

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Twelfth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

CONTENTS

No. 27, Thursday, December 17, 1970/Agrahayana 26, 1892 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—	COLUMNS
* Starred Questions Nos. 783, 786 to 789, and 795.	1—34
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 781, 782, 784, 785, 790 to 794 and 796 to 810.	34—55
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4974 to 5049, and 5051 to 5166.	55—254
Statement correcting Answer to USQ No. 659 dt. 12.11.1970.	254—55
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported depression in the rice market in Punjab due to non- availability of railway wagons.	255—73
Papers laid on the Table	273—75
Committee on Petitions Minutes. ...	275
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Minutes.	275
Message from Rajya Sabha	275—77
Arrest of Member— (Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai)	277—78
Procedure for Dealing with Allegations against Outsiders.	278—82, 283—99
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House— Sixteenth Report.	282
Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes— Fourteenth Report.	283
Petition re Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway Companies.	283
Motions re Modification of Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970. ...	299—382
Shri Murasoli Maran	299—305
Shri N.K.P. Salve	307—13

*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.

(ii)

COLUMNS

Shri S. Kundu	...	...	314—20
Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj	...	...	320—24
Shri Randhir Singh	...	...	324—330
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha	...	...	330—35
Shri Sardar Amjad Ali	...	...	335—38
Shri Lobo Prabhu	...	...	338—42
Shri P. Gopalan	...	...	342—46
Shri K. Narayana Rao	...	...	346—49
Shri Dattatraya Kunte	...	...	349—52
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee	...	...	352—55
Shri Ramavatar Shastri	...	...	355—60
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	...	...	360—81
Motion re. Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees			383—418
Shri Samar Guha	...	383—88,	416—18
Shri Beni Shanker Sharma	...	...	389—92
Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji	...	...	392—94
Shri Amiyanath Bose	...	...	394—96
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu	...	...	396—99
Shri S.M. Banerjee	...	...	399—401
Shri Deven Sen	...	...	401—03
Shri B. K. Daschowdhury	...	...	403—07
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	...	...	407—16

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

2

LOK SABHA

Thursday, December 17, 1970/
Agrahayana 26, 1892 (Saka)

—
*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

+

Damage to Crops in U.P. due to rats

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

(a) whether rats, almost as big as bandicoots, have devastated thousands of acres of fields growing mustard, wheat, barley and sweet peas in U.P. recently ;

(b) if so, extent of damage and loss in rupees to farmers ;

(c) whether this acute rat problem exists in other states ; if so, where ; and

(d) whether Government has any concerted plan to eradicate rats, if so, nature of the proposal and when it will take effect ?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). Information has been called for from the Government of U.P. and as soon as it is received, it will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). The rat problem exists in other States also. Since April, 1969 the Centrally Sponsored Rat Control Scheme has been transferred to State sector, and the States make provision for rat control schemes as part of their programme under the IV Five Year Plan. At the time of annual Plan discussions, the Government of India emphasise the need for making adequate allocations for rodent control operations in the States' Plans.

So far as U.P. is concerned, the Central Government granted a sum of Rs. 3.6 lakhs in 1968-69 for organising the rat control campaign in that State. In the draft annual plan report of the Government of U.P. it has indicated that they have treated for rat control an area of 14.43 lakh hectares in 1969-70 and 14.57 lakh hectares in 1970-71. It is expected that in 1971-72 an area of 16.68 lakh hectares will be treated by the State Govt. against rat menace.

SHRI BABURAO PATEL : The statement gives an evasive reply, as usual. I find from newspaper reports that 50,000 acres of land along the Jamuna in the Bulandshahar district is going to be wasted this year because of the rat menace. The report also says that the cats in the villages are fighting shy of the rats. I would like to know why the cats are not aggressive especially in the present regime.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I think they are not taking instructions from Shri Patel ; otherwise, they would be as aggressive as Shri Patel. But we are quite conscious of the problem. The State Governments have to take measures.

SHRI BABURAO PATEL : In my recent tour of South East Asia I found that rats were being consumed by the Chinese people in thousands every day. They have invented some sort of a herbal paste which stupifies the rat temporarily, without killing it. In twelve hours it is again revived. The Chinese pay as much as one Hong Kong dollar for a rat and school children are also being encouraged to pay their fees in rats.

I would like to know why our government would not export our rats in this manner to the Chinese people in the various countries of the world. That would give us some money in foreign exchange (*laughter*). It is not a matter to be laughed at. What is their food can be sold to them. It is not a matter to be laughed at at all. You people must think in an original manner. I could understand that so far probably because we had Hindu Food Ministers and the rat was thought to be the transport of Lord Ganesh, its export was not being done; but now that we have a Muslim Food Minister there should be no objection to exporting our rats. Why are they not being exported?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : China may be unwilling to take Indian rats.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : We find from scientific treatises that rats multiply at an enormous rate so that one pair of rats grows to the extent of thousands in the course of a few years.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : In one year.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Having regard to this and having regard to the fact that a large percentage of India's food—the average estimate is about 5 to 10 per cent—is consumed by rats, what comprehensive steps are the Government taking with the help of the States to see that this menace is reduced if not altogether eliminated?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is true that the rate of multiplication of rats is very high but it is not as high as is mentioned by hon. Members. A couple gives at least 100 to 120 rats a year but the rate of survival is also very low; only about 10 per cent survive. It is estimated that the present population of rats in the country is about 2,400 million.

AN HON. MEMBER : Six times the human population.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Some time back the Centre was directly taking measures but after the principle of block grants came into being, this has been shifted to the State sector and every State is earmarking some amount for spending on rodent control. This is a problem which will continue to receive attention of the Centre as well as of the States.

MR. SPEAKER : The question was about extermination or family planning among the rats.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इस देश में फिलहाल चूहे नहीं खाये जा रहे हैं और इस बात को समझते हुए कि उत्तर प्रदेश के एक बहुत जिम्मेदार मंत्री ने चूहे खाने का अभियान चलाया था लेकिन वह बेचारे पोलिटिकल प्रेशर में आकर चुप हो गये, मंत्री महोदय को अगर माननीय सदस्य लाकर एक चूहा भेंट करें और वह खाकर उसके बाद हाउस को बतायें तो इससे देश को फायदा होगा। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चूहों को खत्म करने के लिए अब तक जो प्रयत्न किये गये हैं वह केवल कुछ जिलों में कुछ किमानों के द्वारा चूहों को नष्ट करने की बात की गई है तो उसमें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता अलबत्ता अगर सरकार इस पर विचार करे। एक कम्पैक्ट ऐरिया पकड़ कर चूहे नष्ट करने की स्कीम चलाये तो ठीक रहेगा। 4-6 या 10 मील का एक कम्पैक्ट ऐरिया पकड़ कर उस ऐरिया के सारे चूहे खत्म करने के लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की मदद करेगी ताकि उस ऐरिया में वह मल्टीप्लाई न हो सकें? दो बिलों में चूहे मार दिये और दस बिलों में रहने दिये तो उससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This could be considered. We will suggest to the State Governments to take up compact areas for rodent control.

श्री गंगा रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक मेरे इन्फ का ताल्लुक है एक जोड़ी चूहा हर साल 24) चूहे पैदा करता है लेकिन शायद महाराष्ट्र में चूक फैमिली प्लानिंग पर अमल होता हो इसलिए वहां कम चूहे पैदा होते हैं। चूहों का खात्मा करने के लिए दो तदावीर अख्तियार की जायें। एक तो चूहे मारने की स्कीम बनाई जाय। दूसरे रेट्स प्रूफ गोडाऊंस हर जगह बनाये जायें ताकि रेट्स से 9 परसेन्ट होने वाला वेस्ट और डैमैज बचाया जा सके। दरअमल चूहों से न सिर्फ गिजाई अजनास बल्कि दूसरी और भी बहुत सी चीं खराब होती हैं और चूक यह चूहों के दांत बढ़ने की रफ्तार बहुत तेज होती है इसलिए वह संसेशन को संप्रैस करने के लिए हर एक चीज को काटते हैं तो उसमें होने वाले वेस्ट और डैमैज को रोकने के लिए यह चूहों के मारने की स्कीम कैश प्रोग्राम बेसिस पर ली जाय।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I appreciate the concern of hon. Members that there should be a crash programme but there are limitations. As far as storage is concerned, our modern storage, specially Government storage, is rodent proof and damp proof and the damage is not much in storage but is only in the farms, in the houses of farmers, in threshing grounds etc. That means, post-harvest losses are very heavy. Sometimes, for instance, this year there were heavy losses even in the farms in U.P.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu-absent; Shri Narayanan-absent; Shri Dhandapani-absent; Shri Ram Swarup Vidyarthi.

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : I put Q. No. 786.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Sir, along with Q. No. 786, Q. No. 795 may also be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. Q. No. 786 and Q. No. 795 may be taken up together.

दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् द्वारा पारित गौ-बध समाप्त करने सम्बन्धी विधेयक

*786. श्री राघवस्वरूप विद्यार्थी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली महानगर परिषद् ने दिल्ली राज्य में गौ-बध तथा उसके वंश के बध पर पूर्ण रोक लगाने सम्बन्धी एक विधेयक सर्वसम्मति से पारित कर दिया है और उसे केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुमोदनार्थ भेज दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त विधेयक का अनुमोदन कर दिया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार का इस विधेयक पर कब तक अनुमोदन देने का विचार है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION. (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet.

(c) and (d). A statement is placed on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Statement

The Delhi Administration forwarded to the Government of India on the 16th December, 1967 the Delhi Cow Protection Bill, 1967 passed by the Metropolitan Council in its sitting held on 14th November, 1967. This Bill sought to prohibit in the Union Territory of Delhi, the slaughter of cow, including bulls and bullocks of any age, even after they cease to be capable of yielding milk or of breeding or working as draught animals. While forwarding the draft Bill, the Delhi Administration referred to the judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of

Mohammed Haneef Quereshi and others Vs. State of Bihar (1959) and recommended that the Constitution should be amended to provide for total ban on cow slaughter. The proposed restriction would be unconstitutional. Total prohibition on the use of "beef" as defined in the Delhi Cow Protection Bill, amounting to imposition of undue restrictions would be ultra vires of Article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution.

The Government have decided to await the report of the Committee set up to examine the question of Cow protection in all its aspects (including constitutional, legal and economic), before taking further action on the Bill.

Committee On Cow Protection

*795. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Cow Protection is in doldrums and no meeting has been held for the last two years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have given any direction to this Committee ;

(d) if so, when and what ;

(e) whether the Committee will give its report to the Government or not ; and

(f) the reasons for not accepting the objections raised by some members who have boycotted this Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI S. C. JAMIR) : (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha,

Statement

(a) The Committee on Cow Protection has not held any meeting since August, 1968.

(b) The Committee could not function due to withdrawal of the representatives of

the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti.

(c) and (d). In Government's Resolution dated twenty-ninth June, 1967, constituting the Committee the following directions were given :

"The Committee will go into the question of cow protection in the light of all the proposals of Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti and others on the subject, including the one for total ban on the slaughter of cow and its progeny and having considered the matter in all its aspects, namely, constitutional, legal, economic and other relevant aspects, recommend to Government, for their consideration, appropriate practical steps for the protection of cows, calves, bulls and bullocks. The Committee will suggest ways and means for the effective implementation of the provisions of the Article 48 of the Constitution and also give full consideration to any suggestion that the Constitution should be amended to bring about a total ban on the slaughter of cow and its progeny.

"The Committee will decide the procedure for its work.

"The Committee will present its report to the Government within six months."

(e) The Committee has not yet given its report to the Government. However, the term of the Committee has been extended upto 31st March, 1971. The Govt. hope that it will be possible for the Committee to submit its report if the representatives of the Samiti cooperate with the Committee.

(f) At the first meeting of the Cow Protection Committee held on the 17th July, 1967, the Committee decided to seek clarification from Government as to whether Government 'desire that the Committee should consider only proposals for a total ban on the slaughter of the cow and its progeny, or it can also take into consideration other proposals like proposals of a partial ban or even no ban at all'. The clarification given in the Ministry's communication dated 10-8-67 to the Secretary, Cow Protection (copy attached Vide Annexure)

was accepted by the members and the Committee continued to function till the 27th May, 1968, that is for nearly a year. Then, the same question was again raised by the members representing the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti. On the 2nd August, 1968, the honorary Secretary of the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti wrote to the Chairman, Cow Protection Committee that Shri Jagatguru Shankarcharya, Shri M. S. Golvalkar and Shri Rama Prasad Mookerjee had decided to withdraw from the Committee. Government was very sorry to know this decision. The reasons for non acceptance of the objection of the Committee are indicated in the following extract from a letter dated the 5th October, 1968 written by Shri Jagjivan Ram, the then Minister of Food & Agriculture to Shri Jagatguru Shankarcharya :

"every Committee has the right to take a view on the terms of reference and the advice they propose to give on the terms of reference. There can be difference of opinion in the matter ; but the normal procedure is for members, who hold their own opinion to express their viewpoint in a suitable manner and where necessary in a note of dissent. As in this case, the matter of interpretation of the Government resolution is involved, and there is an Ex-Judge of high standing in the Samiti's representation, and the Chairman is an ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, it is expected that a judicial view would finally prevail in the matter of interpretation. Government would stress that the Samiti having accepted the onerous task of advising Govt. in this matter, should now follow the normal procedure of Committee and if they feel that their point is right they should persuade their colleagues rather than take a stand that what they say must be accepted without examination and against the understanding that any other member may reach on the subject."

