Minimum wages machinery.	—	—	0.081
5. Study tour for industrial workers	—	—	0.051
6. Subsidised Industrial housing scheme for industrial workers.	8.731	72.007	61.839

(b) During the next two years it is proposed by Delhi Administration to construct two Labour Welfare Centres one in Okhla Industrial Colony and the other in Jhilmil Tahirpur, Shahdara. It is also proposed to purchase 10 acres of land each at Lawrance Road, Najafgarh Road Extn. and Okhla. The construction of about 900 industrial tenements at Lawrance Road is proposed to be started during the next two years. These tenements when completed would be allotted to the industrial workers coming within the purview of Section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948.

(c) Delhi Administration submitted the following schemes during the last three years to the Central Government for the welfare of the labourers which were not accepted by the Central Government :

1. Free legal aid to recognised registered trade unions.
2. Provision of Medical facilities to the industrial workers suffering from contagious and malignant diseases.

3. Grant of educational stipends to the children of Industrial workers.

4. Scheme for safety awards for accident prevention and reward for safety suggestions.

5. Unemployment Insurance Scheme.

(d) The schemes listed at numbers 1 to 4 in answer to part (c) were submitted to the Planning Commission. The consensus of opinion of the Working Group of the Planning Commission was that these Schemes were not of a high priority and that more emphasis should be laid on better implementation of Labour Laws and Minimum Wages Act.

As regards the scheme at no. 5 namely the Unemployment Insurance scheme, the Government of India themselves are preparing a similar scheme on an All-India basis and as such the scheme prepared by the Delhi Administration could not be approved.

Complaints Against Shifting of Telephones in Bombay

1686. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of complaints have been pending over the issue of shifting of telephones in the city of Bombay ;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints ; and

(c) the steps taken to speed up the work of shifting of telephones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) It is a fact that a number of cases about shifting of telephones to Byculla, Gamdevi, and Khar Exchanges in the city of Bombay are pending.

(b) The number of such genuine cases is 170.

(c) Steps have been taken to make the shifts feasible by increasing the capacity of exchanges and laying additional cable.

Closure of E. S. I. Dispensaries in West Bengal

1687. SHRI DINKAR DESAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 1,700 dispensaries under the E. S. I. scheme are being closed down in the State of West Bengal ;

(b) whether it is a fact that these dispensaries are out of stock of essential medicines ;

(c) whether any share of employees covered by these scheme is overdue in the scheme ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : The Employees' State Insurance Corporation has furnished the following information :

(a) No. Sir.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) The total amount of Employees' Contribution due from employers upto the 31st March, 1970 in West Bengal is Rs. 34,23,346.74

Setting up a Central Agro-Industrial Corporation

1688. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 698 on the 26th February, 1970 and state the stage of the question of setting up a Central Agro-Industrial Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The question of setting up of a Central Agro-Industries Corporation is still under consideration of the Government of India.

Creation of Separate Circle for Post Master General, Haryana

1689. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6426 on the 16th June, 1970 and state the stage of setting up separate Post-Master General's circle with a separate Postmaster General for Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : The matter is still under examination.

Setting up of Camps for East Pakistan refugees in Dandakaranya

1690. SHRI B. K. DASCAHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered to set up any Central camps in Dandakaranya to provide temporary shelter to the migrants crossing over from East Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the detailed steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Relief Camps are being set up in Dandakaranya to accommodate 10,000 families (about 50,000 persons) and necessary steps are being taken in this regard.

Expansion of international Telex service from India

1691. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether International Telex services from India were made available to some more countries from the 13th July, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) International telex service was extended to following 40 countries *via* London from the 13th July, 1970: (1) Abu Dhabi (2) Canary Islands (3) Gibraltar (4) Monaco (5) Vatican City (6) Bahamas (7) Cameroon Republic (8) Central African Republic (9) Chad (10) Republic of Congo (11) Costa Rica (12) Cuba (13) Dahomey (14) Dominican Republic (15) Ecuador (16) El Salvador (17) French Antilles (18) Gabon (19) The Gambia (20) Haiti (21) Ivory Coast

(22) Liberia (23) Lesatho (24) Malagasy (25) Malawi (26) Mali (27) Mauritania (28) Moracco (29) Netherlands Antilles (30) Nicaragua (31) Niger (32) Paraguay (33) Rawanda (34) Reunion (35) Ryku Island (36) Senegal (37) Sieria Leone (38) Surinam (39) Swaziland (40) Togo.

Revision of wheat-grain specifications to help farmers of Punjab

1692. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY :

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

(a) whether any Central help has been given to the farmers in Punjab recently and whether wheat-grain specifications had been revised for the Central pool to help the Punjab farmers whose wheat had been damaged by the recent sudden and excessive rains ; and

(b) if so, the details thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) On receiving reports of damage caused by untimely rains to the wheat crop of 1970-71 marketing season, Government of India relaxed the specifications of rain damaged wheat in Punjab, Haryana and U. P. The relaxations will be in force upto 31.8.1970.

(b) (i) In the specifications for wheat a new Grade 'Three Grade below' has been introduced, allowing for maximum tolerance limit of 5% for the damaged grain, and 15% for slightly damaged grain. The other refractions will be the same as already prescribed for "Two grade below". The procurement price of "Three Grade below" wheat is Rs. 72.00 per quintal.

(ii) In respect of all grades of gain, if more than 30% of the wheat has lost its natural size, shape

and lustre due to rain, and additional cut of Rs. 1/- per quintal over the price payable according to the grade will be made.

ट्रैक्टरों की मरम्मत के लिये 'कस्टम सर्विस'

1693. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने ट्रैक्टर जैसे कृषि उपकरणों के लिये 'कस्टम' तथा उन्हें किराये पर देने का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : राजकीय कृषि उद्योग निगमों द्वारा आन्ध्र प्रदेश, असम, बिहार, हरियाणा, गुजरात मैसूर, मध्यप्रदेश, उड़ीसा, पंजाब, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल में कृषि मशीनरी भाड़ा केन्द्रों की स्थापना कर दी गई है। निगम अन्य राज्यों में भी इन केन्द्रों की स्थापना के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठा रही हैं। इन केन्द्रों में उन क्षेत्रों की आवश्यकतानुसार कुछ ट्रैक्टर तथा अन्य कृषि मशीनरी की व्यवस्था है और इन्हें कृषकों को भाड़े पर दिया जायेगा इसके अतिरिक्त इनमें से कुछ के साथ रख-रखाव, मरम्मत और सर्विसिंग आदि के लिये कर्मचारियों भी संलग्न हैं।

काश्मीर में देखा गया पाकिस्तान का भारत विरोधी टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम

1694. श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि काश्मीर में लोग पाकिस्तान के भारत विरोधी टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम को देखते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके प्रभाव को समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं। पाकिस्तान के टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम काश्मीर में टेलीविजन सैटों पर नहीं देखे जा सकते।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Facilities of Reply Paid Post Cards with Foreign Countries

1695. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

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

(a) the number of countries with which India has mutual reply-paid Post cards facilities at present;

(b) whether Government have decided to do away with this arrangement with majority of the countries; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) India is one of the signatory-countries to the Universal Postal Convention signed at Vienna in 1964 which, *inter alia*, provides for the reply-paid post card service. The number of member countries of the J. P. U. including India, is 142 at present. Reply-paid post cards can be exchanged at international postage rates with all these countries excepting Bhutan, Ceylon, Nepal and Pakistan with which India has reciprocally agreed to apply inland rates of postage to the items of correspondence including reply-paid post cards.

(b) and (c). The decision of the recent Congress of the Universal Postal Union held at Tokyo during Oct.-November 1969 to abolish reply-paid post cards in the international service is binding on all the member-countries of the Union and will be

effective from 1st July, 1971. The decision of the Congress had the support of the overwhelming majority of the member-countries and it will not be possible for India to retain the reply-paid post card service in the foreign post unilaterally as other countries will not accept the reply-paid post cards from India.

It will, however, be possible to retain the reply-paid post card service with Bhutan, Ceylon, Nepal and Pakistan with whom India has also bilateral agreements or arrangements if these countries also agree. The matter has already been taken up with them.

Production and Distribution of Algae-cultures—Bacterial Fertilisers

1696. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council for Agricultural Research has plans for setting up of a project for mass production and distribution of algae culture-bacterial fertilisers—to minimise nitrogenous fertiliser requirements ;

(b) if so, the probable location of the project ;

(c) the estimated outlay of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The proposal for setting up of a pilot project for mass production and distribution of algae cultures-bacterial fertilisers is under consideration. The location and cost of the project have not yet been finalised.

Abolition of Block Development Offices

1698. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the working of the Development Blocks and their system is uniform in various States and Union Territories of the country or these are different;

(b) whether the Block Samities have different powers or uniform powers all over the country and if they enjoy different powers, the reasons for not adopting uniform policy throughout the country;

(c) whether the appointment of Block Development Officers are great burden on the public and major portion of the development funds are misappropriated by them with the other people;

(d) whether Government have received complaints of misappropriation of funds, if so, the types of complaints; and

(e) whether Government will consider the question of abolition of the appointments of B.D.Os, or whether the State Governments will be advised or instructed that the work of the Block be carried out by the public through Block Samities; if so, by when and if not, what are the difficulties in doing so ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI S. C. ZAMIR) : (a) Yes, Sir, there is a good deal of uniformity in the working of the development blocks. The development blocks continue to be entrusted with all the activities pertaining to the Community Development Programme though their major work is in connection with the agricultural programmes. The Block Development Officers, in Madhya Pradesh, the officer performing the functions of Block Development Officer is designated as Development Assistant, continue to work all over the country as the primary agency of rural development. In a number of areas staff strength has been reduced. There may have been shortfalls in respect of the budget provision for different activities as compared to that given in the schematic block budget. The Chief Ministers and State Ministers for Community Development and Panchayati Raj in a conference held at Madras in June, 1968, however, recommended that the Community Development and Panchayati Raj programmes should continue and be strengthened. Changes in the organisational pattern of the blocks taking into account the actual programme potential and work load were permitted. With the transfer of Community Development

programme to the State Governments on the recommendation of the National Development Council, the State Governments are free to re-order their priorities and take necessary measures to strengthen the programme in the light of local conditions.

(b) Panchayat Samities have been established in most of the States. The work of implementing Community Development programmes in the blocks has been entrusted to these samities. The powers enjoyed by the Panchayat samities in the implementation of the Community Development programme are more or less uniform. A uniform policy is being followed throughout the country in this respect.

(c) No, Sir, the Ministry feels that this is necessary to have sound inter-departmental relationship and the Block Development Officer should remain in over-all charge of the block and should be responsible for operational efficiency. It will not be fair to say that major portion of the development funds are misappropriated.

(d) In the last two years, the Government has not received any complaint of misappropriation of funds provided for the Community Development programme, though it is to be pointed out that such cases, if they do occur, would be handled by the State Governments.

(e) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (c) of the question.

Price charged by Delhi Milk Scheme for Inferior Quality of Milk at Standard Milk Rates

1699. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of inferior quality milk is charged from the customers at the Standard Milk Rate by Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) if so, how many complaints have been received in this regard and what action has been taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB

SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No Sir. Delhi Milk Scheme issues milk according to prescribed standards and the milk is charged for accordingly. Complaints regarding tampering with seals of milk bottles and issue of inferior quality of milk at the price of standardised milk are, however, received occasionally. These are immediately enquired into and suitable action taken. Samples of milk are drawn from milk depots by supervisory staff of the Delhi Milk Scheme for surprise checks and testing in the quality control laboratory of the Scheme. In all 47 complaints of this type have been received from 1.1.70 to 28.7.70. In addition, 438 samples have been collected from various milk depots for checking in the quality control laboratory, and 14 out of these have been found adulterated. Services of 19 members of depot staff have been terminated as a result of investigation of these cases.

Rude Behaviour of Managers and Assistant Managers of D.M.S. Booths with the Public

1700. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Managers and their assistants working on the Milk Booths of Delhi Milk Scheme do not treat the public cordially, and well; and if so the steps taken by the Administration to check this rude behaviour; and

(b) whether Government propose to establish at least two Centres each in Delhi and New Delhi to register complaints against Delhi Milk Supply so that the public grievances could be removed as early as possible; and if so, by when and if not, what steps Government propose to take in the matter to solve the difficulties of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Complaints regarding rude behaviour of depot staff working at D.M.S. Milk booths are received occasionally. Suitable disciplinary action is taken against the concerned staff.

(b) No proposal for setting up centres each in Delhi and New Delhi to register complaints against Delhi Milk Scheme is under consideration. An enquiry and Complaint counter has been set up at the D.M.S. premises under the Public Relations Officer. A special telephone No. 585426 has been set up for receiving "complaints and enquiries regarding Distribution of milk and Milk Tokens" and this has been indicated accordingly in the Telephone Directory. In addition, complaints are also received on telephone and personally by senior officers of the Scheme when they are moving out inspecting the booths, or in office, and even at their residence on phone. Complaint Boxes are being provided at all milk booths for receipt of complaints from the public. Complaints are also received by post. Prompt action is taken for investigation of all complaints.

Venkatraman Committee on Automation

1701. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI UMANATH :

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

(a) the progress made by the Venkatraman Committee on Automation;

(b) when the work of the committee is likely to be completed;

(c) whether the Committee has asked for any extension of time limit and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The Committee has so far held three meetings. At the third meeting of the Committee, a programme of visits to certain industrial centres for recording oral evidence was drawn up. The Committee expects to complete the recording of oral evidence by the end of September, 1970 and to submit its report to Government by the end of February, 1971.

(c) and (d). The Committee had asked for extension of its tenure upto 28th February, 1971.

Auction of plots lying vacant in colonies in Delhi

1702. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of colonies where plots of land are lying vacant in Delhi for more than 20 years and they have not so far been allotted/auctioned;

(b) the details of such plots in the Union territory of Delhi and how Government propose to dispose them of; and

(c) the time by which these plots will be auctioned/allotted and the estimated loss to Government in revenue for not disposing the plots so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). Department of Rehabilitation had developed the rehabilitation colonies after 1950 through the Central Public Works Department and, therefore, the question of any developed plot lying vacant and undisposed of in these colonies in Delhi "for more than 20 years" does not arise.

मालवीय नगर, नई दिल्ली में मकानों के लिये
अलाटियों द्वारा पूरा भुगतान न किया
जाना

1703. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री अलाटियों द्वारा मालवीय नगर, नई दिल्ली में मकानों के लिये पूरा भुगतान न किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में 16 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारंभित प्रश्न संख्या 6405 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुबन्ध "के" के अनुसार बकाया राशि का भुगतान करने के लिये 1965 में एक, 1966 में तीन, 1967 में आठ, 1968 में उन्नीस तथा 1969 में अठारह

अलाटियों को नोटिस दिये गये थे;

(ख) जिन अलाटियों को 1965, 1966, 1967 और 1968 में नोटिस दिये गये थे उन्हें दुबारा नोटिस क्यों नहीं दिये गए तथा जिन अधिकारियों को इसके लिये उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया है, उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा अपना उत्तरदायित्व निभाने में असफल रहने वाले इन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) जिन मामलों में बकाया राशि का भुगतान निर्धारित तिथि तक नहीं किया गया उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या तथा कब तक विशिष्ट कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

अम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीव्या) : (क) जी, हाँ। एक अलाटी को 1965 में दो अलाटियों को 1966 में, नौ अलाटियों को 1967 में, अठारह अलाटियों को 1968 में, और उन्नीस अलाटियों को 1969 में नोटिस जारी किए गए थे।

(ख) इन मामलों में बाद में और नोटिस जारी नहीं किये गये थे क्योंकि :

- (i) मूल अलाटियों का देहान्त हो गया था और मामले प्रतिस्थापन कार्यवाही के लिये पड़े थे;
- (ii) विभिन्न अपीलीय न्यायालयों में कुछ मामले अपील पुनरीक्षण के लिये पड़े थे;
- (iii) देय का भूमि राजस्व के बकाया के रूप में वसूली के लिये मामले सहायक क्लर्क को निर्दिष्ट किए गये थे;
- (iv) बकाया लागत के भुगतान के लिये अलाटियों ने अपने मित्रों और सम्बन्धियों के मुआवजे के दावे भेजे थे। उपरोक्त तथ्यों को ध्यान में

रखते हुये, सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने का प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

(ग) बकाया देय का भुगतान करने के लिये अलाटियों को नोटिस जारी किए जाते हैं और, उनके द्वारा भुगतान न करने पर, सम्पत्तियाँ फिर से ग्रहण करली जाती हैं और नीलाम कर दी जाती हैं। तथापि, उचित मामलों में, मामले के पुनर्वास-पहलू को ध्यान में रखते हुये, अलाटियों को भुगतान करने के लिये और समय भी दिया जाता है। अधिकांश सम्पत्तियाँ पहले ही अलाटियों को हस्तान्तरित की जा चुकी हैं और उन थोड़ी सम्पत्तियों के, जिनका हस्तान्तरण करना शेष है, मामलों के शीघ्र ही निपटये जाने की आशा है।

Annual over hauling and repair of Sugar Factorise in U. P.

1704. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that annual over-hauling and repair of sugar factories in U. P. were not done this year because of their likelihood of take-over by Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that this would delay the starting and operation of the forthcoming crushing season; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A large number of sugar mills in the State of Uttar Pradesh continued crushing in July owing to excess availability of cane. It is, therefore, premature to say that annual overhauling and repairs of the factories have not been taken up because of the likelihood of take-over by Government.

(b) and (c). The attention of the State Government is being drawn to this aspect of the matter to keep a watch on the situation.

Project on Diseases of Pulses at Jabalpur in collaboration with U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

1705. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a research project on diseases of pulses has been started at Jabalpur in collaboration with Agricultural Research Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount likely to be incurred on their research and the amount granted by the United States Government for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A research project on studies on wilt disease of Lentil has been started at Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur mainly with the grant from the Agricultural Research Service of U. S. Department of Agriculture under their Public Law 480.

(b) A Note giving details of the project is attached.

(c) The total cost of the project is Rs. 97,064/- out of which grant from the U. S. D. A. will be Rs. 93,064/- and remaining amount of Rs. 4,000/- will be provided by the Jawahar Lal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.

Statement

- (1) *Title of the project* : Studies on wilt of Lentil.
- (2) *Name of sponsoring Institute* : College of Agriculture, J. N. Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur.

(3) *Principal Investigation* : Dr. M. N. Khare, Associate Professor of Plant Pathology.

(4) *Objectives of the Project* :

(i) Survey of wilt of Lentil in Madhya Pradesh to investigate the various strains of *Fusarium* pathogenic on Lentil.

(ii) Screening of Lentil varieties for resistance to *Fusarium* wilt.

(iii) To find out chemical and microbiological control measures against *Fusarium* wilt of Lentil.

(5) *Duration* : 3 years.

(6) *Plan of work* : I. *Survey of wilt diseases of Lentil in Madhya Pradesh.*

(i) Samples of wilt infected plants of different varieties of Lentil from different agroclimatic zones of M. P. will be collected.

(ii) Isolations from different varieties and also from samples collected from different agroclimatic regions of M. P. will be made.

(iii) Isolates will be identified and pathogenicity tests will be carried out.

(iv) Cross pathogenicity tests will be done to find out existence of different strains of the pathogen.

II. *Screening of varieties.*

- (i) Wilt sick plots will be made with the help of isolates under survey.
- (ii) World collection of Lentil and the available promising varieties will be screened for wilt resistance in the wilt sick plots.

III. *Chemical and Microbiological Control measures :*

- (A) (i) Fungal flora associated with seeds of different varieties of Lentil will be isolated to find out if the seed carried the wilt pathogen in particular and other pathogenic fungi in general.
- (ii) Seed treatment with different fungicides will be done to find out their efficacy in killing the initial

inoculum on seed and also on germination and stand of the crop.

- (iii) Treated seeds will be sown in the wilt sick plots to find comparative protection against inoculum in the soil.
- (iv) Application of different fungicides to soil will be done in the wilt sick plots to see their efficacy in the control of the disease.

(B) *Microbiological Control :*

- (i) The microflora associated with the rhizosphere will be studied.
- (ii) Relationship of microflora isolated from rhizosphere with the wilt organism will be examined.
- (iii) Possibility of using antagonistic flora for biological control of the wilt fungus will be explored.

6. *Details of cost :*

1. Total cost.		Rs. 97,064.00
(i) Pay and Allowances.	Rs. 57,564.00	
(ii) Other charges, T. A.— transportation, rents, contingencies, etc.	Rs. 31,500.00	
(iii) Equipment	Rs. 8,000.00	
II. (a) Share of U. S. Department of Agriculture		Rs. 93,064.00
(b) Share of the University		Rs. 4,000.00

Projects for marginal Farmers

1706. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Government have drawn a scheme for the improvement of marginal farmers and landless agriculturists ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have communicated to all State Governments in this regard ;

(d) the amount provided for this purpose ; and

(e) the number of projects to be set up and the places where these would be set up under this scheme and the factors which weighed in favour of setting up of these projects at the above places ?

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

(b) The scheme aims at improvement of the income of marginal farmers and agricultural labourers through additional production with emphasis on subsidiary occupations such as dairy, piggery and poultry keeping and increased wage employment. Details of each project are being worked out by the States/Union Territories concerned.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 100 lakhs per project for the 4th plan period.

(e) 40 such projects are proposed to be set up at the rate of two each in the 16 bigger states, one each in Nagaland, Meghalaya and Himachal Pradesh and one each in the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. The allocation of the remaining three projects are under consideration. As regards selection of districts for the location of the projects the concerned State Government/Union Territory is required to make the

selection on the basis of criteria laid down by the Union Government. These criteria include availability of marketing facilities for the flow of surplus produce ; availability of infrastructure and location of about 20,000 families as marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in the project area.

Aid for Area Projects by Agricultural Finance Corporation

1707. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agricultural Finance Corporation proposes to advise or has advised the member-banks on the feasibility of area projects submitted to them for assistance by the State Governments ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether it is also proposed to set up a middle level Committee consisting of representatives of the Agricultural Finance Departments of members-banks to promote effective dialogue between the corporation and the members;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) how many projects were assisted by the Corporation during 1969 and what was the amount involved therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Corporation has already been giving advice to the Member Banks on the feasibility of area projects submitted to them for assistance by the State Governments.

(c) and (d). The Corporation has already set up a middle Level Committee consisting of representatives of Member Banks to promote effective dialogue between the Corporation and the members. The Committee had held its first meeting on 25th July, 1970 ; and

(e) Twenty projects involving an outlay

of Rs. 90.06 crores were assisted by the Corporation during the year 1969.

Varying News-items in Multi-edition Newspapers of Calcutta

1708. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) the names of Bengali and English daily newspapers published from Calcutta, which bring out more than one edition and also the number of editions brought out by each of those papers ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that in the matters of news display, different editions of these papers, in many cases, vary from one another and that even in front pages of these daily papers, a report on a news published in one edition is found missing in another ;

(c) whether Government agree that this practice sometimes confuses the general newspaper readers ; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Except four Bengali dailies—namely “Kalantar”, “Ganashakti”, “Paigam” and “Lok Sevak”—all other Bengali and English dailies have multi-editions.

Following are the details of dak editions :

Amrita Bazar Patrika and Jugantar :

First dak edition, fourth dak edition, seventh dak edition, 8th dak edition, air mail dak edition and late city edition ; total 6.

Ananda Bazar Patrika :

Early dak edition, late city edition, third dak edition, fifth dak edition and last dak edition ; total 5. According to the Circulation Manager, occasionally the number of editions goes upto 8 depending on train timings.

Hindusthan Standard :

Early dak edition, late city edition, Tata edition, third dak edition, fifth dak edition and last dak edition ; total 6. According to the Circulation Manager, occasionally the number of editions goes upto 8 depending on train timings.

Statesman :

A dak edition, B 2 Dak Edition, B 3 Dak Edition, Late City 2 Dak Edition and Late City 1 Edition ; Total 5.

Basumati :

Dak edition and city edition ; Total 2

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Dak editions are tailored to the readership interest in the areas served by the editions. With this end in view, it is normal for a dak edition to include such items as are of interest to the readers in the area it serves, reduce the size of or totally exclude such items as are not of interest to them, depending on the newspaper-space available. This journalistic practice obtains in almost all newspapers which run dak editions. There is no reason why it should confuse readers as the same reader does not normally read different editions of the same newspaper.

(d) Does not arise.

Number of Affiliated Newspapers with All India Newspaper Editors' Conference

1709. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of newspapers affiliated with the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the AINEC has stopped accepting new members and several applications for membership are pending ;

(c) whether the All India Small and Medium Newspapers Federation has made a representation to Government on the subject ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 266 according to information obtained from All India Newspaper Editors' Conference.

(b) No, Sir. At present applications from 11 newspapers for membership are pending with All India Newspaper Editors Conference and these have to be considered first by their Credentials Committee and the Standing Committee. Both these Committees are expected to meet in September 1970.

(c) and (d). Government has not received any such representation. Moreover Government is not concerned with the selection of members of the All India Newspaper Editors Conference, which is a body not under the control of Government.

Broadcast in Tulu Language over A. I. R. Bangalore

1710. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from an association called 'Tulu Koota' from Mangalore for broadcasting Tulu languages programme from Bangalore or Bhadravathy stations of All India Radio ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have refused to relay such programmes from these two stations ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether Government are aware that Tulu language is an ancient Dravidian language spoken by over one million people in South Kanara district ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Broadcasts from Bangalore and Bhadravati stations cannot be received in South 'Kanara area, where Tulu dialect is spoken.

(d) Programmes in Tulu will be broadcast by the Mangalore Station, which will be set up during the Fourth Plan.

Criticism of E. S. I. Scheme

1711. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the criticism voiced against the E. S. I. Scheme by the E. S. I. S. doctors in Bombay ;

(b) if so, the salient features of their criticism ; and

(c) the steps taken to set matters right ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a demand from Insurance Medical Practitioners for enhancement of the Capitation fee.

(c) The Employees' State Insurance Corporation appointed a 'One Man Committee, consisting of the Director General of Health Services to study all aspects of the working of the panel system including the rate of capitation fee payable to Insurance Medical Practitioners. The Committee has recently submitted its report which is under consideration of the Corporation and the State Governments.

Slow speed News Bulletin over A. I. R.

1712. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the date when the slow speed bulletin of All India Radio went on the A.I.R. ;

(b) the names of the news agencies supplying news to the bulletin and the cost to Government on this account ;

(c) how often the slow speed bulletin goes on the AIR and when ;

(d) whether it is a fact that All India Radio has received several complaints from the public regarding the slow speed bulletin and asking it to be discontinued ;

(e) if so, when it will be discontinued ; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 18th December, 1969.

(b) No news agency is supplying news specifically for this bulletin. Editing and compilation of news for the bulletin is done in the News Services Divisions itself. Hence no extra cost to the Government is involved for payment to any news agency.

(c) Once in 24 hours for 30 minutes from 1430 hours.

(d) Some complaints have been received.

(e) and (f). It is not proposed to discontinue this bulletin and it serves a definite purpose, *viz.* enable small news papers to have news in brief.

Reports of Administrative Reforms Commission on Post and Telegraph Department

1713. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

SHRI NIHAL SINGH :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission have made certain recommendations *re.* the Post and Telegraph Department ;

(b) the principal recommendations of the Commission ; and

(c) how many of the recommendations have been accepted for implementation ?

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

(b) Principal recommendations are given in the attached statement. A copy of the report containing all the recommendations has been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) The recommendations are under Government's consideration.

STATEMENT

Principal Recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Posts and Telegraphs

I. (1) The existing P and T Board should be reorganised on a pattern analogous to that of the Railway Board as recommended by us in our report on Railways. The P and T Board should exercise the full powers of a Ministry of Government in the administrative sphere, and with respect to its sown finances, those of the Government of India.

(2) The Overseas Communications Service and the Wireless Planning and Coordination Branch should be merged with the

P and T Board and the Ministry of Communications should be replaced by a new Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications.

- (3) On their transfer to the P and T Board, the heads of the OCS and WPC Branch may be given the status and rank appropriate to their functions.
- II. (1) The P and T Board should consist of a chairman and five Members in charge of the following :
- (i) Finance.
 - (ii) Telecommunications Operations.
 - (iii) Telecommunications Development.
 - (iv) Postal services.
 - (v) Banking and agency Services.

The Chairman will be responsible for coordination, overall planning, research, WPC Branch, Public Sector Undertakings and matters of an interservice character such as vigilance, staff welfare and relations with staff unions.

- (2) The Chairman of the P and T Board should be *ex-officio* Secretary of the proposed Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in the same manner as the Chairman of the Railway Board.
- (3) All the Members should have the same status. They need not have any secretariat status. The Members and specified officers below them may be authorised to sign and authenticate documents, orders, etc. on behalf of the President.
- (4) The posts of Chairman and Members should be treated as selection posts, for which selection should be made on the criterion of merit only. The

Chairman should normally be selected on merit from among the Members of the Board and the departmental officers of the same status who may be serving outside.

- (5) Below the level of Members, the Board should have the assistance of officers of adequate rank and seniority.
- (6) The Board should function in a manner similar to the Board of Directors of a public sector undertaking, with the Chairman functioning as the head of the team. The Chairman should exercise the statutory powers vested in the Director-General under the existing enactments. In respect of their individual charges, these powers may be delegated to the concerned Members.
- (7) The decisions of the Board should be on the basis of a majority vote. If the Chairman disagrees with the majority decision, he may over-rule his colleagues. Where he does so, the matter should be brought to the notice of the Minister.

- III (1) The Members should be fully responsible for the administration of their charge and empowered to take final decisions in this regard within the policy decided by the Board.
- (2) Ordinarily, the P and T Board should concern itself only with policy matters such as tariffs, budgetary and financial policies, pay and allowances and matters of an interservice character such as staff welfare, relations with staff unions, vigilance, and coordination between postal and telecommunications wings. Powers to take decisions in other matters should be delegated to the Sub-Boards.

- (3) The existing Postal and Telecommunications Sub-Boards must be activated. They should be reconstituted on the lines suggested in para 19 and empowered to take final decisions on matters delegated to them by the Board. The decisions of the Sub-Boards will be by a majority vote but the Chairman of the P and T Board should have powers of overruling them in case of disagreement. In such cases, he should bring the matter to the notice of the Minister.
- IV. (1) The P and T budget should be separated from the general budget.
- (2) The Member (Finance) and his officers should be fully integrated with the P and T set-up and should function as such. If the Member (Finance) differs with his colleagues on any policy question affecting financial matters, he may require the case to be referred to the Minister of P and T, who may, if necessary, overrule him on his own if the matter concerns the P and T exclusively or with the concurrence of the Finance Minister, if it impinges, or has repercussions, on the financial policy of the Government of India.
- V. The P and T Board should be set up under the enactment on the lines of the Indian Railways Board Act, 1905. Pending such enactment, the changes we have recommended in the structure and powers of the P and T Board should be given effect to by executive order.
- VI. The present convention between the P and T and the general revenues should be put on a more stable footing by providing that it would be in operation for a fixed period. Necessary provision should be made for its periodic review.

- VII. The administrative responsibility in respect of the Indian Telephone Industries and the Hindustan Teleprinters should vest in the P and T Board. The responsibilities at present discharged by the Ministry of Industrial Development in respect of the Hindustan Cables Ltd., should be transferred to the P and T Board, in case the sector corporation designated as the "Engineering Corporation" recommended by us in our report on Public Sector Undertakings, does not come into existence.

Buffer Stock of Foodgrains

1714. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the total quantity of buffer stock of foodgrains stored till the end of June, 1970;
- (b) the storage capacity created for the purpose; and
- (c) whether Food Corporation of India handles the entire quantity of buffer stock ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) At the end of June, 1970, the total physical stocks of foodgrains with the Government—Central as well as States—amounted to 5.5 million tonnes. Out of this 3.0 million tonnes can be treated as buffer stock.

(b) In the holding of stocks there can be no physical demarcation between what constitutes buffer stock and what operational stocks. Therefore, it is not possible to earmark any storage capacity exclusively for buffer stock. The total storage capacity available to Government is sufficient for the purpose.

(c) Food Corporation of India handles the entire buffer stock held on Government of India account and also on behalf of some of the State Governments.

Manufacture of Trawlers

1715. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the programme for construction of trawler and how it has been maintained up to-date;

(b) the target date for supply of trawler to Mangalore ;

(c) the arrangements made to see that the staff required is available on the date of delivery of the trawler; and

(d) how many more trawlers are programmed for supply to Mangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Department of Agriculture had placed orders with DGS and D in March, 1968 for procurement of 40 trawlers. The DGS and D placed orders on two consortia of ship building firms between October 1968 and January, 1969. Ten trawlers have since been delivered. Ten more trawlers are expected to be delivered by September, 1970 and the remainder in stages, by March, 1971.

(b) One trawler was taken over by the Government of Mysore in February, 1970. The second trawler is expected to be taken over before the end of August, 1970.

(c) The Government of Mysore have created the posts required for the operation of the trawlers and are taking steps to fill the posts.

(d) Out of the forty trawlers at present under construction in indigenous ship building yards against a bulk order placed through the DGS and D, two have been indented for by the Government of Mysore. There is at present no programme of supply of additional trawlers under a similar arrangement. The Government of Mysore have however indicated that their Fourth Plan target envisages thirteen trawlers to

be operated by the proposed Fisheries Corporation from various bases including Mangalore.

Agricultural Aircraft for Spraying

1716. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8137 on the 30th April, 1970 and state :

(a) the reasons for the Government not to use the aircraft during the off-season for spraying of tree and grass seed in areas where there was an idle capacity between 11.3 lakh sprayed and 25 lakhs acres which could have been sprayed ;

(b) since the State Governments have failed to respond, why does not Central Government, prepare immediately a programme for aerial seeding : and

(c) the action Government propose to take failure to take work of spraying work up to capacity and whether it has assessed the failure of the human factors involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : On assessment of work of spraying of trees and grass seeding has to be made by the State Governments and requisition placed on the aerial unit or on private operators. No such demand was placed on the aerial unit.

(b) Since aerial seeding in Rajasthan in 1952 resulted in total failure and since there was poor response from the State to further experimentation with aerial seeding, there is no programme for aerial seeding by the Central Government at present.

(c) The Government of India have recently introduced a scheme for aero-chemical applications in endemic areas ; under the scheme, the Government of India would bear the cost of operations upto Rs. 7/- per acre (maximum ceiling). This would also give a fillip to agro-aviation activity in the country.

The failure to cover acreage upto the capacity of the aircrafts in the country is primarily due to inadequate 'work arising' and is not attributable to human factors.

Strikes in Public Sector in 1969

1717. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of strikes in Public Sector Enterprises in 1969 and the number of man-days lost ;

(b) how many of these man-days lost were paid for and the total amount involved ;

(c) in how many strikes Government made reference to adjudication to make the strikes considered unreasonable and illegal ; and

(d) why should not Government fix a time limit for which all strikes are referred to adjudication ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received.

(c) During 1969, Government issued orders in 4 cases, in the Central Sphere, prohibiting continuance of strikes, under Sections 10(3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, after referring the disputes for adjudication.

(d) It is not strikes, but industrial disputes, which are referred, on the merits of each given case, for adjudication. Section 12(6) of the Industrial Disputes Act already provides that within fourteen days at the commencement of conciliation proceedings, it should be completed and the result reported to the appropriate Government.

Carriage of Postcard by Surface Mail

1718. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNI-

CATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarted Question No. 9621 on the 14th May, 1970 and state :

(a) the justification for the proposal to carry postcards by surface mail, if the difference in cost of carrying postcard by surface and air has been related to the reduction in load for air and the space already available in mail vans, and when the difference is only of 0.63 paise ; and

(b) whether the weight of postcards has been calculated separately in the census fortnight of Postal mail and whether it is not necessary to do this before a decision is taken about new rates or methods of transport for postcards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) As indicated already in reply to Question No. 8039 of the 30.4.70, the proposal is not of the recommendations made by the Conference of Heads of P. and T. Circles with a view to effect possible economies. Even if the difference in the post for surface and transmission is only 63 Paise per card, the saving if cards were all given only surface transmission under the assumptions that half the cards are now getting air transmission as indicated in the Hon'ble Members previous Question, would be as much as Rs. 53 lakhs per year. However, the proposal is still under examination.

(b) For determining the average weight of a postcard as well as the weight of postcards now transmitted by air within the country, special statistics will be necessary as they will not be covered by the prescribed half-yearly enumeration of postal articles carried out at present.

All the points raised by the Hon'ble member will be duly kept in mind before a decision is taken.

Wrong Films over T.V.

1719. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND

COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that wrong films are being exhibited on the TV ;

(b) whether a film-programme for children included a scene from the Andaman Islands showing large monkeys in the jungles on the 7th June, 1970 ; and

(c) whether Government have obtained this film from Andaman Islands ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The film was obtained from the Children's Film Society of India.

दिल्ली में चलते-फिरते डाकघरों में बृद्धि

1720. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का राजधानी में चलते फिरते डाकघरों की संख्या बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो कितने चलते फिरते डाकघर खोले जायेंगे और वे किन-किन क्षेत्रों में जायेंगे ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) फिलहाल राजधानी में चलते-फिरते डाकघरों की संख्या को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ;

(ख) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश तथा बिहार को गेहूँ का अतिरिक्त कोटा दिया जाना

1721. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इन दिनों उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बाजारों में अनाजों के भाव बहुत चढ़ गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इन राज्य सरकारों को गेहूँ का अतिरिक्त कोटा देने का है ; अथवा उन्हें गेहूँ का अतिरिक्त कोटा दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो भारतीय खाद्य निगम के माध्यम से लाइसेंस प्राप्त दुकानों को कितना गेहूँ दिया जा रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-शाहेब शिन्वे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की सरकारों को गेहूँ सम्बन्धी सारी मांग पूरी की जा रही है ।

(ग) राज्य सरकारें राज्य में रोलर भाटा मिलों तथा उचित मूल्य की दुकानों की जरूरतें पूरी करई के लिये गेहूँ की मांग करती हैं । जहाँ तक बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, अप्रैल, 1970 से भारतीय खाद्य निगम के माध्यम से उचित मूल्य की दुकानों को निम्नलिखित मात्राएं दी गई हैं :—

(हजार मीटरी टन में)

	बिहार
अप्रैल, 1970	9.6
मई, 1970	10.6
जून, 1970	11.1
जुलाई, 1970	10.5

(25-7-70 तक)

उपयुक्त दी गई मात्रा के अलावा, राज्य सरकार भी अपने भण्डार में से उचित मूल्य की दुकानों / खुदरा दुकानों को गेहूँ सप्लाई कर रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा उचित मूल्य की दुकानों को कोई गेहूँ नहीं दिया गया है। उचित मूल्य की दुकानों/खुदरा दुकानों को [राज्य सरकार के भण्डार में से गेहूँ सप्लाई किया गया है।

आकाशवाणी द्वारा विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करने हेतु आकाशवाणी की प्रतिष्ठित नेताओं की सूची में डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया का सम्मिलित करना

1722. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के उपाध्यक्ष से एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया के नाम को प्रतिष्ठित नेताओं की उस सूची में सम्मिलित करने की मांग की गई है जिनके जन्म दिनों पर आकाशवाणी से विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस सूची में डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया का नाम नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ. कु. गुजराल) :
(क) जी हां।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) इस अवसर पर होने वाले सार्वजनिक

समारोहों का आकाशवाणी ध्यान रखेगी।

पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय के नाम स्मारक टिकट जारी करना

1723. श्री वंश नारायण सिंह:
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या भारतीय जनसभ के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय की स्मृति में एक डाक टिकट जारी करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह डाक टिकट किस तारीख तक जारी कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार डाक तथा तार सलाहकार समिति के इस मामल पर विचार करने के लिये कहेंगी या यह मामला पहले ही इस समिति के विचाराधीन है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय की स्मृति में डाक-टिकट निकालने के प्रस्ताव पर डाक-टिकट सलाहकार समिति ने अपनी चुनावी बैठक में विचार किया था लेकिन उन्होंने इसकी सिफारिश नहीं की।

कृषि परियोजनाओं के लिए धन का नियतन

1724. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आगामी सितम्बर तक देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में 46 कृषि परि-

योजनाए चलाये जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है और उनके राज्यवार, नाम क्या है ; और

(ग) उन पर कितनी राशि खर्च करने का विचार है ?