*Annexure to Part (f) of the
Statement*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary, Cow Protection Committee, may please refer to his note dated 19-7-67 with which was forwarded a copy of the

minutes of the first meeting of the Committee on Cow Protection held on 17th July, 1967.

2. The Resolution dated the 29th June, 1967 setting up the Committee closely follows the wording of the public statement made by Government of India on the 5th January, 1967, and the statement of the 1st February, 1967, which was sent to the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti. On the 21st May, 1967; before the draft of the resolution was finalised, the Minister, Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation discussed it at his residence with the representatives of the Samiti, who suggested some changes which were accepted. The terms of reference are strictly in line with the assurance in the statement dated the 1st February, 1967, to the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti.

3. Paragraph 2, which is the operative part of the Resolution says that the Committee will go into the question of cow protection, including proposals for total ban on the slaughter of cows and its progeny, and will also give full consideration to any suggestion that the Constitution should be amended to bring about a total ban on the slaughter of cows and its progeny. Paragraph 2 also provides, inter alia, that the Committee will consider proposals emanating from 'others' than the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti. In making its recommendation on cow protection the Committee will consider all aspects of the problem, viz. Constitutional, legal, economic and other relevant aspects.

Sd/—(V.D. GANGAL)
Deputy Secretary (AH)
10-8-67.

SECRETARY, COW PROTECTION COMMITTEE (SHRI SARKAR. DS) Deptt. of Agri. U.O. No. 25-5/67-LDI dated 10-8-67.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : 16 दिसम्बर, 1967 को दिल्ली प्रशासन ने एक विधेयक पाम करके भेजा था, लेकिन आज तक सरकार ने उस पर कोई विचार नहीं किया। उन्होंने कहा है कि जो कमेटी बैठी है जब उसका फैसला होगा तब उस पर विचार करेंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस कमेटी

की कितनी मीटिंगें हुई हैं और आखिरी मीटिंग कब हुई थी, तथा कब तक वह अपना काम खत्म कर देगी ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The hon. Member himself may be aware that though the Delhi Administration passed the Bill in 1966-67, they themselves knew that this had some constitutional objections. In the covering letter which was addressed to the Central Government, they themselves said that the Constitution would have to be amended in order to bring it within the constitutional framework. Thereafter, as the House is well aware, the Government appointed a high level committee, the Cow Protection Committee, to go into this problem. But unfortunately, the representatives of the Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti withdrew from the Committee. We have been repeatedly making requests to them to cooperate with this Committee. This Committee is presided over by Justice Sarkar. I do not know why they are not cooperating. We are as anxious as the hon. Member to see that the deliberations of the Committee are finished as early as possible.

श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : मैंने सवाल किया था कि कितनी मीटिंगें हुई हैं, आखिरी मीटिंग कब हुई और कब तक वह रिपोर्ट सबमिट कर देगी ? रिपोर्ट सबमिट करने का समय बतलाने में शायद मंत्री महोदय को दिक्कत हो सकती है, लेकिन कितनी मीटिंगें हुई और आखिरी मीटिंग कब हुई यह तो वह स्पेसिफिकली बतला ही सकते हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : During the last one year, there has been practically no meeting. It is because one section of the Committee withdrew from it. We have extended the time upto March, 1971.

श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया कि कुछ मेम्बरो ने उस से इस्तीफा दे दिया या इससे कोभापरेट नहीं

किया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके क्या कारण हैं ? आर्टिकल 43 जब यह निर्देश देता है सरकार को कि उसको कम से कम कुछ स्टेप उठाने चाहिये, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से यह कानून लागू हुआ है तब से लेकर काऊ प्रोटेक्शन कमेटी बनाने के पहले तक सरकार ने क्या स्टेप उठाए हैं उस आर्टिकल को इम्प्लिमेंट करने के लिए ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Some members of the Committee who withdrew from the Committee want that the Committee should go into one aspect of the problem. Naturally, the terms of reference were drafted in consultation with the representatives of the Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti themselves. When the former Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram was in charge of the portfolio, he himself discussed it with the representatives of the Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti. The terms of reference were drawn after getting their agreement.

Now the Members have withdrawn. They do not want that the Committee should function on the basis of the terms of reference. Now, the Committee is free to adopt its own method and we are not trying to interfere. It is for the Members who had withdrawn to tell the people of India why they have withdrawn from the Committee.

श्री राम स्वरूप बिद्यार्थी : मेरे सवाल का एक हिस्सा यह था कि जब आर्टिकल 48 आप को यह निर्देश देता है और डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल में आता है तो सरकार को ऐसी पालिसी ऐडाप्ट करना चाहिये। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि काऊ स्लाटर पर बैन लगाने के लिए काऊ प्रोटेक्शन कमेटी बनने से पहले और जब से कांस्टिट्यूशन लागू हुआ है, इस दौरान सरकार ने कौन से ऐसे स्टेप लिये जिन से वह डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल को इम्प्लिमेंट कर सकें ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As far as the Directive Principles are concerned, we stand by the Directive Principles and Art 48 of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court and not as being inter-

preted by the hon Member. We would be prepared to be guided by the interpretation of the Supreme Court and we are proceeding on that basis.

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI rose :

MR. SPEAKER : No more question, please.

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Mine was a specific question...

MR. SPEAKER : No question of argument.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : जो लोग शोर मचाने हैं, उन की वान मुन ली जाती है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने एक स्पेसिफिक वान कही थी कि आर्टिकल 48 के लिए, जो डाइरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल है, काऊ प्रोटेक्शन कमेटी बनाने से पहले सरकार ने क्या किया ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow you like this. You have put it twice and the question was very clearly replied to. Why don't you sit down ?

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : The question was very specific but he did not say a single word about it. I asked what steps Government took in pursuance of the Directive Principle.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to ask the Minister to reply if you go on like this.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने यह माना है कि इस कमेटी की बैठक पिछले ढाई सालों से नहीं हुई। इसके लिए जो डेडलाक है उसके लिए सरकार जिम्मेदार है क्योंकि रिप्लाय में उन्होंने कहा है कि टर्म्स रिफरेंस यह है :

“The Committee will go into the question of cow protection in the light of all the proposals of Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti...”

अब महाभियान समिति ने एक ही बात कही थी...

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Why don't you read further—'Samiti and others.'

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : “and others on the subject.”

जो आपके पास रिपोर्ट आई है उसमें यह मांग की गई कि गौ-वध पूरी तरह से बंद होना चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो उन्होंने यह कहा कि 31 मार्च, 1971 तक उसका टर्म बढ़ा दिया गया है और उम्मीद है कि वह अब उम के साथ कोआपरेट करेंगे, इसका क्या आधार है। श्री जगजीवन राम ने पत्र लिखा, कई और पत्र भी उन मदम्यों को लिखे गये जिन्होंने वायकाट किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके क्या डिटेल्स हैं और उन लोगों ने क्या जवाब दिया ? आया अब वह उसके साथ कोआपरेट करेंगे या नहीं, और अगर नहीं कर रहे हैं तो आपने कैसे कहा कि 31 मार्च, 1971 तक रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी। आपके यह कहने का आधार क्या है ?

दूसरी वान यह कि आज बंगाल में आप की हुकूमत है। इंटेरिम स्टेप लेने के लिए जिम तरह से यू० पी० और दूसरी जगहों पर गोवध के बारे में कानून बनाये गये हैं उसी तरह से क्या आप बंगाल के लिए भी कानून बनायेंगे क्योंकि वह आज आप के नीचे है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : First of all I would like to submit that the terms of reference to which the hon Member referred are very clear, viz., “The Committee will go into the question of cow protection in the light of all the proposals of Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti and others on the subject including the one for total ban on slaughter of cow and its progeny and having considered the matter in all its aspects, namely, constitutional, legal, economic and other relevant aspects...”. These terms of reference are not such as are narrowly interpreted by the hon Member.

They are very comprehensive and some of the Members objected to the Committee proceeding on the basis of the terms of reference.

As far as the letters we have addressed are concerned, I am prepared to lay them on the Table of the House.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Lay them on the Table.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The letters which we have addressed to the Members of the Committee after they have withdrawn and the replies they have sent, if any, that also, I am prepared to lay on the Table of the House.

As far as the West Bengal Government is concerned, we had in the past referred this matter to the West Bengal Government when a representative government was in charge and the West Bengal Government have expressed that they are not in agreement with the total ban on cow slaughter.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : At present, you are handling West Bengal.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Naturally, the views which are given by the representative Government there will have to be given due weight.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Now West Bengal is under the Central Government.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : When the matter is being examined by this Committee, naturally, the Government would be taking a view after the recommendations of the Committee are received and not earlier.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : 31 मार्च 1971 तक क्या रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी ? अगर इन मेम्बर ने कोओप्रेट नहीं किया क्या फिर भी रिपोर्ट देने के लिए आपने चेयरमैन को कहा है ? ये मेम्बरों कोओप्रेट करें इसके लिए आप और क्या कदम उठाएंगे ? क्या इसी तरह से चलते रह कर आप इस मामले को टालते रहेंगे ? आप

इसको जानबूझ कर टालना चाहते हैं। इसको फेस करना नहीं चाहते, देश की भावनाओं की इज्जत नहीं करना चाहते, रद्दी की टोकरी में डालना चाहते हैं इसको।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would like hon Members to use their good offices to persuade the Members who have withdrawn and to cooperate with the Committee. As far as Government is concerned, we would like the Committee to finalise its recommendation as early as possible. When the Members are not cooperating the work of the Committee is being hampered.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What steps are you taking ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We will be taking steps after the recommendations of the Committee are received. This Committee is appointed with comprehensive terms of reference and it has far-reaching effects on our economic and other aspects. Naturally, the Government would await the recommendations of the Committee, and see what further steps are to be taken in this regard.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : As the Minister has said, not merely the samiti, but there are others also who are equally interested for ban on cow slaughter. He said for 2½ years or so the Committee had not deliberated. How is he hopeful of getting a recommendation from the Committee which is not functioning ? If he agrees with me, will he constitute another Committee so that the question can be thrashed out ? It is not merely the samiti alone ; but there are other people also who are equally interested in the matter.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : If the House desires perhaps this matter can be considered. But this committee was a representative Committee and we are still exploring the possibilities and I will take opportunity today also. If the members who have withdrawn come and cooperate with the committee, the deliberations can be expedited but some Members are interested in creating some climate, some people are having in view the elections which may or may not come.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : This is absolutely wrong. I challenge you. (*Interruption*) You are making political capital out of it.

ये पोलिटिकल कैपिटल बनाना चाहते हैं। इस चीज को ये जानबूझ कर टालना चाहते हैं, करना नहीं चाहते हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Truth is always bitter. (*Interruption*). But I will make this appeal. Let us try to see what we can do : You use your good offices to see that the Members cooperate. Nobody, no party, should try to exploit it for political purposes. (*Interruption*)

श्री प० ल० बरूपाल : जहां तक गौ-वध बन्द करने की बात है, हम भी इससे सहमत हैं। लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी गौ भक्त हैं क्या सरकार उनसे अपील करेगी कि चमड़े की प्रत्येक वस्तु का बहिष्कार किया जाए, चाहे जूता हो, चपल हो, पर्स हो, हैंड बैग हो या कुछ और हो ? यदि ऐसा किया गया तो गौ-वध को बन्द करने में यह चीज सहायक सिद्ध नहीं होगी ?

श्री गुरचरण सिंह : क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि पंजाब में लाखों की तादाद में गायें आवादा फिरती हैं, उनका कोई मालिक नहीं है और ये लोग जो गौरक्षा चाहते हैं, ये न तो खेती करते हैं और न गाय पालते हैं ? गायों के आवादा फिरते रहने से लोगों को जो खेती-बाड़ी में नुकसान होता है, उसको मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कौन पूरा करेगा। पंजाब के लोग इन भवेषियों को पाकिस्तान के बोर्डर पर छोड़ आते हैं। क्या सरकार इस तरह की चीजों की ओर ध्यान देगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I shall draw the attention of the Committee to the views expressed by the hon. Member.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : जहां तक चमड़े की चीजों के प्रयोग की बात है मैं कोई चमड़े की चीज प्रयोग नहीं करता हूँ। मेरा

जूता कपड़े का है। मेरे पास कोई चीज चमड़े की नहीं है।

गौ-रक्षा महाभियान समिति के कहने पर ही इस समिति का निर्माण किया गया था। उस समय भी सरकार ईमानदार नहीं थी। सरकार ने वादा किया था कि छः महीने के अन्दर-अन्दर यह कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगी। यह रिपोर्ट कमेटी नहीं दे सकेगी क्योंकि आठ जो सरकारी मेम्बर हैं वे सरकारी इशारों पर काम करते हैं, सरकार के कहने पर चलते हैं। इस वातावरण में जिन तीन मेम्बरों ने त्यागपत्र दिया है वे नहीं आएंगे। ऐसी अवस्था में क्या आप जनता का विश्वास प्राप्त करने के लिए कोई नई कमेटी का निर्माण करेंगे जो इस विषय पर विचार करके अपनी रिपोर्ट दे सके ?

धारा 48 पर आचरण करने की बार-बार घोषणा की गई है। आपने प्रान्तीय सरकारों को भी इसके लिए कहा है। आपने कहा है कि उनकी बात को आप स्वीकार करेंगे। दिल्ली प्रशासन ने इसको स्वीकार किया है और एक प्रस्ताव पारित करके आपके पास भेजा है। सरकार अगर ईमानदार है तो दिल्ली प्रशासन के प्रस्ताव पर अमल करते हुए संविधान में संशोधन अगर करना है तो संशोधन विधेयक को पार्लियमेंट में लाने के लिए तैयार क्यों नहीं होती है ? (*इंटरप्शन*) गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी महाराज ने प्राण दिये थे—

MR. SPEAKER : May I request all hon. Members not to indulge in an attack on the sentiments of others ? They may have their own views, but it is not good to indulge in an attack on the sentiments of others. They have their own sentiments on it. Why should hon. Members annoy them ?

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : दिल्ली में रोज भैंस काटी जाती है। सेंटिमेंट्स तो हमारे भी हैं।

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : भैंस का और गाय का दोनों का गौ-वध बन्द होना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry at this. I would again appeal to hon. Members. It was all right on the question of rats. But they have introduced the buffalo also into this. That is so bad.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It would be very unfair to say that the Members of the committee were under the pressure of the Government. They are very independent persons. The chairman himself is an ex-chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The other members represent the various State Governments and are experts. Moreover, Government have never tried to interfere in the work of the committee. We have given full freedom to the committee to follow any procedure they like and to examine any matter according to their choice.

As far as Delhi is concerned, I have explained the position. When the Bill was passed, the Delhi Administration itself made clear that it had some constitutional limitations, and they themselves in their covering letter suggested that the Constitution should be amended to that this Bill may be approved. When this entire matter including the question whether the Constitution requires an amendment has been referred to a high level committee, I do not know how the hon. Member expects the Government of India to take steps, before the report of that committee is available to us.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आप के माध्यम से खाद्य एवं कृषि मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई वैज्ञानिक पहलू भी इस सम्बन्ध में सोचा गया है ? क्योंकि यह जो गाय का दूध होता है जिस गाय के शरीर में खून नहीं होगा उसमें दूध कहाँ से होगा ? खून से ही दूध बनता है और हिन्दू धर्म में गाय को मां कहा गया है तो क्या हिन्दू धर्म की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार तत्काल गाय का दूध दूहने और पीने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाएगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Government are not going to prohibit the use of milk.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे प्रश्न का क्या हुआ ? मैं ने पूछा था कि हिन्दू धर्म की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या तत्काल गाय का दूध दूहने और पीने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाएँगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : नहीं अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्नों का उत्तर तो आप नहीं देंगे, मंत्री महोदय देंगे । आप तो व्यवस्था के प्रश्न का उत्तर देंगे । तो मंत्री महोदय से हमारे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिलवाइए ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have said no

Foreign Assistance for Dry Land Agriculture and Ground Water Survey

*787. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether Canada and some other countries have offered assistance for research in dry land agriculture and ground water survey in the country ;

(b) whether any agreement has been signed with any country in this regard ; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the names of places where work would be undertaken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Canada has offered assistance for research in Dry land agriculture and for ground-water survey and agreements for these projects were signed with the Government of Canada in August 1970.

(c) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4599/70*].

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Government only want to advertise to the country that they are going to give some special grant for the development of dry farming areas. After reading the paper laid on the Table. I am convinced this is not for the people, it is for the officers that they have selected this place. They have selected an area of 3,000 sq. miles around Hyderabad City for ground water research. The Canadians and Indian officers will go there and spend a nice time there doing nothing. Only 169 sq. miles have been selected in Mysore. Why did they not select Chittoor and other places in Rayalascema. Why are they interested in only providing facilities for the officers to spend a nice time there? Why are they not interested in really helping the farmers in the dry land areas?

They have selected many places for dry farming. This includes Anantapur, but not Chittoor which is worse than Anantapur. Has the Minister gone and seen Chittoor. The State Government sends a false report and on that basis they select only Anantapur. Why have they not selected Chittoor?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Large areas of the country have black rock underground formations. It is not Andhra alone, but large areas south of the Vindhya, in South India, have a rock bed. No work has so far been carried out in this respect. The Government of India are trying to take this first step in that direction. This is not the only project. This is a sort of pilot project. If the hon. member has a feeling that Chittoor has been neglected, it can be considered in the future plan of action.

SHRI RANGA : There is not even one irrigation project in Chittoor.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This is for the State Government to take up.

The Central Ground Water Board is thinking of taking up independently, as well as with foreign collaboration, several areas, not only in Andhra but other States also, and I expect that during the Fourth Plan

quite a large area having black rock formation will be explored for underground resources of water.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Does the Minister know that around Hyderabad city they have selected 3,000 sq. miles, where factories have been allotted land. Are you going to do research for factories or industrial purposes or for the agricultural people? If you are really interested in the agricultural people, you can split and spread out this programme in several areas. At least now will the hon. Minister consider it? Because this entire plan will be wasted, the entire money which you are going to spend in Hyderabad will be wasted, will you have this spread out in other places?

The hon. Minister said that of the 15 centres they have selected in the country. Anantapur is one, but the adjoining district of Bellary is also there. You have selected two districts side by side. Why can't you select some far away place?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I would like to explain that this is not a development project. It is for exploring the possibility of underground resources of water. Development ultimately will have to be taken up by the State Governments, but perhaps this water potential will be useful for development activity. This exploration is for exploring possibilities of underground water. It can be used for both industrial and agricultural purposes. The purpose of the project is agricultural and not industrial. The area of 3,000 sq. miles is not confined to Hyderabad city alone. It is round about Hydrabad.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : You have yourself said "around Hyderabad City" in the statement.

SHRI R. BARUA : What is the proportion of dry land areas which can be brought under proper cultivation as compared to wet lands? May I know whether in the development of dry land areas by underground water, Government has taken any statistics to know how far the underground water will be available?

In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the State of

Taxes where they had underground water resources tapped, but ultimately found that the entire thing was drying up and now it is a serious problem and they are going to stop it. Therefore, in this context, may I know whether the Government is going to take up perspective planning in order to tap underground water resources before putting in pumps and all that ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : If we exclude the irrigated areas and assured rainfall areas, the area which can be classified as dry land under dry farming is about 40 to 45 per cent in the country.

Then, as far as exploring of underground resources of water is concerned, the Government's intention is to cover the whole of the country, but it is quite an expensive proposition, and it will take time. At the moment the UNDP project is exploring water in Rajasthan. Next we want to take up some areas in Gujarat and Maharashtra. In North India the water potential is identified below the Gangetic plain, but some efforts will have to be made.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि कैनाडा ने पेशकश की है डाईलैड ऐग्रीकल्चर और भूमिगत जल-सर्वेक्षण के लिए तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ जो लिस्ट माननीय मंत्री जी ने दी हैं उसमें उत्तर प्रदेश का केवल देहरादून जिला ही क्यों लिया है और यह जो सर्वेक्षण किया है इन अधिकारियों ने क्या उसमें आपसे भी कोई राय ली है या स्वतन्त्र तौर पर किया है ? दूसरी चीज मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कैनाडा किस तरह की सहायता भारत को इस सिलसिले में कर रहा है ? पैसे दे रहा है या किस तरह की सहायता कर रहा है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Some help is by way of expertise and by way of equipment. The Government of India also provides practically 50 per cent of the funds for this project. But these are pilot projects raised for the activities which have to be taken up by the Government of India from its own resources.

SHRI RANGA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently I have sent a note in regard to the needs of the Srikakulam district which is a Naxalite stronghold and where they want to start a guerrilla warfare on an experimental basis, and similarly on an experimental bases in the whole of India also. Would Government be good enough to give priority, at least when they call the next election, to the Srikakulam district as well as the Visakhapatnam district where there are great possibilities for tapping underground water but, where, at the same time today, even for want of drinking water many places are suffering because they cannot be tapped by ordinary wells ? Would Government do something in this direction ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is a suggestion for action. The Government will bear in mind the observations made by the hon. Member when we decide to extend the area of operation.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : In view of the fact that all the river sources have been tapped and Tamil Nadu depends entirely on underground water, I would like to know what sort of priority the Government will give for surveying the underground water potential in the Tamil Nadu area.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We are trying to give very high priority to this programme because we are aware that in this country, unless underground water resources are tapped along with the tapping of surface water, it will not be possible to solve the problem of agricultural production as well as covering large areas under irrigation. We have in mind for the future Plans, Tamil Nadu and a number of others States also.

**Boosting up Production of Cash Crops
Like Cotton and Oilseeds During
Fourth Plan**

*788. **SHRI S. KUNDU :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets of production of cash crops such as cotton, cereals, oilseeds during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) the estimated target and actual production during the last three years ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the target fixed cannot be achieved during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to boost up production of cash crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4600/70.*]

(c) Being second year of the Plan, it is too early to say that the targeted level of production of all the crops would be achieved.

(d) Intensive cultivation measures on the lines of Package programme in the potential areas have been taken up to secure substantial increases in the production of cash crops. Research scientists have been working on coordinated projects to evolve varieties with higher yields.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Sir, I would like to crave a little indulgence from you in the sense that you always ask us to sit down because sometimes, according to you, we are irrelevant.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you fore-guarding like this ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : The answer is incomplete and that is why I would like to draw your attention to this matter. In answer to parts (a) and (b) of this question, a statement is placed on the Table of the House. You will see from it, that as against my question about the estimated target and actual production during the last three years, the figures supplied are for last two years and 1970-71 also. How does "the last three years," include the current year of 1970-71 ?

MR. SPEAKER : Last three years.

SHRI S. KUNDU : They have given the figures for 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71. When I ask a question in 1970, and ask for information for the last three years, they give an answer for the last two years. I just draw your attention to this, and nothing else.

Since the Minister is generally co-operative, you can leave it after cautioning him.

Now, I would like to know from the Minister—I hope the Minister is listening to me—

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Yes, I am listening.

SHRI S. KUNDU : —since the production of cash crops is vitally necessary to feed some of these basic and important industries, and in view of the fact that in the last two years the targets have never been reached, is he prepared to say that the targets which have been planned out for the fourth Plan will ever be reached and, if not, what special programmes is he going to take to see that the targets are reached ? Am I very clear in my question ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I could see the point that the hon. Member has made about the omission on my part. I will try to correct it. About the figures which we have given, they have been given for three years. The current year has also been included, and that is why this omission has taken place. As far as foodgrains production is concerned, as the hon. House is aware, by and large we have succeeded in achieving a very high growth rate. Last year, for instance, the production target was about 101 million tonnes and our achievement was 99.5 million tonnes, very much nearer the target. This year also, if the winter rainfall is normal, our foodgrains production is expected to go on very well. Even in oilseeds, where we are facing some difficulty, this year the production is expected to be very much nearer the target. But substantial shortfall is expected in cotton and jute. Government is seized of the matter. The main reason for this is that in our country the production of oilseeds and cotton is dependent mainly on unirrigated areas and rainfall conditions. That is why we are not in a position to stabilise the production so far. But various steps are being taken by the government like supply of improved seeds, plant protection measures and various inputs. We are trying to reach the targets as early as possible, in the next few years.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Is it not a fact that whereas the acreage under oilseeds is increasing the production of oilseeds is decreasing during the last few years? If so, what are the special steps that are being taken to see that with the increase in acreage there is increase in production in the case of groundnut, cotton, castor, copra and *til*? What are the special steps that are being taken?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It is true that productivity in oilseeds is not very satisfactory in recent years. Whatever increase in production has taken place is mainly due to increase in acreage and not due to increase in per acre productivity. Government is seized of the matter. What is happening is that good lands are going under other crops and coarse lands are coming under oilseeds. That is one of the reasons. But, ultimately, unless irrigation facility is provided to a very large percentage of oilseed acreage, I do not think this problem would be solved. Efforts are being made to increase production by supply of improved variety of seeds, various plant protection measures etc. In the case of cotton the problem is the same. 85 per cent of the production is dependent on unirrigated areas and the plant protection measures are found to be inadequate. Government are taking steps to provide improved seeds and to have adequate measures for having larger areas under plant protection measures.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : We have been short of food, which was bad. We may be short of cloth this year, which is worse. I would like to recall to the Minister that though we have the largest cotton growing area in the world, we are producing only one-fourth of the cotton production of the world. I would also recall that our production per acre is 156 lbs. as against the world production of 312 lbs. and the production of Pakistan of 259 lbs. If you look at the targets which have been furnished it will be seen that as against 10 million lbs. we are expected to produce only, 7.61 million lbs. Under these circumstances, why has the Ministry not considered the necessity of increasing the provision for cotton development? In the Fourth Plan it is only Rs. 3.9 crores. As against this, I want to remind the Ministry that the Indian Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which is in the private sector, has provided as

much as Rs. 76 lakhs. I would like the Minister to give us a specific assurance that since we are spending as much as Rs. 90 crores for importing cotton, would he not be pressing for at least Rs. 10 crores a year for cotton development.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I quite share the anxiety of the hon. Member.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Do something about it.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There fore I have taken up the matter with the Planning Commission so that more resources are made available for cotton development.