स्वायत्त, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). एक योजना के अन्तर्गत, जिसका अभिप्राय कार्यक्रम योग्य छोटे किसानों को ऋण और अन्य सुविधायें देकर उनकी आय सुधारने और उनको जीवन योग्य स्थिति में लाने का है, यह प्रस्ताव किया गया है कि चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में समस्त देश में 46 लघु किसान विकास एजेन्सियां स्थापित की जायें। अब तक स्वीकृत की गई परियोजनायें (i) पूर्णिया (बिहार) ; (ii) दार्जिलिंग (पश्चिम बंगाल) (iii) छिन्दवाड़ा, (iv) रतलाम—उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) ; (v) फतहपुर ; (vi) प्रतापगढ़ (vii) बदायूं, (viii) रायबरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश) (ix) पटना (बिहार), (x) बिलासपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) ; (xi) क्विलोन (केरल) ; मैसूर (मैसूर) और (xiii) साबरकंता (गुजरात) के लिए है। राज्य सरकारें अन्य जिले चुन रही हैं और इन परियोजनाओं की काटछांट करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्थापित सचिव समिति के विचारार्थ परियोजना प्रतिवेदन तैयार कर रही है। अन्तिम स्थिति का पता इन सब 46 परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति के पश्चात् ही चलेगा।

(ग) औसतन 150 लाख रुपये प्रति परियोजना, चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान।

लेनिन के स्मारक टिकट को दुबारा छापना और उनका बितरण

1725. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या

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

(क) क्या सच है कि भारत सरकार ने लेनिन शताब्दी के अवसर पर 20 पैसे के मूल्य की लेनिन स्मारक टिकट जारी की थी, यदि हां तो कितनी टिकटें छापी गई थीं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपयुक्त टिकटें देश के अधिकांश डाकघरों को नहीं भेजी गई थीं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये टिकटें संसद सदस्यों की उपेक्षित संख्या में सप्लाई नहीं की गई थी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो अधिक टिकटें न छापने के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस टिकट की अत्यधिक मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसकी दौबारा छापने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां, 35 लाख साधारणतः किसी अवसर पर 30 लाख डाक टिकट ही निकाले जाते हैं।

(ख) विशेष डाक टिकट फिलेटली ब्योरों तथा देश के सभी प्रधान डाकघरों द्वारा केवल बेचने के लिए जारी किए जाते हैं।

(ग) इस बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुईं।

(घ) लेनिन पर डाक टिकट अभी भी काफी संख्या में स्टॉक में उपलब्ध है।

(ङ) विशेष स्मारक डाक टिकट दुबारा नहीं छापे जाते।

मंत्रियों और भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों तथा उनके पुत्रों को कृषि भूमि, डैयरी, पोल्ट्री फार्म और बाग

1726. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों, वर्तमान मंत्रियों और उनके पुत्रों तथा पत्नियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके पास कृषि भूमि, डैयरी, पोल्ट्री फार्म तथा बाग हैं और उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त फार्म इत्यादि उनके मंत्री बनने से पहले उनके पास थे या मंत्री बनने के बाद उनके पास आये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). यथा सम्भव जानकारी एकत्र करके सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। फिर भी, यह बता दिया जाये कि भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के बारे में यह जानकारी एकत्र करना सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा, क्योंकि यह दो दशान्दियों से अधिक अवधि का है और इसे एकत्र करने में काफ़ी मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी और समय लगेगा, फिर भी सारे भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के बारे में यह एकत्र करना शायद सम्भव न हो।

ट्रेक्टरों की सप्लाई की स्थिति और उनका वितरण

1727. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ट्रेक्टरों की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनकी सप्लाई की स्थिति क्या है।

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है :

(घ) क्या ट्रेक्टरों के दोषपूर्ण वितरण के बारे में सरकार को भी कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो वितरण की प्रणाली में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). 1969-70 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों की ट्रेक्टरों की तुलनात्मक मांग 1.14 लाख ट्रेक्टर थी जबकि उस वर्ष देशी ट्रेक्टरों का कुल उत्पादन केवल 17,099 ट्रेक्टर हुआ था। ट्रेक्टरों की बढ़ी हुई मांग को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से, 35,000 ट्रेक्टर आयात करने का निर्णय किया गया है। सप्लाई स्थिति को सुगम बनाने के लिए, देशी उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के अतिरिक्त विदेश में रहने वाले भारतीयों के रिश्तेदारों से भेंट में प्राप्त होने वाले ट्रेक्टरों के आयात की भी अनुमति दे दी गई है। उनके साथ साथ विभिन्न विश्व बैंक परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत ट्रेक्टरों के आयात के प्रस्तावों पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

Price of Paddy in Manipur

1728. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total paddy stock at present held by the State Trading of the Government of Manipur ;

(b) the total amount of paddy produced during the year 1969-70 by the Government of Manipur :

(c) the market rate for paddy prevailing in the open market in Manipur and the procurement rate of paddy fixed by the Government of Manipur ; and

(d) the rate for paddy in the proposed fair price shops run under the direction of the Government of Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 10,351 tonnes.

(b) 4,274 tonnes.

(c) The present market prices of paddy in Manipur are as under :—

Variety of paddy	Price per quintal in open market at present	(Thousand Hectares)			
		Valley	Hills	Total	
Fine	Rs. 46.67 to Rs. 50.00				
Medium	Rs. 45.00 to Rs. 48.33				
Coarse	Rs. 43.33 to Rs. 46.67				
		1, Net area shown	93.5	71.7	165.2
		2, Current fallows	0.2	—	0.2
		3, Total cultivated area (1+2)	93.7	71.7	165.4

The price at which paddy was produced by the Government of Manipur is Rs. 52.50 per quintal.

(d) The retail price of paddy sold from Government stocks is Rs. 66.50 per quintal.

Break-up of areas under cultivation and under fisheries in Manipur

1729. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total area in acres now under cultivation both in the valley and the hills of Manipur separately ;

(b) the total area in acres now in the possession of tillers yet to be granted settlement in the valley of Manipur ;

(c) the total area deserved from the reserved fisheries and the Forest in Manipur

during the last three years 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70 respectively and in details ; and

(d) the total acreage granted settlement out of the above deserved area till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Information on cultivated area is collected as a part of land utilisation statistics and becomes available with some time-lag. Cultivated area separately for valley and Hills of Manipur during 1963-64, the latest year for which these data are available in respect of this Territory, are given below :—

(b), (c) and (d). This information has been called for from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

साम्यवादी दल के आन्दोलन के परिणाम-स्वरूप जबर्दस्ती कब्जे में ली गई भूमि

1730. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री हेम राज :

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

(क) साम्यवादी दल द्वारा देश व्यापी स्तर पर भूमि वितरण आन्दोलन के फलस्वरूप समूचे देश में कितने एकड़ भूमि कब्जे में की गई है ।

(ख) क्या सरकार ने देश के अधिकांश

भागों में भूमि वितरण करने का प्रयास किया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) आन्दोलन के फलस्वरूप देश व्यापी स्तर पर कब्जे में की गई भूमि का अनुमान, कब्जे में की गई भूमि के ऐसे प्रत्येक मामले की जांच पड़ताल तथा राज्य सरकारों से ऐसी जानकारी के संग्रह के बिना नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

(ख) जी हां । राज्य सरकारें कृषि योग्य पड़ती भूमि तथा अधिशेष भूमि के शीघ्र वितरण के लिए प्रयत्न कर रही हैं ।

(ग) तीन योजना अवधियों के दौरान कृषि योग्य भूमि का राज्यवार वितरण निम्न प्रकार है :—

(लाख एकड़ों में)

आन्ध्र प्रदेश	13.090
असम	3.020
बिहार	5.064
गुजरात	3.332
केरल	0.484
मध्य प्रदेश	23.457
मन्नास	3.111
महाराष्ट्र	6.407
मैसूर	7.226
उड़ीसा	1.663
पंजाब	1.679
राजस्थान	28.350
उत्तर प्रदेश	6.442
पश्चिम बंगाल	1.220
योग	107.545

इसके अतिरिक्त, उच्चतम सीमा के निर्धारित के फलस्वरूप 23.6 लाख एकड़ भूमि अधिशेष घोषित कर दी गई है, जिसमें से 15.8 लाख एकड़ भूमि को कब्जे में ले लिया गया है और 11.4 लाख एकड़ निम्न प्रकार वितरित की गई है :—

अधिशेष वितरित भूमि

(हजार एकड़ों में)

असम	1
गुजरात	25
हरियाणा	65
जम्मू और कश्मीर	450
मध्य प्रदेश	13
महाराष्ट्र	123
पंजाब	64
तामिलनाडु	16
उत्तर प्रदेश	121
पश्चिम बंगाल	264

Powers and functions of Labour Commissioners in States

1731. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the powers and functions of the Labour Commissioners in the different States and the Union Territories ;

(b) whether they are given power to adjudicate industrial disputes :

(c) if so, its scope ; and

(d) if the reply is in the negative, the agencies to adjudicate such disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Recognition of Trade Unions of Electricity and P.W.D. Employees in Manipur

1732. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR and REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Manipur have not granted recognition to any of the Trade Unions formed of workers in the Electricity and the P.W.D., Manipur ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have failed to implement the Code of Discipline relating to the grant of recognition in so far as the Manipur Electricity Employees Union is concerned ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the matter as referred to in (c) above has been pending since April, 1969 ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the delay in the grant of recognition ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the

table of the House after it is received.

Opening of New Post Offices in Bihar

1733. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open new post offices in Bihar ;

(b) if so, the names of such places where new post offices are likely to be opened during the year 1970-71, district-wise, in the State of Bihar ; and

(c) the names of sub-post offices which are likely to be up-graded in that State during the same period ?

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

(b) Names of places where new post offices are proposed to be opened, subject to the fulfilment of departmental standards during the year 1970-71, District-wise in the State of Bihar are given below :—

Name of District	Name of places where new post offices are proposed to be opened	
(1)	(2)	
1. Patna	Korai Dumri Manawan Masawehi Kazar Shohrampur Postal Park Bankipur Sahora Amnawan Mohiddinpur Bhaeswa Ranepur Arjun Sarthu Chapos Sihi Lal Bahadur Bidyalaya Makhdunpur Biri	Pataria Koli Diawan Sahnua Faridpur Noserpura Mudhari Malpura Jamalpur Dhobdiha Gong Shijana Rajjune Biohakol Faijlahpur

1		2
Monghyr	Sasawar Kamalbigha Gochhari Sakanja Jankinagar Punchrukhi Nayagaon Rajaha	Bichhichachar Choura Satyana Kalyanpur Mauranga Satkhuti Dadhopur
Darbhangha	Makrada Shiordilpur Agmohra Sonbarsa Sidpaparsadi Nadani Kankar Sarhad Ladari Sisauna Parudhat Basantpur Kewaipatti	Satania Lakshmparkakarwa Rautinia Bajraha Dumramohan Jhajhra Paulasarai Bhaira Chaksalen Atapur Paridah Bardipur
Hazaribagh	Sirsa Dandai	Rohila Barhwa Bazar
Gaya	Augara Pakaria Barailla Baksand Bishunpur Bara Belawa Raiiesantpur Bhindant Dariapur Dhawa Dighi Jindapur Khoia Bishanpur Kidhunpur Labtarai Marjhiamon Tejpura Singth Raish	Amarpur Bhoramgagh Bhimdaspur Balia Bazipur Bajda Bunuar Bhalwandi Charh Dumri Dihwri Ithari Jhunathi Kharankar Karma Muhuwama Phulwari Tara Puraini Gopalpur
Muzaffarpur	Majhauri Nawalpur Dibchouli Gansikhan Imadpur Mahasani Bhatona Muza Bakarpur	Pachadai Goodhwara Dumrikhurd Raghunathpur Sathanta Phulwari Chakmarh Patrahiya Kashi

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	Rampur	Kumhartol
	Banthu	Katarmala
	Bariria	Unchidih
	Nizhmax	Umed Chapra
	Haummannagarh	Madhopur
	Lattipur	Agloria Bazar
	Hazipur R.S.	Bhuara
	Bhuara	Bhojpati
	Berai	Harpur
Singbhum	Chhatakursi	Jawalakata
	Rupaskundi	Bhagauandshi
	Dighi	Pardih
	Sastjinagar	Pakha Copper Project
Santhal Parganas	Langaikaiithi	Parna
	Gandhi Gram	
Purnea	Tanjor	Basgarhi
	Dumaria	Fatehpur
	Batai	
Saharsa	Ratanpur	Sisauna
	Kradi	Saharsa Town
Dhanbad	Ghansanla	Patherdih
	Khedadih	A.C.C. Sindri
	Katnasroad	Gamaria
Saran	Choubey Parwa	Gahitapur
	Bhikhabath	Usari
	Harpur	Pachvher
	Sargari	Surwal
	Itahari	Jaiswali
	Asaiyon	Bankariyar
	Barwa	
Shahabad	Dhokorahitol	Sokara
	Jawahidiar	Barhahikalan
	Bodakholi	Ratnarh
	Loghas	Shankarai
	Ramnagar	
Ranchi	Posn	Tikrloli
	Kambaria	Toli
	Khatori	
Champanan	Ganonli	Jagriti
	Pattimath Madhav	Thori Bazar
	Sisbania	Salhi Bisham Ghara
	Mistratola	Chandwari
	Pulwaria	Baluwa
	Dhanoun	Ibrahimpur
	Hardi	Nadwa
	Purandarpur	Bhadammurli
	Dashratha	Kathmalia
	Sherpur	Jamunapur
	Mhawat	Chapra

1

2

Palamau
Bhagalpur

Nil
Saguni
Lokmanpur
Nalkara Chak
Lagma
Gasaigaon

Abhyuday Ashram
Narainpur
Chandandar
Murli
Baidpur

(c) Nawada Sub Office in Gaya District, Sitamarhi Sub Office in Muzaffarpur District and Katihar Sub-Office in Purnea District are proposed to be up-graded into Head Offices during the year 1970-71.

Applications pending for telephone connections under 'Own your telephone' Scheme in Bihar

1734. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending at present under 'Own your Telephone' scheme in Bihar ; and

(b) since when these applications are pending and the time by which those applicants are expected to have telephone connections and the steps taken by Government to expedite the same ?

THE MINISTER STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 51.

(b) The oldest application is pending since 1968. 29 connections are in the process of being provided. The remaining 22 applicants, who are at Jharia, are likely to be provided with connectins only on the commissioning of a new exchange at that place during 1971-72, the capacity in the existing exchange being full.

अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में अनाज वितरण हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को वित्तीय सहायता

1735. श्री मं० ख० बीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों को राहत देने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अनाज की वसूली करने का आश्वासन दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इसके लिये अधिक वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-शाहिब सिन्हे) : (क) जी नहीं, न ही ऐसा आश्वासन मांगा गया था ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में और अधिक डाक प्रभागों का बनाया जाना

1736. श्री मं० ख० बीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में और अधिक डाक प्रभागों को बनाने के प्रश्न पर

विचार कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या कारण है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). जी हां, तीन नये प्रभाग जिनके मुख्यालय सागर, खंडवा और दुर्ग में होंगे, बनाने के प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश के कपड़ा मिलों में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के बारे में अनियमिततायें

1737. श्री गं० च० वीक्षित : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ कपड़ा मिलों ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के मामले में गड़बड़ की है और कुछ कर्मचारी इसके लिये दोषी पाये गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने दोषी कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कैंद की सजा सहित क्या कठोर कार्यवाही करने का निर्णय किया है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीव्या) : (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का प्रशासन केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड द्वारा किया जाता है । भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि कुछ कपड़ा मिलों के नियोजकों ने भविष्य निधि की देय राशि भ्रदा करने में अनियमितताएँ की हैं तथा वे इस प्रकार के अनेक मामलों में दोषी पाये गये हैं ।

(ख) दोषी नियोजकों के विरुद्ध भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत वसूली कार्यवाही

तथा अभियोजन के रूप में कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाती है । कुछ मामलों में धारा 406/409 के अन्तर्गत भी कार्यवाही शुरू की जाती है । कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम की धारा 14 में देय रकम का भुगतान न किये जाने के मामलों में छः मास तक की कैद और या 14,000 रु० तक के जुर्माने की सजा की व्यवस्था है । अधिनियम में दण्ड सम्बन्धी उपबन्ध को और कड़ा करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

गंगापुर (भरतपुर) राजस्थान, में टेलीफोन और तार लाइनों का खराब होना

1738. श्री मीठा लाल मोना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नवम्बर, 1969 से मई, 1970 तक गंगापुर (भरतपुर-राजस्थान) के टेलीफोन निरीक्षक द्वारा विभिन्न लाइनों के खराब हो जाने के संबंध में कुल कितने तार भेजे गये और कितनी शिकायतों की गई ;

(ख) ऐसी शिकायतों और तारों के बारे में उच्च अधिकारियों ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उच्च अधिकारियों ने इन शिकायतों और तारों की ओर बिल्कुल भी ध्यान नहीं दिया ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) गंगापुर के टेलीफोन निरीक्षक ने नवम्बर, 1969 से मई, 1970 तक की अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न लाइनों के खराब होने के संबंध में 13 तार भेजे थे ।

(ख) उच्च प्राधिकारी हर मामले में खराबियों को शीघ्र दूर करने पर निगाह रखे रहे और उन्होंने अवरोधों को संख्या कम करने

के लिए ऊपरी सर्किटों को भूमिगत केवल से बदलने के लिए कदम उठाए।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

गंगापुर और दौसा के बीच नई टेलीफोन लाइनों का बिछाया जाना

1739. श्री मोठा लाल मीना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने गंगापुर और दौसा के बीच लालसौर के रास्ते से नई टेलीफोन लाइनें बिछाने का निर्णय किया है क्योंकि गंगापुर-आगरा गंगापुर-जयपुर लाइनों पर प्रायः व्यवस्था भंग होती रहती है और वयाना और आगरा के बीच तारों की चोरी बार-बार होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब तक शुरू कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) नदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). गंगापुर और दौसा के बीच लालसोट के मार्ग से अल्यूमीनियम संवाहक तार का एक युग्म लगाने की परियोजना की जांच की जा रही है। जयपुर के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल से कुछ स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त होने पर यदि इसका औचित्य पाया गया, तो इसकी मंजूरी दी जाएगी।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पश्चिमी बंगाल के वन-विभाग द्वारा कृषि-भूमि के बदले में बेगार का लिया जाना

1740. श्री मोठा लाल मीना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री तह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी बंगाल का वन-विभाग प्रादिम जाति क्षेत्रों में किसानों को कृषि भूमि देता है और उसके बदले में उनसे 90 दिन तक बेगार के रू में काम करवाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इस प्रक्रिया में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ;

(घ) क्या सरकार वन-विभाग से कृषि भूमि के विषय को वापस लेने के लिये कोई नियम बनायेगी ; और

(ङ.) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं होते।

Strike at Cochin Port

1741. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the lightening strike by 250 supervisory staff including foremen, riggers and chargemen employed by stevedors at Cochin Port on the 6th July, 1970 continued for over a week;

(b) if so, whether any efforts were made by Government to intervene ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The strike in Cochin Port, which commenced from the night shift of July 6, 1970, was called off from the night shift of July 9, 1970, at the intervention of the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Ernakulam, who initiated conciliation proceedings and brought about a settlement on July 9, 1970.

Newspapers charged with Misuse of Newsprint

1742. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of newspapers published from each State' charged with black market, ing and misuse of newsprint, between 1968 and 1970;

(b) the specific charges against each;

(c) which machinery or machineries of Governments investigated into the charges; and

(d) the specific action taken against each ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

*Statement**List of newspapers charged with blackmarketing and misuse of newsprint between 1968 and 1970.*

Name of the paper	Charge (s) against the paper	Investigated by	Action taken
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<i>Tamil Nadu</i>			
(1) "Re-Rani" Telugu monthly, Madras (now ceased)	Misuse of newsprint imported against Actual Users licence after it ceased publication.	Enforcement Division of the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.	*Debarred by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for April-March 1970 and April-March, 1971 licensing periods.
(2) "Dinakadir" Tamil daily, Cuddalore (now published from Madras)	Sale and blackmarketing of Imported newsprint.	-do-	*Dabarred by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for one period, namely April-March 1971.
<i>West Bengal</i>			
(1) "News and Views" English weekly, Calcutta.	Misuse of newsprint Imported under Actual User's licence.	-do-	*Debarred by Chief Controller of Imports and Exports for April-March, 1971 and April-March, 1972.

* The newspapers have been debarred from receiving import licences, customs clearance permits, allotment of imported goods through STC/MMTC or any other similar agency.

**Agricultural Experts from U. S. A.
Working in India**

1743. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that toat 125 American agricultural specialists are now working in India at the request of Government of India;

(b) if so, the purpose thereof ;

(c) the names and full particulars of the American agricultural specialists now serving in India; and

(d) what specific jobs are being done by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Total number of American agricultural specialists now working in India at the request of the Government of India under the USAID Programme is 96.

(b) To advise in matters relating to their fields of specialisation .

(c) Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3877/70.*]

(d) The fields of speciality/projects to which the experts have been assigned, are given in Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3877/70.*]

Central Assistance to Kerala for Development of Cashew Cultivation for Self-Sufficiency

1744. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cashew Development Corporation of Kerala has submitted a plan for development and expansion of Cashew cultivation in the State and has sought financial assistance for the Scheme from Central Government ; and

(b) whether Government will give

priority to the Scheme in view of the fact that self-sufficiency in Cashewnuts production will help to cut down imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No such scheme has so far been received from the Cashew Development Corporation of Kerala.

(b) Does not arise.

Free supply of Fertiliser from Factories in Mysore for Demonstration purposes

1745. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Fertiliser Factories in Public Sector are giving free supply of fertilisers to farmers for demonstrations ;

(b) if so, the names of farmers who have availed of such supplies in Mysore State during the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ;

(c) the total cost of Fertilisers supplied under the scheme ; and

(d) the names of undertakings which have supplied the fertilisers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). Information has been called for from the public sector factories in the area and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Sino-Pak. Broadcasting Stations more powerful than India's

1746. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that China and Pakistan have installed much more powerful Broadcasting Stations than India's ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING ; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). According to published data this is not a fact so far as Pakistan is concerned. Information regarding Chinese Stations is not available.

Prime Minister's Speech Televised beyond T. V. time Schedule

1747. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the speech of the Prime Minister at a Congress meeting in Chandni Chowk Delhi on the 22nd June was specially shown over the television network after the normal time for the television programme was over ; and

(b) if so the reasons for misuse of the television system for favouring Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the Congress Party ?

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

(b) The speech delivered by Prime Minister had news value and topicality. The viewers are naturally interested in such important events in the city.

Evacuee Properties Left by Migrants From East Pakistan

1748. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that retention of title/right over properties left by the migrants from East Pakistan has lost its meaning because they have received no benefit from it and it is being treated enemy property and disposed of by the Government of East Pakistan ;

(b) whether Government will be inclined to collect and compile data of these

properties with the help of their affidavits or other documents available with them:

(c) whether Government have lodged any protest with Pakistan for treating these properties as enemy property and to keep them as a 'Trust' for mutual exchange of compensation in future; and

(d) whether Government are considering measures for protection of interest of migrant and grant of compensation to them; if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIV-AYYA) : (a) Under the Nehru Liaquat Pact of April, 1950, the migrants from East Pakistan retain their proprietary rights in the properties left behind by them in that country. It is, however, correct that the Government of Pakistan are not implementing the Agreement and that they have made it extremely difficult for the migrants to dispose of their property. Therefore, Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan to implement and honour the Agreement.

(b) It is neither possible nor practicable to collect or verify such data of the properties left by the migrants with the help of their affidavits etc.

(c) The Government has lodged a protest with the Government of Pakistan for treating properties of the migrants as enemy properties.

(d) The Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan to implement and honour the Agreement and create conditions there as will enable the minorities to continue to live peacefully in that country. As the migrants have property, the question of grant of compensation to them does not arise.

Conference of International Union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

1749. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian participated in the Conference of International Union of

Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources held from the 24th November, 1969 as a member ;

(b) if so, the membership fee paid by India and for how many years the membership fee has been paid ;

(c) whether the decisions/resolutions arrived at the Conference are binding on India ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the decisions arrived at the Conference ?

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

(b) Government of India became a member of this International organisation for the first time in 1969-70 and has paid its membership fee of Rs. 30,378 for that year, including that of the Indian Board for Wild Life.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However such resolutions as are beneficial for Nature Conservation for the country are carefully considered by the Indian Board for Wild Life and the Government and taken up for suitable action.

Educational Commission of International Union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

1750. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prior to the Conference of International Union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources which was held in Delhi from the 24th November, 1969, the Educational Commission of the International Union held deliberations at various institutes in India ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the above deliberations and the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

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

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Working Meeting of the I. U. C. N. Commission on 'Environmental Conservation Education Problems in India' was held at the F. R. I. Colleges, Dehra Dun on November. 21 and 22, 1969.

(b) The recommendations of the Educational Commission were endorsed by the I. U. C. N. General body meeting held at New Delhi from 24th November, 1969 and this body :

Urges : National Authorities on Education, Educational Organisations and other similar bodies engaged in the revision of curricula and syllabi in all States to take into consideration the importance of conservation education and include concepts of these topics in the syllabi in biology, physics, chemistry, geography, social sciences and other related disciplines ; and

Further recommends that an Indian Committee on IUCN for Conservation Education to be set up to maintain the activities and the follow up in the States ;

Prepare teaching aids including suitable text books, teacher-guides and supplementary materials based on the syllabi and audiovisual aids like charts, film-strips and films.

Include teaching in the class rooms to follow methods involving environmental studies so that an awareness of the role of nature is created in the pupil.

Train a core of teachers through short courses in conservation and environmental concepts to form the leaders in their respective areas and act as resource-persons to train further batches of teachers.

Encourage the appropriate authorities to develop systems of incentives for teacher-participation in in-service course, of conservation education.

Organise workshops, seminars and other training activities for teachers who are responsible for environmental education.

Organise out-of-school activities through such organisations as Young Naturalist Societies which should be encouraged to

undertake excursions and summer camps to study nature and nature conservation.

Set up a Working Group as Action Committee to guide workers on conservation education; to include university teachers, central educational organisations and State Departments of education and representatives of voluntary organisations engaged in nature conservation activities.

Make full use of available assistance offered by inter-governmental and non-governmental organisations for those nature conservation education programme that would gain in strength and scope through such action and also resolves that :

- (1) IUCN consider the active promotion of out-of-school conservation education programmes for young people especially through its Education Commission and in cooperation with the International Youth Federation for Environmental Studies and Conservation.
- (2) IUCN should endeavour to persuade its member States, organisations and international agencies with which it is associated to :
 - (a) encourage the participation of young people in the decision process, as well as action programme in the sphere of conservation of natural resources.
 - (b) assist young people to organise their own projects and programmes of action such as work camps, study camps, courses and conferences, both national and internationally.
 - (c) encourage the establishment of youth conservation programmes in developing countries to assist in the integration of an ecological approach into the community development process.

The recommendations are under consideration of the Government of India.

Report of Export Committee on National Parks and Sancturies

1751. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Board for Wild Life has appointed an expert Committee on National Parks and Sancturies in India;

(b) if so, the terms of reference;

(c) whether the Committee has visited all parts of the country and has submitted its report; and

(d) if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

(b) The following are terms of reference of the Export Committee.

(a) *General* :

To suggest, in the light of National and International experience (1) a policy for National Parks and Sancturies keeping in view their scientific, cultural, educative and touristic value to suggest improvements in the administration of the existing National Parks and Sancturies and to lay down guide-lines for the creation of new ones and (2) a policy for Wild Life Conservation in the country.

Specific :

1. To consider the establishment of new sancturies and Parks in consultation with States;
 - (a) Himalayan High elevation Parks for breeding of Kashmir Stag, Goral, Musk deer and other high level species;
 - (b) Suitable National Park in the vicinity of Tughbadra major irrigation project.
2. To study the problems of grazing by domestic cattle in Sancturaries and Parks and suggest

positive measures to overcome them.

3. To indicate the species in respect of which ecological survey and census are required to be carried out.
4. To prepare a blue-print of the Wild Life wing to be set up at the Centre and in each State for effective implementation of Wild Life Policy.
5. To consider setting up of suitable Research Stations for Wild Life in the country at the Central as well as State levels.
6. To undertake critical study for introduction of rhinoceros and hippopotamus in the Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary in Kerala State.
7. To examine how best to ensure effective commercial operational economics for existing Parks and Sanctuaries and obtain maximum benefit from the World "tourist explosion" without prejudicing their scientific and conservationist purposes.
8. To study the possibility of introducing lions in other parts of India.

(c) The country was divided into four regions for study tours by the Expert Committee. The Committee has visited all the four regions.

The Expert Committee is expected to complete the report by the end of August 1970 so that it is ready in time for consideration at the next meeting of the Indian Board for Wild Life proposed to be held in October, 1970.

(d) Does not arise.

Sound and Light Performance on life and Teaching of Guru Nanak Sahib

1752. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether "sound and light" performance by Song and Drama Division based on the life and teachings of Guru Nanak Sahib has been acclaimed a success throughout Punjab;

(b) if so, whether steps are being taken to show the lives of other saints of our country in such a manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Though the programme was organised only at Amritsar, it attracted eager crowds from different parts of Punjab.

(b) Various proposals though not necessarily on performances on saints are under consideration.

Dry Farming during Fourth Plan

1753. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHARIFF : SHRI HEM RAJ :

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

(a) whether Government have considered farming during the Fourth Plan under the scheme for integrated dry land agricultural development; 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) The Scheme envisages 24 Pilot Projects during the Fourth Plan. These projects will be located around the 24 main and sub-research centres of the I. C. A. R. To begin with, during 1970-71, 9 projects

in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh will be started. These pilot projects are demonstration-cum-training pilot projects.

During 1970-71, the area of each project will be 2,000 acres which will subsequently increase to 8,000 acres by 1973-74. The extension of the coverage will depend upon the success of the initial phase.

The physical programmes undertaken will constitute land consolidation, soil conservation, land development, improvement in tillage and soil management, water harvesting practices, addition of organic matter including plant nutrients, introduction of new varieties, multiple cropping, introduction of Animal Husbandry Programmes including development of grasses and fodder crops etc.

Incentives in the shape of loans and grants for various operations involved and inputs, have been provided.

A sum of Rs. 20.00 crores has been earmarked to implement this scheme during the 4th Plan period. For 1970-71 a sum of Rs. 2.00 crores has been budgetted.

Taking over trade in Agriculture Commodities

1754. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision in the matter of taking over the trade in major agricultural commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that many associations connected with agricultural trade have protested against this decision; if so, the names thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

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

trading in foodgrains has been in existence for many years. Government have now taken a decision to set up Cotton Corporation of India to take over cotton import and to make a beginning with handling domestic cotton for specific purposes, viz. cotton purchases by way of price support, providing a ready market to the cultivators of new varieties of extra long staple cotton and helping the National Textile Corporation in cotton purchases for the mills under Government control.

(c) A number of Organisations/Associations connected with cotton trade have protested against the decision. Some of these are : East India Cotton Association, Bombay; Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Ahmedabad; Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Nagpur Chamber of Commerce, Nagpur; Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Coimbatore Cotton Growers and Ginners Association, Mill Gin Store Merchants Association, Bombay, and some other Merchants Associations.

(d) The decision to set up the Cotton Corporation has been arrived at after taking into account all the relevant factors and there is no question of reconsidering this decision.

Sweet Juice produced from Sour Grapes by Haryana Agricultural University

1755. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Haryana Agricultural University has produced sweet juice from sour grapes :

(b) whether it is also a fact that this project was discussed at a seminar held recently in New Delhi for processing and marketing of grapes; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to adopt the processing method evolved by the Haryana Agricultural University and making it popular in the grape producing areas ?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Haryana Agricultural University has done some useful work on manufacture of grape juice and work on finding suitable varieties for this purpose is underway.

(b) Yes, Sir. This problem was discussed at the Seminar held in May, 1970.

(c) The Seminar recommended that the University might prepare a complete project report to enable the growers to take up manufacture of grape juice. It also recommended that the work on manufacture of grape juice should be intensified.

**Loss to Wild Life of Gir Forest Sanctuary
Due to Scarcity of water**

1756. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that heat wave coupled with the scarcity of water has greatly hit the wild life in the Gir forests sanctuary in Junagarh during May, 1970; and

(b) if so, the extent of loss suffered so far in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Distribution of Imported Fertiliser to States

1757. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has decided to supply imported stocks of fertilisers at various points in the State itself; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this change in Centre's policy towards the States ?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a and b). In the past most of the supplies of imported fertilisers to the State Governments used to be made direct from the ports to the destinations indicated by the State Governments. Recently, however, due to easier availability of imported and indigenous fertilisers and the consequent delay in receiving despatch instructions from the States, it has been found necessary to keep imported fertilisers at buffer storage godowns located in different States in order to avoid accumulation and congestion at the ports. This also enables availability of fertilisers near the consumption centres to facilitate quick distribution.

कानपुर हवाई अड्डे पर पक्षियों का अनधिकृत निर्यात करने के कारण वन्य पशु परिरक्षण विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा एक गिरोह की गिरफ्तारी

1758. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वन पशु परिरक्षण विभाग के अधिकारियों ने कानपुर हवाई अड्डे पर एक गिरोह को गिरफ्तार किया है जो 25 हजार पक्षी चोरी से विदेशों को निर्यात करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उक्त पक्षी किन-किन देशों को भेजे जा रहे थे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Fair Price to Producers and Consumers of Foodgrains

1759. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector operations in foodgrains trade have reached the commanding heights; and

(b) if so, whether Government are now in a position to ensure fair price to the producers and the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The current volume of foodgrains distribution system is of the order of 10 million tonnes which is 25 to 30 percent of the entire foodgrains trade.

(b) Government's objective of providing incentive prices to the producer is being achieved by ensuring that the prices do not fall below the level of procurement prices. This is being done through price support purchases. The interest of the consumer is being protected by supply of foodgrains at reasonable prices to the consumer particularly in deficit areas and the vulnerable sections of the society through public distribution system.

भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के बाद भारत में आने वाले शरणार्थी

1761. श्री यशबन्त सिंह कुशवाह: क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के बाद भारत में अब तक कुल कितने शरणार्थी आये हैं;

(ख) इस समय प्रतिदिन कितने शरणार्थी भारत आ रहे हैं; और

(ग) इस समस्या को हल करने एवं इन शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास के लिये सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का व्योरा क्या है?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवग्या): (क) सितम्बर, 1965 और 27 जुलाई, 1970 के बीच पाकिस्तान से 2,21,336 व्यक्ति भारत आये हैं।

(ख) इस समय प्रतिदिन 1,200 व्यक्ति पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से भारत आ रहे हैं।

(ग) जिन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को राज्य सरकारें सहायता शिविरों में भेजने की गिफारिश करता है, उन्हें सरकारी-विनयमित रहित सुविधाएं प्रदान की जाती हैं और उनके स्थायी पुनर्व्यवस्थापन के लिये प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं।

Utilisation of Snails and their Export

1762. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Snails can be utilised for fertiliser and poultry food and have a good export market in Belgium, Congo, Phillipine and Japan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to make the best use of snails rather than destroying them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Snails can be utilised for fertilizer and poultry food. They are, however, available in limited quantities and have not been exploited on commercial scale for poultry feed. No trade enquiries from the countries mentioned have been received in this connection.

(b) This matter is still under investigation and research.

Self-Sufficiency in Foodgrains

1763. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appear-

ing in *Hindustan Times* dated the 14th July, 1970 that some experts do not share Government's views that food self-sufficiency is round the corner ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Green Revolution in fact is wheat revolution and as such concept of self-sufficiency is fake ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). It is true that in the recent years spectacular increases in production have been achieved in the case of wheat, but efforts are also being made to increase the total production of other grains keeping in view the overall requirements of foodgrains. Measures are being devised to remove the various obstacles and to accelerate the rate of growth of production of rice and other grains.

Import of Milk Powder and its Distribution through Indian Dairy Corporation

1764. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to canalise import of milk powder through the Indian Dairy Corporation ;

(b) whether the Corporation has also been entrusted with the task of distribution of milk powder to manufacturers of baby food and fix its price also ;

(c) if so, the details of the mechanism involved in this matter ; and

(d) the quantum of imports handled by private and public Sector industries separately by the work being transferred to the Corporation ?

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

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement giving the details of the salient decisions taken in the matter is enclosed.

(d) It is estimated that India's current demand of imported skim milk powder (which will now be handled by the Indian Dairy Corporation) is as under :—

	tonnes
(i) Private Sector dairies confectionaries, manufacturers of baby milk food etc.	7 000
(ii) Public Sector dairies and Defences.	13,000

Statement

(a) All imports of skim milk powder whether on commercial account or overseas gifts, should be channelised through one agency, namely, Indian Dairy Corporation, Baroda (Gujarat), a Central Government undertaking set up by the Department of Agriculture.

(b) The distribution of all imported stocks of skim milk powder, whether on commercial account or received as overseas gifts, and also the skim milk powder procured indigenously, will be made through the Indian Dairy Corporation.

(c) All imports of skim milk powder whether on commercial account or received as gifts from overseas which are intended for sale to the consumers in India, will be pooled and sold at an average price.

(d) The distribution to various consuming agencies of pooled stocks of skim milk powder will be made by the Indian Dairy Corporation in accordance with the allocations to particular agencies by the Department of Agriculture.

- (c) The overseas gifts of skim milk powder which are to be distributed free to the consumers, will be outside the scope of the "Pool". The quotas for overseas gifts and the grant of quotas to the various users from these overseas gifts will continue to be determined by the Government in the Ministry administratively concerned with the overseas gifts. The distribution of these overseas gifts will be made by the importing agency *i.e.* Indian Dairy Corporation, in accordance with the directions issued by the Ministries concerned.