The hon. Member referred to high yields in other countries. I myself tried to find out as to what was the reason. For instance, the per acre yield in the Soviet Union is the highest in the world. I myself went there and found out that the main reason was that 98 per cent of the cotton area in the Soviet Union was irrigated. In India also I am trying to find out the possibilities of bringing larger areas under irrigation for cotton in our country. For instance, in Punjab the per acre yields are much higher as compared to other States and favourably compare with the yields in USA and other countries. The reason is that cotton area is irrigated there. Therefore the solution lies in more irrigation and plant protection measures and it will be my endeavour to take up the matter with the State Governments and the Planning Commission.

श्री कांबळे : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या उनको इस बात का पता है कि रूई और निलहन का उत्पादन इस कारण घट रहा है कि उनकी कीमत स्थिर नहीं होती है। जब किसानों के पास माल होता है तो कीमतें घट जाती हैं और जब मार्केट में व्यापारियों के हाथ में माल चला जाता है तो उसके दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। इसका परिणाम यह है कि लोगों ने विशेषकर रूई का बोना बन्द कर दिया है? यदि सरकार को इस बात का पता है तो इस सम्बन्ध में उनकी कीमतों को स्थिर रखने के लिए सरकार के पास क्या योजना है?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : At the moment the prices of cotton are ruling very high but the problem of providing some stability to cotton prices is engaging the attention of Government. Already there is a floor price. Some time back the ceiling prices were also there but they were removed in the interest of the producers.

श्री शिव चरण लाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं इस बात को माना है कि तिलहन की उत्पादन क्षमता कम है इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार गेहूँ के बढ़िया बीजों में गेहूँ का ज्यादा उत्पादन होने लगा है क्या उन्ही प्रकार सरकार तिलहन के भी बढ़िया बीज वनायेगी जिससे कि उसका भी ज्यादा उत्पादन हो सके ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Yes, Sir ; efforts are made in that direction.

**Cost of Production of Indian Tractors
Higher than the Sale Price Fixed
by Government**

*789. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cost of production of the tractors being produced by the Indian manufacturers is higher than the sale price fixed by Government ;

(b) whether some of the indigenous manufacturers who have already undergone heavy loss are thinking of closing down their plants ;

(c) whether already the indigenous production is much below the country's requirements and that we are importing large number of tractors from other countries ; and

(d) if so, what stands in the way of revision of the sale price of indigenous tractors to exchange and help indigenous production of tractors ?

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

SHINDE) : (a) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) Government has no information.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Statement

(a) and (d). After examining the recommendations made by the Tariff Commission in its Report (1967) on the fixation of prices of agricultural tractors, the ceiling selling prices of indigenous agricultural wheeled tractors were notified under the Essential Commodities Act in June 1968. These prices were to be effective till the 31st March 1969. In June, 1969, representations were made by the tractor manufacturers that these prices were unremunerative and that they should be revised. A cost examination was accordingly undertaken by the Cost Accounts Branch of the Ministry of Finance with a view to ascertaining whether any increase in prices of agricultural tractors on account of changes after the 31st March 1969 were called for within the principles and formula laid down by the Tariff Commission. On receipt and examination of the Report of the Cost Accounts Branch, it was found that there was no case for any price increase within the principles and formula laid down by the Tariff Commission. However, as the manufacturers continued to press for increase in the prices of tractors, the Bureau of Costs and Prices was requested to undertake afresh a comprehensive cost examination of each of the tractor manufacturing unit. Their report is awaited. Further action on the representations of the tractor manufacturers for price increases will be undertaken on receipt and examination of the Report of the Bureau.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : According to the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Minister, we are told that a committee of cost accountants had gone into it and it was found that there was no need for increasing the price. May I know whether it is a fact that the prices of everything have gone up, particularly of steel, during the last one year ; that certain important factors which go into the cost, for example, the size etc., were not taken into account by this committee which went into

this question ; that the price of imported tractors has gone up and they are found to be not very suitable for the Indian soil ; and that only 25 per cent of the production of tractors is in the indigenous sector ? When the Government wants to encourage the indigenous production of tractors, will Government take immediate steps to see that these plants are not closed down because of the heavy losses and that an interim increase in price is given so that the plants can go on and are not closed down ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am glad that the hon. Member has brought this matter to the notice of all of us, but the House would be interested to know that the Tariff Commission had gone into this problem a few years earlier and the Government, naturally, fixed the price on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission. Thereafter, when this complaint was received that the cost structure has gone up, the Cost Accounts Branch of the Finance Ministry went into this problem last year, in 1969, and came to the conclusion that there was no justification whatsoever in the demand and the prices fixed were quite reasonable and the margins were also available to the producers. It is true that after this report, steel prices have gone up. Therefore the Government of India decided to refer this matter to the Bureau of Costs and Prices. At the moment they are going into this and we shall try to expedite the matter.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : My question was : Till the report of the new committee comes, will you give them an interim increase in price so that the plants can go on and production is not stopped ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We cannot make arbitrary decisions in this matter because, being an economic decision, naturally some examination is necessary. I am not referring to the Tariff Commission's report but to the Bureau of Costs and Prices going into this. We shall take up the matter with them and tell them that they should expedite the report. We shall try to make an early announcement about it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is a fact that our internal production is not

enough. It is only 25 per cent. If the plants are expanded, then the cost of production can come down. I would like to know from the Government whether they propose to take any steps to see that imports are cut down and further licences are given to expand production or to new units so that production capacity is increased and the cost of production comes down.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Government has taken during the last few months some positive steps. A number of parties have been given licences and the capacity has increased to 1 lakh tractors now. But the gestation period is very long. The Government is not coming in the way of genuine parties to grant licences for undertaking manufacture of tractors.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : May I know from the hon. Minister whether instead of considering any increase in the price of tractors he will persuade the Steel Ministry to fix differential rates for steel so that steel is supplied at a lower rate to tractor manufacturers and the price of tractors is not disturbed ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Already the tractors are included in the priority list, as far as the supply of raw materials is concerned. As far as the prices are concerned, naturally, whatever is the prevailing price, that will be taken into consideration by the Bureau of Costs and Prices and on the basis of their examination, the Government will take further action.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister, Since the prices of tractors produced by Escorts and other big companies who have been given licences are higher—I am not talking of the imported ones—whether the Government will try to investigate into the price structure, the production cost of these tractors because the peasant has to pay through his nose when he purchases a tractor. The sale price is fixed by the Government. I would like to know whether the price charged by Escorts and other big companies in India is much more than the production cost and, if so, whether any investigation will be made into the price structure to see that the prices are reasonable which the peasant can pay for the tractors

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The prices of indigenously manufactured tractors are determined on the basis of the Tariff Commission's recommendations. The Examination of the costing is done by the Finance Ministry. They are not arbitrarily decided. Therefore, there is no reason for any misunderstanding. As far as the difference between imported prices and indigenous prices is concerned, the hon. Member himself is well aware that we cannot compare them like that. Because it depends on the economy of each country and many countries export tractors not on the basis of costs but on the basis of their economy and in order to promote exports.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : स्पीकर महोदय, जहाँ तक ट्रैक्टरों की प्राइस बढ़ाने का सवाल है, चारों तरफ से एक बहाना है किमान को लूटने का। मैं आपकी मार्फत मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहूँगा कि बजाये इसके कि प्राइस बढ़ायें, और ज्यादा लूट किमान की करें, क्या आपके सामने कोई ऐसी स्कीम है कि 47 हार्स-पावर या 57 हार्स-पावर के बड़े ट्रैक्टरों के बजाये छोटे-छोटे 20 हार्स-पावर या उससे कम हार्स-पावर के ट्रैक्टर ही बनाये जाएँ और उनकी कीमत कम रखी जाये ताकि किमानों को थोड़ी कीमत पर वह ट्रैक्टर मिल सकें और जो लोग बड़े ट्रैक्टरों की कीमत की बात करते हैं उन लोगों को इस तरह की धांधली मचाने का मौका न दिया जाये ? अगर फिर भी वे परसिस्ट करें तो बजाये उनको मौका देने के, बाहर से ट्रैक्टर इम्पोर्ट किये जायें ताकि लाखों किसान जोकि वेटिंग लिस्ट पर हैं उनको ट्रैक्टर मिल सकें। इस सम्बन्ध में आप क्या सोच रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The Government is anxious that tractors should be made available to farmers at reasonable prices. Therefore, the Government has been fixing prices, as I mentioned earlier. As far as 20 HP tractors are concerned, it is being undertaken in the public sector. The Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. is going to set up a plant at Pinjore. We expect that during the next few years, this plant will go

into production. There is another thing also. In our country, the soil varies from place to place. For instance, in the Deccan plateau, the soil is hard and a bigger tractor will be required. So, the Government has to work out an elaborate plan for different HP tractors as required under varying conditions in the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Storing Capacity of Foodgrains Imported Under PL-480 and Ships used for their Import

*781. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of shipping Companies whose ships were used in importing foodgrains under PL-480 during the last three years ;

(b) the storing capacity for these foodgrains and whether some foodgrains decayed due to shortage of storage capacity ; and

(c) the measures adopted by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) (a) The information is being compiled and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The storage capacity available is meant both for imported and indigenously procured foodgrains. This is of the order of 6 million tonnes with the Food Corporation of India. No foodgrains have decayed due to shortage of storage capacity.

(c) Does not arise.

Working of State Farms Set up with Soviet Equipment

*782. **SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are five State farms set up in the country with equipment supplied by the Soviet Union ;

(b) if so, how many out of them are functioning properly and whether profit was made during 1969-70 ; and

(c) whether the Union Government have decided to set up such farms in each State, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The following farms have been set up with equipment supplied by the Soviet Union either as gift or on commercial terms :—

1. Central State Farm, Suratgarh (Rajasthan).
2. Central State Farm, Jetsar (Rajasthan).
3. Central State Farm, Hissar (Haryana).
4. Central State Farm, Raichur (Mysore).
5. Central State Farm, Jharsuguda (Orissa).

It is also proposed to set up farms in Kerala and Punjab.

Equipment for the farms at Suratgarh, Hissar, Raichur, Jharsuguda and Jullundur (Punjab) has been received as a gift from the U.S.S.R. Equipment for the Kerala Farm is also coming as a gift. Equipment for the Jetsar Farm was purchased from U.S.S.R. by the Government of India.

Except for the Farm at Jharsuguda (Orissa) all other farms are on the whole functioning properly. The Suratgarh Farm made a profit of Rs. 44.49 lakhs during 1969-70. Hissar farm made a profit of Rs. 4.94 lakhs during the year. In Jullundur, the land earmarked for the farm has not yet been handed over by the State Government but the machinery received for the farm has been utilised for custom work and the farm yielded a net profit of Rs. 31,000 during the year 1969-70.

The farm at Jharsuguda is not functioning well because of agitation from the local people who are interfering with the farm operation. They have a grievance against the State Government that they have not been properly rehabilitated after their lands were acquired for the construction of the Hirakund dam. The matter is under discussion with the State Government and it has been decided to reduce the area under the Jharsuguda farm. The State Government have offered site for another farm in Orissa and its suitability is under examination by the State Farms Corporation who are administering all the farms.

The remaining farms are in various stages of development and have not yet started giving profits. But taking all the farms together, the State Farms Corporation made a net profit of Rs. 33.61 lakhs during the year 1969-70.

There is no intention to set up a farm in each State, but if any State Government makes proposals for setting up a farm in its territory, the proposal is examined on merits. At present there is a proposal to set up a farm in Tamil Nadu.