2. It has also been decided keeping in view the provisions of para 41 or part B of Section 1 of the Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1970-71 (Red Book Vol. II), that in the case of registered exporters the supplies of Skim Milk Powder will be made available at international prices plus reasonable incidental charges. These supplies will be outside the pooling arrangement.

3. In pursuance of the above decisions, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, while announcing the Import Trade Policy for the year 1970-71, has classified "powdered milk" as an item, the import of which is to be canalised only through Indian Dairy Corporation Ltd. and the release orders are to be issued by the Licensing authorities. It has further been announced that import licences for "powdered milk and milk food imported in bulk packings" will not be issued to the established importers and that the requirements of powdered milk of public sector Milk Supply Schemes and of actual users for manufacture of baby food and malted milk food will be met by imports through the Public Sector Agency, namely, the Indian Dairy Corporation Ltd.

4. The Indian Dairy Corporation will make judicious purchases of indigenous skim milk powder at negotiated rates, which may assure the present level of profits as a price incentive to the indigenous manufacturers. These indigenous purchases at higher rates, which are expect-

ed not to exceed 2,000 tonnes a year currently may be pooled with the estimated annual imports of about 20,000 tonnes of skim milk powder at lower prices, in order to determine a "Pool" price at which the skim milk powder both imported and indigenous may be sold to the Public Sector Milk Supply Schemes and to actual users for manufacture of baby food and malted milk food etc.

Outstanding Co-operative Dues

1765. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made as regards the increasing over-dues in the Cooperative Sector and the year-wise position of dues for the last three years; and

(b) whether any statistical study has been made as regards dues that are due to droughts and other natural calamities and percentage due to exploitation by the vested interests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) :

(a) and (b). The data regarding overdues at different levels of the cooperative structure are compiled both by the Reserve Bank of India and the government of India. This is reviewed in the Annual Conference of State Ministers of Cooperation and Registrars of Cooperative Societies convened by Government of India and in annual discussions of the Reserve Bank of India with the State representatives. The All-India Rural Credit Review Committee has, in its report, mentioned that internal as well as external factors have led to the accumulation of overdues in the cooperative credit structure. No separate study has been conducted regarding the percentage of overdues attributable to droughts and natural calamities and other factors like exploitation by vested interests.

Central Assistance for Manufacture of Milk Plants and Milk Tankers

1766. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries from where milk plants and milk tankers have been imported by the Central and State Governments' and the amount of foreign exchange spent on them;

(b) whether some companies in the country have given assurance to the effect that they are in a position to manufacture milk plants and milk tankers and if so, the names of such companies; and

(c) the steps taken to give licence and other assistance to such companies for manufacturing milk plants and milk tankers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Milk Plants and Milk Tankers for Central and State Dairy Schemes have been

imported from New-Zealand, Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, Netherlands, United States of America, Denmark and Sweden. Most of the foreign exchange spent was made available under various foreign aid and foreign credit programmes. A statement indicating the amount of foreign assistance/foreign credits received is placed on the Table of the Sabha. The period over which the amount has been received is mentioned in the Statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. The following are the three main dairy equipment manufacturing concerns established in India :-

1. M/s. Larsen and Toubro Ltd., Bombay.
2. M/s. A. P. V. Engineering Company Ltd., Calcutta.
3. M/s. Vulcan Lavel Ltd., Bombay.

(c) The Dairy equipment manufacturing Companies have been granted industrial Licences to manufacture milk plants and milk tankers in the country. They have also been assisted by providing foreign exchange for import of requisite components and raw materials, and have been allowed to enter into foreign collaboration.

Statement

Foreign Assistance for Dairy Development Schemes received under AID/ Foreign Credit Programmes

<i>I. Aid Programmes</i>	<i>II. Credit Programmes</i>	<i>III. Rupee Reimbursable Programme of UNICEF</i>
(a) New Zealand £1,966,878 = Rs. 27,391,074 1955—1970.	(a) Danish Credit = 6,284,028 1963-64	1962-63 Rs. 7,393,000
(b) Australia A\$ 216,403 = Rs. 2,306,855 1956—1970	(b) Second line of = 3,813,399 Danish Credit. 1964	1963-64 Rs. 1,662,021
(c) Canada 1962 \$ 105,398 = Rs. 501,894	(c) Swedish = 15,636,641 Credit. 1964	TOTAL: Rs. 9,055,021
(d) United Kingdom 1964 £ 3,408 = Rs. 45,439	(d) Yugoslav = 3,393,225 Credit 1967-68	
(e) Netherlands 1959 \$ 41,000 = Rs. 194,750		
(f) U. N. I. C. E. F. 1953—1968 \$ 9,667,000 = Rs. 48,231,000		
(g) U. S. AID 1960-1964 \$ 1,135,994 = Rs. 5,409,489		
TOTAL : Rs. 84,080,501	TOTAL : Rs. 29,127,293	

Production of foodgrain in U. P.

1767. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of foodgrain in U. P. during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 and deficits during each year ;

(b) the quantities of foodgrains supplied from the Centre during these years ; and

(c) the targets for procurement and also the quantities actually procured during these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The total production of foodgrains in U. P. during the agricultural year 1968-69 was about 16.3 million tonnes. Firm estimates of production for the year 1969-70 are not yet available.

In the absence of any comprehensive and scientific survey on consumption and in view of the fact that the demand of foodgrains like that of other commodities is also elastic depending on a number of factors such as population, level of income and food habits of the people, extent of urbanization, the availability and prices of other substitute foods etc.—it is not possible to make an estimate of the requirements and therefore the deficit of foodgrains in a State in any particular year.

(b) The following quantities of foodgrains were received by U. P. from the Central pool during the financial years 1968-69 and 1969-70:—

Year	Quantity in thousand tonnes
1968-69	244
1969-70	475

(c) The quantities of foodgrains procured in U. P. during the financial years 1968-69 and 1969-70 were 802 thousand tonnes and 405 thousand tonnes respectively. Separate targets of procurement were fixed

for each grain for the marketing seasons of that grain. As these seasons are different for kharif and rabi grains, it is not possible to give the targets relevant to the figure of actual procurement given above.

Number of Agriculture Labour in India

1768. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total population of agriculture labour in the country ; and

(b) their average annual income during the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) According to the 1961 census, the number of agricultural labour in the country was 31,521,641.

(b) Information on income of agricultural labour for the year 1969-70 is not available. The latest available information relates to the year 1963-64 obtained through the Rural Labour Enquiry. The Enquiry covered only a part of Agricultural Labour *i. e.* only those belonging to rural labour households who numbered 30,809,832. The *per capita* average annual income of persons belonging to agricultural labour households during 1963-64 was Rs. 147.69

अन्तर्जातीय तथा विधवा विवाहों का प्रचार करने वाली फिल्मों को विशेष पुरस्कार दिया जाना

1769. श्री मोठालाल मीना :
श्री जी० वाई० कृष्णन :
श्री एम० शिवप्पा :

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन फिल्मों को, जो समाज को नया रूप प्रदान करने के लिए "अन्तर्जातीय विवाह" तथा "विधवा विवाह" को प्रोत्साहन देती है, विशेष पुरस्कार प्रदान करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी न्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (जो इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) तथा (ख) जो नहीं। तथापि, ये विषय राष्ट्रीय फिल्म पुरस्कार योजना की वर्तमान श्रेणियों अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय एकता, सामाजिक फिल्में तथा प्रेरक फिल्म (अव्यावसायिक) के अन्तर्गत आ जाते हैं।

Schemes to popularise use of Computers in Industries

1770. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA :

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

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government to popularise the use of computers in all industries, both in public and private sectors by eliminating the labour's apprehension over the possible unemployment following the introductions of the computers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Government have no scheme under consideration to popularise the use of computers in industry. The Committee on Automation is presently studying the question, *inter-alia*, of how far the use of computers, whether in the public or private sector, may be restricted or permitted, having regard to various relevant considerations. Meanwhile, the policy of Government has been that automation may be introduced on a selective basis, consistently with the requirements both of technological advance and the social good ; there should be no consequential retrenchment and the procedure envolved under the Model Agreement on Rationalization, adopted at the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference (1957), should be followed before introduction of a automatic devices takes place in industry. There exists also a pro-

cedure, in regard to computers of foreign manufacture, under which proposals for their installation have to be duly screened and cleared before they are imported.

Average Annual Yield of Milk per Cow and improvement in Dairy Farming Standards

1771. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that although India has the largest cattle population in the world, milk production in India is almost the lowest in the world ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that average annual yield of milk per cow in India is only 413 lbs. as compared to 8,000 lbs. in the Netherlands, 7,000 lbs. in Australia, 6,000 lbs. in Sweden and over 5,000 lbs. in the U.S.A. ;

(c) whether in spite of the aid given by UNICEF, Denmark, Australia and New Zealand, the situation has not improved ;

(d) whether as against the daily minimum of 284 grams of milk products necessary per head for a balanced diet, the amount available in India is only 119 grams-less than half ; and

(e) if so, the steps the Indian Dairy Science Association and the Indian Dairy Council propose to take to improve our dairy-farming standards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). India has the largest cattle population among all countries in the world. According to the U.N. Statistical Year Book for 1965 India ranks as the third largest producer of milk, first place being occupied by U.S.S.R. and the second by U.S.A. as indicated below :—

	tonnes
U.S.S.R.	61,000,000
U.S.A.	56,899,000
India	20,933,000

According to F.A.O. Production Year Book, 1968 (Vol. 22) the annual milk production per cattle in India and some of the leading countries in the world is as follows :—

1. India	448 Kg.
2. Netherlands	4,233 Kg.
3. Australia	2,300 Kg.
4. Sweden	3,650 Kg.
5. U.S.A.	4,001 Kg.

(c) The national output of milk has been increasing in spite of unprecedented droughts etc. as indicated below :—

1966-67	20.40 million tonnes
1967-68	20.80 million tonnes
1968-69	21.20 million tonnes

Aid from UNICEF, Denmark, Australia and New Zealand has been mainly on the Dairy plant side. This helps by providing market for the milk. Only the Indo-Danish Project represents a cattle farm, directly helping production of milk.

(d) The daily *per capita* optimum requirement of milk is 283 grams as recommended by Indian Council of Medical Research whereas the *per capita* availability of milk per day is about 119 grams.

(e) The need for stepping up of milk production is well recognised and systematic efforts are being made to augment milk production by the Government of India and the State Governments. 40 Intensive Cattle Development Projects and 500 Key Villages Blocks are operating under which an integrated programme of cattle development is undertaken. Cross breeding of local cattle with bulls of exotic breeds like Jersey and Friesian has made some progress. Simultaneously, feed and fodder development programmes are also being given emphasis. Disease control operations are being intensified.

Growth of Wheat with the help of Music

1772. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that certain 'ragas' of Indian classical music were cap-

able of hastening the growth of wheat ;

(b) whether one such experiment has recently been conducted at Jabalpur showing the difference in the growth of wheat crops treated to some classical music ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to make use of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is a view that music has some effect on the growth of plants, though this has not been established on a scientific basis.

(b) Yes. Experiments were conducted at Jabalpur during 1960-61, but no difference were observed in the growth of wheat plants treated to classical ragas.

(c) A scheme for studying the effect of music or sound waves on plant growth is under consideration of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which may be operated in three centres on a scientific basis.

Delay in arrival of Butter Oil and its Effect on Milk Supply of Delhi Milk Scheme

1773. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the late arrival of butter oil hit the milk supply of the Delhi Milk Scheme in July, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure prompt supply and to avoid unnecessary inconvenience to the users ?

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

(b) A shipment of butter oil due at Bombay on 2.7.70 was received only on

23,7.70 thus disrupting availability of fat required for maintenance of standardised milk by D.M.S. Issue of standardised milk had to be discontinued with effect from the afternoon supply of 5th July, 1970; restoration could be ensured only from the afternoon supply of 27.7.70 after butter oil in adequate quantities had been received at Delhi.

(c) With the expiry of lean summer period and arrival of adequate stocks of butter oil, no further difficulties in maintenance of supply of standardised milk are now anticipated.

Applications for Tractors pending with Bihar Agro-Industries Development Corporation

1774. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that over 3,000 applications for purchase of tractors are pending with the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation for over one year ;

(b) the State-wise pending list of requirements for tractors ;

(c) the steps being taken to increase the supply of tractors to various farmers in India ; and

(d) the progress in the field of manufacture of tractors in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation has reported that over 2,500 applications for purchase of tractors are being pending a it. This is excluding applications filed with the Land Mortgage Bank and Commercial Banks for purchase of tractors.

(b) A list showing pending registrations for tractors with the various State Agro-Industries Corporations is appended.

(c) With a view to meeting the increased demand for tractors as far as

practicable, been it has decided to import a substantially large number of tractors besides stepping up the indigenous production. Import of tractors as gifts from Indian relations living abroad has also been allowed to ease the supply position. Import of tractors under the various World Bank Projects is also under consideration.

(d) At present there are five industrial units engaged in the production of wheeled tractors in the H.P. range of 20-50. The production during the last five years is as indicated below:—

1965-66	5,714
1966-67	8,816
1967-68	11,394
1968-69	15,466
1969-70	17,099

It would thus be observed that the indigenous production is constantly on the increase. However, with a view to accelerating and intensifying production of tractors, the following facilities have been given to tractor manufacturers :

- (i) Tractors are included in the list of priority industries. Government have been meeting the full requirements of tractor manufacturers for import of components and raw materials in accordance with their phased manufacturing programme. Subject to availability of foreign exchange, they are also allowed to import packs with higher value to enable them to improve their production.
- (ii) All the tractor manufacturers are being assisted by the grant of import licences for additional capital goods required for achieving their licenced capacity.
- (iii) In order to ensure rapid development of tractor industry, to reduce the formalities under the Industries (D and R) Act, 1951 and also to give encouragement to those parties who are willing to set up plant to manufacture wheeled tractors, this Industry was exempted from the licensing provisions of the said

Act with effect from the 7th February, 1968. It was expected that this would give a chance to the existing manufacturers to diversify their production in the lower or higher ranges, if desired, in addition to encouraging new parties to enter this field. The industry has, however, been brought back under the licensing provisions of the Industries Act with effect from 19.2.1970.

As a result of these incentives, 10 new manufacturing proposals have been approved in principle.

Statement

List of Registrations for Tractors pending with State Agro-Industries Corporations for over one year.

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of pending requirements of Tractors
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,102
2.	Bihar	2,500
3.	Gujarat	5,081
4.	Kerala	500
5.	Haryana	8,876
6.	Maharashtra	1,936
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1,140
8.	Orissa	21
9.	Punjab	19,030
10.	Rajasthan	4,217
11.	Tamil Nadu	2,621
12.	Uttar Pradesh	13,315
13.	West Bengal	70
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	N.A.
15.	Assam	Nil
16.	Mysore	939

Disconnection of Telephone in Delhi during 1969-70

1775. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the telephone subscribers in Delhi whose telephones were dis-

connected in the year 1969-70 due to non-payment of telephone bills; and

(b) the amount which was to be paid by each subscriber ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). In Delhi, telephones are disconnected at the rate of 1500 per month, on an average. It is, therefore, felt that the time and labour spent in compiling the requisite information will not be commensurate with the results sought to be obtained.

Upto the 6th July 1970, except where default was habitual, telephones were not disconnected for non-payment, if the total amount outstanding was Rs. 5/- or less. Since the 7th July 1970, this limit has been raised to Rs. 25/-.

Increase in Price of Milk and other Products by Delhi Milk Scheme

1776. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to increase the prices of the Delhi Milk Scheme milk and other products;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for the proposed increase in the prices of Milk and other products ?

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

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

Discontinuation of supply of Standardised Milk by Delhi Milk Scheme

1777. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for discontinuing the supply of Standardised milk by Delhi Milk

Scheme in Delhi during the beginning of the month of July, 1970; and

(b) the action taken to maintain the Standardised milk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) There is shortage of raw milk in summer, and keeping in view the procurement position D. M. S. has to switch on to toned milk. Issue of standardised milk by Delhi Milks Scheme had to be discontinued with effect from the afternoon supply of 5th July, 1970, due to delay in receipt of a shipment of butter oil from abroad. The ship, which was originally due at Bombay on 2.7.70, could discharge cargo at Bombay only on 23.7.70. Issue of standardised milk has been restored on receipt of butter oil, with effect from the afternoon supply of 27.7.70.

(b) With the expiry of lean summer period and arrival of adequate stocks of butter oil, no further difficulties in maintenance of supplies of standardised milk are anticipated.

New application forms for telephone Connection

1778. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether new application forms for telephone connections which were introduced from January, 1970 have created great difficulties amongst the subscribers ;

(b) whether it is compulsory for the applicants whose old applications are lying with the department for more than 5 years should also fill up the new forms; and

(c) if so, whether they will be exempted from filling the new form ?

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

(b) Yes. It is compulsory for all pending applicants.

(c) No.

Rehabilitation of East Pak Refugees in N. E. F. A. AREA

1779. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether N. E. F. A. area is thinly populated and the military authorities suggested settling of more people in these unpopulated areas;

(b) whether the valleys in N. E. F. A. areas and the bank sides along the river Brahmaputra offer suitable sites for rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees;

(c) whether the newly arrived refugees belong to the sturdy martial Namashudra community of East Pakistan;

(d) if so, whether these refugees belonging to Namashudra community will be sent to NEFA for rehabilitation; and

(e) whether Border Road Organisation in NEFA area provides scope for economic rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees other than those to be rehabilitated in agricultural lands, and if so, whether Government will prepare plans for rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees in NEFA area ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIV-AYYA) : (a) It is true that NEFA area is thinly populated but so far no suggestion has been made for resettlement of more persons in this part of the country.

(b) Some land is available in the valleys of NEFA area but that is not enough for securing resettlement of large groups of people.

(c) and (d). It is understood that a good number of the newly arrived refugees from East Pakistan belong to the Namashudra Community. It is not proposed to send them to NEFA as there is not sufficient scope for *permanent* rehabilitation.

(e) The Border Roads Organisation is mainly engaged in the task of building roads

and bridges. There is thus hardly any scope for providing economic rehabilitation on a permanent basis of the refugees from East Pakistan in NEFA area through this Organisation.

Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees around Industrial Units in West Bengal

1780. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking of rehabilitating East Pakistan refugees around industrial unit, whose rehabilitation in agricultural lands will not be possible;

(b) whether such industrial units will not be set up in West Bengal so that local people may also be benefited in various ways by such industrial projects;

(c) whether in the days of multistoreyed housing possibilities, land is no problem for accommodation of the refugees to be rehabilitated around proposed industrial units; and

(d) if so, whether such industrial units should be set up in West Bengal so that employment potentialities of the State may be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Committee of Review for Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal set up by the Government of India are considering various industrial schemes, including the setting up of industrial estates, in West Bengal for providing employment opportunities to displaced persons from East Pakistan who have remained in West Bengal. Their report is awaited.

As regards the fresh 1970 influx, the migrants are being moved to different relief camps outside West Bengal, since that State has reached a saturation point, regarding density of population.

Government of India has already initiated action in exploring possibilities of industrial employment in various States. The question of availability of residential accommodation would be given due consideration

when specific resettlement schemes are taken up.

Reconstitution of Review Committee for Refugee Rehabilitation

1781. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the members of the Review Committee for refugee Rehabilitation;

(b) whether any one or two members of the Parliament are represented in this Committee and whether due to physical disability, the Chairman of this Committee is not expected to undertake fresh load of work due to influx of new refugees;

(c) whether for active functioning of the Committee in cooperation with the present Parliament, the Review Committee will be reconstituted;

(d) whether compensation would be given to East Pakistani refugees and whether such compensation would be used as a consolidated fund for industrial rehabilitation of the refugees mainly in West Bengal ; and

(e) if so, the plan for such move, if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Names of the members of the Committee of Review are given in the list attached.

(b) The Committee includes two members of the present Parliament—one each from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The Chairman of the Committee is in good health and is taking active interest in the Committee's work. The question of undertaking a fresh load of work by the Committee due to the recent influx of refugees from East Pakistan does not arise as this work is outside the existing terms of reference of the Committee.

(c) It is not proposed to reconstitute the Committee.

(d) and (e). The migrants from East Pakistan continue to retain legal rights in

properties left by them in East Pakistan under the Prime Ministers' Agreement of April, 1950. Since property rights of the refugees from East Pakistan vest in them, there is no question of payment of compensation to them.

Statement

List of Members of the Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal

1. Shri N. C. Chatterjee, M. P. (Lok Sabha)	Chairman
2. Shri A. C. Guha	Vice-Chairman
3. Shri Niren Ghosh, M.P. (Rajya Sabha)	Member
4. Shri P. R. Chakraverti	Member
5. Dr. S. D. Sharma	Member
6. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty	Member
7. Shri Basanta Kumar Das	Member
8. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik	Member
9. Shri R. L. Biswas	Member
10. Shri Gopeshwar Nath, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Rehabilitation.	Member
11. Shri B. B. Mandal, Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Rehabilitation Department.	Member
Shri A. P. V. Krishnan, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance.	Adviser
Shri M.N. Chanda, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Rehabilitation.	Secretary

Fall in the Acreage of Cotton

1782. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any loss of acreage under cotton to other crops such as wheat, ground-nut and maize during the last four crop years ;

(b) if so, the extent of such diversion from cotton to other crops and the areas where such diversion has taken place ; and

(c) what, in Government's opinion, are the reasons for such switch over ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The table below shows the area under cotton in the country as a whole during the 4 crop-years 1965-66 to 1968-69 :

year	Area (Thousand hectares)
1965-66	7,962
1966-67	7,836 (Partially Revised)
1967-68	7,995 (Partially Revised)
1968-69	7,685 (Final)

There have been fluctuations in the area under cotton during the four years, 1965-66 to 1968-69, but the area does not show any definite trend. The All-India Final Estimate for 1969-70 has not yet been finalised. However, according to the All-India Fourth Estimate of cotton, which covers generally 95% of the crop acreage, the area under cotton during the year is estimated to be slightly higher than that in the corresponding estimate for the previous year.

In increases in area under some of the crops, e.g. wheat, maize, which occurred during the above mentioned period at All-India level, could be due to a variety of factors, such as favourable season and rainfall conditions, progress in multiple cropping and extension of cultivation to new areas.

Setting up Cow-Dung Gas Plants

1783. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government to popularise the setting up of cow-dung gas plants amongst the agriculturists ; and

(b) the number of cow-dung gas plants set up in different States and Union Territories and the help given by the Government to the agriculturists to set them up for the use of manure and as an economic measure for the preservation of fuel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of India had sanctioned a Centrally sponsored schemes to popularise cow-dung gas plants during 1964-65. The scheme envisaged the installation of 5,000 cow-dung gas plants throughout the country in a period of 5 years.

The scheme was discontinued after 1966 and State Governments and Union Territories were requested to make some provision for the establishment of these type of cow-dung gas plants in their State Plan budget.

(b) According to information available, the number of cow-dung gas plants set up in each State is given below :---

Name of State	No. of Gas plants set up under the Scheme of	
	Govt. of India	Khadi and Village Industries Commission (upto March, 1966)
Andhra Pradesh	Nil	8
Assam	Nil	Nil
Bihar	Nil	6
Gujarat	—	630
Kerala	Nil	3
Maharashtra	100	16
Mysore	—	116
Madhya Pradesh	32	22

Madras	Nil	12
Orissa	Nil	6
Punjab	16	8
Rajasthan	Nil	45
Uttar Pradesh	Nil	26
West Bengal	Nil	13
Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	Nil
<i>Union Territories</i>		
Delhi	Nil	3
Pondicherry	Nil	4
Tripura	1	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil

The farmers were given interest free loan of Rs. 660/- per plant towards the Installation of the plant on their farms. This loan was to be recoverable in 5 equal instalments. The Government of Mysore have informed that subsidy would be 25% of the cost, subject to maximum of Rs. 500/- for each of the 26 cow-dung gas plants. Necessary technical assistance and guidance in the installation and use of plants was provided by the extension agencies.

Late and Defective System of Delivery of Dak in Delhi

1784. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that even 'Express Delivery' letters take as many as three to four days to be delivered to addressees in Delhi ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that postmen just throw the letters casually outside the doors or near the houses of addressees, especially in Nanakpura, Delhi, with the result that many important letters do not reach the addressees ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to Improve the postal services in Delhi ?

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

(b) No. A few complaints of letters having been left in the corridors or verandha in Nanakpura area were investigated and it was found that generally letters are put in letter boxes provided in the houses and whose such letter boxes are not available, attempts are made to put them through openings or deliver them to the addressee in person.

(c) Does not arise.

Mal-Administration in Telephone Exchanges at Delhi

1785. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the rank in-efficiency and indiscipline prevailing in Telephone Exchanges in Delhi and especially Central Telegraph Office at Eastern Court ;

(b) whether Government are also aware that telephone operators at Trunk Booking Complaints and Directory Enquiry do not answer the phones and for hours together these number are found busy ;

(c) whether people who book trunk calls between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. have to wait for a pretty long time before they can find out the correct position of their calls, because the operators do not care to answer the phone or keep the receivers off; and

(d) if so, the steps Government are taking to improve the working of these telephone exchanges ?

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

(b) 90% of calls on trunk booking complaints and directory enquiry are answered within 10 seconds. When the calls are too many and the queue is full, the subscriber may get busy tone.

(c) The subscribers have to wait for some time till the exact position of their calls is ascertained and intimated to them. It is not correct to say that the operators do not answer or keep the receiver off.

(d) Arrangements have made to instal additional positions to improve service.

Mana Camp For East Pakistan Refugees

1786. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUHURI : will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present capacity of the East Pakistan Refugees transit camp at Mana in Raipur District in Madhya Pradesh is insufficient to accommodate the large and incessant arrivals from East Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, full details about the proposed expansion programme of the Transit Camp under reference in regard to its present capacity; the proposed expansion programme ; the number of families in the camp before the current wave of migration; the number of refugee family at present in the camp; the number of daily arrivals at the camp- (average only) ; the total amount of monthly expenditure incurred before and after the current wave of arrivals; the facilities offered at the camp, and the number of families moved out of the camp weekly for being settled permanently together with names of places to which they are sent ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) About 17,000 families including 11,090 families residing in tents.

(ii) A plan has been drawn up to provide barrack accommodation for another 10,000 families.

(iii) 3,308 families including the families in Permanent Liability Home.

(iv) 19,424 families as on 29-7-1970

(v) About 290 families per day during the last three months.

(vi) On an average, monthly expenditure of Rs. 8.00 lakhs was incurred till 31.12. 1969 and thereafter, the average expenditure works out to Rs. 13.76 lakhs per month.

(vii) A statement is attached.

(viii) On an average about 39 families per week were dispersed during the current year to

Dandakaranya, Chanda in Maharashtra, Panna in Madhya Pradesh, Andamans and Mysore.

Statement

(a) Cash doles :

Doles are given at the rates indicated below in 3 instalments in all camps :—

Amount of cash doles to be paid

S. No.	Size of the family	1st instalment payable between 1st to 3rd of the month	2nd instalment payable between 11th to 13th of the month	3rd instalment payable between 21st to 23rd of the month	Total monthly cash doles
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Family with 1 member	10.00	10.00	10.00	30.00
2.	Family with 2 members	13.00	13.00	14.00	40.00
3.	Family with 3 members	16.00	17.00	17.00	50.00
4.	Family with 4 members	19.00	19.00	19.00	57.53
5.	Family with 5 members	21.00	22.00	22.00	65.50
6.	Family with 6 members	23.00	23.00	24.00	70.00
7.	Family with more than 6 members	25.00	25.00	25.00	75.00

(w.e.f. 1.1.1966)

Note : All large sized P.L. families in camps having more than 7 members, have been allowed an extra sum of Rs. 5/- (in the form of cash doles) per head per month in respect of each member who is aged 60 years or above or is aged less than 3 years, w. e. f. 1.4.1969.

(b) *Rice/Wheat/Atta* :

Supply of Rice/Wheat/Atta at a scale of $\frac{1}{2}$ Kg per day per adult and $\frac{1}{4}$ Kg. per day per minor aged below 8 years continue to be made to migrants in all camps at a subsidized rate of 57 paise per Kg.

(c) *Clothing* :

Supplies to be made yearly intervals to families whose total income

inclusive of each doles, does not exceed Rs. 100/- p.m. @ of Rs. 20/- per head per male adult, Rs. 30/- per head per female adult and Rs. 14/- per minor aged 12 year or less. These rates will also apply to migrants entering India who are accepted for relief and rehabilitation benefits so far as initial supplies are concerned irrespective of their income, except that for male and female adults, the rate is Rs. 20/- per head.

(d) Blankets :

Woolen blankets/quilts are supplied at the rate of one blanket/quilt per adult (including children of 8 years or more), subject to a maximum of three per family, at the time of admission of a migrant family to a Reception Centre/Relief Camp.

(e) Cremation and Sradh grants :

At the rate of Rs. 30/- per dead person for adult and Rs. 20/- per minor (up to 12 years).

(f) Utensils :

Utensils, bedding, lanterns and miscellaneous items to be provided subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 15/- per family, at the time of admission of a migrant family to a Reception Centre/Relief Camp.

(g) Milk :

Milk, made out of milk powder is given to women, children and sick and infirm persons among the migrants.

(h) Medical and educational facilities :

Adequate arrangements have been made in the camps to provide medical and educational facilities to the migrants.

(i) Marriage grant :

Rs. 200/- in each case of marriage of an unmarried girl or re-marriage of a widow.

(j) Grant for physical, cultural activities etc :

Rs. 1/- per family per year.

(k) Warm clothing :

Children of all new migrants in Centrally-administered camps and camps administered by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, as also those in camps in Gernth Garo Hills district of Assam, are supplied with Warm clothings (sweaters or bundies), free of charge subject to the following ceilings :—

Age Group	Ceiling
1 — 3	Rs. 6/-
4 — 8	Rs. 9/-
9 — 12	Rs. 12/-

Increase in Price of Inland Letter

1787. SHRI NANJA GOWDER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of the inland letter is to be increased to the level of an envelop *i. e.* 20 paise; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in Delivery of Mail in Delhi from Bombay

1788. SHRI KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently mail letters between Bombay and Delhi are rarely delivered next day and in most cases are delayed for two to three days :

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to rectify this complaint; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that express delivery letters take a longer time to reach

their destination than regular mails and if so, why ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Letters posted between Delhi and Bombay are normally delivered the next day, provided they are posted in time. On occasions, however, the I. A. C. have failed to accept the full mail load offered to them at Delhi and these mails had to be forwarded by subsequent air services leading to delay.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the Chairman, I. A. C. Available Air-India flights between Delhi and Bombay, and Bombay and Calcutta are also being utilised.

(c) No. Express Delivery letters are delivered under Special arrangements by the Post Offices of delivery and generally reach the addresses quicker than the normal mail. On occasions, however, Express Delivery letters not bearing the prescribed labels nor otherwise prominently marked get mixed up with the ordinary mail and are delivered with them. To obviate such incidents, special Express Delivery embossed envelopes have been issued by the Post Office.

कृषि का एक लाभदायक घन्घे के रूप में सुधार

1789. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि केवल थोड़े से व्यक्तियों के लिए ही लाभदायक व्यवसाय है, जबकि देश के 44 प्रतिशत किसान, जिनका 2.5 एकड़ भूमि पर ही भूमिधारी अधिकार है, केवल विवश होकर ही कृषि कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कृषि को एक लाभदायक व्यवसाय बनाने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) 2.5 एकड़ से कम भूमिधारी कृषक सहित, विभिन्न आकारों के फार्मों से होने वाले लाभ का निर्धारण करने के लिए कोई अखिल-भारतीय सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) कृषि विकास के विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों से, जिन्हें चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है। कृषि उपज तथा आय में काफी वृद्धि करने में सहायता मिलेगी। छोटे कृषकों, उपान्त कृषकों और कृषि श्रमिकों की विशेष योजनाओं से जिन्हें चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किया गया है, इन वर्गों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार लाने में विशेष रूप से सहायता मिलेगी। कृषि व्यवसाय का पिछड़ा वर्ग भी, बाराती क्षेत्रों की योजनाओं से और स्थायी रूप से सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रमों से लाभ उठाएगा।

सोयाबीन के तेल निकालने के लिए कारखाने के स्थापना

1791. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सोयाबीन से तेल निकालने और सोयाबीन का आटा तैयार करने के लिये कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर निर्णय कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). यूनिसेफ की सहायता से खाने योग्य सोयाबीन का आटा बनाने के लिए सोयाबीन विधायन संयंत्र लगाने

के लिए सिद्धांत रूप में निर्णय ले लिया गया है। यह प्रस्ताव यूनिसेफ द्वारा अनुमोदिन हो गया है जिसके अन्तर्गत यूनिसेफ अनुमानतः 8.79 लाख डालर की सहायता प्रदान करेगा। क्षमता, स्थिति आदि के बारे में प्रायोजना के ब्यौरे तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

महाराष्ट्र में खाद्यान्नों की वसूली के लक्ष्य

1791. श्री देवराब पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा चालू वर्ष में महाराष्ट्र में ज्वार, चावल तथा गेहूँ की वसूली के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या लक्ष्य प्राप्त कर लिये गये है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहेब शिन्डे) : (क) महाराष्ट्र में केवल ज्वार और घान की अधिप्राप्ति की जा रही है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इन दोनों में से किसी के लिए कोई विशिष्ट लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

**Satyagraha by P & T Employees before
P. M. Gs. Office in Trivandrum
(Kerala)**

1792. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government are aware about Satyagraha by Posts and Telegraphs employees before the Post Master General's Office in Trivandrum (Kerala) on the 6th June, 1970; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government towards the demands of Satyagrahis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir. There was a mass Satyagraha comprising of about 200 P and T employees drawn from different parts of Kerala Circle in front of the office of Postmaster General, Trivandrum on 6-6-1970.

(b) Their demands related to reinstatement of all the officials who had participated in the strike of September, 1968 and cancellation of orders of transfer of union office-bearers and others, The Department has already reinstated all the P and T employees in Kerala Circle who had participated in the strike, except nine whose break up is as follow :—

4 Extra Departmental employees

1 official dismissed from service

2 official removed from service

1 temporary official for whom orders have been issued but who has not yet joined.

1 temporary official who is not willing to rejoin since he wants unconditional reinstatement.

The cases of retransfer of the employees to the original stations of their choice are being considered sympathetically.

**Grievances of Instructional Staff of
Industrial Training Institute
in Kerala**

1793. SHRI E. K. NARYANA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware about the struggle of Instructional staff in various Industrial Training Institutes of Kerala in May and June, 1970; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) As the administrative and financial control of the Industrial Training Institutes in Kerala rests with the Government of Kerala, it is for the State Government to take remedial action in the matter.

Implementation of Khosla Committee Recommendations

1794. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reaction of Government to the Khosla Committee Report;

(b) whether there is any proposal to implement any of its recommendations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The Report of the Khosla Committee on Film Censorship is under active consideration of Government.

Reduction in Fertilizer Prices

1795. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Agricultural Ministers have demanded reduction in the fertilizer prices in their conference on the 4th July, 1970; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Some of the State Ministers of Agriculture mentioned about the high prices of fertilisers in the Conference on July 4, 1970.

(b) The use of fertilisers is considered profitable enough to cover the present cost of fertilisers. It is hoped that the cost of production and hence the prices

would come down with the establishment of larger fertiliser units.

Retrenchment of P & T Employees in Kerala Since Strike of Sept. 1968

1796. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many P and T employees have been retrenched in Kerala State after 1968 strike;

(b) the number of employees dismissed from service after the strike;

(c) the number of employees who have been taken into service up to June last after the Central Minister's assurance; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) One

(c) All employees excepting 9 officials have taken back to service.

(d) In the cases of 4 E.D. employees, orders have already been issued to re-employ them afresh in future vacancies. The appeal from one dismissed officials is under consideration. Appeals from two officials removed from service have been rejected by the appellate authorities and it is open to these officials to submit their petitions to the next higher authorities. One temporary official has refused to join in spite of offer being made to him to join back the department. Another temporary official has not yet joined though orders have been issued.

Demand for Scrapping Beedi-Cigar Factory Act

1797. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Beedi factory owners Conference which was held in Bombay in May, 1970 demanded scrapping of the Beedi-Cigar Factory Act; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are going to take towards the Beedi owners demand ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) The All India Beedi Industry Conference at its Second Session held at Bombay on the 24th May, 1970 has *inter-alia* urged that the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 may be withdrawn as it is alleged to be based on the pattern of large manufacturing units and is totally unsuited for the Beedi industry and that its implementation may be stayed.

(b) As the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 provides for the welfare of the workers in Beedi and Cigar establishments and regulates the conditions of their work, the question of scrapping the Act does not arise.

वर्ष 1969-70 में ट्रेक्टरों की आवश्यकता

1798. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 में राज्य-वार ट्रेक्टरों की कितनी आवश्यकता थी ;

(ख) उन की आवश्यकता को दृष्टि में रखते हुये सरकार द्वारा कितने ट्रेक्टरों की सप्लाई की गई ; और

(ग) ट्रेक्टरों की मांग और उन की सप्लाई में कितना अन्तर था और उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) वर्ष 1969-70 की अवधि ट्रेक्टरों की राज्यवार सापेक्ष मांग को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) और (ग). वर्ष 1969-70 की अवधि में देश में ही विनिर्मित 17099 ट्रेक्टरों के अतिरिक्त पर्याप्त संख्या में 35,000 ट्रेक्टरों के आयात का निश्चय किया गया। ट्रेक्टरों का देशीय उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये ट्रेक्टर उद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से किये गये सभी प्रयत्नों तथा आयात को बढ़ाने के बाद भी मांग की पूर्ति नहीं की जा सकी, कारण मुख्यतः ये थे :

- (1) गत दो मौसमों में अत्यधिक फसलोत्पादन के फलस्वरूप मांग में वृद्धि हो गई ;
- (2) अनुमानित सीमा तक देशीय ट्रेक्टरों का निर्माण नहीं किया जा सका ।
- (3) विदेशी मुद्रा के अभाव तथा विदेशी विनिर्माताओं द्वारा विशिष्ट मॉडल और अश्व शक्ति क्षमता के ट्रेक्टरों की वांछित आपूर्ति की असमर्थता के कारण अधिक ट्रेक्टरों का आयात नहीं किया जा सका ।

विवरण

राजकीय कृषि उद्योग निगमों की सापेक्ष मांग को प्रदर्शित करने वाला विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राजकीय कृषि उद्योग निगम का नाम	राजकीय कृषि उद्योग निगम की सापेक्ष मांग
1	2	3
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	9,000
2.	आसम	400
3.	बिहार	2,355
4.	गुजरात	5,000
5.	हरियाणा	10,000
6.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	400
7.	केरल	1,200

1	2	3
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	2,400
9.	महाराष्ट्र	3,200
10.	मैसूर	2,300
11.	तमिलनाडु	3,200
12.	उड़ीसा	360
13.	पंजाब	50,000
14.	राजस्थान	9,000
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	15,000
16.	पश्चिम बंगाल	400
योग		1,14,215

**चम्पारन जिले (उत्तर बिहार) में
टेलीफोन की सुविधाएं**

1799. श्री विभूति मिश्र क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर बिहार में विशेषकर चम्पारन जिले में टेलीफोन सम्बन्धी प्रबन्ध बहुत असन्तोषजनक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, इसका सुधार करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए निम्न-वर्ती उपाय किए गए हैं अथवा किये जा रहे हैं :

- (i) बेत्तिया तथा नरकटियागंज में अतिरिक्त एक्सचेंज क्षमता की व्यवस्था की गई है ।
- (ii) ऊदापुर में एक नया एक्सचेंज तथा नरकटिया व औरया में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोले गये हैं ।
- (iii) बेत्तिया तथा मोतीहारी के बीच एक अतिरिक्त टंक युग्म की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(iv) मोतीहारी व बेत्तिया में स्थानीय प्रणालियों का 400 लाइनों तक विस्तार करने के अतिरिक्त मोतीहारी व बेत्तिया तथा मुजफ्फरपुर व बेत्तिया के बीच भी अतिरिक्त परिपथों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(v) चौथी योजना के दौरान चम्पारन जिले में 8 नये एक्सचेंज, 22 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों तथा 15 संयुक्त डाक व तार घरों के खोले जाने की योजना है ।

Weather Bulletin Broadcast by A.I.R., Delhi

1800. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that weather bulletin is broadcast daily by the A. I. R. Delhi;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that weather reports from all the States except Bihar are broadcast in the said bulletin;

(c) if so, the reasons for not broadcasting the weather reports from Bihar; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the farmers of Bihar cannot know anything about the weather in Bihar because the weather reports in respect of Bihar are not broadcast in the aforesaid bulletin and thus agriculture is being adversely affected in Bihar ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir. Apart from the weather forecast in the national news bulletins, Patna and Ranchi Radio stations broadcast every evening special weather bulletins for farmers.