A farm has also been set up at Lokichera in the Mizo Hills district of Assam. This farm has been set up as a purely developmental effort and it is proposed to set up two more farms in Mizo Hills district. The total area of these three farms is expected to be about 4,500 acres.

Booklet Entitled 'The Strange Case of a Giant Named Public Sector'

*784. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is obligatory for a Printer to publish the name of the Printing Press in books which are for public circulation ;

(b) whether his attention has been drawn to a booklet entitled "The strange case of a giant named public sector" published by "Haryanan Mail" and distributed among Members of Parliament ;

(c) if so, whether Government have investigated into the origin of the booklet ; and

(d) what action, if any, is proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

(c) The booklet was published by Haryana Mail, Chandigarh, and was designed and produced by Taurus India Private Ltd , 14 Sunder Nagar, New Delhi. Shri Anant Singh is the printer and publisher of Haryana Mail.

(d) The Chandigarh Administration is being requested to take action against the printer and the publisher of the booklet for non-compliance with the requirements of the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Compensation to Farmers of Punjab Due to Loss Suffered from Defective RS-09 Tractors

*785. SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

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

(a) whether the Punjab Government agreed to compensate those cultivators who had suffered losses because of defects in RS-09 GDR Tractors ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have been informed about this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the State Government. It would be laid on the Table of the Sabha after it is received.

Demand by all India Foodgrain Dealers' Association Regarding Reorientation of Food Policy

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

(a) whether the Federation of the All India Foodgrain Dealers' Association has called for reorientation of the country's food policy by the Chief Ministers on the basis of a "period of plenty" instead of "apprehensions of acute shortage" ;

(b) whether the Federation has demanded removal of controls on food-grain movement, scrapping of the licensing system, total abolition of rationing and a reduction in the target for reserve stock ; and

(c) 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) Yes, Sir. The Federation submitted a Memorandum to the Chief Ministers' of States to that effect.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Food policy for 1970-71 has been formulated by Government in consultation with the State Governments. It has been decided that the status-quo in respect of rice zones be maintained and that, there should, as far as possible, be no further liberalisation of procurement regulations. Every effort is being made to achieve the procurement target of 5.5 million tonnes of kharif foodgrains during 1970-71 season. Government is also trying to build a buffer stock of 5 million tonnes of foodgrains by the end of the 4th Five Year Plan.

New Printing Press for Improving Quality of Stamps

*791. SHRI N.R. LASKAR :
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :

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

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to have a new printing press for improving the quality of stamps in the country ; and

(b) if so, how far the new press will help in producing the best qualities of stamps ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir, a new equipment for printing stamps in multi-colour is being installed in the India Security Press, Nasik some time in the early next year.

(b) With the new machinery more attractive and colourful stamps can be produced in natural colours which could not be done with the existing machinery restricted to only two colours.

Quantity of Foodgrains Procured by F.C.I. During Last Three Years

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

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains procured by the Food Corporation of India during the last three years and that to be procured during the coming year ;

(b) whether paucity of funds is also one of the factors limiting the procuring capacity of the F.C.I. ; and

(c) if so, whether adequate credit is being had from the nationalised banks ; if not, reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

<i>Year</i>	<i>Lakh/tonnes</i>
1967—68	31.95
1968—69	51.77
1969—70	48.38
1970—71	61.53 (estimated)

Curbing of Groundnut Prices in Gujarat

*793. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government have expressed their concern over the Union Government's failure to cooperate with the State Government in curbing the rising prices of groundnut oil in the State ;

(b) if so, whether there was a severe criticism about this in the State Assembly ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The Union Government have been giving due consideration to any proposals made by Gujarat Government for stabilisation of prices of groundnut oil in the context of the all-India situation.

(b) Reports of the debate on groundnut oil prices in the Gujarat Vidhan Sabha on November 19, 1970 have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) A watch is kept on the supply and price situation of groundnut and groundnut oil and suitable measures are taken in the light of the needs of the country as a whole, to the extent feasible.

1975 में ट्रैक्टरों के लिए प्रतीक्षा सूची

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

(क) ट्रैक्टरों की प्रतीक्षा सूची में 1975 तक तीन लाख कृषकों की वर्तमान संख्या में प्रति वर्ष कितनी वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) क्या ट्रैक्टरों की उत्पादन और सप्लाई सम्बन्धी स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए कुछ कृषक 1975 में भी प्रतीक्षा सूची में बने रहेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो उनकी संख्या कितनी होगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). सूचना प्राप्त हुई है कि विभिन्न देशीय विनिर्माताओं तथा राज्य कृषि-उद्योग निगमों के पास 1.60 लाख से अधिक पंजीयन अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं। कृषि मशीनरी तथा उपकरणों के कार्यकारी दल ने चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में कृषि कार्यों के लिए ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान लगाया है। इसके अनुसार चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त अर्थात् 1973-74 तक वार्षिक मांग 50,000 की संख्या तक बढ़ जायेगी जबकि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष में यह मांग 70,000 ट्रैक्टरों की थी। ट्रैक्टरों का देशीय उत्पादन 1969-70 की अवधि में 17,099 ट्रैक्टरों तक बढ़ गया जब कि 1966-67 की अवधि में देशीय ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन 8816 ट्रैक्टर था और 1970-71 की अवधि में यह उत्पादन 25,000 ट्रैक्टरों तक बढ़ जाने की सम्भावना है। इसके अतिरिक्त देश में प्रति वर्ष 16,900 तथा 1,03,000 ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण के लिए विभिन्न एककों को क्रमशः औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स तथा आशय पत्र जारी कर दिये गये हैं। यद्यपि ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन तथा

आयात में सम्भावित वृद्धि के लिए भी सभी सम्भावित प्रयत्न किए जाते रहेंगे, फिर भी मांग के वर्तमान स्तर के आधार पर 1975 में भी कृषकों की प्रतीक्षा सूची में बने रहने की आशा है। फिर भी, वर्तमान स्थिति में 1975 तक ट्रैक्टरों की प्रतीक्षा सूची में पंजीयन हेतु होने वाली वार्षिक वृद्धि के सम्बन्ध में बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

Criticism on the Composition of Agricultural Commission

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

(a) whether many members of Parliament have severely criticised the composition of the Agricultural Commission and the appointment of its Chairman in particular ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to replace the members of the Commission including the Chairman by all-party members of Parliament in view of criticism ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the terms of appointment of the Chairman and members of the Agricultural Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Some Members have expressed dissatisfaction regarding the composition of the National Commission on Agriculture. But the criticism, in the opinion of the Government, is not justified.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The composition of the National Commission on Agriculture has been decided on the basis of the expertise and professional competence of the persons in handling the various subjects referred to in the terms of reference and not on the basis of representation of political parties. In deciding upon the name of Chairman, his past association with agriculture and his contribution to the adoption of new strategy for agricultural development in India were kept in view.

(d) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Chairman

1. The terms and conditions applicable to Shri C. Subramaniam during his tenure as Chairman of the National Commission on Agriculture are as follows :
 - (i) He will function as the Chairman on part-time basis for which he will draw no salary ;
 - (ii) While the headquarters of the National Commission on Agriculture will be at Delhi, the personal headquarters of Shri C. Subramaniam will be at Madras ;
 - (iii) He will draw daily allowance at the rate of Rs 90/- outside his headquarters except at Delhi where the daily allowance shall be at a reduced rate of Rs. 50/-.
 - (iv) Shri C. Subramaniam shall be entitled to travel at his discretion by air or by highest class (including ACC) by rail. The incidental expenses for such journeys will be on the same scale as for a Cabinet Minister ;
 - (v) He will be provided with a free residential accommodation in New Delhi on the same terms as apply to a Minister of Cabinet rank ;
 - (vi) Shri C. Subramaniam will be provided with a Private Secretary in the Deputy Secretary's rank, two Persona Assistants and incidental staff.

Members

2. The Member-Secretary is a full-time officer of the Government of India

and draws pay in the scale of pay of Rs. 2500-125/2-2750. His conditions of service are the same as those applicable to officers of equivalent status in the Government of India.

Full-Time Members

3. Full-time Members will draw a fixed pay of Rs. 2500/- p. m. and their other conditions of service will be the same as those applicable to officers of equivalent status.

Part-Time Members

4. The part-time Members will not draw any salary.

The four Members of the Parliament and the Member who is an MLA of the Punjab Legislative Assembly will be paid travelling allowance and daily allowance in respect of meetings of the Commission attended and tours undertaken by them at the rates applicable to them as Members of the Parliament and Legislature concerned.

With regard to other part-time Members, the rates of T. A. and D. A. payable are under consideration.

Sanction of Fishing Harbour at Paradip, Orissa

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

(a) whether his Ministry has received pressing requests from the Government of Orissa and the Paradip Port Authorities for sanction of money for a Fishing Harbour at Paradip ;

(b) if so, whether a project report has been prepared ; and

(c) if not the reasons for the delay ?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The State Government has requested that urgent action should be taken in connection with provision of a fishing harbour at Paradip. In this connection the Port Trust requested the Government of India in July, 1970 to sanction a sum of Rs. 50,000/- for conducting model experiments and drawing up a Project Estimate. The request was supported by the State Government. Government of India approved the undertaking of this work in September, 1970 at the estimated cost of Rs. 50,000/-.

(c) The Port Trust has to arrange for model tests at the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona. On the basis of the model test reports, the Port Trust will prepare detailed plans and estimates and draw up the project report. Similar project reports in respect of fishing harbours at other major ports have either been drawn up or are under preparation. The question of sanctioning fishing harbours at these ports including Paradip will be examined with reference to the various factors involved including availability of resources.

Determination of Representative Character of Trade Unions

*798. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Central labour organisations except the Indian National Trade Union Congress have been demanding the introduction of secret ballot for determining the representative character of a trade union in any industry for the last many years ;

(b) if so, whether Government have laid down any fixed policy in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No, Sir. Not all the central workers' organisations other than the INTUC have formally asked for the

introduction of secret ballot as the only method for determining the representative character of a trade union.

(b) and (c). The conclusion of the Standing Labour Committee which met in July, 1970, was that membership of all unions claiming recognition as the representative union should be determined by verification of records. Action is being considered in the light of this conclusion.

Change in Ownership Structure of Newspapers

*799. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps taken or being taken by Government in pursuance of the Press Commission's recommendation to bring about a radical change in the ownership structure of newspapers and news agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : The Press Commission recommended diffusion of ownership of newspapers with "gradual distribution of shares to the employees and to a small extent to the public, both in existing undertakings and in those to be started in future". Government agree with the Press Commission.

One of the functions of the Press Council is to study developments which may tend towards monopoly or concentration of ownership or financial structure of newspapers.

A study of the ownership pattern of companies publishing newspapers is being undertaken by the Department of Company Affairs.

As regards the Press Commission's recommendations in regard to the change in the ownership structure of news agencies, the matter is under consideration.

Hunger Strike Notice by Employees of Dandakaranya Project

*800. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITA-

TION be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees of the Dandakaranya Project, most of whom are themselves refugees, have served a notice to the Government to go on hunger strike ;

(b) if so, the details of their grievances; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Chandigarh Plan for Rehabilitation Colonies

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

(a) whether the Chandigarh Administration is planning to construct Rehabilitation Colonies on modern lines ;

(b) if so, the likely time that will be taken in completing the Projects ;

(c) whether the inhabitants of the present Colonies are opposing the issue and if so, their main grievances ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Chandigarh Administration is not planning to set up any rehabilitation colonies meant exclusively for displaced persons.

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

Formula for Fixing Sugarcane Price

*802. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new formula is being enunciated for fixing sugarcane prices ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government have decided to continue the basic minimum price payable by vacuum pan sugar factories for sugarcane purchased during 1970-71 (1st October, 1970 to 30th September, 1971) at Rs. 7.37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 per cent or below. However, the premium for recoveries above 9.4 per cent has been increased from 5.36 paise to 6.6 paise per quintal for every increase of 0.1 per cent in recovery.

Liquidation of New Delhi Co-operative Banks

*803. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the New Delhi Co-operative Bank Ltd. has been liquidated ;

(b) if so, the reasons for its liquidation ;

(c) whether the depositors have not been paid anything out of their deposited money ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) how Government propose to safeguard the interest of depositors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) : No Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) to (e). Complaints have been received by the Delhi Administration from some depositors about alleged non-refund of their deposits by the Bank. Taking these complaints and other circumstances into account the Delhi Administration has ordered a statutory enquiry under Section 43 of the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, as

extended to Delhi. Full facts will be known after the enquiry is completed and appropriate legal and administrative steps will be taken by the Delhi Administration in order to safeguard the interests of the depositors.

Testing and Examination of Specifications of RS.-09 Tractor before their Import

*804. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the suppliers of the RS. 09 GDR tractors had given a comparative statement of the specifications of the previous model which was tested at Budni and the current model which was in production in GDR ;

(b) whether the contract for import was signed after these specifications were technically examined ; and

(c) if so, the changes suggested by the suppliers and the technical opinions expressed in the communication ?