12.04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
 URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF RE-
 PORTED REFUSAL TO GRANT
 STATEHOOD TO MANIPUR

SHRI GANEH GHOSH (Calcutta—
 South) : Sir, I call the attention...

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gau-
 hatii) : Sir, on a point of order.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कालिग एटेंशन मोशन
 को अभी उन्होंने पढ़ा भी नहीं है, आपका
 प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर किस बात पर आ गया है ?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Sir,
 will you kindly allow me to have my say ?
 This notice is addressed to the Minister of
 Home Affairs. I find that the Minister of
 Home Affairs is not present here to reply.
 He is a junior Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, for the Union
 territory he is enough.

SHRI DHIRESHWAR KALITA : It is
 a very serious question. It involves poli-
 tical decision. The Prime Minister should
 come and give a reply to this calling-atten-
 tion.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : वह ठीक सवाल
 उठा रहे हैं। प्रधान मंत्री सदन की नेत्री भी
 हैं। कहाँ हैं वह ? उनको बुलवाइये। वह गृह
 मंत्री भी हैं।

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA
 (Barh) : She never comes to the House.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : We want
 to Manipur. The matter is very much
 agitating the people there.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :
 The situation is very explosive.

SHRI S. KUNDU : We met the Prime
 Minister in regard to this matter. The
 Prime Minister should come and answer
 this calling attention.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—
 North-East) : It is a very serious matter.
 We have noticed many times—this is not
 the first time—on many occasions when on
 many important issues the presence of the
 Prime Minister was called for, she was
 absent. It is most reprehensible. She is
 not only the Prime Minister; she is the
 Leader of the House. In regard to this
 matter people from here went to Manipur
 and expressed themselves rightly or wrongly.
 The Government has its own view in re-
 gard to this matter.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of
 order.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : It is a
 point of propriety.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : It is
 certainly a point of order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वलरामपुर) :
 मेरा निवेदन है इस पर आप चर्चा स्थगित रखें
 और प्रधान मंत्री को बुलाएँ। श्री मुखर्जी ने
 कहा है कि वह सदन की नेत्री भी हैं। लेकिन
 इस सदन की नेत्री के दर्शन नहीं होते हैं।

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) :
 In regard to giving statehood to different
 Union territories, some norms should be
 adopted. On an *ad hoc* basis statehood
 is given to different territories. Himachal
 Pradesh was given statehood recently. On
 that occasion we had demanded that Delhi,
 Manipur etc., should also be given the
 status of a State. But Manipur has been
 denied that. Therefore this demand is
 quite correct that the Prime Minister should
 come and that De hi, Tripura and all these
 territories should be given statehood.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : दिल्ली
 को स्टेटहुड मिलना चाहिये। बहुत दिनों से
 उसकी यह मांग चली आ रही है।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandi-
 garh) : The Prime Minister conceded the
 demand of Himachal Pradesh in reply to
 an unstarred question when there was no
 occasion for it.

श्री रवि राय : श्री परमार कांग्रेस दल के हैं।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : She wanted to take credit for conceding this demand, whereas she is paying absolutely no attention and is attaching no importance to the question of statehood for Manipur. It is very much desirable that she should be asked to come to the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका क्या सवाल है कि यह तरीका अच्छा है? तभी आप बोल रहे हैं, शोर मचा रहे हैं। आपकी एंगजाइटी को मैं समझता हूँ। लेकिन कोई तरीका तो होना चाहिये। लीडर्स आफ पार्टीज तथा दूसरे भी बोल चुके हैं।

It is a calling attention on the agenda fixed for today.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It is a question of propriety.

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the Prime Minister to consider. The Minister of State for Home Affairs is there, if the Prime Minister is not there.

SHRI RABI RAY : She is there. पन्द्रह मिनट पहले हम उन से मिल कर आए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Somebody has to reply and the Minister of State for Home Affairs is there.

SHRI S. KUNDU : An all-party delegation of MPs went to Manipur and saw the situation there. They also met the Prime Minister. It is a question involving with important affair of the country. It is a question of propriety and as Shri Vajpayee and Professor Mukerjee have said, it is better that the Prime Minister should come and answer it.....(*Interruption*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाया गया था। उस के साथ औचित्य का भी प्रश्न उठाया

गया। अभी तक सरकारी बंचों से यह नहीं कहा गया है कि प्रधान मंत्री कहीं और व्यस्त हैं। अगर वह दूसरे सदन में व्यस्त हैं, तो बता दिया जाये; अगर नहीं हैं, तो उन को बुलाया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : Any Minister can answer it, the Minister or the Ministers of State or the Deputy Minister, Shri Gansesh Ghosh.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The situation arising out of the reported refusal of the Central Government to grant Statehood to Manipur."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : As the House is aware, we have a number of Union Territories. In considering the grant of Statehood to any of them, factors like area, population, terrain, level of economic development, financial resources and security considerations, if any, have to be carefully gone into before any conclusions can be reached. The question whether Manipur could be made into a State, has been engaging our attention. It will take some time for Government to come to a definite conclusion.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : The people of Himachal Pradesh have been able to realise their demand of Statehood but not the people of Manipur. In spite of our constitutional mandate that all people are equal, these Congress leaders have turned the people of Manipur into second-class citizens, inferior to the people of West Bengal, to the people of Orissa, to the people of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and many other States.

The policy of the British imperialists which these Congress leaders are very

faithfully pursuing is to discriminate, disintegrate and divide the people of India and maintain their domination. This is what these Congress leaders are maintaining. The British imperialist policy towards India was that we must first have some bookish lessons on administration, then some schooling and, after that, a long period of practical training after which we could qualify ourselves for Swaraj or home rule.

In the same manner, these Congress leaders had given to the people of Manipur a toy legislature for political training. But even this plaything has been dissolved because they find themselves in a minority in Manipur. Since that time uptill now there have been no elections because they find that the chances in Manipur are bleak and, in all generosity, these Shahanshas of Delhi, these Congress leaders, have taken up on their shoulders the burden to rule Manipur just as the British free-looters had taken up the white-man's burden in the last century.

We can say one thing without any fear of contradiction that no national leader in any country of the world can beat these Congress leaders in their loyalty, fidelity and appreciation for the British imperialist policy and their methods.

All sections of the people and all political parties of Manipur have unanimously demand the Statehood for Manipur. This unanimity has been undoubtedly expressed and manifested in innumerable representations, deputations and through several peaceful *bundhs* and now through resignations from all elected bodies. But, Sir, till now there is no murmur, no whisper either in the North Block or in the Central Block, the seat of power of these Congress leaders.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to interrupt your eloquence. Please come to your question.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH : These Congress leaders have so soon forgotten the bitter lessons connected with the formation of the States of Andhra, Maharashtra and Gujarat. They know full-well that there is

a section of Manipuris who want a separate and independent State outside Indian Union. Further refusal to concede the modest demand of statehood for Manipur will only strengthen the cause of these cessationists and will push more number of people into their fold. To ignore this modest demand of statehood further would be at the peril of our integrity and democratic set up. Will these Congress leaders declare a final date by which the Indian Government will recognise the right of the statehood of the people of Manipur ?

MR. SPEAKER : When you say 'Congress Leader', you mean the Government (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli) : The question is forthright, the answer should also be forthright.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Whether the Congress Party or my hon friend's Party has done more to preserve the unity, integrity and freedom of the country, history will give an answer. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NAMBIAR : The present history will do it. He is an Andaman-returned patriot. His service in jail is more than your service in politics.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : He does not know who he is.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have already indicated that this is a complex question. Various factors have to be taken into account. I have already indicated some of them. We are sensitive to the aspiration of all these areas. We would like them to feel completely integrated with the country. We would like all sections of this House to promote that feeling. But within that context we have to take into account the various factors that I have mentioned earlier, which must be taken into account in forming a new State.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री पन्त का जवाब सुन कर हम को लगा कि उनका जवाब बहुत दोगला है। (व्यवधान) वह नये मंत्री हैं। 8 मई को इस सदन में इस विषय पर बहस हुई थी और इस के जवाब में इन के

[श्री रवि राय]

पहले मंत्री, श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल, ने यह कहा था :

"अधिका महोदय, यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि सम्पूर्ण राज्य बनाने की जो मणिपुर की मांग है. उसको हम ने ठुकरा दिया है।" अगर हम उस जवाब की आज के जवाब से तुलना करें, तो उन में जमीन आसमान का फर्क है। शायद जब मणिपुर की जनता जोर से आन्दोलन करेगी तब सरकार कोई तारीख मुकर्रर करेगी कि उस दिन मणिपुर को सम्पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा मिलेगा। पिछली 3 तारीख को वहां एक सर्वदलीय कमेटी बनी थी, जिस के नेतृत्व में पूरा मणिपुर सम्पूर्ण रूप से बन्द हुआ था। उस पार्टी में श्री पन्त की पार्टी के लोग भी थे। 9 मई को जो बाल-पार्टी पालियामेंटरी डेलीगेशन मणिपुर गया था, उन में उन के दल के दो सदस्य, श्री शीलभद्र याजी और श्री चन्द्रशेखर भी थे। और मणिपुर में हम ने लोगों की इच्छा और संकल्प देखा कि वहां के सब लोग एक मन से सर्वसम्मति से मणिपुर को संपूर्ण राज्य देने के लिए मांग कर रहे हैं और बाबजूद इस के कि खुद प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने दल के लोगों को वहां मना किया था कि इस्तीफा मत दीजिए. म्युनिसिपल काँसिल से लेकिन फिर भी वहां की जनता के दबाव में सांसक-कॉंग्रेस दल के लोग भी आए और उन्होंने मणिपुर के म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन की सदस्यता से इस्तीफा दिया। वह उत्तर पूर्वी भारतवर्ष का सरहदी इलाका है और वहां की आबादी दस लाख है जब कि नागालैंड के लोग जिन की आबादी केवल 3 लाख है वह क्यों कि विद्रोही बन गए तो उन को तो संपूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा मिल गया और हिमाचल प्रदेश में चूंकि इनके दल के मुख्य मंत्री हैं इसलिए उन को मिले गंध लेकिन मणिपुर जो एक सरहदी इलाका है उसको संपूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा नहीं मिले। हिमाचल प्रदेश तो सरहदी इलाका भी नहीं है। लेकिन हिमाचल प्रदेश को जो मिला

हम उस का स्वागत करते हैं किन्तु उस के साथ साथ मणिपुर को भी क्यों नहीं दिया ? में पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या नागालैंड वायवल है ? क्या नागालैंड को भारत सरकार सविसडी नहीं देती है ? क्या हर राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री यहाँ आ कर भिला नहीं मांग रहे हैं कि हम को सविसडी दो नहीं तो हम नहीं चल पाएंगे ? वायबलिटी का मतलब गया है ? क्या वजह है कि मणिपुर के लोगों को सम्पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा अभी तक नहीं दिया गया ? आप जानते हैं, मैं पिछले दस साल के इतिहास का जिक्र कर सकता हूँ कि मणिपुर की जनता किस तरह से शहरी आजादी के लिए दस साल से लड़ती आ रही है और इस सदन के हमारे नेता स्वर्गीय डा० लोहिया को उस के लिए सारे हिन्दुस्तान का ध्यान उस तरफ खींचने के लिए जेल जाना पड़ा। इम्फाल की जेल में सरकार ने उन को बन्द किया था। उस के बाद मणिपुर की जनता को टेरिटोरियल काँसिल मिली। उस के बाद जनता फिर लड़ी तो उनको असेम्बली मिली और अभी फिर लड़ रहे हैं सम्पूर्ण राज्य के लिए। यह दस पन्द्रह साल का शहरी आजादी के लिए, असेम्बली के लिए और फिर सम्पूर्ण-राज्य के लिए उन की जो लड़ाई है उस का व्योरेवार सारा इतिहास मैंने बताया इसलिए कि यह एक सरहदी इलाका है, बर्मा से और चाइना से लगा हुआ है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार की हिम्मत नहीं है पालियामेंट में पी० डी० ऐक्ट को पारित कराने के लिए क्योंकि यहाँ इनका बहुमत नहीं है लेकिन उड़ीसा की सरकार ने जो एक अधिनियम बनाया पी० डी० ऐक्ट 1950 का उस अधिनियम को लेकर मणिपुर में लागू कर दिया। पिछले साल ग्राल पार्टी कमेटी के रेप्रेजेंटेटिव जो थे उनका बहुमत था असेम्बली में लेकिन फिर भी राष्ट्रपति शासन वहाँ लागू कर दिया। यह दस लाख लोगों को जो पूर्वी भारत की सरहद पर है उनको सरकार इस तरह से उबाड़ रही

कि विद्रोही बनिए तब आपको मिलेगा। यह मैं आप से बहुत जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ, वहाँ के युवक लोग हमें मिले थे और इनके दल के नेता चन्द्रशेखर भी मौजूद थे, उन्होंने कहा कि जब हमको आप इस तरह से अपमानित करेंगे, सम्पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा नहीं देंगे तो हम लोग नागा होस्टाइल्स से मिल जाएंगे और अभी भी बहुत से युवक लोग मणिपुर के नागा होस्टाइल्स के साथ मिल कर इस तरह से कार्य कर रहे हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि नागा होस्टाइल्स के साथ कुछ इस तरह के फस्ट्रेटेज युवक जो जा रहे हैं उसका सारा दायित्व इस भारत सरकार पर है क्योंकि भारत सरकार उनको सम्पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा नहीं दे रही है। भारत सरकार का यह तर्क कुतर्क है। कोई तर्क भारत सरकार नहीं दे पाती है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश को देने के बाद और नागालैंड को देने के बाद मणिपुर को क्यों नहीं देंगे? वहाँ की जनता आज लोक सभा में क्या फंसला होगा यह देख रही है क्यों कि वह तय कर लिए हैं कि लगातार वह आन्दोलन भारत सरकार की इस नीति के खिलाफ चलाएंगे। मैं फिर कहूँगा जब यह आपकी नीति है हिमाचल प्रदेश को और नागालैंड को एकोनामिकली बायबल न होते हुए भी सम्पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा दे दिया गया तो आप मणिपुर को क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ। एकोनामिक बायबिलिटी का जो तर्क दे रहे हैं यह ठीक नहीं हैं। नागालैंड की 3 लाख की आबादी है और उसे आपने यह दर्जा दे दिया जब कि नागालैंड के बगल में यह मणिपुर है और उसकी दस लाख की आबादी है, उसकी अपनी स्वतन्त्र भाषा है, स्वतन्त्र कला है जिसके लिए हम लोग सब गौरवान्वित हैं लेकिन फिर भी सरकार यह नहीं मान रही है। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूँ मंत्री महोदय कोई तारीख इसके लिए निश्चित करें कि जिस दिन मणिपुर को सम्पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा मिले।

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पंत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा अभी रवि राय जी ने कहा मणिपुर में जो कांग्रेस दल है वह भी इस राज्य की मांग का समर्थन कर रहा है, इसलिए इसमें कोई राजनीति का प्रश्न नहीं है, कोई दलबन्दी का प्रश्न नहीं है। अगर दलबन्दी के दृष्टिकोण से हम देखते तो फौरन राज्य बनाने से शायद हमारे दल को फायदा ही पहुँचता। चूँकि हम राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इन प्रश्नों पर विचार कर रहे हैं और सारे पहनियों पर विचार कर रहे हैं इसलिए दलबन्दी के फायदों को अलग रखते हुए हम इस पर गंभीरता से विचार कर रहे हैं और जब तक एक राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से हमको न लगेगा कि अब ठीक समय आ गया है, अब बनाना चाहिए तब तक इसको हम ठीक नहीं समझते हैं। यही कारण है, दूसरा कोई कारण नहीं है। जैसा अभी उन्होंने कहा कि शुक्ला जी ने कहा था कि हमने मांग नहीं ठुकराई है मैंने भी यह नहीं कहा कि हमने मांग ठुकराई है। आप इस जवाब को बाद में पढ़ेंगे तो उसमें आपको लगेगा कि उसमें कोई मांग ठुकराने का प्रश्न नहीं है। सब हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग हैं। सब की भावनाओं का हम आदर करते हैं, किसी की भावना को ठेस नहीं पहुँचाना चाहते हैं।

जहाँ तक आपने कहा कि जमीन और आसमान का प्रश्न है तो मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि क्षितिज पर जमीन और आसमान मिल जाते हैं।

SHRI VISHANATHA MENON (Ernakulam) : The reply given by the hon. Minister that the demand of the Manipur people for Statehood is a question to be considered afterwards is not at all convincing. I understand that there are a number of Union Territories in this country. But for the last 22 years these people were considering about their future, and Government have not done anything about these things except in the case of Himachal Pradesh, and we welcome

[श्री रवि राय]

what has been done in the case of Himachal Pradesh. But when it comes to Manipur, a negative attitude is there. The hon. Minister was trying to give the impression that it was not political or partisan but it was only a national question and so on. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether there was not a full-fledged Assembly in Manipur in 1948-49 before integration to which election was conducted with adult franchise and there was also not a Cabinet functioning there. If the Assembly was there, then after integration, if the people are being treated like second-rate citizens, even Statehood is not given to them, no authority is also given to them under the Lt. Governor, and even the Assembly is dissolved, then what will be the reaction of the Manipur people? Without considering all these things, if it is said that Manipur is backward and so on, we cannot agree to that kind of thing. I am coming from the southernmost State namely Kerala, and I had heard about Manipur in my younger days, and the Manipuri dance and the culture of Manipur were common words in our place. So, it is not correct to say that these people are backward or that their financial condition is not sound and so on. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that Nagaland for which Statehood has been given has a population which is just half that of Manipur and the financial resources of Nagaland are less than those of Manipur. I would request the hon. Minister to answer these questions categorically and not evade them so as to make political capital out of it. Let him not create a situation where a mass disobedience struggle may be launched. If my information is correct, from August 17th onwards, there is going to be a mass disobedience movement there. Why is he creating such type of situation in those border areas? Actually he is doing harm to the country thereby. So, I would request the hon. Minister to make a clear declaration before the House on the grant of Statehood for Manipur.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not know on what basis my hon. friend says that Government think that the people of Manipur are backward. I never said so. I certainly

do not think so. If the enchantment of Manipuri dance had come all the way to him in Kerala in his younger days, we in the rest of the country are also not unaware of it. We are fully aware of the cultural excellence that is today found in Manipur. We certainly appreciate it. It is very much a part of the broad stream of Indian culture and we are proud of it.

As for the other question, I have already answered it.

SHRI VISHWANATHA MENON : Manipur had a full-fledged Assembly in 1948-49. After integrations only that was dissolved.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He must also answer about the financial viability part.

SHRI HEM BARUA (*Mangaldai*) : First I want to congratulate Government on granting full-fledged statehood to Himachal Pradesh. But I have a hunch that it was political decision. Whatever that may be, why are the other Union Territories not granted full-fledged statehood? The people of Manipur have been agitating for it for a long time. Twenty members of the Municipal Board have recently resigned on this issue. May I know whether the reasons are financial or political-cum-strategic because Manipur is situated on our frontier, and if the parliamentary machinery is allowed to function there, a Muslim will come to power as Chief Minister and a non-Congress Government will be installed there? Is it because of this that Government are fighting shy of granting the aspirations of the people of Manipur?

The statement he has made is very flimsy. It is only giving a lipstick treatment to this problem. As regards financial viability, is it not a fact that when a deputation from there met the Prime Minister they said that they will see to that if there are such difficulties? Government say there are a number of Union Territories. Who does not know that? Why do they not have a comprehensive plan for granting full-fledged statehood to all and effi-

nating this phenomenon of Union Territories from the country ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : As for the last part, my hon. friend will have to consider whether it will be good for the country to have such a large number of small states with small areas and small populations. It is a general question regarding all Union Territories. I think this is a matter of which the House is aware.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : There must be some norm and standard. Otherwise, they will go on conferring statehood on an *ad hoc* basis which is wrong.

SHRI HEM BARUA : That was why I said there should be a comprehensive plan.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have spelt out the various considerations being taken into account. There will be repercussions in other areas as a result of granting statehood to Manipur. As far as the financial implications are concerned, the impression that there are no financial implications is incorrect. I do not want to spell out all the details, but I can say, for instance, that the revenue estimates for 1970-71 are of the order of Rs. 2.2 crores while.....

SHRI HEM BARUA : They are pumping money into the small State of Nagaland. Why not do it for Manipur also ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : He wanted an answer. I am trying to give facts.

SHRI HEM BARUA : I am saying when other States like Nagaland can have money pumped into them for economic recovery, why can't they pump money into Manipur, if necessary ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : If necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : Why not money into Manipur ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not think he is interested in the details.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Once question is put it is not his property. We are interested, we want to know. Even Mr. Menon's question was not answered properly.

SHRI HEM BARUA : The second part of my question has not been answered. I wanted to know if the decision for not granting statehood to Manipur is political-cum-strategic, because a Muslim will come to power as Chief Minister there, or is it something else.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Whether the Congress comes to power or does not come power is hardly a consideration in these matters.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : May I request you to allow my friend Shri Meghachandra to put a question ? His name unfortunately has not come in the ballot, I am prepared to sacrifice my opportunity provided you allow him. He is the leader of the Manipur people, I am not. I would request you to give him a chance.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : This should not be taken as a precedent.

MR. SPEAKER : I was waiting for somebody to get up and object. I thought they wanted me to be put in the wrong position. I am very happy that after I allowed he got up. Somebody should object. Do not put the Chair in the wrong. This time I was looking at him to see if he would do it. The moment I said "yes" he got up. This will not be treated as a precedent. As a special case I am allowing him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Thank you very much.

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA (Inner Manipur) : I was hearing the reply given by the Minister regarding this particular question of grant of statehood to Manipur. I am sorry the Government have failed to understand or appreciate the feelings and aspirations of the people of Manipur. It is a fact that there was an Assembly in the year 1948-49. When Manipur was integrated with India, this Assembly was dissolved, and it is in the lips of every one that after integration

[Shri M. Meghachandra]

the Assembly was dissolved and so on. Even today we are not getting this full-fledged Assembly.

I may recall that it was in the year 1954-55 when Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant was the Home Minister, that I and some others submitted thousands of signatures from the people of Manipur demanding a full-fledged Assembly for Manipur. And since then this movement for a full-fledged Assembly and responsible Government has been going on. After that the Government of India gave only a Territorial Council. In the year 1960 we had a very big movement, and as a result we got this Territorial Assembly, under the Union Territories Act 1963. The people of Manipur were never satisfied with this status.

We know that in the year 1962-63 the question of the grant of statehood to Nagaland was finalised. After that some six or seven years have passed. We are living adjacent to Nagaland. Nagaland has been considered on a national plane and statehood has been given to Nagaland from national considerations. The same kind of people are living in Manipur, but this Manipur has been neglected, and for the last seven years the Government of India could not understand and appreciate the feeling of the people of Manipur. This is a kind of negligence towards the people of Manipur.

This is a matter which should be given its due importance. If the people of Manipur are very much dissatisfied, then, the extremist elements too will take advantage of such a situation. If the Government of India takes such a decision and helps the extremists in that way, then that will be against the national interests. Therefore, I again request the Minister to reply in such a manner that the people of Manipur get some satisfaction from the Government. Otherwise, it will create difficulties. Therefore, it is very necessary that some announcement is made for granting Statehood on Manipur within a stipulated

SHRI K. C. PANT : I full appreciate the sincerity and the anxiety with which the question has been put. I also appreciate the fact that there is sentiment in Manipur in regard to the granting of Statehood on Manipur. But even before appreciating

all these fact, the need to take all factors into account cannot be ignored and cannot be disregarded. I am sure my hon. friend appreciates this need, and it is in the context of the larger framework and the need to look into all these things that I am not in a position to say anything definite today. It is not for want of appreciation of their feeling.

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer Manipur) : *rose*—

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *Rose* : (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Uttar Pradesh Government has imposed the P. D. Act. (*Interruption*)—**

MR. SPEAKER : I am not calling them. Nothing will go on record as they are speaking without my calling them. (*Interruption*) Please sit down. When you see me on my legs, please sit down. Please do not speak when I am on my legs.

Now, Mr. Paokai Haokip, you sent your note to me, and all the names were balloted. The Members whose names did not come in the ballot unfortunately are not permitted by the procedure to be called. I very much sympathise with you. I could appreciate your sentiments. I am sorry; I had not finished the Calling Attention when several Members intervened. I hope you follow the procedure, I am very sorry. (*Interruptions*). So much is going on in this country. Besides our own problems, the controversies of the States are also brought into the House. How can we discuss it here? If something is done by the State Government, how can it be brought here? Nothing will go on record unless I call a member to speak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing before the House. I have not allowed anything. You are defying the Chair all the time. Anything that happens in any corner of the country is brought here, whether it is in any State or Union Territory. No, I am not allowing it. (*Interruption*). I have not admitted anything. You are defying the chair.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, may I submit...

MR. SPEAKER : No, I am not allowing anybody. Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

12. 50 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CODE FOR BROADCASTINGS ON A.I.R.
BY INDIVIDUAL AND STATEMENT
RE. COORDINATION OF MEDIA
OF MASS COMMUNICATION.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPART-
MENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
SHER SINGH) : On behalf of Shri Satya
Narayan Sinha I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Code for broadcasts on All India Radio by individuals (Hindi version). [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3851/70.*]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) of action taken on the recommendations contained in Part II of the Report of the Committee on Broadcasting and Information Media on 'Coordination of Media of Mass Communication.' [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—3852/70.*]

PAYMENT OF WAGES (PROCEDURE)
AMENDMENT RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT
AND REHABILITATION. (SHRI BHAG-
WAT JHA AZAD) : I beg to lay on the
Table a copy of the Payment of Wages (Pro-
cedure) Amendment Rules, 1970 (Hindi and
English) (versions) published in Notification
No. S. O. 2410 in Gazette of India dated
the 10th July, 1970 under sub-section (6) of
section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act,
1936. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—
3853/70.*]

STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I beg
to lay on the Table a statement on the flood
situation in the country. [*Placed in Li-
brary. See No. LT—3854/70.*]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES ACT, NOTIFICATION
UNDER RICE MILLING INDUSTRY
(REGULATION) ACT AND REPORT
OF ICAR, ETC.

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-
OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHIN-
DE) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Noti-
fications under sub-section (6) of section 3
of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

(i) The Sugar (Price Determina-
tion) Fourth Amendment Or-
der, 1970 (Hindi and English
versions) Published in Noti-
fication No. G. S. R. 934 in
Gazette of India dated the 9th
June, 1970.

(ii) The Sugar (Price Determi-
nation) Fifth Amendment Or-
der, 1970 (Hindi and English
versions) published in Notifi-
cation No. G. S. R. 956 in
Gazette of India dated the
25th June, 1970.

(iii) The Sugar (Price Determina-
tion) Sixth Amendment Order,
1970 (Hindi and English ver-
sions) published in Notifica-
tion No. G. S. R. 967 in
Gazette of India dated the
25th June, 1970.

(iv) The Gur (Regulation of Use)
(Second Amendment) Order,
1970, (Hindi and English ver-
sions) published in Notifica-
tion No. G. S. R. 970 in Ga-
zette of India dated the 26th
June, 1970.

(v) The Roller Mills Wheat
Products (Ex-mill) Price Con-
trol (Amendment) Order 1970
(Hindi and English versions)
published in Notification No.
G.S.R. 1000 in Gazette of
India dated the 1st July 1970.

(vi) The Sugar (Price Determina-
tion) Seventh Amendment
Order, 1970 (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) published in
Notification No. G.S.R. 1002
in Gazette of India dated the
4th July, 1970.

(vii) The Sugar (Price Determi-
nation) Eighth Amendment
Order, 1970 (Hindi and English
Versions) published in Noti-
fication No. G.S.R. 1059 in

[Shri Annasahib Shinde]

the Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1970.

(viii) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-Mill) Price Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1969, (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2553 in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3855/70].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1970 making certain amendment to Notification No. G. S. R. 1842 dated the 24th December, 1964, under sub-section (1) of section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library See No. LT—3856/70].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 852 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1970 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G. S. R. 553 dated the 4th April, 1970, under sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3857/70.]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi for the year 1966-67. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3858/70.]

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3859/70.]

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (EIGHTH AMENDMENT) RULES AND REPORT ETC. OF HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS LTD MADRAS

SHRI SHER SINGH : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of Indian Telegraphs (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 799 in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1970, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3860/70.]

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1968-69 alongwith the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—3861/70.]

12.51 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

SIXTH REPORT

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their First report on the Department of Social Welfare-Reorganisation of the offices of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Director General, Backward Classes Welfare.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कुछ अभी हुआ है क्या वह सब कार्रवाई में जाएगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं वह कार्रवाई में नहीं जाएगा ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर वह कार्रवाई में नहीं जायेगा तो अखबारों में भी नहीं जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं। वह तो इस के बारे में घर से ही फैसला कर के आये थे।

I am sorry this has happened. I came here determined not to displease anybody, because it happens to be my birthday. But, in spite of my determination, it has happened.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : मुबारक हो मैं आपको बधाई देता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Sir, we extend our most hearty felicitations.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you. This morning when I got up I said I should have a very peaceful time and I will never displease any body. But, in spite of it this has happened. I am so sorry for it. I did not want to displease them at all. But, then it is a question of procedure. Now I am glad to see that my friend is coming back.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We wish you many returns of the day.

MR. SPEAKER : You should help me in celebrating it.

12.53 hrs.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE CESS
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce

a Bill further to amend the Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I introduce+ the Bill.

12.54 hrs.

DELHI SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL
Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill. Shri Mohammad Ismail was on his legs.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : He has walked out. He is a member of the allied power.

MR. SPEAKER : Now the hon. Minister

अब, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा झाजाब) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस वादाविवाद में भाग लिया उन्होंने उस में कोई ऐसी विशेष बात नहीं कही जिस का मैं जाबब दूँ। बल्कि श्री त्यागी ने जिन प्रश्नों को श्री इमाम ने उठाया उन का बड़ा सुन्दर उत्तर दिया कि कामबन्दी दिन का मामला सरकार इस लिए अपने हाथ में ले रही है ताकि वह सारी शाप्स के लिए यूनिफार्मली हो। इस लिए इस विधेयक में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जो विवादास्पद हो।

मैं समझता हूँ कि सदन इस विधेयक को बिना अधिक बाद विवाद किये पास कर देगा।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बेरकपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल बोल रहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने तो बड़ा इन्तजार किया। लेकिन प्रोसीजर यह है कि जब मिनिस्टर जवाब दे देता है तब फिर कोई और नहीं बोल सकता।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : मुझ को बहुत देर तो नहीं हुई।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो आप को मन्वरा दे रहा था कि आप बाहर न जायें।

I am first putting amendment No. 53 moved by Shri B. P. Mandal for reference of the Bill to a select Committee, to the vote of the house. The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 14 members, namely :—

- (1) Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad
- (2) Shri Benoy Krishna Deschowdhury
- (3) Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta
- (3) Shri Hem Barua
- (5) Shri Bhogendra Jha
- (6) Shri K. Lakkappa
- (7) Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal
- (8) Shri Niral Enem Horo
- (9) Shri N. G. Ranga
- (10) Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri
- (11) Shri Ramavatar Shastri
- (12) Shri Digvijaya Narain Singh
- (13) Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha; and
- (14) Shri Gunanand Thakur

with instructions to report by the 16th November, 1970. "(53)

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 - (Amendment of Section 2)

MR. SPEAKER : We have already exceeded the time allotted for this Bill. I am, therefore, putting clause 2 to the vote of the House.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh) : There are amendments.

MR. SPEAKER : We have exceeded the time.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : It is your birthday today; no time limit today.

MR. SPEAKER : I am surprised at the graciousness of the House. When the Business Advisory Committee makes the recommendation and the whole House adopts that report, they do not stick to that. Yesterday also it happened with the Contract Labour Bill. It is happening again now.

12.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at seven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

DELHI SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILLS—Contd.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are such a bright old parliamentarian. There is no order in the House. Yet you raise a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The House has re-assembled after the lunch recess. Now the motion before the House is that the Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill 1969 be taken into consideration. The motion was made by the hon. Minister and some people have spoken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What was the motion made ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That the Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill 1969 be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is over. We are now considering clauses.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That Bill is before the House. I want that that debate should be adjourned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You want the debate to be adjourned. No, No.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly see Rule 340. It says :

“At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that debate on the motion be adjourned.”

I do not require any permission, Sir, because this Rule gives the power.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before you proceed further, kindly listen to me. The Rule says :

“At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned”

You cannot do that without my permission. That is No. 1. No, 2 is...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No permission is needed. Kindly hear me, Sir. If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, you can do that. That comes under rule 341 and not Rule 340, Rule 340 gives me the right to move that the debate be adjourned after a motion has been made and the discussion be adjourned and some thing else be taken up. I say why.

I am sorry I did not know that to-day was Speaker's birthday. I wish him many happy returns of the day. I might have raised many things. Sir, when we left the House this morning, we walked out on the question of promulgation of a draconian Preventive Detention Ordinance in U.P.

The entire proceedings, I am told, have not been recorded. That is something extraordinary. Here since a draconian ordinance has been promulgated in UP when UP Assembly is not in session and my information is that the Centre has a hand in it, I wish the Central Government to say 'Yes' or 'No' to this.

I want the House to discuss that matter in preference to the Bill before the House. That is my submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You want this to be adjourned in preference to that ? I cannot allow it. There are certain established conventions. The Motion for adjournment of a debate can be moved only by the Government under certain extraordinary circumstances if the Government wants that. There is no point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Under what rules were those expunged ?

There is the rule which only says :

If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

He may expunge only certain expressions uttered at that time, but not whole proceedings.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not the issue at present. The only issue now before the House is your point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You kindly convey our feelings to hon. Speaker that this should be reconsidered ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not the time before the House just at the moment. We are considering the Clauses. I cannot entertain that plea. Mr. Goyal, are you moving your amendments ?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Yes, Sir.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल ही पटना से लौटा हूँ। वहाँ के रिजर्व बैंक की ब्राच में ग्रेड सैकंड आफिसर श्री पी० के० मित्रा, को ट्रेड यूनियन एक्टिविटीज में भाग लेने और डेपुटेशन लीड करने के नाम पर सस्पेंड किया गया है और उन से एक्स्प्लेनशन मांगा गया है। इसी तरह और दो सौ कर्मचारियों को शो-काज नोटिस दिये गये हैं

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing of what he says will be recorded.

Are you moving your amendments, Mr. Goyal ?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Yes, Sir, I beg to move.

Page 1,—

Omit lines 7 to 12. (4)

Page 1, line 11,—

after "employment in any" insert "shop or commercial" (5)

Page 2, line 1,—

for "(b)" substitute "(a)"

Page 2, line 3,— (6)

for "principally" substitute "partially" (7)

Page 2,—

after line 12, insert

"(b) after clause (7), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :

'(7A) "apprentice" means a person who is employed whether on payment of wages or not, for the purpose of being trained in any trade, craft or employment in any establishment;."

(8)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Lobo Prabhu, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Yes, Sir. I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 5 and 6,—

for "piece-rate or commission"

substitute—"or piece-rate" (54)

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के निर्णय को चुनौती नहीं दे रहा हूँ,.....(व्यवधान).....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अभी जो निवेदन किया है, आप उस को रिकार्ड पर रहने दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शिव चंद्र झा (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने श्री गoyal को अपनी एमेंडमेंट्स मूव करने के लिए कहा है और उन्होंने मूव कर दिया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अभी फर्स्ट रीडिंग तो खत्म हुआ नहीं है, क्योंकि अभी श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल ने अपना भाषण पूरा करना है। इस के अलावा अन्य पार्टियों के सदस्यों ने भी बोलना है। इस स्थिति में आपने सैकंड रीडिंग कैसे शुरू कर दिया है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let me understand what the hon. Member is saying. I understand that the stage of motion for taking the Bill into consideration is over, and that motion has been adopted by the House. Now, we are taking clause-by-clause consideration.

श्री शिव चंद्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी श्री इस्माइल ने अपना भाषण पूरा नहीं किया है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : All of us had walked out, and the motion might have been adopted at that time.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhepura) : I have got my amendment for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. Before it is voted upon, I must to given an opportunity to speak on it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am told that the motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was put to the House when the hon. Member was not present here and it was negatived. So, why should he raise this kind of point now? I would humbly and earnestly request hon. Members to kindly keep themselves in touch with what is going on in the House rather than come and raise something which has already been done.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में श्री चण्णसिंह एक सालाजार के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं और उन्होंने वहाँ प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन आर्डिनंस जारी कर दिया है; इस के बिरोध में हम लोग वाक-आउट कर गये थे। मेरा कहना यह है कि कल श्री इस्माइल ने अपना भाषण पूरा नहीं किया था। अभी उन्होंने बोलना है और दूसरी पार्टियों के सदस्यों ने भी बोलना है। आप इंसफ से काम लीजिए और सब सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Everybody here knows that the hon. Members is the most hard-working parliamentarian. There is no Bill on which he does not have amendments and on which he will not speak. We have very great respect for the hon. Member. But why does he want to raise this kind of point of order now? It is no point of order at all.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : The amendments which I have moved to clause 2 are amendments Nos. 4 to 8. Amendment Nos. 4 to 8 together suggest that the definition of 'apprentice' should be put at the proper place in the Act. Kindly turn to the parent Act where the definition has been given, and you will see that the present clause seeks to add the definition of apprentice along with the definition of an adult which appears in clause (i), whereas this definition of apprentice should come along with clause (7) which defines an employee, because the word 'apprentice' is being added to enlarge the scope of the word 'employee', and therefore, it will be much better and desirable that this defini-

tion of apprentice is added as clause 7A rather than as clause 1A. It has nothing to do with an adult. As apprentice may be a minor, because it is nowhere made compulsory that an apprentice must in all cases be an adult. An apprentice may not invariably be an adult; an apprentice may be a minor also. Therefore, it is proper that this definition of apprentice should be incorporated as clause 7A rather than as clause 1A. That is why I have suggested in amendment No. 4 to omit lines 7 to 12 at page 1, and add after line 12 page 2 the definition of apprentice.

At the moment this is being added to the definition of 'adult'. An apprentice has nothing to do with an adult; is he has something to do with an employee because the scope of 'employee' is being widened by the insertion of the word 'apprentice'. It has been defined also.

Then I suggest that the words 'shop or commercial' be added in (1A).

"apprentice" means a person who is employed on payment of wages or not for the purpose of being trained in any trade, craft or employment in any"—

Before the word 'establishment', I want to insert 'shop or commercial', or at least the word 'shop', because the apprentices working in shops should also be covered. If we omit 'shop' it means the apprentices working in establishments alone will get the benefit and the apprentices working in shops will be kept outside the purview of the Act.

My next amendment is to substitute the word 'practically' for the word 'principally' in (b) (7). I want to suggest that 'employee' means a person wholly or partially employed and so on. The word 'principally' is already covered in the word 'wholly'. There are almost identical.

If 'partially' is included, it means that those persons who are not chiefly or wholly employed will also get the benefit of this. These are my amendments.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बिरकपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरे तो अमेंडमेंट कई हैं। मैं
एक ही पर बोलता हूँ जहाँ क्लॉज 2 में पीस
रेट है वहाँ मैं डेली वर्कर एंड करना चाहता
हूँ। यह डेली का शब्द मैं जोड़ना चाहता हूँ
यही मेरा संघोशन है।

I move :

Page 2, lines 5 and 6,—

after "piece-rate" insert, "daily"(45)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The whole
conception of this Bill is that all employees
working in the premises whole time are
eligible to leave and other concessions.
If we accept it, we have to consider how
for the new categories now being added
come within the scope of the Bill.

As my learned friend, Shri Iman, pointed
out yesterday, the inclusion of apprentices
is likely to reduce their numbers. Owners
will be reluctant to employ apprentices
who are eligible to leave and other benefits.
Today there is considerable pressure on
these apprentices in shops and that will
probably increase because fewer of them
will be admitted when larger concessions
are being given to those are being taught,
and the actual value of whose work has
still to be discovered by the owners.

Secondly, about the inclusion of piece
rate worker'. A piece worker may work
for half a day or a short time and say
'here is my piece'. Are you going to give
him these concessions? He may work for
one hour a day. He is not there for
the whole period. According to the pro-
visions here, a piece time worker who just
does a shirt or leg of a table is entitled to
the benefits of this Bill. There is a
complete misconception of the provisions,
a complete failure to relate its provisions
to the people sought to be benefited.

Then I come to the most important
objection relating to commission agents.
What is being done on commission need
not be done on the premises of the shop,

need not be done at a particular time. To
say that a man who discharges a commis-
sion at a rate which includes all his charges,
which perhaps was accepted on a competi-
tion, should be entitled to leave and other
charges is going to completely strain the
meaning not only of the word "worker",
but of the purpose of this Act. We do not
want anything like this to come on the
statute-book which has no meaning. It has
not only on meaning, but it is going to
introduce a lot of complications, because if
a commission agent claims leave and works
only for two days or even only for two
hours a day, how are the rules going to be
applied?

The Minister this morning dismissed the
whole thing as if the Bill was something
which was acceptable to all. He did not
even hear the arguments of my learned
colleagues that there were other parties con-
cerned with this Bill. I hope he will take
this occasion to explain why a Bill should
be introduced which is not going to bene-
fit the workers whose numbers, which is
not going to benefit the employers because
they will have to pay higher charges and
there they will have no incentive to ex-
pand.

Delhi is a very important place. If you
are going to make conditions hard for
your employers for your shopkeepers, the
growing climate of Delhi will change and
business will be transferred to other places.
I am really surprised that my friends are
so keen on adding to the privileges of
workers without considering what it means
to the development of Delhi.

Most important of all, we are con-
cerned with the consumers. Whatever you
make the shopkeepers pay which is not
reasonable, is going to be recovered from
the poor consumers, from people who are
poorer than those whom you are trying to
benefit. Further, for every worker em-
ployed in Delhi, there are three workers
on your Labour Exchange who are not
employed. What are you going to do for
them? You may make it very difficult for
the employers to add to their numbers
because of the high cost.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :
Amendments 4, 6 and 8 by Shri Shri Chand

Goyal are not substantive amendments. The usual procedure followed in all Acts is to put the definitions in the alphabetical order. His amendments will change this procedure and therefore they are not acceptable. I hope he will withdraw them.

As for amendment No. 5, in the main Act, if you kindly see page 18, Clause 9, establishment means a shop. It is defined already. Therefore, the fear of the hon. Member is not correct, and this amendment also is not necessary.

Shri Ismail wants "daily" to be added after "piece rate". His apprehension is that possibly "daily" is not included in it. As you would kindly see, the term "periodical" legally includes daily, weekly and monthly. Therefore, there is no problem on that score.

So far as Shri Lobe Prabhu's amendment is concerned, he wants that the commission agent should go, that he should not have these privileges. I cannot accept the amendment because there are a large number of persons who work on this basis. Why should they be deprived of these benefits which have been given to others? They are also a kind of labour. For example, a person takes a large number of towels. As many towels, say of the same shop are sold at the corner and he depends on so many two annas he gets. Why should he be deprived of the facilities that we are extending to the apprentices and others? Therefore, this amendment is also not acceptable to us.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : What about my amendment No. 7? It seeks to substitute "partially" for "principally".

SHRI BAAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am sorry, I shall reply to that.

We have said "principally," and the hon. Member wants it to be substituted by "partially". That will make it very wide and it will become very difficult administratively. It will disturb the Act. Our purpose is to make it administratively possible. Otherwise, it will not be possible. It will completely extend the whole range of the Act.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Sir, on a point of clarification. The Minister said that a large number work on the premises. He implied some though not all. Is it his intention to cover those who do not work on premises?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I said it by way of an example. What we intend to do is we want to cover the commission agents also under this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall put all the amendments to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 4 to 8, 45 and 54 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Amendment of section 6)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I move :

Page 2, line 14, for "thirty days" substitute "forty days" (17)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI (Moradabad) : I move :

Page 2, line 14, for "thirty days"

substitute—forty-five days" (29)

श्री शिव चन्द्र भा : उपाध्यक्ष जी इस क्लॉज में यह व्यवस्था है कि जो शाप का मालिक है, जो भी परिवर्तन होगा उस की सूचना वह बाकायदा फार्म में भर कर इंस्पेक्टर को देगा और इंस्पेक्टर उस को जाने यहां बाकायदा दर्ज कर लेगा वर्तमान एक्ट के मुताबिक इस काम के लिये अभी तक 15 दिन का समय दिया गया था, इस संशोधन से आप उस को 30 दिन करना चाहते हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

यह 30 दिन के बजाय 40 दिन कर दिया जाय। यह ठीक है कि शा.प-ओनर्स कैपिटलिस्ट हैं, पूंजीपति हैं, उन्हें ज्यादा मौका नहीं देना चाहिए, लेकिन बहुत से छोटे दुकानदार भी हैं। यदि आप क्लास स्ट्रगल चलायेंगे तो आप को छोटे दुकानदारों के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि वे इतने मेंटिकुलस नहीं होते, समय के मुताबिक अभी नहीं चल पाते। इस लिए उन को लाइन में लाने के लिए यह समय कम है, उन को 40 दिन का समय दिया जाना चाहिए। जो भी परिवर्तन उन के वहां हो, 40 दिन के अन्दर फार्म भर उस की सूचना इस्पेक्टर को दें।

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं 40 की जगह 45 दिन चाहता हूँ। वैसे तो 30 दिन भी काफी हैं, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के वर्तमान ढाँचे को देख कर मैं चाहता हूँ कि 45 दिन कर दिया जाय। अगर मंत्री महोदय अपने आफिस की मर्शानरी को देखें, तो उन को मालूम होगा कि अक्सर ऐसा होता है कि मजदूर फार्म भर कर भेजेगा, लेकिन फाइल पड़ी रहेगी, जब इस्पेक्टर के सामने फाइल आयेगी, तो फिर वह उस की जांच करेगा, एक तरह से यह एक लम्बा काम है। ऐसी हालत में वह मजदूर बेचारा असमंजस में पड़ा रहेगा कि परिवर्तन हुआ या नहीं हुआ, एक बड़े आदमी को तो अपने को व्यवस्थित करने में देर नहीं लगती है, लेकिन एक गरीब आदमी को परिवर्तन के अनुसार अपने को व्यवस्थित करने में थोड़ा समय लगता है। इसलिए इस परिवर्तन के लिए 45 दिन का नोटिस चाहिये, 15 दिन गवर्नमेंट की लापरवाही के लिए और 30 दिन उस काम को करने के लिए।

श्री आगबत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी इस काम के लिए 15 दिन नियत हैं। अनुभव से ऐसा देखा गया है कि 15 दिन

के अन्दर यह काम नहीं हो पाता है, इसलिए 30 दिन का सुझाव दिया गया है। इससे अधिक दिनों की प्रशासकीय दृष्टि से कोई आवश्यकता नजर नहीं आती है क्योंकि 30 दिन में यह काम किया जा सकता है। इस लिए 30 दिन ही पर्याप्त हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendments 17 and 29 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 29 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(Substitution of new Section for Section 10)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 21,—

Omit, "half" (10)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 19,—

for "five" substitute "two and a half" (18)

Page 2, line 23,—

after "employer" insert—

"after due consultation with the employees or their representative" (19)

Page 2, lines 25 and 26,—

for "for a period of not less than three months"

substitute "till the employer in consultation with the

employees decides otherwise" (20)

SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 19,—

after "employee" insert—
"without his consent" (30)

Page 2, line 23,—

after "employer" insert—
"with the consent of the employee" (32)

Page 2, lines 25 and 26,—

for "for a period of not less than three months"

substitute—"till the employer intimates otherwise at least a week before" (33)

SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 19,—

for "five hours" substitute—"four hours" (46)

Page 2, lines 21 and 22,—

for "half an hour" substitute—"one hour" (47)

Page 2, lines 25 and 26,—

for "three months" substitute—"one year" (48)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 25 and 26,—

for "for a period of not less than three months"

substitute—

"till a change is approved" (55)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : My amendment No. 10 suggests the omission of "half" from line 21, in sub-clause (1). The interval of half an hour does not serve any useful purpose. It should be one full hour. In the Government offices usually the interval is half an hour because the Government employees bring their meals with them or there are some canteens, restaurants, etc. near about. But in the case of shops and commercial establishments there is no such arrangement by the owner or proprietor. Half an hour is not enough to go home, take meals and come back. Invariably between 1 and 2 P.M. there is no rush of business and they are invariably lean business hours. Therefore, this interval can be easily increased from half to one hour, so that the employees can go home, have their meals and come back for duty. Otherwise, if it is just half an hour, they cannot go home for meals and they will be confined to their shops. Therefore, I submit with all the emphasis I can command that this interval should be increased to one hour.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पहला संशोधन है कि 5 घण्टे की जगह ढाई घण्टे रखना चाहिए। दूसरे संशोधन में मैंने कहा है—

"after due consultation with the employees or their representative"

मेरा तीसरा संशोधन यह है कि तीन महीने के स्थान पर यह कर दिया जाये कि जब तक एम्प्लायर और एम्प्लायी मिल कर कोई दूसरा फैसला न कर लें। मुझे मालूम नहीं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि आप ने कारखाने में काम किया है या नहीं, लेकिन मैंने किया है। कैलिफोर्निया में आठ घण्टे ही नहीं, बारह और बारह घण्टों से ऊपर भी काम किया है। कैलिफोर्निया कारबाइड कारपोरेशन में काम किया है जिस पर यूनियन का कब्जा था और यूनियन के नियमों के मुताबिक काम करना पड़ता है। हर ढाई घण्टे पर इंटरबल मिलता था और यह स्टेन्डर्ड्वाइज कर दिया गया है दूसरे कंट्रीज में, उन में भी जो कंपिटलिस्ट कंट्रीज हैं। हिन्दु-

[श्री शिव चन्द्र भा]

स्तान की एकान्त्री भी कैपिटलिस्ट है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस क्वेश्चन के मुताबिक, इंटरनेशनल क्वेश्चन इंटरनेशनल लेबर कांफरेंस के मुताबिक, आप ने यह फैसला किया कि पांच घण्टे का समय रहेगा। अमरीका तक में जो कैपिटलिस्ट कंट्री है ढाई घण्टे का समय रक्खा गया है। हम लोग हर ढाई घण्टे के बाद कोकाकोला पीने के लिए आए थे और उस के बाद कारखाने चले जाते थे। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पांच घण्टे के बाद आधा घण्टा मिलेगा तो फिर आखिर एक आदमी पांच, दस या पन्द्रह, कितने घण्टे काम करेगा। इस लिए ढाई घण्टे के बाद इंटरबल होना चाहिए। अगर इस में आधे आधे घण्टे का इंटरबल कर दिया जाये तो मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा।

जहां पर एक घण्टे ही बात कही गई है उस के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर दस घण्टे काम करने की बात हो तो उस को भले ही बारह घण्टे कर दिया जाये, बारह घण्टे काम करना हो तो भले ही तेरह घण्टे कर दिया जाये लेकिन उस को बीच में एक घण्टे का समय जरूर मिलना चाहिए। जब हम लोग कैलिफोर्निया में काम करते थे तब बारह घण्टे के बजाय तेरह घण्टे लग जाते थे, लेकिन हम को बीच में एक घण्टा जरूर मिल जाता था। हम लोग ट्रक में बैठ कर खाना खाने जाते थे और एक घण्टे में लौटते थे। फिर यहां सिर्फ खाना खाने की बात नहीं है। जा कर थोड़ी सी चाय लोग पियेंगे और उस के बाद रेस्ट लेंगे। इस लिए ढाई घण्टे के बजाय आधे घण्टे का इंटरबल होना चाहिए और खाना खाने के लिए एक घण्टे का इंटरबल होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात यह कही गई कि यह समय एम्प्लायर फिक्स करेगा और चीफ इंस्पेक्टर को खबर कर देगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एम्प्लायर फिक्स करेगा यह समय तो

क्या मजदूरों से सलाह करने की जरूरत नहीं है? अगर इस तरह से हो तो ट्रेड यूनियन आन्डोलन का मतलब क्या है? आप जो कुछ आगे जा कर कहते हैं उस का मतलब तो यह होगा कि उस में ट्रेड यूनियन का कोई रिप्रेजेंटेटिव नहीं होगा, वहां पर एम्प्लायीज का कोई रिप्रेजेंटेटिव नहीं होगा जो सलाह दे सके। इस लिये उपयुक्त यह होगा कि जहां आप यह कहते हैं कि इंटरबल का टाइम एम्प्लायर फिक्स करेगा वहां आप यह कर दें कि एम्प्लायीज या उन के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव की सलाह ले कर फिक्स किया जायेगा, यानी छः घण्टे के बाद या तीन घण्टे के बाद या कितना हो।

फिर इस के आगे यह भी देखिये कि यह लागू कब तक रहेगा। सब क्लाज 2 में आप कहते हैं कि यह तीन महीने तक लागू रहेगा। मान लीजिये कि तीन महीने के अन्दर एम्प्लायीज को अप्रसन्नता होती है और वह नियमों में परिवर्तन चाहते हैं और एम्प्लायर भी चाहता है कि नियमों में परिवर्तन हो, तब भी क्या आप उस को तीन महीने तक ही लागू करेंगे? दूसरे रूप में मान लीजिये कि यदि एम्प्लायर और एम्प्लायी दोनों सैटिस्फाइड हो और चाहें कि यह सिलसिला छः महीने तक चलता रहे, तब भी क्या उस को तीन महीने बाद बदल दिया जायेगा? इस लिए मैंने संशोधन दिखा है कि यह तब तक चले जब तक एम्प्लायर और एम्प्लायी कोई दूसरा फैसला न कर लें। वह चार महीने तक, पांच महीने तक, एक महीने तक जब तक चाहें चलायें। इस तरह से ट्रेड यूनियन की बात और मजदूर की आवाज को कारखाने में लागू करने की बात भी पूरी हो जाती है और आप के विधेयक का मतलब भी पूरा हो जाता है।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

मेरा कहना यह है कि यह ठीक है कि लगातार काम पांच घंटे से ज्यादा का नहीं होना चाहिए मैं इस से सहमत हूँ, लेकिन अगर कोई काम ऐसा आ गया है जिसमें मजदूर भी सहमत हो और वह समझता हो कि मेरा भी कुछ लाभ हो जायेगा, या दोनों समझते हों कि समय न बढ़ाने से हानि हो जाने की सम्भावना है तो उस को समय बढ़ा लेने का अधिकार होना चाहिए। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मान लीजिये एक हलवाई के यहां एक नौकर काम कर रहा है और उसने हलवा बनाने के लिए सूजी कढ़ाई में डाल दी है, लेकिन इतने ही में उस का पांच घंटे का समय पूरा हो गया है, अब वह सोचता है कि वह उसमें शरबत डाले या न डाले, हलवा तैयार करे या न करे। अगर वह चला जाता है कढ़ाई छोड़ कर तो सब मामला खत्म हो जाएगा और माल खराब हो जायेगा। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कि व्यवहारिक बात होनी चाहिए, अव्यवहारिक बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैंने तो एक उदाहरण दिया है। ऐसे अनेक काम हो सकते हैं जो पांच घंटे पूरे होने के बाद दस या पन्द्रह मिनट में पूरे हो सकते हैं। हो सकता है कि कोई ऐसा काम आ जाय जो बहुत ही जरूरी हो, मजदूर भी सोचे कि उस को प्रतिरिक्त पंसा मिल जायेगा और मालिक की भी मर्जी हो, ऐसी स्थिति में समय थोड़ा बढ़ा लेने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

मैं एक कठिनाई की ओर संकेत करना चाहता हूँ। आज दुर्भाग्य से मालिक और मजदूर के सम्बन्ध खराब हो गये हैं, नहीं तो आज से कुछ दिन पहले दोनों में पिता और पुत्र का सम्बन्ध रहता था। दोनों एक दूसरे के हित की बात सोचते थे, मगर बाद में पूंजीवादी मनोवृत्ति के कारण उन के सम्बन्ध खराब हो गये। मजदूर अगर मालिक का ध्यान न रखे या मालिक मजदूर का ध्यान न रखे तो दोनों का काम नहीं

चलेगा। इस लिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि अगर मजदूर सहमत है काम पूरा करने के लिये तो उस को समय बढ़ा कर काम कर लेने देना चाहिये, लेकिन उस के पश्चात् उस को समय अवश्य मिलना चाहिये आराम और भोजन के लिए।

एक बात मैं सदन की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्स्पेक्टरों को इस बारे में कोई चिन्ता नहीं है की मजदूर को पांच घंटे काम करने के बाद छुट्टी मिलती है या नहीं। उसे इस बारे में खिच नहीं होती। इन्स्पेक्टर तो एक बात में ही खिच रखता है कि कहां पर मजदूर कि छुट्टी जरा देर में हो और वह दुकानदार की गर्दन पर हाथ रख सके कि लाओ रिषवत दो। वह मजदूर की बात भी नहीं करेगा की उस का भला होता है या नहीं, वह तो इस में खिच रखता है कि उस कि पाकेट का भला होना चाहिये। आप इस में लूप होल दे रहे हैं इस से बहुत गड़बड़ हो जायेगी और इन्स्पेक्टरों के लिये करप्शन का रास्ता खुल जायेगा, साथ ही मजदूर और मालिक के रिलेशन्स भी खराब होंगे। यह ठीक है कि मालिक मजदूर की मर्जी के खिलाफ पांच घंटे से ज्यादा काम नहीं ले सकता इसलिये आप यह नियम रख दें कि पांच घण्टे के पीरियड को बिना मजदूर की मर्जी के नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता।

दूसरा संशोधन मैंने रेस्ट और मील्स के सम्बन्ध में रखा है। आप ने आराम और भोजन के लिये आधे घंटे का समय रक्खा है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह दोनों काम आधे घंटे में कर सकता है खाना भी खाये और आराम भी करें। अगर आप केवल आराम की बात कहते तो ठीक था। लेकिन आप ने साथ में भोजन की बात भी कही है। मैं पूछता हूँ और ईमानदारी से बतलाइये कि क्या आप आधे घंटे में यह दोनों काम कर सकते हैं? काम से छुट्टी करने में पांच साथ मिनट लग जाते हैं। इस लिये मैं

[श्री शिवचन्द्र भा]

कहता हूँ कि जब आप आराम देने की बात सोचते हैं तब आप ने जो प्राचा घंटा रखा है उस को एक घंटा कर दीजिये।

इसी के साथ साथ साथ आपने यह भी लिखा है :

“The time for such interval shall be fixed by the employer and intimated to the Chief Inspector...”

इंटरवल के बारे में अगर कोई परिवर्तन होता है तो उसमें मालिक का सम्बन्ध भी आता है। और मजदूर का भी आता है। अगर मालिक मजदूर की सहमति से परिवर्तन करता है तो इस में आपत्ति की क्या बात है। यदि उसकी भी सलाह वह ले लें और तब परिवर्तन किया जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और उनके आपसी सम्बन्ध भी अच्छे होंगे।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I happen to be in the company of my hon. friend Shri Shiv Chandra Jha in respect of my amendment. Both of us agree that the period of 3 months should not be fixed but that it should be till such time as the parties desire a change. The reason for that has been given by my good friend, Shri Tyagi, that the official is all the time waiting to get advantage of the difficulties of the employer. If you fix the period of 3 months, he has a chance every 3 months to renew his demands on the employer. Therefore, there is no reason at all to fix the period of 3 months. It will be enough if we say it will be till such time a change is desired by the parties concerned.

I want to say one thing more. This Government is a people's Government. This Government is likely to seek the verdict of the people. There may be a mid-term pool or a pool in 1972. What is this Government going to tell the people who are harassed by officials in the name of socialism? You bring in so much legislation and you add so many complications. You are going to make the people of Delhi disgruntled with you. Not a single shop-keeper is going to think you for adding all these complications. I ask you here and now to think about it. Whether it should be half an hour and an hour for rest and meals is a

matter for agreement between the parties. Where there is an agreement between the parties, we need not follow a British practice or any foreign practice that no worker should work for more than 5 hours at a time: It may be better to work for 6 hours at a time or to do 8 hours in two shifts.

All these things are absolutely inappropriate and these are also brought in thoughtlessly without thinking how it is going to affect the relations between the employer and the employee.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : हाफ आबर का जो रेस्ट आपने रखा है वह कम है। मैं त्यागी जी की बात से सहमत हूँ कि आध घंटे में वह क्या आराम कर सकता है और क्या खाना खा सकता है। इस वास्ते एक घंटे का मेरा भी एमेंडमेंट है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसको मान लिया जाए। कई बार तो ऐसा भी होता है कि एक आदमी को सोलह सतरह घंटे तक काम करना पड़ता है। कई दुकानों तो पाँच बजे ही खुल जाती हैं और हलवाई की दुकान तो सारी रात ही खुली रहती है। रात में दो तीन बजे ही उसको खोल दिया जाता है। वहाँ पर भी यह मसला पैदा होगा। हमारा कहना यह है कि पाँच घंटों के बाद एक घंटे का रेस्ट उसको मिलना चाहिये। अगर आपने ऐसा किया तभी हलवाई के यहाँ या होटल में कोई काम करता है तो उसको सुविधा मिल सकती है। कुल मिला लर अढ़ाई घंटा भी ले सकता है, इसका भी उसको अधिकार होना चाहिये। बीच में भी ले सके, इसका भी उसको कानूनी तौर पर हक होना चाहिये।

तीन महीने का सवाल भी इसमें आ जाता है। इसके बजाय मैंने एक साल रखा है। जो नियम बने सरकारी इंस्पेक्टर को इनफार्म उसके बारे में किया जाए और वह तीन महीने नहीं एक साल चले। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि मालिक प्रौर नोकर मिल कर इसके बारे में फैसला कर लें। बल्कि वह कानूनी तौर पर

किया जाना चाहिये। पांच घंटे में एक घंटे का रेस्ट और जो तय हो वह कम से कम एक साल चले और उसके बारे में इंस्पेक्टर को इत्तिला ही जाए। पांच घंटे के बाद या दस घंटे के बाद रेस्ट के बारे में बात-चीत करके एम्प्लायी तय कर सके, इसका अधिकार तो उसको ही। लेकिन पांच घंटे के बाद उसको एक घंटे का रेस्ट अवश्य मिले। अगर वह चाहे कि पंद्रह घंटे के बाद तीन घंटे एक साथ ले ले तो इसका भी अधिकार उसको रहना चाहिये। लेकिन उसके साथ तीन महीने की जगह एक बरस तक बह लागू रहे। ऐसा किया गया तभी लोगों की समझ में यह आया। परिवर्तन कोई लाना हो तो उसको बाद में लाया जा सकता है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इसमें यह कहा गया है कि आध घंटे का रेस्ट दिया जाए और पांच घंटे के बाद दिया जाए। हमने यह नहीं कहा कि पांच घंटे के बाद ही मिलेगा। हमारा यह नियम है कि पांच घंटे तक काम करने के बाद उसको आध घंटा रेस्ट अवश्य दिया जाए। इसका यह अर्थ नहीं कि पांच घंटे के पहले उसे रेस्ट नहीं और अगर आपस में करना चाहें तो नहीं कर सकेंगे। यह भी इसका अर्थ नहीं है कि आध घंटा ही उसको रेस्ट मिले। आप देखें कि अगर कोई दुकान दस बजे या नौ बजे खुलती है तो चार बजे के बाद यानी एक बजे लंच होता है और उस अवस्था में उसको चार घंटे के बाद ही रेस्ट मिल जाता है। हमने यह कहा है कि पांच घंटे लगातार काम करने के बाद उसे आध घंटा आराम देना पड़ेगा। इस तरह से दोनों बातें परमिसिबल हैं।

आप व्यवहारिक रूप में भी देखेंगे तो आपको पता चलेगा कि यहां दिल्ली में ऐसी दुकानें हैं जहां पर चार घंटे के बाद ही रेस्ट मिलता है और वह रेस्ट आध घंटे का नहीं, एक घंटे का भी है। कानून ने जो कहा है वह यही कहा है कि पांच घंटे के बाद उसे आध घंटे का रेस्ट अवश्य मिले। आपने कहा है कि

मेल विलाप से इसको करने क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है और पांच घंटे बाद भी उसको बिना रेस्ट के काम क्यों नहीं करने दिया जाता है ? इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि पांच घंटे के बाद ऐसा देखा गया है कि उसके स्वास्थ्य पर और काम करने की प्रणाली और उसकी म्वालिटी पर असर पड़ता है। यह जो बात हमने की है यह कोई नई नहीं की है। इससे भी अधिक कठिन काम जो करते हैं, फॅक्ट्रीज में और माइंज में, वहां भी यह प्रथा है, माइंज एक्ट में भी यह प्रथा है। श्री भा ने पूछा है कि किस कन्वेंशन के अनुसार यह आप करते हैं ? फॅक्ट्रीज में या माइंज में जहां इससे भी अधिक कठिन काम होता है वहां पर मैक्सिमम पांच घंटों के बाद आधा घंटा रेस्ट की व्यवस्था है। यह हमने वहां से ही लिया है। यह मिनिमम है। लेकिन साधारणतया व्यवहार में पांच घंटे से कम पर भी रेस्ट मिलता है और आध घंटे से अधिक मिलता है। हमने यही व्यवस्था की है कि पांच घंटे के बाद आराम अवश्य दिया जाए। त्यागी जी ने कहा है कि वह हलवाई का सूजी हलवा बीच में छोड़ कर भाग सकता है। इसी वास्ते तो यह जरूरी है कि हलवाई होशियार रहे और चार घंटे में बनवा ले, पांच घंटे के बाद न बनवाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 10 standing in the name of Shri Shri Chand Goyal to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendment No. 18 in the name of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 18 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will now put amendments Nos. 19 and 20 in the name

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 19 and 20 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will put the rest of the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 30, 32, 33, 46 to 48 and 55 were put and negatived.

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

“That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill,”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 6 (*Amendment of section 21*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Lobo Prabhu, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Yes, Sir.

I beg to move :

Page 3,—

Omit : Lines 2 to 4. (56)

My amendment is an important one. This clause, Clause 6, relates to a new creation, the introduction of Trade Unions in this particular case of relationship between the employees and employers. This act has been in existence since 1954. There is no evidence anywhere that the employees have lacked support in respect of their grievances that they now require a trade union to represent them. Can the Minister point out any instance where he has received complaints where the employees found it difficult to represent their cases ?

I wish to say one thing which should have been said by every one that the Bill which affects the whole economic life of Delhi should have been circulated for eliciting public opinion. This is a Bill which is

going to affect the whole economy of the capital city of Delhi and without giving a chance to the people concerned to express their point of view, we are enacting something. This particular point I emphasise because you have no evidence to say that employees found it necessary to have a trade union. I am not, as may be imagined by my good friends, an opponent of trade union. I am certainly an opponent of trade unions which are too many, competing among themselves, and not thinking of the interest of labour, but only thinking of the interest of the unions themselves.

Now I want to put this to you. All these people are already represented by the trade and now you are going to have a third union for the whole of the shops and establishments; it will probably be the biggest trade union for the whole country. I would suggest to my leader that the Swatantra party may also enter the field of trade union. Are you going to entrust the life of every petty shop-keeper, every trader, every businessman into the hands of this trade union ? Every small dispute may assume the proportion of an industrial dispute and the workers may go on strike. This is what you are introducing, without giving one reason why trade union should be introduced in a sphere in which it did not exist for 15 years.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is not a question of introducing trade union. Trade unions are there. Under the present Act he has got a right to appeal only through him if he is paid less or not paid. By the present amendment we say that the employee who is illiterate, who is paid less or not paid, can do it through the trade union and he can authorise it in writing to act on his behalf. We are doing a very good thing. We are giving this right to the employee who has not been paid. When he cannot read and write he can authorise the trade union to act on his behalf, and he gives the authorisation in writing. I hope my hon. friends will accept this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 56 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 56 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 7—(*Amendment of section 22*)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 9, —

for "an" substitute "a shop or commercial."

Page 3, line 11,—

omit "continuous" (12)

Page 3, line 18,—

omit "continuous" (13)

Page 3, line 22,—

omit "continuous" (14)

Page 3, line 25,—

omit "continuous" (15)

Page 3, line 35,—

omit "however," (16)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 12, —

for "fifteen" substitute "thirty" (21)

Page 3, line 15,—

for "twelve" substitute "fifteen" (22)

Page 3, line 19,—

for "five" substitute "seven" (23)

Page 3, line 23,—

for "one day's" substitute "two day's" (24)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (*Delhi Sadar*) : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 23,—

after "days's" insert "sickness or" (25)

Page 4, line 4,—

add at the end—

"or ninety days, whichever is less" (26)

Page 4, line 6,—

omit "not" (27)

Page 4, line 6,—

after "accumulated" insert—

"upto thirty days" (28)

SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 11,—

for "twelve months' "--substitute-- "two hundred and forty days" (49)

SHRI DEVEN SEN (*Asansol*) : I beg to move ;

Page 3,—

after line 15, insert—

"(c) to gratuity at the rate of fifteen days wages for every year of service." (51)

Page 3,—

after line 15, insert--

"(c) to free quarters or fifteen rupees per month as rent in lieu thereof : (52)

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : My amendments Nos. 12 to 15 suggest the omission of the word 'continuous'. This relates to the granting of privilege leave, sickness or casual leave to the employees. If an employee puts in twelve months' continuous work, then he is entitled to 15 days' privilege leave and sickness or casual leave for a total period of 12 days after comple-

[Shri Shri Chand Goyal]

ting twelve months' continuous work ; similarly, after every four months' continuous work, he is entitled to five days' privilege leave and one day's casual leave for every month. I am suggesting that the word 'continuous' be omitted, because this will create a lot of complications. Suppose an employee works not for 12 months but say a week less than 12 months, then it may not be considered to be all continuous work for 12 months and he may be deprived of the entire advantage of the privilege leave being granted to him or sickness or casual leave being granted to him. Even without the addition of the word 'continuous' 12 months' work should be enough to entitle him to 15 days' privilege leave and 12 days' sickness or casual leave.

Similarly, the word 'continuous' is superfluous where it is said that after four months' continuous work, he will be entitled to five days' privilege leave and one day's casual leave for every month. The word 'continuous' may create complications and put hurdles in the way of an employee from getting his due in the form of privilege leave or sickness or casual leave.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : How does he count the 12 months ?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : 12 months' work should be quite enough. Why should the word 'continuous' be there ? That word may complicate matters, because it will be interpreted strictly in the sense of 365 days in a year and 120 days in four months.

I have also suggested the omission of the word 'however' from page 3, line 35. The provision as it stands reads thus :

“(1V) (i) Privilege leave to which an employee is entitled under clause (a) of sub-section (1) or under any such law, contract, custom or usage, award, settlement or agreement as is referred to in section 3, or any part of such leave, if not availed of by such employee, shall be added to the privilege leave in respect of any succeeding period to which he is so entitled, so however, that the total period of such privilege leave which

may be accumulated by such employee shall not at any one time exceed three times the period of privilege leave...”.

The word 'however' seems to be superfluous and makes no sense. In fact, grammatically also, it does not fit in here. If the word is omitted, then it will read :

“...so that the total period of such privilege leave which may be accumulated by such employee shall not at any one time exceed...”.

I think this word has crept in by inadvertence or mistake, and I suggest that this be omitted.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा एक तो संशोधन यह है कि 12 महीने कांटीन्युअस काम करने के बाद 15 दिन की छुट्टी देने का प्रावजन आपने किया है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि 15 को 30 बना दिया जाय। सिकनेस और कंजुअल लीव के लिए नाट लेस देन 12 डेज जहाँ लिखा है उसको 15 कर दिया जाय। इस के बाद जो एम्प्लॉई चार महीने तक कांटीन्युअस काम करता है वह एन्टाइटिल्ड है नाट लेस देन 5 डेज प्रिविलेज लीव, उस को मैं चाहता हूँ 7 दिन कर दिया जाय और 1 महीने के बाद 1 दिन का जो कंजुअल लीव है उस को दो दिन का दिया जाय। अभी गौयल जी ने कहा, कांटीन्युअस जो शब्द है उस का उन्होंने कुछ इंटरपेटेशन ऐसा किया कि 365 दिन लगातार काम करना पड़ेगा। हकीकत में इस विषयक में जो है उस में किसी भी छुट्टी के दिन वह बन्द रहेगा या और इस तरह की चीजें होंगी तो कांटीन्युअस के अन्दर यह सब छुट्टियाँ इन्क्लूडेड रहेंगी। आर्टीमेटिकली यह एक कांटीन्युअस जो है, जो साल में काम करने का समय है वह समझा जायेगा और इसीलिए हम लोग 12 महीने काम करने का मानी यही लगाते हैं। उस में कांटीन्युअस का मतलब यह नहीं है कि तीसों दिन या लगातार 365 दिन। ओर आम तौर पर जालू चीजें होती

हैं वह उस का मतलब होगा। इसलिए वह विवाद का विषय नहीं है। अब सवाल यह है कि 15 दिन जो ग्राप दे रहे हैं 12 महीने काम करने के बाद यह कम है, इसे 1 महीना करना चाहिये। जो एम्प्लॉई साल भर काम कर चुका है उस को एक महीने का प्रिविलेज लीव मिलना चाहिए। सिकनेस और कँजुअल लीव 12 दिन का दे रहे हैं, इस में भी कोताही कर रहे हैं। 12 दिन के बजाय 15 दिन दीजिए। वह ठीक रहेगा। इस के बाद 4 महीने के बाद 5 दिन की छुट्टी देते हैं वह सात दिन की मिलनी चाहिए और एक महीना कांटीन्युअस जो एम्प्लायड है उस को एक दिन के बजाय दो दिन की छुट्टी दीजिये। मैं फिर यह कहना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने पहली दफा कि माइन्स मैं ऐसा है पांच घण्टे काम करने के बाद जा कर के ग्रावे घण्टे का इन्टरबल है और माइन्स में जो लेवर कान्फरेंस के फंसले हैं उस के मुताबिक हम काम कर रहे हैं तो मैं कहूँगा कि उस में भी सुधार करना होगा। लेकिन वह बात दूसरी है, उसमें मैं इस समय नहीं जाऊँगा। लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस बेरोमीटर से, किस स्टैंडर्ड से 12 दिन हो या 2 दिन या 5 दिन हो यह आप ने तोला है। मैं दूसरे बेरोमीटर से देख रहा हूँ। जो दूसरे विकसित देश हैं, पूँजीवादी विकसित देश हैं वहाँ जो आम तौर पर व्यवहार में लाया जाता है, बहुत हद तक आप को मानना होगा कि वह साइटिफिकली बेस्ट है। इसीलिए मेरे संशोधन जो हैं उनको आप मंजूर कर लेंगे तो ज्यादा मीनिंगफुल आपका विवेक हो जायगा और आप ज्यादा एप्रोप्रिएट किये जायेंगे।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Unless the word 'continuous' is defined, it will create a lot of confusion. If it is omitted, it will not serve the purpose of the Bill. The expression will wear 'twelve months' and the word continuous employment, will be subjected to interpretation by the courts. In certain enactments, this has been done. If the word

'continuous' means and includes also a small break of two or three days in service or 240 days of employment in a year or includes some leave taken on account of sickness and other things, that has to be clarified. Unless this is clarified in this manner, it will lead to a lot of complications. I do not think it was the intention of the Minister when drafting the Bill that it should be strictly 360 days of continuous service without break and then only the benefit will accrue. In normal circumstances, he must work for one year. But if due to some emergent circumstances he cannot work for two or three days or something like that, that should not be deducted from the total period for the purpose of calculation. I think some sort of liberal interpretation should be given. If under certain circumstances a person has worked for 1240 or 260 days in a year it should be treated as continuous. Therefore, I would request him to bring an amendment to define what is actually meant by "continuous".