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

(c) The changes indicated related to model of the tractor, model of the engine, type of the engine, No. of cylinders, bore and stroke, total cubic capacity, weight of the engine, drawbar pull, controls, horse-power of the engine, puddling operation, operator seat and cage wheels. These changes were considered to be improvements over the previous model.

Implementation of Bidi-Cigar Act in States

*805. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Bidi-Cigar Act has not been implemented in many States ;

(b) if so, the names of the States where it has not been implemented so far ;

(c) the reasons for the non-implementation of the Act ; and

(d) whether Government will take urgent steps to implement the Bidi-Cigar Act in the States where it has not yet been implemented and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). THE Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 has been brought into force by the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The rest of the State Governments have not yet brought the Act into force either because the number of Beedi and cigar establishments is negligible in those States or the matter is still under their consideration.

(d) Under Section 1(3) of the Act, it is for the State Governments to appoint the date of enforcement of the Act.

Theft of Trunk Telephone Line Copper Wire Between Malda and Katihar.

*806. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the theft of trunk telephone line copper wire between Malda and Katihar has become almost a daily occurrence from September last ;

(b) on how many occasions such theft has occurred from September to the 15th of November ;

(c) the loss suffered by the Government in the form of (i) copper wire stolen (ii) replacement by iron wire (iii) labour charges for such replacement ; and (iv) charges for trunk calls which would otherwise have been put through ; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such thefts ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The copper wire pairs on the alignment between Katihar and Malda have been subject to very frequent thefts.

(b) 70

(c) (i) Rs. 76,776

(ii) Rs. 8,345

(iii) Rs. 5,012

(iv) This cannot be correctly assessed, as in case of interruption of the circuits provided on copper wire pair, every attempt is made to pass the traffic on the circuits provided on a copper-weld pair on this route.

(d) So far as this particular route is concerned, the Postmaster General, Calcutta has taken up the matter with the Chief Secretary to the West Bengal Government, and the Inspector General of Police, Calcutta.

As regards the General question of thefts of copper-wire in the country, the Minister for Communications has personally addressed all the Chief Ministers of the States. The Department is also progressively replacing all copper wire by copper weld or Aluminium Wire depending on availability and technical suitability.

Agitation by Punjab Farmers Regarding RS-09 Tractors Allotted to them.

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

(a) whether the Punjab Farmers have threatened to resort to an agitation, if the Government did not take back RS-09 tractors imported from East Germany ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have received any formal representation in this

regard either from Punjab Government or From the Punjab farmers ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Representations in this regard were received from the RS-09 Tractor Owner's Association, Punjab, Jullundur, and also the Punjab State Agro Industries Corporation.

(c) The matter is under consideration of Government.

Credit for Sugar Industry Estimate of Sugar Production and Payment of Cane Price in Bonds

*808. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the news-item "Sugar Industry needs Rs. 500 crores credit" in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 2nd December, 1970 and state :

(a) how Government propose to make available Rs. 500 crores credit required by the Sugar Industry ;

(b) the production of sugarcane estimated this year and whether it will leave an even greater quantity of unsold sugar than last year ;

(c) if so, whether reduction in excise duties is under consideration of Government in order to encourage greater consumption of sugar ;

(d) whether a committee is to consider the area for sugarcane cultivation in future for which minimum prices can be provided ; and

(e) the reasons why part of the price of Sugarcane is not paid in Government bonds in view of the shortage of money ?

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

COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Reserve Bank of India has been requested to arrange for adequate credit for the Sugar Industry during the current season. The figure mentioned in the news-item is, however, an over-estimate.

(b) According to the All-India First Estimate of sugarcane, the area under this crop during 1970-71 is about 1.5 per cent less compared to the Corresponding estimate for 1969-70. It is expected that the needs of internal consumption and exports during the year will balance the production of sugar during the current season and there will be no addition to the carry-over stocks.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The implication of this part of the Question is not clear.

Damage to Cotton Crop of Maharashtra due to Boll-Worm, Red-Worm and Seliolithic Diseases

*809. **SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been a serious attack of Boll-worm, Red-worm and Seliolithic diseases on the crop of cotton in Maharashtra recently ;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra has made a representation to the Central Government to declare "Epidemic" on cotton crop and take necessary remedial measures to check these terrible diseases ; and

(c) if so, what measures Government have taken or propose to take to save the cotton crop from the clutches of diseases in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra sent a report to the Government of India about the attack of Heliolithic (and not Seliolithic) on cotton in two Taluks of Amraoti District of Maharashtra.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra wanted that the affected areas may be surveyed by the Central team and subsidy on pesticides may be sanctioned to them under the Calamities Relief Fund.

(c) 30 villages in Dhariapur Tulak (30,000 acres) and 13 villages in Achalpur taluk (10,000 acres) have already been declared as 'epidemic' affected areas by the State Government under the Pest Control Act so as to take adequate plant protection measures to save the new flush of cotton crop in this tract. Owing to continuous heavy rains, plant production measures could not be taken by the State Government till the end of September, 1970. 9,000 acres in a compact block have been aerially sprayed with endrin in Dhariapur Taluk in November last and in other areas the crop has been treated with endrin/sevin by ground operations. The Zilla Parishad has already selected 40,000 acres of land in Achalpur and Dhariapur Taluks for providing intensive plant protection measures. The State Government have further decided to spray the cotton crop with endrin/carbarayl at intervals of about 7 days for combating this attack.

As desired by the State Government, a Central Team surveyed the affected areas in Achalpur and Dhariapur Talukas. the Central Team did not recommend sanction of assistance from the Calamities Relief Fund, as the cotton plucking was over in most of the areas and there was no prospect of new flush of cotton from the present crop.

Internal and Export Price of Sugarcane

*810. **SHRIMATI ILA PAL-CHOUHDURI** : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to rumours current in Delhi and other cities that while the export price of sugar fixed by the Government of India average; about 0.50 paise per kg., the internal retail price has been fixed at Rs. 1.78 paise per kg. which comes to about three and a half times the export price ;

(b) if so, the exact position as regards the export price of sugar per kg. ; and

(c) the reason for fixing the internal retail price at three and a half times more than the export price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). There is no relationship between the export price and the internal price of sugar. The international sugar prices are governed by the demand and supply position in the world sugar market and they are generally lower than our internal sugar prices. Therefore, India, along with most of the exporting countries of the world have to export sugar at a loss and these are subsidised in one way or the other. The average f.o.b.s. realisation from the sugar exports in 1970 is estimated at about Rs. 800 per tonne or 80 paise per kg. Under the present policy of partial decontrol, for internal consumption, a part of the production is requisitioned at fixed prices mainly for distribution to domestic consumers and a part thereof is released to the factories for sale in the open market subject to regulated releases by Government. The prices of levy sugar are fixed on the basis of schedules and zones recommended by the Tariff Commission. The price of free sugar is not *fixed* by Government. The average levy price per Kg. exclusive of excise duty is *about* Rs. 1.25 ex-factory. The retail prices vary from area to area due to various factors.

Manufacture of Plastic Bags for Storing Grains and Fertilisers and its Effect on Jute Industry

4974. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India has suggested the manufacture of large-size plastic bags to replace the conventional gunny bags for storing grains, fertiliser and other goods ;

(b) if so, the reasons why Government opposed a large public sector undertaking for the manufacture of plastic bags ; and

(c) the extent to which the jute industry would be affected when the State Govern-

ments of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh start manufacturing plastic bags ?

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) It is felt that the jute industry would not be affected by manufacture of plastic bags.

Strike Notice by ONGC Workers

4975. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Labour Union controlling Oil and Natural Gas Commission workers have served a notice to struck work ;

(b) if so, their demands ;

(c) the number of unions of the employees of Oil and Natural Gas Commission in all the units and how many of them are recognised ; and

(d) the reaction of Government to the notice served ?

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

(b) Payment of adequate Bonus to be settled at a joint meeting with the Unions.

(c) There are 24 unions of which 4 Unions are recognised.

(d) The dispute regarding Bonus has been referred by the Central Government to the National Industrial Tribunal at Delhi for adjudication.

Directors and Assistant Directors of Delhi T.V. Station

4976. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Directors and Assistant Directors with their respective qualifications and salaries incharge of Delhi T.V. station at present ;

(p) whether the work of Delhi TV station was, so far, managed by only one Director and one Assistant Director ; and

(c) if so, the precise reasons for increasing directorial staff without a corresponding increase in the quantum of work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir. The work of Delhi Television Centre had so far been managed by one director and two Assistant Station Directors.

(c) One additional Director of Television has been appointed with effect from 21.9.70 to look after the work relating to Satellite Experiment Programmes.

Statement

*Names of Directors and Assistant Station Directors, Television Centre, AIR, New Delhi
Their qualifications and the salaries drawn by them.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer	Qualifications	Salary (Basic pay)
<i>Directors</i>			
1.	Shri Romesh Chander	B. A. Trained in TV production and management with the B.B.C. ; Specialised in E.T.V. ; UNESCO's—consultant to the meeting for use of TV in African countries. Has represented India in International Conference on E.T.V. Has published professional papers in India and Foreign Journals.	Rs. 1360/-
2.	Shri N.L. Chowla	M. A. Diploma in Journalism. Studied TV and Radio broadcasts in the USA and the UK.	Rs. 1350/-
<i>Assistant Station Directors</i>			
1.	Shri S.P. Narayan	B.A. (Hons.) (in English) TV training in Germany ; Broadcasting training in BBC for 3 years.	*Rs. 810/-
2.	Shri G.D. Shukal	B.Sc. plus B.A. in Hindi. TV training in Japan.	*Rs. 810/-

*Subject to verification by Audit.

**Shifting of TV Training Centre from
Poona to Delhi**

4977. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating the shifting of the TV Training Centre from Poona to Delhi ; and

(b) if so, when, with reasons for doing so ?

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.

Selection of TV Producers

4978. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of members of the Selection Board with their qualifications that selected Producers for TV recently ; and

(b) the names of Producers selected with their qualifications and the criteria used in their selection ?

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

(i) Shri B.K. Rao, IAS, Chairman
Deputy Director General
(Administration),

Directorate General All
India Radio.

(ii) Late Shri K.S. Chari,
Well known Film and
Documentary Producer

(iii) Shri N.L. Chowla,
Director, Television
Centre,
All India Radio,
New Delhi.

(iv) Shri Chiranjit,
Chief Producer (Drama)
Directorate General All
India Radio.

Members

(b) Recommendations of the Selection Committee are still under consideration.

**Post Office Cumulative Time Deposit
Scheme**

4979. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 50.00 per month deposited in a post office for 10 years under the Cumulative Time Deposit (CTD) Scheme gives the depositor on maturity approximately a sum of Rs. 8000/- ;

(b) whether the same amount, if deposited in a bank under a similar scheme, gives the depositor, on maturity, a sum of Rs. 8,555/-.

(c) whether the special concession of Income-tax rebate earlier available on postal savings upto 60 per cent of the deposits is now available to deposits in Banks as well ;

(c) whether depositors in postal savings do not enjoy some special facilities which are offered by banks to their depositors such as scope for premature withdrawal from time deposit accounts without losing the interest on the deposit ; and

(e) if so, the details of measures to make the Postal Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme attractive ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The amount payable in a 10 year C.T.D. account of Rs. 50.00 denomination is Rs. 7,650/- in respect of an account opened after 1-4-1970.

(b) The information which is not readily available will be collected through the Department of Banking, Ministry of Finance.

(c) The special concession of Income-tax rebate available on deposits in a 10 Year account or a 15-Year account of a Post Office Savings Bank Cumulative Time Deposit account has not been extended to recurring deposits made with the banks.

(d) Withdrawals from a CTD account are allowed under the conditions prescribed in the rules but the depositor has to pay interest on the amount withdrawn till it is repaid during the currency of the account otherwise the amount withdrawn together with interest upto the date of maturity of the account is deducted from the amount payable at the time of closure of the account. Premature closure of an account is not permissible under the rules though such closures are allowed in cases of hardship in relaxation of the provisions of the rules. No interest is allowed for such premature closures.

As regards other special facilities offered by banks, the same will be ascertained through the Deptt. of Banking, Ministry of Finance to see if these are enjoyed by the depositors in the Post Offices Savings Banks.

(e) The maturity value has been increased for accounts opened after 1-4-70. For example, previously, the amount payable in a 10-Year account of Rs. 50.00 denomination was Rs. 7,500/- and this has been enhanced to Rs. 7,650/-. The maturity values of the accounts opened before 1-4-1970, but maturing after the said date, have also been increased. Moreover, in respect of a CTD account maturing on or after 1-4-1968, if the repayment is not claimed on maturity, simple interest on the maturity value at the rates applicable to an ordinary S.B. deposits is allowed for a maximum period of 2 years.

मध्य प्रदेश में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की देय राशियाँ

4980. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलों तथा अन्य संस्थाओं पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) प्रत्येक कपड़ा मिल पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) (क) से (ग). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय न्यायी बोर्ड से है, जो एक स्वायत्त संगठन है और भारत सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। एक विवरण, जिसमें भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के उन छूट-न-प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों के नाम, जिन पर 30-5-1970 को एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की राशि बकाया थी, तथा बकाया राशि व उमे वमूल करने की कार्यवाही बताई गई है, सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—4/01/70]

सो कर्मचारी रखने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों पर कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना लागू करने का प्रस्ताव

4981. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन प्रतिष्ठानों में, जिनमें मौ अथवा इससे अधिक कर्मचारी कार्य करते हैं,

उनमें कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना चालू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना कब तक चालू की जा सकेगी ;

(ग) ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों में इस योजना को लागू करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ; और

(घ) देश में इस योजना से लाभान्वित होने वाले कर्मचारियों की अनुमानित संख्या क्या है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) (क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 पहले से ही ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों पर लागू होता है जिनमें 20 या अधिक व्यक्ति काम करते हैं और जो ऐसे उद्योगों, प्रतिष्ठानों के वर्गों से सम्बन्धित हैं। जो इस अधिनियम की परिधि में आते हैं।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Workers' Out Put

4982. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Labour on account of Labour Laws has started shirking work and does not give even half out-put of its capacity ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government not to let the labour degenerate and encourage apathy to work to full capacity ;

(c) whether Government have considered the question of payment on piece-work basis ; and

(d) whether Government contemplate setting up of a Committee to consider and report about this aspect ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) No. The National Commission on Labour has noted that real wage increases have not been commensurate with improvement in productivity.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Payment of Wages on piece-rate basis is already in vogue to an extent in major ports, factory industries, plantations and mines. But it is limited to industries/occupations in which it is possible to measure the out-put of a worker or a group of workers with reasonable accuracy and to maintain satisfactory control over the quality of the product.

The Wage Boards constituted by the Government were required by their terms of reference to consider the desirability of extending the system of payment by results. There is a trend now for settling the question of wage revision through bipartite negotiations.

(d) There is no such proposal.

Applications Pending for Telephone Connections on 30-9-1970, State-wise

4983. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending for telephone connections as on the 30th September, 1970, State-wise ;

(b) the steps being taken to expedite giving new telephone connections in each of these States ;

(c) whether the increased capacity in telephone connections has kept pace with the increasing demand during the last three years ; and

(d) if so, the State-wise and percentage basis figures for that period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Disconnection of a Telephone Connection without Registered Notice

4984. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that great hardships are created in not sending the written demand by registered post before disconnecting the Telephone ;

(b) the amount of penalty recovered by Government during 1969-70 reconnection after the telephones were disconnected for non-payment of the dues ; and

(c) whether Government would ensure that no telephone connections would be disconnected until a registered notice of demand has been sent to the subscriber for payment failing which there would be disconnection ?

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

(b) No information as regards the amount of reconnection fee realized before restoration is maintained separately and as such, the same is not available.

(c) Presently, no such proposal to issue registered notices before disconnection is under consideration. However it may be mentioned for the information of the Hon. Member that after the expiry of fifteen days from the date of the bill, which is the time allowed for payment, a telephonic ring is given to the subscriber and another seven days time given for payment. Moreover, the bills are now issued on fixed dates already made known to each subscriber. It will thus be seen that subscribers get sufficient notice for paying their bills before disconnection.

Draft Brochure on Voluntary Arbitration

4985. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1608 in the Lok Sabha on 6th August, 1970 and state :

(a) whether his Ministry have since received the comments on the draft brochure on Voluntary Arbitration from the Members of the National Arbitration Promotion Board ;

(b) if not, the time by which it is expected to be received and finalised ; and

(c) whether a copy of that draft brochure, as circulated to members of the National Arbitration Promotion Board, would be laid on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). Some Comments have been received. More are awaited. The brochure would be finalised after comments from all the members have been received. It can then be placed on the Table of the House.

Amendment of Labour Laws

4986. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposals to amend the Factories Act, 1948, and likewise, the Mines Act, 1952, the Plantations Act, 1951 (i) with a view to enabling the workmen, who resign their service, to statutorily claim wages in lieu of earned leave due to them from their employers (ii) to insert provisions for casual leave on a statutory basis during a calendar year in these enactments ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) by when these provisions are expected to be provided statutorily to workers in India covered by the above three enactments ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). There is already provision under Section 79(11) of the Factories Act, 1948 and Section 52(8) of the Mines Act, 1952 in so far as annual leave with wages is concerned. Certain proposals for amendment of these Acts to provide for eligibility to such leave on resignation following even shorter service in the course of a year is under consideration ; but it is not possible to indicate a firm time-limit by which the amendments can be enacted. There is no such provision in the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, nor is there any present proposal to amend this Act for the purpose. There is also no proposal to provide for grant of casual leave under any of the three Acts as this matter is regulated by the Standing Orders framed under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

Amendment of Labour Laws Regarding Computing of Overtime of Workers

4987. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposals :—

(i) to amend the existing labour laws with a view to inserting provisions for computing overtime wages by including production bonus, and wages during leave period of workmen ;

(ii) to amend the existing law so that the supervisory personnel getting wages upto 750/- p.m. are also covered and become entitled to overtime wages provided they are asked to supervise workers working on overtime for an employer ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) by when the above statutory provisions will be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). Proposals are under consideration for amendment of the Factories Act, 1948 and the Mines Act, 1952 to provide, *inter alia*, for production bonus to include the "ordinary rate of wages" and to provide in the Factories Act for supervisory personnel drawing wages upto Rs. 400/- per month being entitled to overtime wages in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

As soon as these are finalised, necessary Bills will be introduced in Parliament.

Houses not Fully Paid for by Allottees in Malviya Nagar, New Delhi

4988. **SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6405 on the 16th April, 1970 and state :

(a) the block number, house number and the names of the owners of 97 houses in respect of which the payments were made during the period from 12th March, 1970 to 16th April, 1970 and the amount deposited by them and on which date deposited ; and

(b) the outstanding amount against each of the allottees of those 120 houses in respect of which the full payment has not been made ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement of Consul of GDR About the Working of GDR Tractors in India

4989. **SHRI D. N. DEB :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a statement issued by the Consul of the German Democratic Republic in Bombay on the 29th October, 1970 saying that controversy about the unsatisfactory working of the G.D.R. RS.

09 tractors was "politically motivated and influenced by the West German and the American Peace Corps" ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard and whether this question has been taken up by several Members of Parliament with the Government of India and if so, the action taken on the complaints ?

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

(b) The Hon. Member is requested to refer to replies given to Lok Sabha Questions No. 93, 100, 112 and 119 on the 12th November, 1970. It is true that several members of Parliament had represented to Government of India regarding RS-09 tractors.

Scheme for Rehabilitation of East Bengal Refugees in Andaman and Nicobar

4990. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of their rehabilitation scheme for resettling East Bengal refugees and others in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands for which the post of Chief Development and Rehabilitation Commissioner was created ; and how far the scheme has been implemented ; and

(b) whether the Chief Development Commissioner is still needed to execute the remaining part of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Yes.

Statement

The Department of Rehabilitation has been assigned the responsibility of development of the Union Territory of Andaman

and Nicobar Islands under the "Special Areas" Programme. The programme aims at integrated resource development of the Islands, as also the resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma and Ceylon. An inter-departmental team was constituted to assess the resource potential of the islands and draw up a development plan with special reference to their physical, economic and strategic characteristics. This Team, in its report, visualised the doubling of the 1965 population of about 75,000 by the end of 1971 and its further increase by one lakh during the period ending 1976 ; land reclamation of about 1.25 lakh acres during the next ten to fifteen years and its utilisation for agriculture and plantation crops like rubber, coconut, arecanut etc.; a fisheries development programme aimed at raising the present catch of 200 tonnes to 2,000 tonnes per annum ; setting up a number of wood-based industries ; an export oriented sugar mill ; and establishment of adequate economic and social infrastructure. The post of Chief Development-cum-Rehabilitation Commissioner has been created to assist the Chief Commissioner in the implementation of the above programme.

2. The progress in the implementation of the programme is given in the following paragraphs.

Land Reclamation

Progress in land reclamation is as under :—

1. Betapur in Middle Andaman	2,050 acres.
2. Great Nicobar	675 acres.
3. Little Andaman	225 acres.
4. Neil	600 acres*

(*timber has been cleared in another 700 acres).

Plantations :

A Rubber Research-cum-Development Station has been established in South

Andaman. 500 acres of land have been planted with rubber.

A commercial plantation of rubber over 6000 acres is under implementation in Katchal. 550 acres have been planted up-to now ; about 800 acres will be planted during the sowing season of 1971.

Soil Survey :

Soil surveys have been conducted over 5850 acres. In all, about, 3,000 acres have been found fit for paddy cultivation and plantation crops.

Roads :

A scheme for the construction of 15 kilometers of roads in Little Andaman Island during the Fourth Plan period has been sanctioned and is under implementation.

Other programmes :

Other Ministries of the Central Government are also undertaking programmes for the development of the Islands, more noteworthy of which are schemes for development of fisheries, jetties, roads, sea and air transport etc.

Settlement of population :

3. The total number of families moved to Andamans so far under the Accelerated Development Programme is indicated below :—

<i>Name of Island/ Place</i>	<i>No. of families moved so far</i>
1. Betapur in Middle Andman.	339
2. Rubber Research-cum Development Station (Burma Repatriates).	37
3. Neil.	175
4. Great Nicobar (Ex-Servicemen).	100
5. Little Andaman.	48
Total	699

World Bank Appraisal for Assistance to Telecommunication Schemes

4991. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a World Bank 'appraisal mission' led by Mr. I.A. Newstead recently visited India and had discussions with the officials of the Communications Ministry and the Posts and Telegraphs Board for providing additional assistance of 75 million dollars for telecommunication schemes during the last two years of the Fourth Plan ;

(b) if so, the results of the talks held and the details of the schemes for which the assistance is being provided ; and

(c) whether there is provision for Technical Assistance also ; 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) No final decision has been made known so far. The assistance sought for will broadly consist of foreign exchange support for raw materials and components required by the Government Telecommunication Factories and import of Critical items of stores and equipment.

(c) Yes, the details are yet to be finalised.

Details of Fresh Agreement Under PL-480

4992. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

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

(a) whether Government of India propose to enter into a New PL-480 agreement in the near future ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the names of commodities which are likely to be imported under this agreement ;

(c) the quantity of each of these commodities likely to be imported ; and

(d) the total value of commodities to be supplied under this new agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). It is proposed to execute a further Agreement under the PL-480 with the Government of the United States. The commodities likely to be covered are wheat, cotton and soyabean oil. Since the details of the agreement are yet to be finalised it is not possible to say, as yet the quantity of each of these commodities that are likely to be made available under the new agreement or the value thereof.

Extension of Cereals Cultivation and its Effect on Acreage Under Pulses and Oilseeds

4993. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the extension of cereal cultivation was cutting into acreage under pulses and oilseeds ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether in spite of extension agencies urging farmers to rotate cereals with groundnuts or pulses as a short crop, there was growing tendency to grow cereals crops one after another ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to avoid possibility of decline in production of pulses and oilseeds ?

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

SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The variations in area from year to year may be due to seasonal conditions at the sowing time.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such report has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Government are aware of the seriousness of the situation. The steps taken include package approach in the cultivation of oilseeds and pulses. Centrally sponsored schemes have been sanctioned for the cultivation of oilseeds in potential areas. Besides, efforts are being made to increase area under pulses through introduction of short duration pulses under multiple cropping and inter-cropping in major long duration crops. Research Scientists are doing their best to evolve short duration High Yielding Varieties of pulses and oil seeds.