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे 4 संशोधन हैं। इस में एक तो यह है कि पेज 3 पर लाइन 23 में 'डेज' के बाद 'सिजनेस और' ऐड कर दिया जाय क्यों कि एक कँजुअल लीव है और एक सिकनेस लीव मैं चाहता हूँ कि और हो जाय। दूसरा संशोधन यह है कि पृष्ठ 4 के आखीर में यह कहा है कि यह जितनी छुट्टिया होगी वह 90 दिन तक जुड़ सकती है, उस से ज्यादा नहीं। और तीसरा मैंने यह कहा है जहाँ यह है कि लीव ऐडमिसिबल अंडर क्लाज डी आफ सव सेक्शन 1 शैल नाट बी न्यूमुलेटेड, उस में से यह 'नाट' हटा दिया जाय। शैल बी एक्नुमुलेटेड ग्राप टु 30 डेज, यह होना चाहिए क्यों कि ज्यादा लीव जुड़ना भी ठीक नहीं होगा। जो वर्कर्स हैं काम करते हैं उनको रेस्ट भी चाहिए। अगर कोई वर्कर रेस्ट नहीं लेता तो उस में उतनी एफिशियेंसी नहीं आएगी। तो मैं इतना ही कहूँगा मंत्री महोदय से कि जुड़ना जरूर चाहिए लेकिन मैक्सिमम पीरियड 30 दिन का हो जायगा तो अच्छा है।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : मुझे यह कहना है कि कानटीन्युअस के बारे में एक्सपीरिएंस यह

[श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल]

बताता है कि कान्टीन्युअस बर्ड रहेगा और इस का एक्सप्लेनेशन ठीक से नहीं किया जायगा तो जैसे अब तक हैं जो बड़े बड़े एम्प्लायर हैं वह 12 मन्थस का नाम ले कर जब कि ऐक्चुअली 240 डेज होना चाहिए लेकिन वह 12 मन्थस के नाम पर बड़ी बड़ी घांघलियां मचाते हैं तो वैसे ही यह शापकीपर्स भी यह कह देंगे कि 12 महीने काम करोगे तब मिलेगा और नहीं तो नहीं मिलेगा। मेरा कहना है कि 12 महीने के माने हैं 240 दिन यह इन को कह दिया जाय तो शाप्स एंड एस्टैब्लिशमेंट के मातहत आने वाले मुआजिमों को यह मालूम हो जायगा कि 240 दिन के बाद हमारा यह अधिकार हो जायगा। यह हर एक मुलाजिम को समझना चाहिए। नहीं तो वह कहेंगे कि 12 महीने सरकार ने लिख दिया है तो 12 महीने होगा और उस समय झगड़ा करना पड़ेगा लेकिन वह झगड़ा कर नहीं सकेंगे। तो यह प्रैक्टिकल डिफिकल्टीज हैं जो आएंगी। इसलिए यहां पर 240 डेज कर दिया जाय तो अच्छा रहेगा।

श्री देवेन सेन : मेरी तीन तरमीमें हैं। नं. 52 और 51 में पृष्ठ 3 पर लाइन 15 के बाद मैंने उसमें आगे और जोड़ने के लिए कहा है। एक तो यह जोड़ना है :

" (c) to free quarters or fifteen rupees per month as rent in lieu thereof."

और दूसरा यह है :

" (c) to gratuity at the rate of fifteen days wages for every year of service."

मैं समझता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष की राजधानी में जो दूकानें हैं यह सब दूकानें बड़े बड़े लोगों की हैं। इन में कोई गरीब दूकानदार हमें नहीं दिखता। एक तो मंत्री महोदय को इस में यह बताना चाहिए था कि दिल्ली में इन दूकानों में कितने कर्मचारी हैं और कितना उस में डाइरेक्ट लेबर है कितना इन्डाइरेक्ट लेबर है। लेकिन

इस की कुछ खबर हम लोगों के पास नहीं है। मैं यह इसलिए कहता हूँ कि मैं एक मीटिंग में गया था तीन चार दिन पहले। वहाँ पर मैंने देखा कि एक एक क्वार्टर में दस पन्द्रह आदमी घुसे हुए हैं। वहाँ पर दूकानदार की तरफ से कोई क्वार्टर्स नहीं दिए गए हैं न तो भारत सरकार की तरफ से हैं न दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कमिटी की तरफ से हैं। रोज वहाँ पर गुंडाशाही, चोरी, खून और वलात्कार आदि होते हैं। इसीलिए क्वार्टर्स तो बहुत जरूरी हैं। यह मेरा तजुर्बा है आसनसोल का, यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है। जहाँ पर क्वार्टर्स दिए गए वहाँ पर स्टैबल आफ लिविंग बदलता जा रहा है। वहाँ पर उन के बच्चे साफ सुथरे कपड़े पहने हुए मिलेंगे और उन की तालीम भी होती है, यह सब चीजें वहाँ मिलती हैं। इसीलिए क्वार्टर का होना बहुत जरूरी है और क्वार्टर न दिया जा सके तो 15 रुपया दिया जाय रेंट। इस के साथ ही मेरा यह कहना है कि ग्रेजुइटी हो। नहीं तो यहां पर दस ग्यारह वर्ष काम करेगा उस के बाद मालिक निकाल दे तो कहां जायगा ? जो तलब पाता है, वह बचा नहीं सकता है, इस लिये उन को कुछ ग्रेजुइटी मिलनी चाहिये। राजधानी के कर्मचारियों के लिये यह व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाहिये।

उन के लिये 15 दिन की छुट्टी का प्रोजेक्शन आपने इस में किया है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह छुट्टी 30 दिन की जाय। मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बतलाया कि ये सब कर्मचारी दिल्ली के रहने वाले हैं या बाहर के रहने वाले हैं। मैंने देखा है कि ज्यादातर बाहर से आते हैं। उस को यहां क्वार्टर नहीं मिलता है, बाल-बच्चों और बीवी को लेकर यहां नहीं रह सकता है, तो जब 15 दिन की छुट्टी लेकर वह अपनी बाढ़ी को जायगा तो 5 दिन तो उस के अने-जाने में चले जायेंगे, बाल-बच्चों को कैसे देखेगा, बीवी को कैसे सम्भालेगा ? इस लिये

15 दिन की जगह 30 दिन की छुट्टी होना चाहिये।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The provision is that for a service of for a continuous period of 12 months he is entitled to a privilege leave for 15 days. The suggestion of some of the hon. Members is that this word "continuous" should be removed. It is nothing unusual that we have done in this Bill. This word "continuous" exists in the previous Acts and also in the other Acts which are in vogue in the labour field.

Shri Kundu asked for the meaning of this word "continuous", and enquired whether it means that if the employee falls sick for two, three or five days, his service will be counted as non-continuous. No, because he has got, apart from this privilege leave, sick leave also. That will not be considered as a broken period. Similarly, there are holidays. That will not be taken as anything like being broken. It only means that when he does not avail himself of the sick leave, or on other grounds which are not justified he remains absent without taking sick leave, then only the service is broken. You will appreciate that if "continuous" is not there, if a man works for two months, and then he resigns and again comes into the same shop and then again goes away for another three months, what happens. So, it is necessary that "continuous" in the normal dictionary meaning should be there to entitle the employee to leave.

Apart from that, it is not that only when he completes the full twelve months that he gets leave. We have said that for every month of service he earns leave. Therefore, the employee has no difficulty if we accept the amendment. I am sorry that the amendments to this effect given by different Members are not acceptable to me.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I entirely agree with your intention which is a noble one. But about the way you put it, I apprehend there will be difficulties. If you say that even for leave and sickness and such other things a small break in service would not mean that the service is continuous, why don't you

define it and say that "continuous" means a period of 240 days or 260 days? If you did that, your intention would have been incorporated correctly. He will be entitled to these privileges only when he completes twelve months. These are not there before.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Twelve months are a much better definition than 240 days. There is another amendment also in this regard. The employees are not only entitled to this leave but also weekly rest. So, it will be administratively difficult to count the leave in the way it is counted all the other Acts; it is better to have twelve months rather than 240 days or 250 days. He asks for a definition. But this is the accepted meaning. When he takes leave for sickness, or is on holiday, these terms are completely and very clearly defined in the Labour Acts, and they do not at all mean that the service will be counted as broken service. This is the very simple meaning. Otherwise, it will create complications. Therefore, the present provision would be all right, and so, I am not in a position to accept the amendments.

Then, Shri Shri Chand Goyal said that the word "however" seems to be out of place. To me also, —I know very little of English—it seems to be so, but it has been the advice of legal draftsmen, and I would request Shri Goyal to allow this word "however".

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) : He is also an eminent advocate.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We have also eminent advocates and I would request one eminent advocate to accept the advice of another eminent advocate.

Therefore, "however" may be allowed to be there.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Who is that legal luminary who suggested "however", which makes absolutely no sense?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am not an expert in English, but we have taken the advice of the legal draftsman who have years and years of experience. I hope it will not in any way affect the Act also.

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha Wants to increase the number of days of leave. This is an Act which has an all-India basis. All other State Governments who enacted on this basis and we have been called upon to do it on behalf of Delhi. The days we have given here—privilege leave for 15 days is the statutory minimum. It is quite reasonable and it is not possible for me to increase the number of days of leave on this account.

I was tempted to accept Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta's amendment No. 25, but I would request him not to press it because this Bill has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha and already the Delhi Metropolitan Council are very anxious that this Bill should become an Act because they have got some difficulties.

Mr. Deven Sen's amendments Nos. 51 and 52 are laudable but they are beyond the scope of the Act and I cannot accept them.

I hope, Sir, I have explained the position in regard to all the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shall I put all the amendments together ?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Amendment No. 21 may be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“Page 3, line 12,—

for “fifteen” substitute “thirty”.
(21)

The Lok Sabha divided :

AYES

Division No. 9] 15.33 hrs.

Bhagaban Das, Shri
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Gowda, Shri M. H.
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra
Khan, Shri Ghayoor Ali
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Kundu, Shri S.

Meghachandra, Shri M.
Menon, Shri Viswanatha
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Nambiar, Shri
Patil, Shri N. R.
Ray, Shri Rabi
Satya Narain Singh, Shri
Sen, Shri Deven
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Amjad Ali, Shri Sardar
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Basumatari, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jamna Lal, Shri
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Khan, Shri M. A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Lobo Prabhu, Shri
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahajan, Shri Yadav Shivram
Marandi, Shri
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Meena, Shri Meetha Lal
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri G. S.
Misra, Shri S. N.

Mohsin, Shri
 Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naik, Shri R. V.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pahadja, Shri Jagannath
 Parmar, Shri, D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil Shri S. D.
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Randhir Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saigal, Shri A. S.
 Sant Bux Singh, Shri
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Shambu Nath, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Siddayya, Shri
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sursingh, Shri
 Thakur, Shri P. R.
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result of the division is : Ayes : 22; Noes 79.

¶ *The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will now put the rest of the amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 11 to 16, 22 to 28

49, 51 and 52 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“ That clause 7 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 8. (*Substitution of new section for section 24.*) *Amendment made*

Page 4, line 11,—

for “1969” substitute “1970”. (3)
 (*Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“ That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted

Clause 8, as amended, was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 1.—(*Short title*)

Amendment made

Page 1 line 4,—

for “1969” substitute “1970” (2)
 (*Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

Amendment made

Page 1, line 1,—

for “Twentieth Year” substitute
 “Twenty-first Year”

(*Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्वा : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस विधेयक को पेश करते हुए मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यह बहुत सिम्पुल और साधारण विधेयक है लेकिन जब इस पर बहस हुई तो उस दौरान उन्होंने भी कबूल किया, कुछ संशोधनों को लेकर कि वह उनको मंजूर करने के लिए टेम्पेट हो जाते हैं लेकिन ड्राफ्ट्समैन की बजह से वह वैसा नहीं कर पाये। इस बात से साबित होता है कि बावजूद सिम्पुल होने के यह विधेयक खामियों से खाली नहीं था। किसी भी विधेयक पर यह दावा करना कि यह बिल्कुल परफेक्ट है, में समझता हूँ किसी भी मिनिस्टर के लिए उचित नहीं होता है। लेकिन दिल्ली विधेयक कांटेक्ट लेबर का जो पास किया गया उसके मुकाबले में यह इसलिये अच्छा है कि इसमें कोई ऐसी धारा नहीं है जिससे कि सरकार हाल बिल की चीजों को नलीफाई कर दे जैसे कि कांटेक्ट बिल में एक धारा थी और जिसकी वजह से वह सारा बिल ही मीनिंगलेस हो जाता है।

इसमें यह अच्छाई है, जहां तक कि सुविधाओं की बात है कि देहली की दुकानों में जो लोग काम करते हैं उनको छुट्टी मिले और दूसरे प्रिविलेज हों। यह बातें हुई और उसके मुतालिक संशोधन पास किया लेकिन एक बात जो श्री देवेन सेन ने उठाई थी उनके क्वार्टर्स के मुतालिक उसको में फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ। ग्राम तौर पर दिल्ली में रहने की, आवास की बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत दुकानों के जो कर्मचारी है उनके लिए भी है। इसलिए सरकार को इस पर जरूर विचार करना होगा कि उनके लिए

यहां पर क्वार्टर्स की व्यवस्था की जाये। सरकार पहले तो एम्प्लायर्स, दुकानदारों को ही मजबूर करे कि वे अपने कर्मचारियों के आवास की व्यवस्था करें और अगर वे व्यवस्था नहीं करते हैं तो फिर सरकार का यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि उनके रहने के लिए कामन क्वार्टर्स की व्यवस्था करे। यह काम बहुत ही जरूरी है। दिल्ली ही नहीं, बम्बई, कलकत्ता आदि बड़े शहरों की आधी धावादी फुटपाथ पर सोती है तो फिर दिल्ली में दुकानों के जो कर्मचारी हैं वे कहां सोते होंगे, इस बात को आप अच्छी तरह से सोच सकते हैं। फुटपाथ पर सोते हैं जैसे कि बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास आदि में लोग सोते हैं मैं स्वयं फुटपाथ पर सो चुका हूँ इसलिये मुझे उसका तजुर्बा है। लेकिन इस विधेयक में आवास की व्यवस्था का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। इसकी व्यवस्था सरकार को करनी चाहिये।

इसी तरह से जो दुकानों के कर्मचारी हैं उनके खाने पीने की समस्या का सवाल है। जैसा कि कहा गया कि हलवाइयों के यहां उनके खाने की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी लेकिन वह बात नहीं है, इसमें उनके खर्च करने का भी सवाल है जो कि मुनासिब होना चाहिए। मेरा कदना है कि जिस तरह से बम्बई में कांफेरेशन यानी सिटी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ से मजदूरों के लिये स्ववायर मील्स की व्यवस्था की जाती है उसी प्रकार से दिल्ली में भी सरकार की तरफ से तीन चार जगह कार्नेस स्ववायर मील्स की व्यवस्था होनी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जहाँ पर कि दुकानों के कर्मचारियों को उचित दाम पर खाना मिल सके।

इसके अलावा उन कर्मचारियों की सोशल गैररिज के लिए व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यहां पर हिप्पीज की बहुत भरमार हो गई है और

इस तरह से दूसरे डाइबर्जन्स हैं जहाँ पर उनका दिमाग बहक जाता है। इसलिये सरकार को चाहिये कि उनकी सोशल गैदरिगज के लिये हात्स की व्यवस्था करे। क्वार्टर्स की बात तो अलग है। उसके अलावा उनकी सोशल गैदरिगज के लिए हात्स की व्यवस्था की सरकार की तरफ से होनी चाहिये। खास तौर पर दुकानों के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनके लिये अलग से सोशल गैदरिगज की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ उसके लिये लाइब्रेरी की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिये। इन सब बातों पर ध्यान देने से मैं समझता हूँ यह विधेयक और भी ज्यादा मतलब वाला होता। वैसे तो जो बातें कही गई हैं मोटे तौर पर हम उनका स्वागत करते हैं।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ परन्तु एक आघ बात काशन के रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ जिन पर केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी और दिल्ली प्रसाशन को भी अमल करना चाहिये। दिल्ली केवल एक शहर ही नहीं है, उस में 250 या 300 गांव भी हैं, बहुत सी छोटी छोटी वस्तियां भी हैं। कुछ भाइयों को इम्प्रेशन है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर केवल बड़ी बड़ी दुकानें हैं। कनाट प्लेस में बड़ी-बड़ी दुकानें हैं, लेकिन ऐसी दुकानें भी हैं जहाँ एक आदमी काम करता है और एक उस का सहायक हो सकता है। इस लिये कुछ बड़ी दुकानों का विचार कर के सारे दिल्ली पर इस कानून को लागू करना गलत होगा। आप कुछ अधिकार दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को दे रहे हैं वह उन को मिलने चाहिये। मगर कई बार एम्प्लायर अपने एम्प्लायीज को एक्स्प्लायट करते हैं, उन के अधिकारों पर डाका डालते हैं, उचित वेतन और सुविधायें उन को नहीं देते। यह ह्यूमन नेचर है, इन्सानो फिटरत है कई बार एम्प्लायर भी सोचते हैं कि जो अधिकार आप उन को देने जा रहे हैं उनका लाभ वह

क्यों न उठायें। इस के बाद आप ट्रेड यूनियनों को भी बहुत से अधिकार दे रहे हैं। यह भी सच है कि आज एम्प्लायी को केवल एम्प्लायर ही एक्स्प्लायट नहीं करते, ट्रेड यूनियन वाले भी उन को बहुत एक्स्प्लायट करते हैं। आज तो कुछ ट्रेड यूनियनों का काम ही है कि दोनों को एक्स्प्लायट करें। मालिकों से ब्लैक मेल मनी लेते हैं और एम्प्लायीज से ट्रेड यूनियन मनी लेते हैं।

SHRI S. KUNDU : What about the trade union movement which your party has launched ? Tell us your personal experience.

श्री बलराज मधोक : ठीक है वह भी करते होंगे। मैं उन को अलग नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं कहता हूँ कि जो कोई ऐसा करते हैं वह सब निन्दा के पात्र हैं। यह सच है कि ऐसी ट्रेड यूनियन हैं जो यह काम करती हैं।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जितनी तेजी से कानून बनते हैं उतनी तेजी से यहाँ बच्चे भी पंदा नहीं होते। आप यहाँ पर फॅमिली प्लैनिंग कर रहे हैं। फॅमिली प्लैनिंग कानून बनाने के बारे में भी हानो चाहिये। इस देश में जितने कानून बनते हैं शायद दुनिया में ओर कहीं नहीं बनते, और इस देश में कानूनों की जितनी अवहेलना होती है उसका भी कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। रूल आफ ला उड़ता जा रहा है। जो कानून स्टैट्यूट बुक में हैं उन से अमल नहीं होता। दिन दहाड़े कानून तोड़े जाते हैं। सरकार भी एक ओर लेंड ग्रेविंग को सपोर्ट करती है, अनाकी को सपोर्ट करती है, दूसरी ओर कानून बनाती है। इस लिये सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि केवल कानून बनाने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। कानून के पीछे जो एक मानवीय चीज होती है वह स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये।

यह सोचना कि केवल एक क्लास है, उमी को राइट है जो एक्स्प्लायटेड है, यह भी गलत

[श्री बलराज मधोक]

है। इस देश में एक्सप्लायटर्स भी हैं और एक्सप्लायटर्ड भी हैं। कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि कानून पर ऐसे ढंग से अमल किया जाये कि जो छोटे छोटे लोग हैं, जिन के यहां एक कर्मचारी हैं, एक सहायक है, उन को भी खामरूवाह इन्स्पेक्टर लोग तंग न करें। वास्तव में होना यह चाहिये कि जो ऐसी फँक्ट्रियां हैं जहां पांच कम आदमी काम करते और जो ऐसी फँक्ट्रिया हैं जहां पांच से अधिक लोग काम करते हैं उन के लिये अलग अलग कानून हों। यहाँ डिपार्टमेंटल स्टोर हैं जहां 100-100 आदमी काम करते हैं। उन के लिए अलग नियम होने चाहिएं, प्रेचुइटी होनी चाहिए। जो ऐसे दूकानदार हैं जहां एक सहायक है, उस के लिए भी वही कानून लागू किया जाये, यह गलत है।

इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन इस बात को देखे कि कानूनों पर ठीक से अमल हो। कानून तो हम ने बना दिया। अमल उस पर इन्स्पेक्टर को करना होगा। आज इन्स्पेक्टर लोग लोगों को एक्सप्लायट कर रहे हैं। आप उन को यह सुभायें कि इस कानून का उद्देश्य लोगों की कठिनाईयों में इजाफा करना नहीं, उन को दूर करना है। इस दृष्टि से वह लोग इस पर भ्रमल करें।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कानून सदन के सामने है मैं उस समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन इस में कुछ खामियां हैं जिन की तरफ माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने संशोधन दे कर सरकार का ध्यान खींचने की कोशिश की है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कर्मचारियों के लिये जो कानून बनाया जा रहा है उस को ठीक से अमल में लाया जाये, इस तरफ सरकार का और दिल्ली प्रशासन का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। अब तक ऐसा होता रहा है कि

हमारे देश में, मजदूरों के हक में कर्मचारियों के हक में और किसानों के हक में बहुत से कानून बन रहे हैं, लैंड सीलिंग ऐक्ट बना हुआ है, लेकिन हजारों एकड़ जमीन रखने वाले लोग भी हमारे मुल्क में कम नहीं हैं, जिन के खिलाफ ग्रान्दोलन चल रहा है। मैं आप की मार्फत यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ की जो कानून दूकान कर्मचारियों के लिये बनाया जा रहा है, या जो संशोधन उन में किया जा रहे हैं, उन पर पूरी तरह अमल होना चाहिये। मैं अपने अनुभव से जानता हूँ कि पटना में दूकान कर्मचारी हजारों की तादात में हैं क्योंकि दूकान कर्मचारी संघ में काम करने मुझे वर्षों मौका मिला है। कानून बहुत बहुत बनते हैं, छुट्टियां और दूसरी सहूलियतों के लिये, लेकिन जो बड़े बड़े मालिक हैं वह उन लोगों को तरह-तरह से सताते हैं और कानूनों को अमल में नहीं लाने देते। जो इन्स्पेक्टर होते हैं वे सचमुच मालिकों से पैदा ले कर उन को छोड़ देते हैं। वे छोटे-छोटे दूकानदारों को सताते हैं चाहे वे कानून मानें या न मानें। यहां पर ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये।

आप ने खुद देखा होगा कि बड़े-बड़े कानूनों का कारखानेदारों द्वारा उल्लंघन हो रहा है। मैंने शुरू में उन की ओर आप का ध्यान खींचने की कोशिश की। बैंक तो हमारे देश की घरोहर हैं, वे राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति हैं, लेकिन बैंक कानूनों का भी उल्लंघन किया जाता है। ट्रेड यूनियन राइट्स के लिये बैंक के लोगों को लड़ना पड़ता है। इसके लिये बैंक कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कारबाईयां की जाती हैं, उन्हें सुअत्तल किया जाता है, जैसा अभी हाल में रिजर्व बैंक की पटना शाखा ने किया। पटना में जो पहले बिहार बैंक था और अब स्टेट बैंक हो गया है वहां नेताओं को नौकरी से हटाया गया, मुअत्तल किया गया। रिजर्व बैंक में हमारे 200 लोगों को इस तरह से

नोटिस दी गई। बी० के० मित्रा साहब को ट्रेड युनियन ऐक्टिविटीज में लगे होने के कारण, डिमांस्टेशन ग्रीड करने के लिए मुअतल किया गया। यह बात दूकान कर्मचारियों के साथ नहीं होना चाहिये।

मैं काशन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह ऐक्ट सही मानों में लागू हो ताकि जो अधिकार उन लोगों को दिये जा रहे हैं उनसे उनको वंचित न तो आप कर सकें और न दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन कर सके, जो कि जन संघ के हाथ में है। मुझे डर है कि जिस तरह से मधोक साहिब बोल रहे थे उस तरह से कहीं गोल माल करने की कोशिश न की जाये।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप कर्मचारियों को अपने पांवों पर खड़ा करने की कोशिश करें। आप उनको समझायें कि उनको वही अधिकार हैं जो दूसरों को हैं। उनको और भी सहूलियतें दी जायें जैसे उन्हें सस्ती दर पर गत्ला दिया जाये। इसके लिये हमारे श्रमिक लोग पहले भी बराबर कोशिश करते थे और आज भी करते रहेंगे। उन लोगों के लिये कुछ व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा और श्री देवेन सेन ने कहा था कि उन लोगों के लिये अवास की व्यवस्था भी करनी होगी। आखिर क्या वे नारकीय जीवन ही बिताने रहेंगे? क्या भुगगी झोपड़ी में ही रहेंगे। यह मंत्री महोदय का काम है कि जो यहां पर आवास मंत्री हैं उनसे बात करके ऐसे लोगों के लिये कोई कालोनो बनवायें ताकि वे वहां रह सकें और समझें कि वे भी आजाद देश में हैं और सरकार उनके लिये सहूलियतें दे रही है। वे लोग तस्वाह कम पाते हैं। आप उनको खाने के लिये आधे घंटे की छुट्टी दे रहे हैं। इसे एक घंटा करें। हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर छः घंटे काम

करते हैं और छः घंटों में एक घंटे की छुट्टी पाते हैं और वे लोग दस-दस और बारह-बारह घंटे काम करते हैं, उनके लिये आप आधे घंटे की छुट्टी देते हैं। यह कहीं का न्याय है कि कानून बनाने वाले तो एक घंटे की छुट्टी लें और बारह-बारह घंटे काम करने वाले आधे घंटे की छुट्टी लें?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप इस कानून को ठीक से लागू करने के लिये पेशकशी करेंगे।

श्री बि० प्र० भंडल (मधेपुरा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत अधिक समय नहीं लूंगा, लेकिन चूंकि मैंने एक अमेंडमेंट दिया था और उस को मूव करने के वक्त मैं नहीं था इस लिये थोड़ा समय लेना चाहूंगा।

मैं सरकार को धन्यावाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बिल को यहां रखा। इस बिल में दूकानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को सहूलियत तो दी गई है लेकिन इस बिल को और कम्प्लीट बनाना चाहिये था। जो कस्टमर्स हैं, जो कन्ज्यूमर्स हैं, जिन के बल पर दिल्ली की दूकानें चलती हैं, उन के कुछ ग्रीवान्सेज हैं जिन की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

दिल्ली शाप इस्टैब्लिशमेंट के मुतालिक जो ऐक्ट बना है उसमें दूकानें कब खुलेंगी और कब बन्द होंगी इस के विषय में लिखा है कि सब को उस को मानना होगा। हम देखते हैं कि दिल्ली की दूकानें साढ़े सात बजे बन्द हो जाती हैं। हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर छः बजे तक यहां बैठते हैं। उसके बाद जब तक हम बाथ रूम जा कर और स्नान करने के बाद मार्केटिंग करना चाहते हैं तब तक दूकानें बन्द हो जाती हैं। इतवार के दिन दूकानें बंसे ही बन्द रहती हैं। आप देखें कि दूकानें जो जरूरी

[श्री वि० प्र० मंडल]

चीजों की हैं वे तो सात, साढ़े सात बजे बन्द हो जाती हैं लेकिन हमारे होटल बहुत देर तक खुले रहते हैं। कल टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में आपने होटल राजदूत कि तीन नवन महिलाओं के चित्र देखे होंगे, कैंबरे डांस के। वहा आपने यह छूट दे रखी है कि वे रात दस बजे से स्टार्ट कर सकते हैं और बाह एक बजे तक चलते रह सकते हैं। वहां आपने उनको छूट दे रखी है कि दर्शकों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करते रहो, उन पर अटक करते रहो, उन पर जादू फेंकते रहो। मैं चाहता हूं कि गर्मियों में जो आप साढ़े सात बजे दुकानें बन्द करवाते हैं, ऐसा करके आप अगर किसी वैस्टर्न कंट्री की नक्कल करते हैं स्वामस्वाह तो वह ठीक नहीं है। कम से कम नौ बजे दुकानें गर्मियों में बन्द हों और बीच में आप दस घंटे का रेस्ट दे दें। जाड़ों में वे आठ बजे बन्द हो सकती हैं। कुकिंग गैस और मैडीसिन तक आवश्यक चीजों की दुकानें भी साढ़े सात बजे बन्द हो जाती हैं। खान मार्किट मेरी बगल में है, वहां मैंने देखा है कि वे बन्द हो जाती है और सात बजे के बाद गैस सप्लाय नहीं की जाती है और सुबह नौ बजे से पहले दुकान को खोला नहीं जाता है। यह मैं परसनल एक्सपीरिमेंस आपको बता रहा हूं। मैं राबिन्द्र नगर में रहता हूं। एक रात ग्यारह-बारह बजे मैंने अपने नौकर को दवाई लेने के लिए भेजा खान मार्किट में और उसने मुझे आ कर बताया कि मैडीसिन की सब दुकानें बन्द हैं। अब कोई कनाट प्लेस लेने के लिए जाए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : चौबीस घंटे खुली रहती है।

श्री वि० प्र० मंडल : आप ठीक हो सकते हैं और हो सकता है कि मेरे नौकर ने आ कर मुझे झूठ कह दिया हो। लेकिन अगर खुली

नहीं रहती हैं तो जितनी भी दवाईयों की दुकानें हैं उनके लिए यह लाजिमी होना चाहिये कि 24 घंटे खुली रहें।

दिल्ली में प्राइसिस में भी बहुत फर्क पाया गया है। भारत में मैंने कहीं नहीं देखा कि एक दुकान में एक प्राइस और बगल वाली दूसरी दुकान में उससे कहीं ज्यादा प्राइस उसी चीज की। दस दिन पहले की बात मैं आपको बताता हूं। परसनल एक्सपीरियेंस की बात है। मेरे पास एम्बैसेडर कार है। उसका स्विच खराब हो गया। मैंने ड्राइवर को भेजा और खान मार्किट से वह पच्चीस रुपये का वह पार्ट ले आया। लगवाने से पहले मैंने उसको कहा कि बगल वाली दुकान से भी इसके दाम पूछ आओ। उसने मुझे आ कर बताया कि वहां पर साढ़े उन्नीस रुपये का मिलता है। यही हालत सब्जियों के दामों की है। परवल एक जगह अस्सी पैसे किलो और दूसरी जगह तीन रुपये किलो। यह जो मनमानी चलती है दिल्ली में इसको बन्द किया जाना चाहिये इसको आप कंट्रोल करें। हर दुकानदार को आप कहें कि वह प्राइस लिस्ट का चार्ट रखे। बिल आप अमेंड करें। चार्ट लगाना लाजिमी बनाइये।

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : जन संघ वालों से कहिये।

श्री वि० प्र० मंडल : मैं गीबों की बात भी कहना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली में छोटे-छोटे बारबर फुटपाथ्स पर बैठ कर बाल बनाते हैं, शेव करते हैं। कमेटी की गाड़ी आती है और उनका उस्तरा या दूसरा सामान ले कर भाग जाती है। कनाटप्लेस में जहाँ एम्बेसी होटल है वहां एक पान वाला है पंडित जी। वह एक दिन रो रहा था। कारण यह बताया कि कमेटी की गाड़ी आई और पान की दुकान ले कर भाग गई। दो तीन दिन के बाद मैं वहां फिर गया तो उसने बताया कि दस रुपये दे कर सामान

वापिस लाया हूँ। इसको आप कंट्रोल करिये। दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है। यहाँ इस प्रकार से मनमानी नहीं चलनी चाहिये। दामों में इतना फर्क नहीं होना चाहिये। यह जो एक्सप्लायटेशन है यह ठीक नहीं है। बेचारे विदेशी जिस भाग में जाते हैं दिल्ली के दूकानदार उनको लूट लेते हैं।

मैं सजैस्ट करूँगा कि दिल्ली शाप्स एंड एस्टैब्लिशमेंट्स बिल को आप वाइड बनाइये। इस तरह का एक्सप्लायटेशन, इस तरह की बेईमानी, इस तरह जो नग्न नृत्य होटलों में होते हैं, इन सबको रोकने की व्यवस्था आप करें।

SHRI S. KUNDU : I generally welcome this Bill. After a long time, some of the basic amenities of the workers have been codified here in this Bill which is going to be enacted. I welcome the privileges which have been given. But I would like to say that the Bill could have been improved much more if only the hon. Minister and taken some time to look into it more closely.

I shall give just one or two instances to illustrate my point. In the parent Act, hours of work or working hours have been defined to mean the time during which the persons employed are at the disposal of the employer. It is a funny definition that you find here. Have you ever heard that the employer determines the hours of work? I do not know how Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad who came forward to pilot this Bill missed this point. He was very much eloquent when he was going to give a rest after five hours. Unless the main provision relating to hours of work is changed or codified and limited, or you provide that hours of work shall in no case exceed eight hours and so on, giving rest after 5 hours would not be very much meaningful because the main right is not given.

Similarly, another very peculiar provision that you find is in regard to the definition of 'employee', of 'commercial establishments' and 'establishments' I think the person who drafted this Bill was one

who wanted to give just a little but take away more. The definition of 'commercial establishments' as drafted here takes out from the ambit of this Bill hotels, restaurants and such other things because they come under the purview of the Factories Act. But again they say that term 'establishment' includes shops and restaurants and hotels also.

Another funny definition is about 'employee'. Who would be an employee? An employee is a person discharged or dismissed, whose claims have not been settled in accordance with this Act and a person employed by any factory but not governed by the Factories Act, 1948. An employee would be a person who is not governed by the Factories Act. And you debar certain establishments because they come within the ambit of the Factories Act, such as hotels and restaurants etc. But have you say that the term establishment, will include restaurants and so on. It will create a lot of complications in interpretation. I am sure some cases must have gone to court, and I do not know the state of those cases.

Therefore, I would plead that some time later, the Delhi Union Territory authorities should bring forward a better Bill.

Again regarding continuous work, I bet with the hon. Minister that unless the word 'continuous' is clarified, these privileges will not be there, because if a person falls sick even for a day, it will be left to the interpretation of the courts and tribunals; some may take the view that one day's sickness leave is not a break in service; but it will open the flood-gates of interpretations with the result that some may get relief and some may not. I would suggest that you may define continuous work to mean 240 days' work or 260 days' work in a year and less than these days will not be considered continuous. In the absence of such a clarification, what will happen is that unless a person works for all the 365 days in a year, he would not get these privileges. Clearly, nobody can work for all the 365 days in a year. Therefore, the word 'continuously' will deprive the employees of their privileges. I wish

[Shri S. Kundu]

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad had cared to see how they had defined 'continuous' in the other labour Acts. Otherwise, I do not see any reason why he should not have brought forward a similar definition here.

16 hrs.

A very important point has been made. Dethi is a cosmopolitan city, a centre of civilisation. Here we see in hotels that after 10 in the night real democratic socialism starts over pags of whisky? This goes on till 2 or 3 in the morning and then we see nude and semi-nude pictures appearing in the newspapers. I have never seen any report of any police party having raided any of these hotels in the capital. All the big moneyed fellows go hunting after these places. Some of the workers engaged in these establishments are coerced. I had occasion to read of raids on such hotels in other cities but not in Delhi. Here it is encouraged by the system. This is something horrible and I think steps must be taken to put a stop to it. Otherwise, it will completely disrupt and degrade the general standard of our moral values.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री भागवत झा आजाद जैसे खुद प्रायेंसिव हैं, वैसे ही प्रायेंसिव उन्होंने बिल रखा है। इतना इच्छा बिल लाने के लिए मैं उनको बघाई देता हूँ। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि बिल पास हो जाते हैं, लेकिन फिर वे डेड लेटर बन जाते हैं और इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि इस कानून को पूरी तरह से, विगोरसली और रिगोरसली इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाये। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि इस बिल में बर्किंग आवर्ज, छुट्टियों, सैलेरीज, यूनि-फार्मज और रेजिडेंस वर्गरेह का प्राविजन किया गया है लेकिन इन प्राविजन पर अमल किया जाना चाहिए। बर्किंग आवर्ज मुकर्रर किये गये हैं, लेकिन यह देखना चाहिए कि एम्पलाईज से कितना काम लिया जाता है। हम रोज देखते हैं कि दुकामें तो बन्द हैं, लेकिन अमली तौर पर वह खुली हुई है और एम्पलाईज को काम करना पड़ता है।

श्री मंडल ने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा है बर्किंग आवर्ज की वजह से कुछ तकलीफें भी हैं। आम कनज्यूमर्ज को कई दफा 7 बजे के बाद कुछ खरीदने में बड़ी दिक्कत होती है; मिनिस्टर साहब बेखें कि क्या रूज में बर्किंग आवर्ज के एक्सटेंशन का कुछ प्राविजन किया जा सकता है, ताकि जेवविन केसिज में जो तकलीफ होती है, उसको दूर किया जा सके।

न सिर्फ दिल्ली में, बल्कि हर बड़े शहर में, लाखों लोगों को पटरियों पर सोना पड़ता है। सदियों में दर्जनों आदमियों की मौत हो जाती है। मैंने अपनी आंखों से कई लाशें देखी हैं। इस बिल से जितने लोगों को फायदा पहुंचेगा, उससे कई गुना ज्यादा लोगों को इससे कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचेगा। कल श्री शशि वृषण ने घरों में काम करने वाले नौकरों का जिक्र किया था। एम० पीज० और दूसरे लोगों के रसोइये वर्गरेह प्राईवेट नौकर हैं। इसके आलावा स्कूटर ड्राइवर, मोटर ड्राइवर और ठेला ड्राइवर वर्गरेह भी हैं, जिनको तन्क्वाह कम मिलनी है, लेकिन उनके दस्तख्त ज्यादा तन्क्वाह दिखा करा लिये जाते हैं। उनके माल-कान ने अपने घर के लाज बना रखे हैं। देहात में भी मजदूर और हरिजन वर्गरेह कितने ही लोग हैं, जो इस कानून के एम्बट में नहीं आते हैं। मिनिमम बेजिज एक्ट तो है, लेकिन उसको लागू कौन करता है ?

यह बिल तो काम्प्रोहेंसिव नहीं है। इस लिए मिनिस्टर साहब आगे चल कर ऐसा ही एक और बिल लायें, ताकि जो बड़ी भारी मैजार्गिटी इस बिल से फायदा नहीं उठा पायेगी, उसको फायदा पहुंच सके और सोशलज्म के बेसिस पर एक प्रायेंसिव सोसायटी बनाने का हमारा मकसद पूरा हो सके।

मैं इस बिल का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल (बरकपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जब मैं इस बिल पर

बोल रहा था, तो हाउस एडजान हो गया। उसके बाद मुझे अपनी बात पूरी करने का मौका नहीं मिला।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : माननीय सदस्य बाहर चले गये थे।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : मैं बाद में वापिस आ गया था।

इस बिल के बारे में हमने मंत्री महोदय का बक्तव्य सुन लिया है और जो एमेंडमेंट किया जाना था, वह हो गया है। इस तरह के और कानून जिस मकसद को लेकर बनाये गये हैं, वह मकसद कामयाब नहीं हुआ है। सरकार की तरफ से उन कानूनों के वकिंग के बारे में पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों को कोई इनफार्मेशन भी नहीं दी जाती है। जैसे मोटर ट्रांसपोर्ट ऐक्ट और बोनास ऐक्ट बगैरह का क्या असर हुआ है, उनसे कितने लोगों को फायदा पहुंचा है इस बारे में कोई भी इनफार्मेशन पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों को नहीं दी जाती है, लेकिन उनमें एमेंडमेंट कर दिये जाते हैं। हमने देखा है कि वर्कर्स ने जो कुछ लड़ कर ले लिया, वह तो उन्हें मिल गया; उसके अलावा उन्हें और कुछ नहीं मिल पाया। जो लड़ कर अपने अधिकार ले लेते हैं, उन्हें नक्सलाइट कहते हैं। जो लोग कानून के भरोसे बंधे रहते हैं, उन्हें कुछ नहीं मिलता है।

शाप्स एंड एस्टान्लिशमेंट्स ऐक्ट 1954 से चल रहा है, लेकिन जिन लोगों के लिये यह कानून बनाया गया है, क्या उनको इससे कोई फायदा हुआ है या नहीं, इस बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने नहीं है। हमारा तजुबी यह है कि शाप्स एंड एस्टान्लिशमेंट्स ऐक्ट में जिन छुट्टियों की व्यवस्था की गई है, वे दस परसेंट लोगों को भी नहीं मिलती हैं और जिन लोगों पर यह कानून लागू होना चाहिए, उन पर यह लागू नहीं होता है। हाउस या मंत्री

महोदय को पता नहीं कि इस ऐक्ट का क्या असर हुआ है।

दिल्ली के लिए यह एमेंडिंग बिल आ गया है, लेकिन किसी को पता नहीं है कि दिल्ली में कितनी दुकानें या कर्मचारी हैं। कामशल एस्टान्लिशमेंट्स में कौन-कौन आते हैं? जो मजदूर बिल्डिंग बनाने का काम करते हैं वे किस कानून मातहत आयेगे? मैं समझता हूँ कि जो किसी भी कानून के मातहत नहीं आता है, वह इस कानून के मातहत आना चाहिए, ताकि सब मजदूरों के अधिकारों की रक्षा हो सके। लेकिन इस बिल में ऐसा कुछ नहीं है।

श्री रगधीर सिंह ने टैले वालों और रिक्शा वालों का जिक्र किया है। दुकानों के कर्मचारियों के अलावा लाखों की तादाद में घरों के कर्मचारी भी हैं उनकी जिन्दगी क्या है और उनका भविष्य क्या है, इस बारे में किसी को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

श्री मधोक ने इस बिल के बारे में कहा है ट्रेड यूनियन वाले लोगों को एक्सप्लायट करते हैं। मुझे तो भरोसा नहीं है कि इस कानून पर ठीक तरह से अमल होगा। इस का कारण यह है कि हम कानून तो मजदूरों और गरीबों के माम पर बनाते हैं, लेकिन उन से फायदा पहुंचता है अमीरों को। शाप्स एंड एस्टान्लिशमेंट्स डिपार्टमेंट एक करप्शन का डिपार्टमेंट है। उस के लोग किसी छोटे दुकानदार पर जुल्म कर के लेते हैं और किसी से दूसरे तरीके से लेते हैं। मैं अपने प्रान्त और तीन चार और प्रान्तों के बारे में कह सकता हूँ कि यह डिपार्टमेंट एक करप्शन का डिपार्टमेंट है। उस के द्वारा छोटे छोटे दुकानदारों को हैरास किया जाता है और मजदूरों को उन के अधिकारों से वंचित किया जाता है। मजदूरों ने जो कुछ लिया है, वह लड़ कर लिया है। अगर सरकार में जरा भी सिसेरिटी है, तो वह पालिया-

[श्री इस्माइल]

मेट के मेम्बरो की एक कमेटी सेट अप करे, जो इस बात की एन्क्वायरी करे कि शाप्स एंड एस्टाब्लिशमेंट्स एकट कैसे काम कर रहा है।

जहां तक दिल्ली का ताल्लुक है, हम लोग अंधेरे में हैं। हमें मालूम नहीं कि कितने लोग इस में घ्राते हैं और कितने लोगों को बेनिफिट मिला है। दुकानदारों को तंग किया जाता है, वर्कज को उन के अधिकार नहीं दिये जाते हैं और करप्शन बढ़ रहा है। उस को इंस्पेक्टर जा कर कह देता है कि तुम एग्जाप्ट कैसे होगें यह मैं बता देता हूं, तुम्हारा बचाव कैसे हों मैं बताता हूं। इस में 5 का हैं तो तुम 3 रखो और रात का हैं तो सामने दरवाजा के पीछे बरवाजा रखो और 5 रुपये महीना दिया करो, जब कोई डिफिकल्टी होयि हम आ कर बता देगे। यह जरनल तौर से हो गया है, मैं बिलकुल सीरियसली कह रहा हूं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यही है कि सरकार इसकी एन्क्वायरी कराए, लेबर डिपार्टमेंट एन्क्वायरी करा कर रिपोर्ट पेश करें ताकि देश को मालूम हो सके और इससे जिन लोगों का ताल्लुक है उन को मालूम हो सके। उनको क्या मिल रहा है वह भी बोल सकें और छोटे दुकानदारों की अपनी ग्रीवासेज क्या है वह भी बता सकें।

श्री भागवत भ्मा आजाद : दिल्ली दुकान और स्थापना विधेयक की विधेयता और महता का स्पष्ट प्रमाण यह है कि तृतीय वाचन पर माननीय सदस्यों ने इसमें बहुत जोर शोर से भाग लिया। जिन सात सदस्यों ने इस में भाग लिया सभी ने इस का स्वागत किया। लेकिन साथ साथ उन्होंने इसमें सुभाव भी दिए हैं। इन सुझावों को हम दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास जब कानून का अमल किया जायगा तब वह इसे ध्यान में रखें इस के लिए भेज देंगे। कन्दु साहब ने कहा कि 12 महीने के लगातार कार्य के बाद ही यह छुट्टी मिलेगी, यह भाशंका उन्होंने-

ने रखी तो ऐसी बात नहीं है। चार महीने के लगातार काम के बाद भी बह पांच दिन की छुट्टी का भागी होता है। यह कान्टीन्युअस के लिए आप ने बताया कि इस की परिभाषा नहीं दी गई है। इस की परिभाषा मूल कानून में भी नहीं थी। हमने यह समझा कि इसकी परिभाषा की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन सभ्य है कि जैसा कि माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया कठिनाई हो तो फिर इस पर विचार करेंगे। लेकिन एक बात है कि हम आप से बाजी नहीं लगा सकते। बाजी और वेत करना यह आप कर सकते है। हम नहीं कर सकते। बस इतना ही कह कर मैं तमाम सदस्यों को घन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस विधेयक का स्वागत किया है और इसे पूर्ण समर्थन दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was adopted.

16.11 hrs.

DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members are aware, the parent legislation was enacted in 1948 mainly with a view to reducing the hardship suffered by dock workers due to the casual nature of their employment. The Act empowers

Government to frame schemes for the registration of dock workers in order to ensure greater regularity of employment of dock workers whether registered or not.

We have so far framed schemes for the decasualisation of stevedore labour in the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Visakhapatnam, Mormugao and Kandla. Each scheme is administered by a tripartite statutory body called the Dock Labour Board having equal number of representatives of the Government, dock workers and employers of dock workers and shipping companies. The workers registered under these schemes are entitled to benefits like rotational booking, minimum guaranteed wages in a month, attendance allowance, disappointment money, leave, holidays with pay, provident fund, gratuity and welfare facilities. Schemes for listing of certain categories of dock workers with a view to collect relevant data before the question of their decasualisation is considered are also in operation in the ports of Bombay, Madras, Visakhapatnam and Kandla. The workers listed under these schemes are also getting certain similar benefits as indicated for the registered workers which vary from major port to major port.

16.12 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARI *in the chair*]

In the light of the experience gained of the working of the various schemes, some improvements in the present law have been considered necessary. The Bill seeks to make suitable amendments. These relate to the inclusion of provisions in the Act for incurring of expenditure for the welfare of the employees of the Dock Labour Board and making the Directors, Managers, etc. of the companies liable for offences or abetment thereof punishable by schemes framed under the Act. The Statement of Objects and Reasons explains the purpose of the Bill.

I hope that the provisions of the Bill will be welcome to all sections of the House. I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employ-

ment) Act, 1948, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : Sir, the minister has reeled off so many happy features of dock labour that I wonder whether he is living in this country or in some forgotten paradise. There has been nothing more unsatisfactory in this country than the conditions of dock labour and the port trusts. That this should happen in spite of this legislation dating back to 1948 is no commendation of the minister. That this should happen when so much is being done for dock labour is actually a condemnation of the wrong policies followed by the Government. We have, therefore, to examine this Bill in the context of the failure of the Labour Ministry to control dock labour and to assist the Transport Ministry to discharge its duties to the country in making sea transport easy, cheap and prompt.

The importance of docks is that if they held up either the incoming imports or outgoing exports, they touch the whole line, sometimes reaching right down, as in respect of jute, to the worker. The last strike of workers in Calcutta is estimated to have held up Rs. 110 crores worth of exports. One has to consider what it means in terms of loss of foreign exchange, loss arising from failure to keep the contracts, loss for shipping dues, demurrage charges and so on. All because of the failure of the ministry to solve the problems of dock labour. At the same time when there was this stevedore strike, there was another strike by bargemen which lasted 70 days and another strike in the port trust in the form of go slow. There were three strikes simultaneously in Calcutta. The result is, Calcutta which held the first place among the ports of India is now holding the sixth place. Goods are being shipped from Kandla across the whole continent instead of being shipped from Calcutta. This is such an innocuous Bill that we could have forgotten about it. There are more important things which the ministry has not considered. In 1969, they had a tripartite committee which made various proposals for solving the problems of Calcutta port. They found that 18,000 workers were surplus and recommended

that they should be voluntarily retired, a recommendation which has not seem implementation till today. On the other hand, these very workers have been paid overtime wages! What is the port trust doing that such things should occur? No doubt that question should be addressed to the Transport Ministry, but the port trust is also dependent on the Labour Ministry for all the troubles that labour creates for it. In this matter the co-operation between the Ministries is not there. Even the Minister of Transport, who should have been present, is not be seen although he is quite zealous as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

So, we have now really got to think in terms of doing something for the dock labour which will end this malaise, this disease which has been persisting not only in Calcutta—I mention Calcutta because it is the worst—but also in Bombay, Madras and Cochin. So, you have strikes everywhere. The latest proposal in the Bill is a tripartite body at the Centre composit of the three main all India labour bodies, which is supposed to settle the the strikes, or at least retard them, by allowing one month's time before anyone goes on a wild cat strike. I would like to ask of the Minister what has been done about it. It is not enough that you make proposals. You have the proposals of 1969 of a tripartite body and now we have this proposal. Unless we do something about it, we cannot solve this problem.

Secondly, the Minister must somehow allow the true facts of the strike to be available to the public. Most strikes succeed and most strikes become such a burden on the public because the Ministry thinks nothing should be disclosed. The Ministry should disclose the rights and wrongs of everything. Where the workers deserve something, it should be conceded and where the country is going to suffer the workers should be made to assume the burden of the loss which the country suffers. If you observe a conspiracy of silence about the striking dock workers you are encouraging these workers to go their own way, inflicting such heavy losses on the country, paralysing as it is the economic life from time to time.

The third thing which the Ministry should do is to make sure that when dock labour is quite unresasonable, something must be done to save the country. In a country as advanced as UK, in the recent dock strike they declared an emergency and called the navy in. And that was a strike of a very short standing. Are we thinking that we are more advanced in democracy and socialism that even though we have a navy which can do the work of the dock workers and reduce the losses we will still allow the dock workers to go on as they like?

Lastly, we have got to realise that we are citizens of this country and as citizens of this country we have to work not only for ourselves but we have to work for the country. If we cannot instill that sense of service for the country, loyalty to aims higher than self, loyalty to more than one trade union, there is no hope for the country. It should be a definite policy for us to emphasize our Indianness; I am not speaking of Indianisation; I am speaking of creating a sense of Indianness in the people when they go wrong, when they punish others in order to get a small gain for themselves. These are the four points that I would like to offer to the Minister.

On this Bill I would like to say that it is rather strange that the Ministry should go out of their way to include officers in the Dock Workers Welfare Fund. I have been an officer but I do not think I have shared such benefits as are given to fourth class employees. A distinction has to be made. It was found out that this fund has been applied in the case naval officers to allow them to go abroad and this was mentioned in the other House. I, therefore, propose the amendment that officers should be eliminated from the scheme which is for the benefit of the workers.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I hope, he is representing his party's view and not his own.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : My party's point of view is mine because I am the only one from the party present here. I can assure my good friend from the CPI that

my party is for the worker and no for the officer. It is for the officer only to the extent that it would like the officer to do better work than he is doing. It is not for the officer who, in the name of socialism, adds to the complications of life and to the corruption of life. I can tell you that I and my party stand, if they stand at all for the officer, only as long as he serves the country.

Now to return to the Bill after this diversion, may I point out that it is the principle of law that you punish only one party ? Through these two amendments, 7A (1) and (2) you going to punish both the company and the manager, concerned. It is quite proper to punish the company when you cannot identify the particular offender, but where identification is possible, do not put the burden of the fine and the imprisonment on the company because, firstly, you cannot carry out a sentence of imprisonment on a company and, secondly, if you put a fine it will not be borne by the company but will be carried into the cost of production and will be paid by the people themselves. So, by all means, punish the officer whom you can identify but do not punish both where you can punish one very satisfactorily.

That also applies for section 7A(2), where both officers and the company are to be punished.

I do hope that the Minister's satisfaction is slightly reduced after what I have said. I also do hope that he will satisfy the public of this country. The Ministry does not exist only for the workers. We are all workers. There are 187 million workers and these people also depend on the Ministry for a fair deal.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : सभा-पति जी, यह बिल जो हमारे सामने आया है, मैं इस का स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन इस बिल को बहुत दिनों के बाद सदन के विचार के लिये लाया गया है-इस बात का हमें दुःख है। यह बहुत उचित कदम आपने उठाया है कि

उन का अब रजिस्ट्रेशन होगा और उनको बारी बारी से काम दिया जायगा। यह ठीक है कि काम काफी कम है और कम होने के कारण उन्हें बारी बारी से काम दिया जाता है जोकि पर्याप्त नहीं होता है, अब यह प्रथा इस संशोधन से बोर्ड के लोगों पर भी लागू हो जायगी। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम मिले, अधिक समय तक काम मिले, पर्याप्त पैसा मिले, इस बात की व्यवस्था भी करनी चाहिए।

अब प्रश्न यह है कि यह कैसे हो सरकार कौन कौन से शिपिंग क्षेत्र में काम खोले ? इस लाइन के अन्दर हम बहुत दुनिया में पीछे हैं, हमारा शिपिंग का जो कारोबार है, दुनिया में, वह बहुत पीछे हैं। इस लिये हमें अपने शिपिंग के कारोबार को बहुत तेजी से बढ़ाना चाहिए, अगर हम अपने इस कार्य को बढ़ायेंगे तो उस से लदान बढ़ेगा, हम अधिक माल मंगा सकते हैं, भेज सकते हैं और उसके लिये अधिक जेट्टियों का निर्माण कर सकते हैं, जिससे अधिक लोगों को रोजगार दे सकते हैं।

इस बिल में आपने यह भी कहा है कि जो कम्पनियाँ हैं, यदि वे अपराध करती हैं, तो उन के प्रबन्धक, उन के डायरेक्टरों पर भी जुर्माना किया जायगा। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ। होता क्या है ? अफसर लोग या बड़े बड़े प्रबन्धक लोग अपनी मनमानी करते हैं और वे किसी कारण से बच कर निकल जाते हैं तथा सारा मामला कम्पनी पर पड़ता है। अब इस संशोधन से अफसरों को सी भय होगा कि हम इस कानून से बच नहीं सकते हैं। अब उन को भी सजा मिलेगा। यह बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था इस में आपने की। परन्तु आज जो प्राइवेट शिप दुनिया के देशों में जाती है या जो हमारी शिप दुनिया के देशों में जाती है, चाहे लदान की हो या सवारियों की हो, उनमें जो काम करने वाले हैं, उन की वास्तविक दशा क्या है ?

[श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय]

ऐसे उदाहरण मिलेंगे कि एक शिप में काम करने वाला कर्मचारी का सम्बन्ध 8-8 महीने तक उसके परिवार के लोगों, घर के लोगों से टूट सा जाता है, उसे पता नहीं होता कि उस के परिवार के लोग कैसे हैं। इसी तरह से उसके परिवार के लोगों को भी पता नहीं होता कि उसका आदमी जो सविस पर गया है उसकी क्या स्थिति है। ऐसा भी होता है कि शिप पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी के परिवार के लोग बीमार पड़े हैं लेकिन उनको कोई सहायता नहीं मिल सकी। इसलिए मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि शिपिंग कार्पोरेशन की तरफ से ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि कर्मचारियों के परिवारों की देखरेख के लिए कोई छोटा सा मोहकमा बनाया जाये जो इस बात को देखें कि कौन व्यक्ति बाहर गया है, उसकी स्थिति क्या है, उसके घर का कोई व्यक्ति बीमार तो नहीं पड़ गया है, कोई मर तो नहीं गया है या कोई और दिक्कत तो नहीं है ताकि उस हालत में उनकी सहायता की जा सके। इस प्रकार शिप पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों में यह विश्वास पैदा होगा कि यद्यपि मैं अपने परिवार को छोड़कर दूसरे देश में पड़ा हुआ हूँ लेकिन मेरे यहां आने के बावजूद मेरे परिवार को किसी प्रकार की कोई कठिनाई नहीं होगी चाहे वह बच्चे के एडमिशन की बात हो या कोई आर्थिक समस्या हो या किसी की बीमारी की बात हो — मेरे परिवार को किसी प्रकार के सकट का सामना नहीं करना होगा। उनमें इस प्रकार का विश्वास पैदा होना बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन आज चाहे कोई कैप्टेन हो या छोटे रैंक का कर्मचारी हो, उसको यह चिन्ता बनी रहती है कि मैं तो यहां पर हूँ, मालूम नहीं मेरे परिवार के लोगों की क्या स्थिति होगी। इस बात पर सरकार को जरूर विचार करना चाहिए। यद्यपि इस बिल के अन्दर इस प्रकार की बात कहीं नहीं आई है लेकिन मुझे

आशा है कि सरकार इस पर जरूर विचार करेगी।

सभापति जी, आज 6 महीने नौकरी करने के बाद उसे छुट्टी दे दी जाती है। 6 महीने काम करो और 6 महीने आराम करो, पता नहीं यह कौन सा तरीका है, कौन सा कानून है? 6 महीने तक तो वह घर नहीं आ सकते लेकिन उसके बाद जब उसे छुट्टी दे दी गई तो 6 महीने तक वह घर में ही रहे, घर से बाहर न निकले। मेरा कहना है कि इस तरीके में जरूर सुधार होना चाहिए। उसको जब आवश्यकता हो तब उसको छुट्टी मिलनी चाहिये और घर से बाहर रहने पर उसको बराबर संदेश मिलते रहना चाहिए अपने परिवार को।

सभापति जी, शिप के अन्दर जो यात्री होते हैं उनके प्रति कर्मचारियों का व्यवहार बहुत अच्छा रहता है—ऐसा देखने को मिला है परन्तु वे जो अपनी कहानी सुनाते हैं उनको जो पैसे मिलते हैं, जिस प्रकार से वे अपना गुजारा करते हैं वह बड़ी ही बयनीय स्थिति है। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि उनके वेतन में बढ़ोत्तरी होनी चाहिये, उनको अधिक सहूलियतें मिलनी चाहिए, उनका मंहगाई भत्ता भी बढ़ना चाहिए खासकर, तब जबकि आप उनसे कसकर इतना काम लेते हैं। शिप पर रहते समय नीचे पानी होता है और ऊपर आकाश होता है और इसके अतिरिक्त उनको कुछ दिखाई नहीं देता। ऐसी हालत में वे बोर हो जाते हैं इसलिये उनके मनोरंजन के साधन पर्याप्त मात्रा में होने चाहिये।

अन्त में इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं यही प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हमारे देश की गतिविधियों के समाचार समय समय पर मिलते रहने चाहिये। काफी समय तक वे देश के बाहर रहते हैं इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि

उनको भारत के समाचार ठीक प्रकार से समय समय पर मिल सकें, उनके परिवारों के सम्बन्ध में समय समय पर पूरी जानकारी मिलती रहे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि मैंने जो मुद्दे उठाये हैं उन पर वे विशेष ध्यान दें।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the first point that I would like to raise is to put a question to the hon. Minister about what I consider to be somewhat an unusual procedure. I find that this amending Bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha in December, 1967 and it has come before the Lok Sabha only in August, 1970. This is not generally the practice that we follow that Bills in the period of transition from one House to the other take nearly 3 years or 2½ years. So, I would like the hon. Minister first to explain to the House what is the reason for this unusual delay and why he has taken so long.

This has a particular significance because the main amendment which is proposed in the Bill, namely, of offences committed by companies, entitling provisions of punishment and penalty means that from December, 1967 to August, 1970, you have allowed a period of nearly 2½ years during which these companies which may be committing so many offences against the Parent Act have been allowed to go scot-free. The purpose of this Bill was to tighten up penalties and the procedure of punishment. Instead, by delaying the passage of this Bill—I do not know why Government has done that, they must explain to the House—they have actually in practice permitted the offences by companies during the intervening period. I do not see why. Whether this is done deliberately or unwittingly or due to some negligence of the Government—I do not know. This has been to the benefit of companies who, we know, are guilty of a large number of offences which have prompted the Government to bring this Bill.

Secondly, so far as the provisions of this Bill go, I share Mr. Lobo Prabhu's opinion. Regarding the first amendment which is proposed here under Sec. 3—that is my opinion also—there is no reason whatsoever for in-

cluding the officers along with the other staff of the Dock Labour Board to be the beneficiaries of any welfare fund or welfare schemes which are proposed to be executed. I think this is quite an unprecedented thing. We have never done anything of this type, for a common welfare fund which is being provided for all, to be drawn on by both the staff, the ordinary employees and workers as well as by the officers.

You should know, Sir—I am sure you have visited Calcutta many times—that in the docks in Calcutta where about 14,000 workers are employed under the Dock Labour Board upto this day no housing what soever has been provided to the dock workers. There is housing for Port Commissioner's labour but to date there is no housing provided for dock labour in Calcutta and the conditions in which dock labour live have to be seen to be believed—conditions of utter squalor, congestion, the worst kind of insanitary slums and bustees which are there in the dock area. These are the only places where the dock workers can find some sort of a place of residence. Even in Bombay under the Dock Labour Board's scheme there has been a housing project for the dock workers but upto this day in Calcutta nothing has been done for them. Am I to think that the welfare schemes and the welfare fund they are thinking of are adequate to provide sufficient housing for 14,000 dock workers and also over and above that, to provide some sort of welfare facilities to the officers also? The result may, be I am afraid and I apprehend, that out of the limited resources which would be available in the name of welfare, if both the officers and the staff are to make their claims on it, it is the dock workers who will suffer and the officers will get a bigger share of the benefit with all sorts of malpractices which are there and which Mr. Lobo Prabhu has also referred to. Therefore, I think from this amendment in Cl. 2 these categories of officers should be excluded. If you want to do something for them, make a separate provision for them. There may be certain things which may be required by officers. You can make a special provision for them separately. Don't mix them with the workers of the Dock Labour Board.

So far as clause 7A is concerned, it is good as far as it goes. The only question

[Shri Inderjit Gupta]

I would like to ask the Minister by way of clarification is about this proviso to 7A which says :

“Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence or abetment was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence or abetment.”

I do not know as to what is the need of this proviso at all. I mean if this particular office of Director, Manager or whoever he is, does something, why should he not be liable? He is liable. He can appear before the Court, before the Magistrate and if he proves there that he was innocent or that he did not have knowledge of the offence which was committed or that he tried his best to prevent it, well, the Court will acquit him. If he cannot prove his innocence, he will be punished. If he can prove without going to court that he is not guilty of these things, then he will not be liable. Prove to whom? It is there the thin end of the wedge comes in. It is where there is a loophole perhaps for all sorts of corrupt practices. He will always be able to prove that he was innocent, that he did not know about this, that he tried his best to prevent it, that it was done without his knowledge. He will do it; he will always be able to prove it and in 99 per cent of the cases he will never be asked to appear before a magistrate. This proviso should be removed.

After all, there are sufficient safeguards here. He has to be found guilty; if he is not guilty; he will be acquitted. Therefore there should not be this proviso. Why should this opportunity be given to him so that he may, by some underhand means try to escape the liability? Therefore, I want that this proviso should be removed.

There are two or three general points which I wish to make. This Bill is coming up in this House 2½ years after it was passed by the Rajya Sabha. That itself show what sort of a hesitant, halting and inadequate

measure this is to amend the Dock Workers (Regulation and Employment) Act. In the meantime so many things have happened; so many things are crying for action; so many things are crying for amendments. Yet the Government does not seem to have any inclination to bring forward such amendments.

First of all I would like to refer briefly to the recent strike in Calcutta which Mr. Lobo Prabhu referred to. That strike lasted a couple of weeks. What was the essence of it? The essence of it was the new system which was sought to be introduced. You change radically the old basis on which the workers have so long worked for years, to which they have for years together been accustomed, to get the bookings for their jobs and the promotional channels which go with that type of booking. As everybody knows the system of booking is by gangs. There are certain gangs which are registered gangs and the booking has always been done gangwise; promotion is done within each gang; this is a system which may have its advantages; its disadvantages, its pros and cons, but my point is this, that when you want to change a system radically and introduce a new system—this is what they are trying to do—then it may be very well for the future entrants, for new workers who may come in the future, who are recruited for future jobs,—but this will greatly affect the old workers who has been accustomed for decades or, I will say, for generations, to the present system of gangwise promotion. Without adequate explanation and adequate appreciation of the point of view of the workers, this was introduced and that led to this kind of strike which took place there.

It is because now the whole basis has been changed and a new incentive scheme is sought to be introduced; and in the incentive scheme, the gangwise booking is not to be continued any more. The promotion which used to take place within each gang has to take place categorywise. This has certainly created an upheaval there in the minds and the psychology of the workers. Sir, workers in the country are generally very conservative-minded. When they get accustomed to one particular

method of work for years together, it needs quite a lot of trouble and persuasion to change such a system, and they have got to be told what exactly are the advantages, if any, of the new system and how it will benefit them in the long run. They now fear that it will be to their disadvantage and their fears are not unfounded. Therefore, you have to clear them up. You have to clear up their apprehensions.

Their first apprehension is that under cover of this new schemes, a number of workers would be declared surplus, because the Experts Committee, Chatterjee Committee, had recommended that there was surplus labour in Calcutta dock and that it should be reduced.

Then the second apprehension is that if gangwise promotion is done away with and if inter-gang promotion are done away with, then every worker is likely to suffer a very heavy loss. The normal channel of promotion from hatchman and wuichman to mate, from mate to sardar and so on is going to be disturbed and therefore the workers are likely to lose financially speaking also. It is not necessary for the purposes of this Bill to go into any more detailed discussion on this matter. But I hope the hon. Minister will at least to some extent share my view that this new scheme, if it had been sought to be introduced and implemented with a little more patience and after a little more discussion and consultation need not have provoked this kind of strike which took place and which had paralysed the working of the docks for two weeks. They were forced to make an agreement in the end. But it is a very *ad hoc* provisional agreement. After three months, the whole scheme will have to be reviewed again. It was only on that basis that the strike was called off. They also had to agree that because of the change in the normal channel of promotion, some compensation will have to be paid to the workers who are denied of their promotion which they would otherwise have got under the old system. So, this may be just a lull before another storm. I do not know what will happen after three months, unless they seriously consider how to get this scheme reviewed and consultation with the workers concerned,

The hon. Minister referred to the question of decasualisation in his introductory remarks. This question of decasualisation is connected with the whole question of how the booking by the gangs and the promotion of the workers has to be regulated. Here is a Bill which comes to us after two and a half years and it deals only with some superficial problems which are not the burning issues of the moment at all.

I think it was high time that the Government of India gave some serious thought to the question of changing the whole system of operations in our ports. It is not necessary that just because use in Parliament we have decided, for good or bad, to follow the British Parliamentary practice in many matters or most matters, therefore, we must follow the British practice of operating their ports and London docks, namely that there must always be two authorities. It is so ridiculous and so anomalous and anachronistic. The worker who works on board the vessels, that is, the man who works on the ship, that is handles cargo in the hatch of the ship comes under the Dock Labour Board; he is employed by the stevedore companies and his administering authority is the Dock Labour Board under the Ministry of Labour. The moment the cargo comes off the ship and is landed on the side of the docks where the sheds are situated, then it begins to be handled by the shore workers or shore labour, who are under the port commissioners, and who are the employees of the Port Commissioners and come under the Ministry of Transport. This is an endless source of trouble in the ports and dock of our country. I do not understand why it should not be logical, to have one central authority. Let the entire labour force working in the ports and docks, whether they be on the shore or on board the vessel, come under or be employed directly by either the port commissioners or some other authority. There is no need to have this kind of double authority which is leading to endless trouble all the time. Even from the Government's point of view, I think it is making the administrative problems much more complicated and much more difficult. I do not follow

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

the logic that just because it is so in Britain therefore we must do it here also.

Then, I would submit that the stevedore system should be abolished. It was high time that it was abolished. It is a cesspool of corruption. I have no time to go into the notorious doings of these big stevedore companies which are known to everybody in Calcutta, how they cheat people, how they bribe people and they are acting as a sort of unnecessary middlemen between the exporter and importer on one side and on the other those people who are doing the operation of loading and unloading, that is, the port commissioners and the dock labour board. Of course, the stevedores are represented on the dock labour board too. But what is the need for it? Why should these middlemen be there? It is an ancient and antiquated system. It is creating all sorts of problems. The R. L. Mehta Committee, the hon. Minister will remember, some years ago made an inquiry into this question and they had some very stringent things to say about the working of the stevedore companies. So, why should there not be a direct relation between the people who are engaged in importing and exporting their own goods and the authority who is responsible for the operations of loading and unloading the ships? Why should the stevedore companies be brought in in between? There is nothing sacrosanct about it. This is one system which should be done away with. Further, as I have said already, the whole of the labour, both those who are working on the vessels as well as those who are working on the shore should be under one authority. Why should there be a Dock Labour Board and a Port Trust separately to deal with these things, I am not able to follow. I wish Government would give a little deeper thought to these matters and not just tinker with the problem every now and then with little, pettyfoggish amendments like this which also I think they thought of three years ago but forgot about it. The present Minister was not in charge of this then; some other Minister was there. In December 1967, we do not know what his thinking was. He produced this little scappy amendment and after 2½ years from the Rajya Sabha it has arrived here, and these people sitting on the Treasury Benches

are dutifully piloting this Bill. But what about giving the whole problem a little deeper thought? I agree with Shri Lobo Prabhu that the working of our ports leaves very much to be desired. It has a direct bearing on the working of our whole economy. The system of working has to be simplified and rationalised so that it can administratively be more simple and more effective and the workers who are concerned with this will also have no cause for discontent, there will be proper service conditions, proper pay scales, proper amenities, proper Welfare facilities, and not like this. I have never seen a dock where 14,000 dock labour people, stevedore labour, work without even one single house having been built for them. It is an extraordinary thing. We have been told during the last 20 years that there is a housing project for dock labour in Calcutta. But up to today, not a single house has come up for them. Now they say they are going to have a welfare fund out of which officers will also be provided housing. What are they going to do by this? I do not want the officers to be mixed up with the workers. They can wait a bit longer. Let the workers be provided first with houses.

These are some of the burning problems I wanted to touch on. As far as the Bill is concerned, I would only say—please delete the reference to officers in this amendment and remove the proviso. The proviso only gives a loophole for some corruption so that the officers of these companies can escape their liability for offences committed under this Act.

श्री शिव चन्द्र भ्ना (मधुबनी) : यह जो विधेयक है इस में जो प्राविसा आपने रखा है वह इस प्रकार से है :

“Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence or abetment was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence or abetment”.

यह बात नहीं है कि हम एक खिड़की खोल देने हैं अफसरों के लिए जो तात्कालिक रूप में

साबित कर देता है कि हमारी जानकारी में यह गुनाह नहीं था और वह जानता नहीं था की प्रॉफ़ेस किया गया है। यह जो चीज़ है इसको हटा देने से मैं मानता हूँ कि इस विधेयक का रूप अच्छा हो जाएगा। लेकिन इसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक संशोधन दिया है। यदि आप इस प्राविसो को हटाते नहीं हैं तो आपको चाहिये कि आप मेरा संशोधन मान लें। यदि आप यह कर देते हैं

"and the employer or their representative prove"

तो भी इसका रूप निखर जाता है। यदि मजदूर या उसके जो प्रतिनिधि हैं वे साबित कर देते हैं, कौरोबोरेट कर देते हैं, उसकी पुष्टि हो जाती है डाक वर्कर्स या उनके प्रतिनिधियों से तब हम मान सकते हैं कि उनकी जानकारी में यह गुनाह नहीं था, जान बूझ कर ऐसा काम उन्होंने नहीं किया। इससे एक रोक लग सकती है और जो ध्येय है उसकी प्राप्ति हो सकती है।

डाक वर्कर्स की प्रोमोशन की बात इन्होंने उठाई है। लेकिन वह बात की बात है। पहली बात तो भरती के सम्बन्ध में है, बहाली के सम्बन्ध में है। सभापति महोदय, आप डाक वर्कर्स के बीच में गए हैं या नहीं मुझे पता नहीं है। लेकिन बम्बई के डाक वर्कर्स के बीच में जाने का मुझे मौका मिला है। वहाँ मैंने पाया कि जो बहालियां होती हैं, उन में समान नीति नहीं बरती जाती है। सब लोग जो बहाली के लिए जाते हैं और जो उस बहाली के पात्र होते हैं, उन सब को नहीं रखा जाता है। सरटन कैटेगरीज के लोग ही बहाल किए जाते हैं। उन्हीं को प्रॉफ़ेस दिया जाता है। यह बहुत खराब चीज़ है। जो मजदूर मजदूरी करना चाहता है, जो भारत का नागरिक है और जो भद्रता हुआ बम्बई पहुंच जाता है और डाक

वर्कर के रूप में काम करना चाहता है, और वह उस नौकरी का पात्र भी है। उसके काविल भी है, उसका वाहिष्कार क्यों किया जाए? क्यों न उसको भी काम मिले। यह मेरा बहुत पहले का तजुर्वा है, वरसों पहले का है। इस बीच डाक वर्कर्स की बहाली में कोई परिवर्तन आया है या नहीं, यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ। यह विधेयक उसके मुनाल्लिक नहीं हैं, यह मैं जानता हूँ। लेकिन यह भी एक समस्या है जो अभी भी विद्यमान है। हमारे देश के बाहर ऐसा कोई डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं बरता जाता है। हांगकांग में मुझे डाक वर्कर के रूप में काम करने का मौका मिला है, चौबीस घंटे मैंने वहाँ लोडिंग और अन-लोडिंग का काम किया है। वहाँ पर वाहिष्कार की कोई बात मैंने नहीं पाई है उस रूप में जिस रूप में भारत में है। इसका खात्मा होना चाहिये। संविधान के जो निर्देशक सिद्धान्त हैं, उनके भी यह खिलाफ जाती है, मामूली इक्वैलिटी की जो बात हमने संविधान में मानी है, उसके भी खिलाफ जाती है।

कांट्रैक्ट लेवर की डाक वर्कर्स के बीच में भी समस्या है। इस कांट्रैक्ट लेवर की बात हम भिछले एक विधेयक में कह चुके हैं। इस सिस्टम में बहुत शोषण होता है। कांट्रैक्टर तो होता ही है लेकिन उसके बाद वहाँ वह मिडलमैन भी रख लेता है। एक तो कांट्रैक्टर शोषण करता है और दूसरे जो मिडलमैन होता है वह करता है। मिडलमैन पैरासाइट के रूप में वहाँ उपस्थित हो जाता है। यह जो सिलसिला है इसका खात्मा होना चाहिये। कांट्रैक्ट लेवर का जो सिलसिला डाक्स में है इसको खत्म किया जाना चाहिये।

बहुत दिनों से जो वर्कर काम कर रहे हैं, उनको एक खास पीरियड के बाद परमानेंट भी किया जाना चाहिये।

हाउसिंग के मुनाल्लिक में अब कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। यह समस्या बहुत जटिल है।

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

बम्बई में जाकर मैंने देखा है कि यह बहुत जटिल है। कलकत्ता में तो और भी यह समस्या गम्भीर रूप धारण किए हुए है क्योंकि वहाँ सरकार ने कुछ कदम नहीं उठाया है। इस कारण से भी डाक वर्कर्स की अवस्था बदतर हो गई है। इसके मुताल्लिक सरकार को एक खास नीति अख्तयार करनी चाहिये।

जो आफ़ेस करेगा, उसको सज़ा देंगे, यह चीज़ भ्रान दी होल टालरेबल है। अफसरों को हटा दिया जाए, यह ठीक है। एग्रासिएशन आफ इंडिविजुअल्ज़ के लिए थोड़ा सा परिवर्तन कर दिया जाए और इसके मुताल्लिक मेरा संशोधन भी है, तो अच्छा होगा। सैकिड स्टेज जब आएगी, तब मैं इस पर बोलूंगा।

जो भी आप पास करते हैं उसको कम्प्लेमेंट करने के लिए आप मशीनरी भी तो ठीक करें। हर विधेयक के साथ यही बात होती है। ऐसी मशीनरी होनी चाहिये जो ईमानदारी के साथ इम्प्लेमेंट कर सके। ऐसी मशीनरी आपके पास नहीं है। इस हाउस में दूसरे हाउस से इस बिल को आने में तीन साल लगे हैं और पता नहीं इसको यहां पास होने के बाद डाक में जाने के लिए कितने साल लग जाएंगे और इसको कार्यान्वित भी किया जाएगा या नहीं। यह इतना दर्ज की बीमारी है। इसमें प्रशासन की बात आ जाती है, मशीनरी की बात आ जाती है। जो आपकी मशीनरी है वह जर्जर हो चुकी है। कोई काम करना नहीं चाहता है, ईमानदारी से आगे बढ़ना नहीं चाहता है। सारी मशीनरी पंरेलाइज हो चुकी है। आपको देखना चाहिये जो सुविधा आप देना चाहते हैं वह ठीक से वर्कर्स को मिले, इसका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन ठीक से हो और आपके पास रिपोर्ट भी आए। आप समय निर्धारित कर दें इम्प्लेमेंटेशन के लिए। मंत्री महोदय खुद जा कर सरप्राइज़ विज़िट्स करें, इंस्पेक्शंस करें और देखें कि हकीकत में क्या हो रहा है। हेरी ब्रिजिज़ का नाम आपने सुना होगा...

समापति महोदय : दूसरी डिस्कशन लेने का समय हो गया है। आप खत्म करे।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मेरे संशोधनों पर मंत्री महोदय गौर करें और उनको मान लें तो विधेयक अच्छा हो जाएगा। यदि इम्प्लेमेंट करने के लिए अच्छी मशीनरी होगी, यदि आप स्वयं विजिलेंट रहेंगे, प्रशासन विजिलेंट होगी तब कुछ फायदा होगा वरना यह विधेयक भी और विधेयकों की तरह से कागज पर ही रह जाएगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ इसको मैं अपनी कंडिशनल स्पॉट देता हूँ।

17 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. LATHI CHARGE BY C. R. P. IN JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY AND CLOSURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Sir, I am bringing to the notice of the House the most heart-rending and poignant events that took place in the Jadavpur University on the 24th July, 1970. Even according to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, a paper owned and edited by the Secretary of the Congress Party (R) in West Bengal, Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh—even according to that paper the headline given in the news is "CRP run berserk at Jadavpur". This is the headline given there. Now, we are told that the Central Government is very serious of maintaining law and order in West Bengal, and here is an example of how they are going to keep law and order in West Bengal.

I will just read out some extracts from the report given in that newspaper itself. Nobody can accuse this paper of having sympathies with the Communist Party (Marxist) or with any Communist party. As I said earlier, this is a paper owned and run by the General Secretary of the West Bengal

Congress Committee (R) - the ruling party—
Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh. What does it say ?

“About 150 students, teachers and employees of Jadavpur University were injured, some of them seriously, when police made a series of lathi charges inside the University campus on Friday afternoon.”

Were they called in by the Vice-Chancellor ? They were not called in by the Vice-Chancellor of the university. Were they called in by any officer of the university ? They were not called in by any officer of the university. On their own, the police broke into the university.

Here we have a statement made by the Deputy Registrar who was at that time present in the Jadavpur university. I do not know how it happened that the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar did not happen to be present in the university premises; their residences are near. I do not know how it happened. But that is a different story. Now, the Deputy Registrar, My Kundu, who was an eye-witness to the incident, said that the Additional Superintendent of Police, 24-Parganas, Officer-in-charge of Jadavpur Thana, came in afterwards. Mr. Kundu, narrating the incident, said the students were holding their meeting peacefully. They were holding a meeting in order to find out methods of holding their examinations which had been postponed for sometime : how to get the examinations held. They were peaceful students holding a meeting inside the university campus. Immediately after the explosion of crackers outside the university premises—some crackers were burst by the so-called Naxalites outside the university premises and that had nothing to do with the inside—the police stormed into the administrative building and “started beating out employees, students and teachers mercilessly in which 100 students and 60 office staff were injured... The police action was absolutely unprovoked.” This is the statement made by the Deputy Registrar of the university.

The entire staff of the university has, passed a resolution condemning the incident. The West Bengal College and University Teachers' Association unanimously in a

meeting passed a resolution condemning the action of the CRP there, which was a totally unprovoked attack upon innocent boys and students and teachers and staff. Here is what Mr Kundu himself says further on. Mr. Kundu also alleged that the CRP personnel had also forced open the collapsible gate in between the first and the second floors of the administrative building and attacked the students, teachers and employees with lathis without any provocation. “When I came out of my room and tried to contact the Officer-in-Charge of the CRP, one CRP man in an attacking mood used filthy language in spite of knowing my identity. I appealed to them to stop lathi-charge on the students and employees but it continued.” This is the way the officer of the university is being treated by the CRP men. Naturally the whole student community of West Bengal is aflame. The very next day students of the colleges under Jadavpur University went on strike. The next day the entire Calcutta students went on strike. The following day the entire Bengal students went on a one-day protest strike.

We are told that the CRP has been sent for maintaining law and order and this is their behaviour ! We know they behaved in Indraprastha Bhavan. The CRP attacked everyone whom they could lay their hands upon and even threw out some of them. They were not even on strike, but they were working. Firing was resorted to in Jadavpur University; I can quote instance after instance where the CRP has behaved in this way. The question is, are they keeping law and order ? Is there any law for the CRP ? To call it Central Reserve Police is a misnomer. It is a Criminal Reserve Police. It is a police of criminals who have been trained for nothing but beating up people and lathi-charging people, without understanding what it is. Have they got any brains ? Under the guise of CRP, Government has created a gang of goondas and criminals. What else is this but a criminal act ? If, for example, I attack somebody else without any provocation, will I not come under the IPC and be hauled up before a court of law for having committed an offence ? But the CRP may attack anybody. They have no law. The IPC does not apply to them. What is the action Government has been taking against them

{Shri P. Ramamurti}

all these days? This is not the only instance.

In Kerala the other day, the CRP entered the mosque in Tirur and attacked all and sundry. The Muslim League was in power there and the Home Minister belonged to the Muslim League. The paper *Chandrika* had to come out with a statement against that.

I have got with me cuttings from newspapers run not by my party, but by the Ruling Congress. I shall quote from them.

"Dr. Sen Sorry for Jadavpur University trouble.

The Home Secretary, Mr B. R. Gupta told newsmen here today that the CRP had no order to fire or to make lathi charge. He said, a detailed report of the incident has already been sent to the Governor, Mr. S. S. Dhawan, who is in Delhi. It was for him to take a decision about an enquiry into the incidents.....In any case, Mr Gupta said, the responsibility does not devolve on State Government for what had happened yesterday. The action of the CRP Men was their own responsibility."

Here is a police force and the Home Secretary of Government under whom it is supposed to function says, "We are not responsible for its actions." To whom do they owe responsibility? Here are people who have acted want only in an unprovoked manner and beat up hundreds of people. Are they not guilty of an offence under the Indian Penal Code? Is there no law for them? You are going to enforce law and order by creating an unlawful force, which is going to break the law of the land and beat up the people?

It was stated that after the return of Mr. Dhawan, an enquiry was going to be held. It was said by a spokesman of the West Bengal Government later on that Shrimati Indira Gandhi will make an announcement in Parliament on what kind of enquiry they are going to make. That is the statement made by the spokesman of the West Bengal Government. I am not responsible for it. Nine days, why nine

days? Nearly ten days—have elapsed since then and we are yet to see any statement. Since West Bengal is now under President's Rule and the CRP has been sent there by the Central Government, I had expected that the Government on their own volition, without my having to come forward with a demand for a discussion on this question would have come forward on the floor of the House with a detailed account and at least expressing their regret, expressing their apology to the people of West Bengal for the wanton action of the CRP. They did not have even that elementary courtesy to the people of West Bengal. You are saying what you are now attempting to do is in the name of fighting the Naxalites. Are you going to fight the Naxalites in this way? On the other hand, what you are doing today is that you are treating the entire people of the West Bengal are your enemies. you think the entire people of West Bengal are your enemies.

Only day before yesterday the CRP went and captured posts in the Durgapur plant from the plant security force. Previously it was manned by the plant security force appointed by the plant. When the Central Security Force Act was passed here, these, people went to the High Court challenging the validity of that Act and a stay was given. On the 3rd of this month, somehow or other the High Court vacated the stay. The moment the stay was vacated, even without telling these people "your services are no longer required to man the force" the CRP went into the picture and now nearly 20 people are in the hospital.

The is the way in which today this CRP is let on the people. What I want to point out here is that the CRP is acting like Hitler's storm troopers who went and beat up whomever they could find. This force has been trained on the lines of Hitler's storm troopers and it is being let loose on the people. I am sure that you are not going to fight the Naxalites. On the other hand, you are going to make the entire people of West Bengal your enemies. As a result of your action, far from fighting the Naxalites, the Naxalites will grow in strength more and more. That would be the result of your action.

As far as we are concerned, with the ideological propaganda and the other kind of ways in which we are trying to meet the Naxalites, we will be able to contain them. But, as far as you are concerned, as far as the Government are concerned, they are only pretending to meet the Naxalites. Under the pretext of facing and fighting the Naxalites, you are waging a war on the entire working of West Bengal and I am sure the people of West Bengal will take up the challenge; the students of West Bengal, the working class and the peasantry will take up the challenge, whatever might be the force that you use against them, and I am sure that ultimately it is the people that will triumph and not these storm troopers of the other forces that the Indira Government or the Hitlers might let loose. In the history, ultimately it is the people who have won and the Hitlers had to go and that is what is going to happen here.

Therefore, I want to ask you this. Where is the judicial inquiry? Where is the criminal action that has been taken against them? Why don't you haul them up before a court of law under the Indian Penal Code for committing an offence? Why don't you do that? So long as you do not do that, the people of West Bengal and the people of the entire country will understand that this force has been created only for the purpose of fighting the people not for fighting lawlessness but for creating more lawlessness in the country, because this is the biggest lawless force in the country.

सभापति महोदय : एक जानकारी आप लोगों को देनी है कि 6 बजे सीकर साहब की अध्यक्षता में त्रैलोक्यनाथ महाराज का स्वागत कर रहे हैं, तो आप लोगों से निवेदन है कि सब लोग मेहरबानी करके बहुत थोड़ा समय लें।

श्री इंद्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर) : अगर बाकी रह जाय तो इस को कल चलाया जाय।

सभापति महोदय : कल नहीं हो सकता। आज ही मेहरबानी कर के इसे समाप्त करें।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : This should continue. Beating of 150 people and the Government keeping quiet over it is not an ordinary thing.

SHRI GANESH GHOSH (Calcutta-south). What about Siliguri and Adra ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam). We would like to know what the Government has to say on some of the points raised so that the further discussion may go on intelligently; otherwise it will be a blind discussion.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South-Delhi): It will be helpful to the House if the Government makes it clear as to what has happened to the judicial inquiry, because if there is no inquiry and nothing is going to be done, the debate will take one shape but if the Government has done something and the House knows it, it will take another shape.

सभापति महोदय : डिस्कशन का तो अभी तक यही नियम रहा है कि पहले सब लोग बोल लेते हैं तब सरकार की तरफ से जबाब दिया जाता है।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM: It is true, but then a new convention can be built up for a more intelligent discussion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my hon. friend has called the Central Government the enemy of the West Bengal people. I have no love for the Central Government but I consider that the enemy of the people of West Bengal are those who have subverted democracy and the constitutional parliamentary system in West Bengal taking advantage of democracy, who have initiated gangsterism, murder, loot, killing and all sorts of anti-national activities there, who have led the forces of vandalism and bombing in West Bengal, who have demoralised and struck at the morale of the people, who have completely marred the democratic future of West Bengal, who have become the slave of foreigners, either the Pekingites or of other foreign elements—those insurrectionist, antidemocratic, terrorist, anti-Constitutionalist, anti-parliamentary forces, who

[Shri Samar Guha]

have created this situation in West Bengal today, are the real enemies not only of West Bengal but of the whole of India. What is happening today in West Bengal is a challenge not only for West Bengal but for the whole of India.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: You dare not stand before the people for an election.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let the election come this year. Our Communist friends characterize those people as the forces of gangsterism. These gangster people of West Bengal are not going to save those gangsters.

As a teacher of the Jadavpur University I know the sentiments of students, the teachers and the authorities. If anybody has an iota of sense or dignity, he will not tolerate the presence of the CRP in any educational institution even for moment or a second. But the dilemma before the University authorities is what they will do if a handful of students get into the class with bombs and other weapons and smash the laboratory. Do you know what barbarous and inhuman treatment was meted to the teachers? What they will do is the dilemma before the University authorities.

Have these political parties, who are now championing the cause of the students, come forward to help the University authorities? University examinations—engineering examinations, post graduate examinations, all examinations—have stopped. Brilliant students go into the university. What is their future?

What did the University do? The University authorities have sent letters to the guardians of each and every student in which they have said, "With the consent of your ward, let us know whether under the protection of either the police or the CRP, examinations can be held in the University." 90 per cent of the guardians with the consent of their wards have said, "Yes". Instead of wasting and completely finishing the career of our students, even if need be with the help of the Police, examinations should be held.

At least 75 per cent of the students met the Vice-Chancellor and other authorities and said, "We do not care for your CRP, Police or anything; we want to have examinations; we do not want to waste and spoil our career." What will the University authorities do?

There is no alternative. There is no protection to the University, no protection to the laboratories, no protection to the classes, no protection to the honour of the students and teachers, no protection to the honour of the Vice-Chancellor, no protection of any kind. What will they do?

I ask these friends one thing. They had organised 1,10,000 storm troopers when they were in Government. I ask them. Why didn't they send a battalion of them? Why didn't they say, "We will give protection to them, hold examinations there and see that there is no disturbance of peace, no bomb-throwing and all that and that we will not allow to spoil the career of the students" Would they come forward to do that? No. There is no alternative. They only want to make capital out of the terrible misery of hundreds and thousands of students who are looking forward to their future career.

As I have already said, there are a lot of difficulties. No doubt about it. Just a few days ago, I had a long talk with the acting Vice-Chancellor and he said that the University authorities did not give the C.R.P. any permission. I accuse the West Bengal Government that they have made the worst arrangements. They have placed one West Bengal Police officer at the command of the C.R.P. and that officer is of a lower grade. He has no command and he cannot give orders to the C.R.P. If the C.R.P. is under the command of the West Bengal Police, then a superior officer should be there to give orders. The students are very sensitive about their sense of dignity. Therefore, this C. R. P. should not be kept inside the campus but somewhere outside. Only when the situation demands, it will be called. If Dr. Sen had been there, the situation would have been different. Unfortunately, the teachers today do not maintain contact with the students. They have not shown the courage to meet

the situation. If a hundred students had shown the spirit of resistance, they could have faced the ordeal, they could have faced those goondas; a handful of them, and those gangsters, a handful of them, and saved the dignity of the University.

Naturally, the University authorities are going to have the opinion poll of the students, the teachers and the employees of the University as to whether the C. R. P. should be completely removed. I am sure, all of them are agreed that from inside the campus the C. R. P. should be removed. As to whether no help of the C. R. P. should be taken, they are going to take the opinion poll of the students, the teachers and the employees of the University. A democratic view, they say, will prevail.

I will again accuse these friends. They are calling the C. R. P. as criminals; they are calling them goondas and they are calling them storm troopers. But I want to ask: Who have initiated the student community, the youth of Bengal, to this murderous line of politics; to these terrorist activities, to this vandalism, to these violent forces? Shri Hari Krishan Koonar, while addressing a Maidan meeting on Vietnam Day recently in Calcutta said: Be prepared for Dien Bein Phew in Calcutta: be prepared for the civil war of Vietnam type in West Bengal and be prepared for insurrection in West Bengal. This is on record. (*Interruptions*)

I want to ask these friends who are the real criminals and the real goondas. It is they who have initiated the student community to this line of violence, terrorism, intimidation and all sorts of anti-national, anti-democratic activities. Now they are trying to make capital out of it.

Sir, the Jadavpur University was founded by Shri Aurbindo, the Father of the Indian Revolution and most of the great men of West Bengal, Tagore, Acharya Prafula Chandra, Jagdish Chandra, Deshbandhu and others were associated with the University in this way or that way. I am sorry to say this citadel of

learning, of culture, of national aspirations, of West Bengal is now in great peril. I would urge upon the Government to be very careful to see that the C. R. P. is not misused, not used in a way that will rupture the sentiments of either the students or the people of West Bengal. The only way is to develop an alternative point of confidence and resist the forces of violence, of vandalism and the forces of anti-nationals and the stooges of foreign countries. (*Interruptions*) It pinches them. They have mortgaged their conscience some where else.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): Sir, I would urge: let us not take an emotional view of the whole matter but an objective view. As regards the Jadavpur University episode, the Government should make proper inquiries and find out facts and take action according to rules and law. If C. R. P. men went berserk and they have transgressed the law, they should be naturally dealt with according to law. But one thing will have to be recognised that even in West Bengal if you want that it should progress, law and order will have to be maintained. That is the stand my party has taken from the very beginning and I am afraid whatever my friends may say, we are going to stick to that line. If West Bengal is to make progress, you will have to solve the problems of unemployment and various other problems, because of which such incidents occur. Some misguided young men who are Naxalites... you may call them by whatever name you like... indulge in such things because of frustration and unemployment and various other problem the have. Unemployment and other evils will have to be cured. Otherwise, you cannot find a permanent remedy to the ills of West Bengal.

One thing I would like to say. After all the educational system of the State there should not collapse. What is happening to-day is that educational system is under great pressure. Various disturbances take place. I am of the view that the vast majority of the students would like to pursue their education. There cannot be two opinions about that. If all the students wanted that they would not like

[Shri S. S. Kothari]

to study and their parents gave them licence not to attend colleges, then it was a different matter. Sir, please don't keep your hand on the bell. I will take my five minutes only. In my opinion educational institutions have to be run in the interests of society and for that purpose necessary action has to be taken. Let the students themselves have a brigade which would ensure that law and order is maintained in the university campus. That will be the first and the best thing. If that cannot be done, let there be some home guards who can maintain law and order. If that also is not possible, the next alternative is the local police. If the local police cannot maintain order and the people want that peace should be maintained, I am afraid, we come to the logical conclusion that the CRP should be there.

SHRI VISWANATHA MENON (Ernakulam) : What about Indraprastha ?

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI. I was the first to condemn it.

Sir, I wish to say that the rule of law must prevail. If the CRP has done anything wrong, they may be dealt with according to law. There are no two opinions about it. But I would like the Government to clear up this point, whether there was any provocation. If so, what was that provocation? Is it a fact that a number of CRP personnel have been injured or killed in various parts of the city and in the university campus? All these factors have to be examined. I am taking an objective view of things.

I find some of these students from Jadavpur university, technical students who have got first class degrees, come and say, kindly get us admitted in the IIT Kanpur or Roorkee or some where else. Some of them came to me. It is because they think they cannot pursue their studies in the existing colleges. But these students from West Bengal cannot get admission in other parts of the country, because, the technical colleges are over-full everywhere

and these colleges say, they have no place for migrating students from West Bengal. Therefore, it is my opinion that the educational structure itself West Bengal is under serious pressure and this would not be in the interest of the future generations of West Bengal. That is my opinion.

Sir, Government makes all sorts of tall talk that the law and order situation has improved. I still feel that things are not in a satisfactory state and firm action is necessary. Whenever there are legitimate grievances of the students they can be removed. There is something wrong with those who are in charge of these affairs in the universities. Probably they do not have the requisite machinery or *rapport* with the students to be able to solve their problems, and their grievances. If they were able to have that machinery or that approach, I think there would be much less of complaints and such occasions as we have seen would not arise.

Regarding the unemployment problem I wish to say something. Why does not the West Bengal Government give permission for plying of ten thousand new taxis? That will help resolve the unemployment problem to some extent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not a matter for discussion. Your time is up.

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): What Mr. Kothari says is correct. In Howrah station, I had to wait for a taxi for 2 hours.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : There are various other aspects like housing and small-scale industries where, if only timely action is taken by the Government, we will be able to provide more jobs.

I would like to conclude by saying this : There are no two opinions that law and order must be maintained and if, for that purpose, CRP is necessary, it must be kept in West Bengal and within the university campus also if necessary. But let them act as responsible men. The CRP should be properly manned, properly officered, and commanded.

It is necessary that CRP should act in a proper manner, and action should be taken according to law against anybody who is found guilty, whether it is the police or the students.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : सभापति जी, यह तो ठीक है कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं में पुलिस का जाना अच्छी बात नहीं है। हमारे साथी श्री राममूर्ति के साथ जो व्यवहार हुआ है, मैं उसकी निन्दा करता हूँ। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि विद्यार्थी अधिक संख्या में पढ़ना चाहते हैं केवल कुछ लड़के पढ़ना नहीं चाहते हैं जिनकी सोसायटी खराब होती है। इसके अतिरिक्त आज जो बेकारी की समस्या है उसके कारण उनका फ्यूचर अंधकारमय है। विद्यार्थी कहते हैं कि डिप्लोमा डिग्री की जगह पर उनको काम दिया जाए। उनको जो परेशानी है उसके लिए वे अपना विरोध प्रदर्शन करते हैं और हमको उसका कोई इलाज ढूँढना चाहिए। इसका जवाब सी आर पी या पुलिस का डंडा नहीं है। हम देश के अन्दर अग्रजों के खिलाफ भी दबी हुई जनता को उभाड़ सकते थे और इस प्रकार अग्रजों के खिलाफ लड़कर हमने देश को आजाद कराया। लेकिन आज हमारे नेता जनता को अशांतिमय तरीके से उभाड़ रहे हैं। आज बंगाल में, कलकत्ते में माँ बहनों की इज्जत ली जा रही है, गुरुओं पर बम चलाए जा रहे हैं और स्कूल कालेजों को नष्ट किया जा रहा है। इस बात को वहाँ पर गवर्नमेंट आंख मूंद कर अनदेखा नहीं कर सकती है। उससे इस देश का और इस देश की गरीब जनता का नुकसान हो रहा है। इस प्रकार से नेतागण इस देश में अशांति पैदा कर रहे हैं, देश को गुलाम बनने की प्रवृत्ति की तरफ लिए जा रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसमें हमारी सरकार की गलती रही है। पिछले बीस वर्षों में देश के नौजवानों को जैसा बनाना चाहिए था, जिस प्रकार से शिक्षा को जाब-ओरिएण्टेड और लेबर्-ओरिएण्टेड बनाना

चाहिए था वह नहीं किया गया और उसके लिए मैं सरकार को निन्दा करता हूँ। लेकिन इसका जवाब यह नहीं है कि देश में अशांति पैदा की जाए, औरतों और गुरुओं की बेइज्जती की जाए। मैं इन बातों की निन्दा करता हूँ क्योंकि ये चीजें हमारे देश के लिए बड़ी खतरनाक हैं।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : सभापति जी, मैं श्री राममूर्ति जी को घन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने यह प्रश्न इस सदन के सामने उठाया। आज इसको बहुत ही सीमित रूप में रखा जा रहा है बाकी इसका असौम्य क्षेत्र कल आयेगा और तभी उस पर ठिकाने से बातें होंगी। मेरे मित्र प्रो० समर गुहा जो इस पर कह गए हैं उसके बाद इस पर कहने के लिए बहुत कम रह जाता है। फिर भी मैं दो तीन बातों की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाऊंगा, इस थोड़े से समय में।

पहली बात तो यह है कि ऐसी स्थिति हो क्यों रही है? हो इसलिए रही है कि सरकार ने शुरू से गठबधन रखा था उन लोगों के साथ जोकि इसको बरा रहे हैं। जब उनसे भगड़ा हो गया तो फिर आप कड़ाई करना चाहते हैं। जब तक दोस्ती थी तब तक आपने किसी को रोका नहीं। बार-बार यह सवाल इस सदन में उठा कि बंगाल में बहुत गड़बड़ है मगर कभी भी चव्हाण साहब ने यह कबूल नहीं किया कि ला एण्ड आर्डर प्रॉब्लम से बढ़कर कुछ और भी है। ला एण्ड आर्डर स्टेट की चीज है इसलिए उनको कुछ लेना देना नहीं है। उनका बराबर यही रख रहा लेकिन अब अंतर आ गया है तो प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी आ कर कहती हैं कि बहुत कड़ाई से इसका दमन किया जायेगा और बहुत कड़ाई से इसका इन्तजाम किया जायेगा। लेकिन अब आपकी स्थिति यह है कि कड़ाई से दमन कर सकें? मैं विद्यार्थियों की ही बात करता हूँ, दूसरों की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

[श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद]

मार्च में सार्ई परिवार के दो लड़के मारे गए, तीसरे की आंख फोड़ी गई लेकिन आपकी आंखों से एक बूंद आंसू भी नहीं गिरा। आपने एक बार भी उसका जिक्र नहीं किया। उसके बाद बहुत शोर गुल हुआ तो कमीशन आफ एंबवायरी बिठाया। उसमें जो लड़का गवाही देने गया वह दिन दहाड़े अदालत में मारा गया, उसका खून हो गया लेकिन कोई रोक नहीं सका। उसके बाद हालत यह हुई कि कमीशन आफ एंबवायरी को बर्दवान से भाग कर कलकत्ता जाना पड़ा। सरकार की स्थिति तब तक यही रहेगी जब तक कि उसमें दुलमुल्यकीनी है और इन चीजों के सहारे अपनी गद्दी बनाये रखना है। उनको चाहिए कि सत्य और न्याय को देखें। जब तक दुलमुल्यकीनी बनी रहेगी तब तक यही हालत होती रहेगी। दूसरी तरफ इसमें जिनका हाथ है उनकी गवर्नमेंट ने राष्ट्रपति शासन के पहले बंगाल में खूनियों, डकैतों, आग लगाने वालों पर चलते हुए मुकदमों को उठवा लिया—एक दो नहीं, सैकड़ों मुकदमे उठवा लिए थे। अभी राज्य सभा में कहा गया है

“Over 1200 cases involving violence, arson and serious things were withdrawn by the U. F. Government in West Bengal.”

अब आप कहिये कि 1200 नहीं होंगे, तो 1100 होंगे, 1000 होंगे, 950 होंगे, लेकिन थे तो। लेकिन ज्योति बसु ने मुकदमे उठाये। ज्योति बसु का नाम लेना गलत होगा, मैं कहूंगा कि यूनाइटेड फ्रंट के होम मिनिस्टर ने मुकदमे उठाये। तब शायद रुदन की शोभा के अनुकूल होगा। इस तरह के लोगों पर से मुकदमे उठाये तो हुआ क्या? कानून ताक पर चला गया। किसी को इसका ख्याल नहीं रहा कि अब क्या होगा, कैसे होगा? साथ ही साथ पुलिस आफिसर्स के दिल में यह दहशत घुस गई कि जो कड़ाई करेगा, जो किसी को पकड़ेगा उसको सजा मिलेगी। इस डर के मारे बंगाल की

पुलिस नपुंसक बना दी गई, लाचार कर दी गई। इसमें बंगाल पुलिस का दोष कम है, दोष है उस गवर्नमेंट का जिसने ऐसा बर्ताव किया। अब इसके पश्चात् भारत सरकार किस पर भरोसा करे? आज बंगाल पुलिस के मन में यह डर घुसा हुआ है कि कौन ठिकाना कल बही आ जायें फिर से। तब अगर हम आज कड़ाई करेंगे तो हमारा क्या होगा? इस हालत में बंगाल की पुलिस पर भारत सरकार को भरोसा नहीं होता।

मैं नहीं चाहता कि सी० आर० पी० स्थानीय पुलिस का स्थान ले। सब कुछ ढंग से चले, लेकिन जब परिस्थिति ऐसी पैदा हो गई है तो लाचारी है। उपाय क्या है? इसके लिये मैं दोष अकेले आपको नहीं देता। मैं उनको दोष देता हूँ जो अपनी गद्दी बचाने के लिये आपके साथ हाथ मिला कर बैठे रहे, जिन्होंने यह परिस्थिति पैदा होने दी।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक एकान्तिक या दूसरी बातों का सम्बन्ध है उनके बारे में अगर मौका मिलेगा तो कल कहूंगा, आज तो केवल विद्यार्थियों की बात है। विद्यार्थियों की बात कहूँ तो इसका क्या अर्थ है कि कितना जला दी जायें, फोटो फाड़ दी जाये और साथ-साथ माओ का लाल झंडा लगा दिया जाये? हैं हिन्दुस्तान का, खाते हैं हिन्दुस्तान का, बाप दादे हिन्दुस्तान के थे और गुरु हो गये चीन के? इसलिये लाल सलाम करते रहो और जिन पर कहे गोली चलाओ। आखिर कितने विद्यार्थी मारे गये? कालेज स्वचायर में कितने मारे गये, कलकत्ता शहर में कितने मारे गये? ऐसी स्थिति में जो कुछ थोड़ा बहुत यह निकम्मी सरकार कर पाये उन्ही के ऊपर तब हमका भरोसा करना होगा। और उपाय क्या है? इसलिये मैं केवल एक चीज का चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ। कल वैसे बात कहूंगा,

आज तो इतना ही कह कर खत्म करूंगा, एकान-
मिक बात कल उठाऊंगा...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कल तो यह बात
नहीं आयेगी ।

श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : नहीं आयेगी तो भी
क्या होगा । लेकिन इस मामले में अकेला मैं
नहीं हूँ, सारा सदन है । आपके दस बीस लोगों
के सिवा सारा सदन एक ही बात सोचता है ।
इसलिए मैं आपकी आज सिर्फ एक ही चीज की
याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि शुरू से यह पद्धति
रही है कि जिसको पाओ कि वह हमें सलाम न
करे, हमारा साथ न दे उसको मार डालो, उस
को सजा दो, उसकी दुर्गति करो, किसी लायक
न रखो ।

SHRI NAMBIAR : It is none of our
case. He is talking of something else.

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : I
have not said you. I said 'those people
who do like this'.

SHRI NAMBIAR : He said 'except 20
all of you'.

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD : I
said 'minus those people and minus you'.
If the cap fits him, I cannot help it. He
knows best.

मुझे यही कहना था कि सबसे बड़ी बात है
कि कानून से सरकार चले, कानून से काम हो,
मगर जो कानून को तोड़ते रहें, जो अपनी गैर-
कानूनी, अलग से सरकार बनाते रहे हैं, अपनी
कचहरी खोलते रहे हैं, लोगों को अपनी कचहरी
से फाँसी देते रहे हैं बिना किसी वकील के,
अखबारों में रोज निकलता है कि इतनों को
ऐनीहिलेट किया गया, इतनों का सफाया किया
गया और यह सरकार बँठी तमाशा देखती है,
उनका क्या किया जाये । अखबार में जो
निकलता है कि इतनों का कहां सफाया किया
उसके लिये आपने क्या किया ? अगर सरकार

को मालूम है कि किस का सफाया किया तो क्या
उसको बचाने की कोशिश की गई थी ? यह
विद्यार्थियों से दूर की बात हो जाती है, पड़ोस
की बात हो जाती है, अभी हाल में बिहार में
एक गरीब मारा गया । उसका नाम राम गरीब
दास था । हरिजन था जिसके नाम पर आप
चिल्लाते हैं । उसके पास केवल डेढ़ बीघा जमीन
थी यानी 30 कट्ठा । 32 कट्ठा का एक एकड़
होता है यानी एक एकड़ से कम का मालिक
था । वह मारा गया क्योंकि वह लाल भंडो
वालों के पंथ में चलने को तैयार नहीं था । 11
बजे रात को चार आदमियों ने जा कर उसे
गोली मारी । यह खबर पुलिस को पहले से
थी कि उस पर चोट होगी । कोई उसको नहीं
सका बिहार में, और वह भी उस स्थान पर
जहाँ-जय प्रकाश जा कर जान की बाजी लगाये
हुए हैं कि मैं अपने तरीके से, सर्वोदयी अहिंसक
पद्धति से उनको सम्भालने की कोशिश करूंगा ।
उनकी जीप पर भी घातक चोट हुई है ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कौनसा विद्यापीठ
बाकी है, कौनसी जगह बाकी है, किसको मैं
पवित्र कहूँ जो आज अपवित्र होने से बच गई
है ? मैं किसका नाम दूँ । ऐसी स्थिति में
भगवान ही मालिक है । आप लोग तो समझियेगा
नहीं । आप चाहे जितने बड़े देश भक्त हों,
मगर इस वक्त गद्दी-भक्ति देश भक्ति से भी
आगे बढ़ी हुई है । और मैं क्या कहूँ ?

SHRI İNDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :
I am afraid it is no use closing one's eyes
to the unfortunate fact that what the CRP
has been enabled to do at Jadavpur by beat-
ing up hundreds of innocent people is
due to the fact that for many weeks now,
many months now, the Jadavpur University
has been made the victim of clashes be-
tween students owing allegiance to those who
are called Nexalites and those owing allegian-
ce to the Communist party (Marxists). It is
this which has given the GRP an opportunity
there to be have in the way in which it
has done. The University was closed down
because of the fighting between the two

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

groups of students. The CRP was permanently posted inside the campus, occupying student hostels. Now we see some flimsy excuse reported in the press and given out as the official version, that some body threw some cracker or bumb near the gate of the University, where I believe some students were holding a meeting demanding that their examination should be held. Actually I think the crackers were thrown at them. There were some CRP men also posted at the gate. On that flimsy excuse they ran completely amuck inside the campus. Everybody knows the details, I do not want to repeat what Mr. Ramamurti and others have said. Therefore, the Government should tell us plainly now why they are silent on the demand for a judicial enquiry into this incident which is being universally condemned, condemned by all, the University authorities, college authorities, students and citizens of all walks of life.

So, I believe that this Jadavpur incident is not an isolated incident. We know that the CRP has been posted in many places in West Bengal. There is no Ministry there at present, there is Governor's Rule, Advisers' Rule is going on. And this CRP is posted in various places which have nothing to do with Naxalites also. They have been beating up Railway employees at Adra recently which led to the stoppage of work on the South Eastern Railway. They have been posted in the coal field area of Asansol and Raniganj, where their sole occupation seems to be to intervene and beat up coal mine workers who happen to be agitating or demonstrating for their demands against the coal mine owners. I do not know whether it is the function of the CRP to protect dishonest mine owners who want to flout the mining laws and the wage board awards and refuse to give the workers their due wages, whether it is their duty to intervene and beat up these workers. This has happened in Jambad Colliery and other places. This is going on. Two people have been shot dead at Jambad Colliery. The same thing has happened recently during the North Frontier Railway strike in Siliguri. The CRP was let loose. Who were the people who were their targets? Were they Naxalites, because everything is being done

in the name of those unfortunate people dubbed as Naxalites? The CRP was used to beat up the North Frontier Railway workers in Siliguri. They went from house to house in the Railway quarters dragging people out and beating them up. Therefore this thing should not be viewed as an isolated incident of Jadavpur alone.

It is interesting to recall something which I did not know myself until recently. The CRP is not an original creation of this Congress Government after independence. This CRP originally in the form of one Battalion existed in 1939 while the British were still here. CRP then did not stand for Central Reserve Police, it stood for Crown Representative's Police. It is on record. It was a force which was employed solely in order to maintain law and order in the former Princely States. That is, it was used by the British Government to suppress the movement of the people of the former princely States who were fighting for their democratic rights and freedom. It was after Independence that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel decided that this force should be maintained; the name should be changed from "Crown Representative's Police" to Central Reserve Police—a very convenient name, the initials remaining the same—and that force has subsequently been further developed, expanded, and so on, and it is now being used in the way in which we see it. I am sure that the history of the force, the traditions of that force, from the time when they were serving the British Government to suppress the movement of the people of the States are probably what are still being instilled into these people; that is probably the kind of mentality and psychology they are still working with.

This has now become a very critical problem, a crucial problem also, of the relations between the Centre and the States. Last year, it was discussed when the Act was brought here. But at that time we did not have the benefit of this experience that we have been through over a year or a year and a half. At that time, you will remember that several State Government including the Government of West Bengal, the Government of Punjab and so on had sent in their opinion strongly opposing the post-

ing of the CRP in their States, because it would become a parallel force. Whereas under the Constitution, the obligation rests upon the State Governments to preserve law and order, here, there is a newly constituted force, a semi-military or para military force which is exclusively at the disposal of the Centre. It is so to speak, the arm of the Centre intruding and intervening in any State wherever it wants to.

Under the CRP Act some rules have subsequently been framed, and if you study those rules you will find that in rule No. 25, extraordinary powers have been given; nothing is defined as to what are the specific purposes for which the CRP is to be used. Blanket powers are given, so that the Central Government can utilise this force in any State for any purpose if it so desires. From this, a question has arisen that if that is so then what becomes of the constitutional obligation of the State Governments. Are they absolved from their obligations? If such blanket powers are to be given to the Centre, to employ this force in any State at any time for any purpose it wants, then the State Governments are also justified, I think, in posing the question whether they should be absolved of their constitutional obligations. This kind of problem is growing.

It is not only the CRP. Similar other military or semi-military forces have been introduced, I regret to say. For example there is the Eastern Frontier Rifles. They are also operating in West Bengal now. The Eastern Frontier Rifles were introduced at the time when Mr. Jyoti Basu was the Police Minister. The Eastern Frontier Rifles is no better or no worse than the CRP. The Eastern Frontier Rifles is still there, employed in various parts of my State.

I agree with Shri Mrityunjay Prasad when he said. I do not know whether he meant it—that such external forces should not be brought in at all to the States. The States should fulfil their own constitutional obligations on the basis of their own regular police force, the armed police and other forces. Therefore, the Eastern Frontier

Rifles, the C.R.P. etc., are really posing complications more than anything else, and they are incapable of solving the problems for which ostensibly they have been sent there.

Therefore, at least I would say that the Government should answer this question, here, was to what they propose to do about Jadavpur incident. Are they going to institute a judicial enquiry? Are they going to take any action against those officers or men who have committed these gross excesses? Also, are they going to hold an enquiry in to the allegations of similar atrocities committed, whether they be against the railwaymen at Adra or the coalminers in the Asansol belt or the Northeast Frontier railwaymen at Siliguri? What is going to happen to all this? Therefore, I would say that the Central Reserve Police is a force which, instead of solving any problem, is adding to the complications, because, first of all, they know nothing about the local conditions. I do not blame those men because they have been sent from outside. They are deployed in Calcutta; they do not know anything about the topography of Calcutta. They know nothing about the lay-out of the city. They do not know anything. When the slightest incident takes place, they just run amuck like wild animals, hitting out blindly right and left. Anybody who comes in their way will have to be at the receiving end of their bullets. Is this the way in which they are going to solve any problem? I would say, for this so-called, if really those elements who are anti-social elements are to be having in a way just like individual terrorism, if they are to be curbed, it will never be done by the C.R.P. It will never be done by the Eastern Frontier Rifles. It can only be done by awakening sufficient public consciousness among the people where the people may organise resistance groups and do about it. Such incidents also have taken place in one or two cases, where people themselves have taken courage in their hands, formed themselves into groups and acted against the people who commit terroristic actions. If you think the C.R.P. will do it, it will only aggravate the situation and lead to further incidents of this type. Therefore, withdraw this C.R.P.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

from the Jadavpur University, which is becoming a standing blot, and hold a judicial enquiry. Don't let them feel that they are above the law, that they are answerable only to Delhi and nobody else and therefore they can do what they like. This situation must be brought to an end immediately

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, my name has been mentioned. I have not said a single word against judicial enquiry.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : Sir, it is with the greatest sorrow that I am taking part in this debate initiated by Mr. Ramamurti regarding the beating up of more than 200 students, among whom were lady students members of the staff and workers of the Jadavpur University, by the C. R. P. I want to know why the C. R. P. was posted there at all. What were they doing inside the campus? Is this the state of affairs in this country that our educational institutions will

be run with the helps of C.R.P.? This is my sorrow, because Jadavpur University happens to be my *alma matter*.

Who is responsible for this sordid state of affairs? Is it not due to the student unrest, which was responsible for closing down the university sometime in April? Is it not due to the unrest and frustration due to the faulty planning of our educational system whereby degrees are given but there are young men and women with high sophisticated degrees without adequate jobs and without a future? This frustration should not be taken in an isolated form as my friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, said. This unrest among students has not come up in a day. It has been developing gradually for the last so many years.

17.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Elven of the clock on Friday, August 7, 1970/Sravana 16, 1892 (Saka).