राजस्थान की रेगिस्तानी भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने के लिए इसरायल द्वारा सहायता का प्रस्ताव

4994. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इसरायल के वाणिज्य-दूत के उस वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने राजस्थान की रेगिस्तानी भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने में सहायता देने के लिए इसरायली विशेषज्ञों की सेवाएं उपलब्ध करने का प्रस्ताव किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख). राजस्थान की रेगिस्तानी भूमि को खेती योग्य बनाने के लिए

हाल में इसरायली सहायता का कोई सरकारी प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। यद्यपि, कुछ समाचार-पत्रों की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत में इसरायली कांसुल मिस्टर याकोव मोरिस ने दिनांक 27 अक्टूबर, 1970 को चण्डीगढ़ में एक प्रेस सम्मेलन में कहा था कि 'वे विशेषकर रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों को खेती योग्य बनाने में वैज्ञानिक ज्ञान तथा विशेषज्ञता के आदान-प्रदान में, भारत तथा अपने देश के घनिष्ठ सहयोग की आशा करते थे'। प्रकाशित वैज्ञानिक साहित्य के माध्यम से, केन्द्रीय रक्ष क्षेत्र अनुसंधान संस्थान, जोधपुर को उन तकनीकों का ज्ञान है, जो इसरायल सहित सारी दुनिया में रेगिस्तानी भूमि को उपजाऊ बनाने के लिए उपयोग में लाये जा रहे हैं। इसरायल के रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में शुरू की गई पौधों की किस्मों पर किये गये अनुसंधानों से प्राप्त परिणाम इस देश के रक्ष क्षेत्रों में भी अपनाये गये और सफल पौधों की किस्म यहां शुरू की गई। यद्यपि, इसरायल के रक्ष क्षेत्र की परिस्थितियां भारत से भिन्न हैं और उम देश के अनुसंधानों के परिणाम यहां हमेशा प्रत्यक्षरूप में लागू नहीं हो सकते हैं।

Production of Cashew Nuts in Contai Coastal Belt

4995. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the coastal belt of Contai Sub-Division of West Bengal produces Cashew Nuts ;

(b) whether production of such nuts in this area can be very largely improved ;

(c) whether Government propose to assist in the proper cultivation, production and marketing of Cashew Nuts ; and

(d) whether for this purpose Government propose to send a Study Team to that area for exploring the possibility of limproved cultivation of Cashew Nuts ?

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

Recommendations of Wild Life Board for a Game Sanctuary in Simulipahad, Orissa

4996. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Wild Life Board has recommended the development of Simulipahad in the district of Mayurbhanj, Orissa, as game sanctuary ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Wild Life Board regarding development of Simulipahad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Expert Committee, set up by Government of India to examine existing National Parks/Wild Life Sanctuaries and to advise on setting up new ones, has recommended that the proposed National Park of Orissa in the Simulipahad Hills can be considered suited for faunal concentrations if the area thereof is restricted to about 160 sq. kms. and the seventy tribal settlements inside this area and on its fringe are moved out.

This report of the Expert Committee along with its other recommendations was discussed in the VIII Session of the Indian Board for Wild Life on 24-10-1970.

As decided in that Session the views of the State Governments have been sought in this regard.

Measures Adopted to check Floods and Storing of Rain Water in Bihar and Rajasthan

4997. **SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR :**
Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last three years upto 31st October 1970, Government failed to check the increase in floods which has been continuously ruining crops worth so many hundred crores ; and

(b) whether drought in Bihar and Rajasthan can be ended by storing rain water and supplying it through canals to many areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The damage due to floods varies from year to year depending on the magnitude of floods in different parts of the country. Even though there has been more damage in last three years, it cannot be concluded that it is on the increase. Since 1954, measures such as construction of storage reservoirs, embankments, drainage channels, etc. have been undertaken to give protection against damage from floods and drainage congestion. These measures have benefited an area of 59 lakh hectares upto the beginning of the Fourth Plan. Such protective measures are being continued in the Fourth Plan.

(b) During the Plans, the State Governments have undertaken schemes for storing rain water and its utilisation for irrigation according to availability of resources as a part of Soil Conservation and Minor Irrigation Schemes. They have also a number of similar new schemes. When these are implemented the problem of drought will be tackled to a great extent.

Indian Coffee Workers' Cooperative Society Ltd., Delhi

4998. **SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :**
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

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

(a) the total membership of the Indian Coffee Workers' Co-operative Society Limited, Delhi ;

(b) whether the workers who have been working for more than five years, are entitled to get the membership ;

(c) if so, how many workers, who have completed five year term, are still out of the membership ;

(d) the reason for the same ; and

(e) whether Government propose to instruct to give the membership to all the workers who have already completed five-year period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) 227

(b) Yes Sir,

(c) 105

(d) Only 16 employees out of 105 have submitted written applications, which are under consideration of the Society.

(e) In view of the position indicated in part (d) above, the question of issuing instructions does not arise.

Strike by Workers of Hindustan Motors Limited, Uttarapara, West Bengal

4999. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :**
Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether workers of the Hindustan Motors Limited, Uttarapara (West Bengal) resorted to a work-to-rule strike recently ;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers ;

(c) whether 27 workers had been retrenched from the Hindustan Motors Company recently ; and

(d) if so, the action which Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Expenditure Incurred on Arbitration cases at Bombay and Delhi

5000. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the court of the Sole Arbitrator, Shri Ramachandani at Delhi, in cases pertaining to Supply and Disposals Department, the Officer on Special Duty (Litigation) only appears and in cases pertaining to the Department of Food, the Deputy Legal Adviser only appears on behalf of the Government ;

(b) whether in the court of the Sole Arbitrator Shri P. G. Gokhale at Bombay, the Deputy Legal Adviser the Government Counsel, and the Legal Adviser to the Food Corporation and the Government Arbitration staff, all attend the Arbitration Proceedings on behalf of the Department of Food ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any suitable steps to reduce this extra expenditure incurred at Bombay as a result of the attendance of Arbitration Proceedings by a considerable number of officers and staff as is being done at Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) In cases pertaining to the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, the Officer on Special Duty (Litigation) in that Directorate appears before the Arbitrator in the majority of cases in which the proceedings are held in Delhi. Where, however, the stakes involved are high, special counsels are engaged to conduct the cases. The cases from the Department of Food mostly pertain to the Army Purchase Organisation of the Department. A whole time Deputy Legal Adviser has been appointed with effect from 20-7-70 to conduct the cases of the said Organisation referred to arbitra-

tion after that date. The earlier cases of the Organisation, as also other cases of the Department not pertaining to the Army Purchase Organisation, are being conducted by private counsels. The concerned Government officials provide Secretarial and other necessary assistance to the Officer on Special Duty, the Deputy Legal Adviser or the private counsels, as the case may be, in the conduct of the cases.

(b). The cases pertaining to the Food Department are conducted by private counsels. The Deputy Legal Adviser in the Ministry of Law at Bombay also normally attends the hearings, on behalf of the Central Government Solicitor, while the concerned officials provide the necessary Secretarial and other assistance.

(c). Does not arise, as the conduct of the Food Department's cases before the Arbitrator in Bombay is done by the Counsels engaged for the purpose while no extra expenditure is incurred on the Deputy Legal Adviser's attending the arbitration proceedings, or the concerned officials providing the necessary secretarial and other assistance.

Expenditure for not Refunding Security after Expiry of H. & T. Contract

5001. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as per award given by the Arbitrator Shri P. G. Gokhale at Bombay in 1969, the Government had to pay a sum of Rs. 4,200.00 as interest, Rs. 1,000.00 as cost in addition for incurring other legal expenditure for not refunding the security just after the expiry of the H. & T. Contract at C.S.D., Gwalior in June, 1965 in the name of Shri Shanti Prasad Agarwal ;

(b) the names of the officers responsible for not refunding the Security in time involving accrual of above mentioned unnecessary expenditure and action taken against such officers, and

(c) whether any instructions have been issued with a view to avoiding recurrence of such losses to Government in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) In terms of the arbitrator's award in the said case, the Government paid Rs. 4198.35 as interest on the security deposit, and Rs 500/- towards the contractor's costs on the reference for arbitration.

(b) and (c). The decision about non-release of the security deposit in question was taken after due deliberation and so, there was no question of any individual officer or officers being considered responsible in the matter, or of the issue of any general instructions on the subject.

जी० सी० टी० डी०, नई दिल्ली में वर्ष 1968 में हुई टेलीग्राफिस्टों की परीक्षा

5002. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन टेलीग्राफिस्टों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने वर्ष 1963 में केन्द्रीय तार घर, नई दिल्ली द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षा दी थी और उस परीक्षा के क्या परिणाम निकले और उनकी भर्ती की तारीखों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त परीक्षा के परिणाम घोषित होने से पूर्व ही कुछ टेलीग्राफिस्ट अन्य कार्यालयों में अवर लिपिकों के रूप में नियुक्त हो गये थे ; और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उन टेलीग्राफिस्टों को, जिनका अन्य कार्यालयों में अवर लिपिकों के रूप में चयन हो गया था, उचित माध्यम से उन कार्यालयों में नहीं भेजा गया था, जबकि उन्होंने केन्द्रीय तार घर में चार वर्षों से भी अधिक की सेवा की थी और उन्हें अनापत्ति पत्र मिला था और वे अनुसूचित जातियों से भी सम्बन्धित थे ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक आदेश जारी करने का है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(च) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) केन्द्रीय तारघर, नई दिल्ली ने 1968 में टेलीग्राफिस्टों की भर्ती के लिए कोई परीक्षा नहीं ली और न ही कोई ऐसी परीक्षा ली जिसमें टेलीग्राफिस्ट बैठने के पात्र थे ।

(ख) से (च). ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को मद्देनजर रखते हुए आगे प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते । फिर भी प्रश्न के भाग (ग) के सम्बन्ध में यह उल्लेखनीय है कि (टेलीग्राफिस्ट उच्च वेतनमान 110—240 रु०) में है जबकि अवर लिपिकों का वेतनमान उनसे कम (110—180 रु०) है । इसलिए हमें कोई ऐसा मामला ज्ञात नहीं है जिसमें किसी टेलीग्राफिस्ट ने अवर लिपिक बनने का विकल्प दिया है ।

मछली पकड़ने वाले जहाजों के निर्माण में हुई प्रगति

5003. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मछली पकड़ने वाले जहाजों के निर्माण में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस मामले में देश सम्भवतः कब तक आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) खाद्य और कृषि मंत्रालय ने भारतीय पोत निर्माण प्रांगण के 57 फीट

लम्बाई वाले 40 जहाजों की अधिप्राप्ति के लिए पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय को एक मांगपत्र भेजा था, पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय द्वारा इन जहाजों के लिए जहाज विनिर्माताओं के वेस्ट तथा ईस्ट कोस्ट कैन-सौथियों को अक्टूबर, 1968 से जनवरी, 1969 तक भिन्न-भिन्न तिथियों में वीम-वीम जहाजों के लिए आदेश किये गये थे। परेषिती गहन समुद्र मत्स्य हरण संगठन, बम्बई और केन्द्रीय मीन उद्योग परिचालन संस्थान, एर्नाकुलम जैसे केन्द्रीय सरकार के मत्स्य की संगठन तथा गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, गोवा, मैसूर, केरल तथा तमिलनाडु की राज्य सरकारें हैं।

वर्तमान स्थिति यह है कि वेस्ट कोस्ट कनसोर्टियम ने नवम्बर, 1970 के अन्त तक 11 जहाजों की सुपुर्दगी कर दी है और दो जहाजों का निर्माण पूर्ण कर लिया गया है और उनकी अन्तिम रूप से प्राप्ति की प्रतीक्षा है, शेष सात जहाज सभी उपकरणों सहित तैयार हैं और उनके परीक्षण की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

जहां तक ईस्ट कोस्ट कनसोर्टियम का सम्बन्ध है, दो जहाजों का परीक्षण पूर्ण कर लिया गया है और दो जहाजों का परीक्षण किया जा रहा है। सुपुर्दगी के नवीनतम कार्यक्रम के अनुसार सभी 20 जहाजों की आपूर्ति मार्च 1971 से पहले पूर्ण कर दी जानी है। किन्तु कतिपय उपादानों के आयात में विलम्ब होने के कारण, सुपुर्दगी की तिथि को और आगे बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है और यह विचाराधीन है।

(ख) 40 देशीय मत्स्य जहाजों के निर्माण के सामूहिक आदेश से भारतीय पोत-निर्माण उद्योग को गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने वाले जहाजों के निर्माण में अनुभव प्राप्त करने में सहायता मिलने की आशा है। देशीय पोत निर्माण उद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से, सरकार ने उन उपक्रमियों के लिए, जिन्हें कि सीमित आयात योजना के अन्तर्गत जहाजों

के आयात की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है। यह अनिवार्य कर दिया है कि वे प्रत्येक दो जहाजों के आयात की अनुमति मिलने पर एक देशीय जहाज के लिए भी आदेश दें। सरकार ने उन उपक्रमियों के प्रोत्साहन के लिए, जो कि भारत में ही निर्मित जहाजों द्वारा गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने की परियोजनायें स्थापित करना चाहते हैं, देश में ही निर्मित 57 फुट से अधिक लम्बे इस्पाती मात्स्यकी जहाजों को राज-सहायता प्रदान करने की भी एक योजना चालू की है।

यह बताना व्यावहारिक रूप से सम्भव नहीं होगा कि देश किम तिथि तक गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने वाले जहाजों के विनिर्माण में पूर्णतः आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा। उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है और आशा है कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में मत्स्य उद्योग की अधिकांश आवश्यकतायें देशीय विनिर्माण द्वारा ही पूर्ण की जा सकेंगी।

Selection of Helicopter for Spraying

5004. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 380 on the 26th November, 1970 regarding agreement with World Bank for agricultural planes to eradicate pests and diseases of crops and state :

(a) whether the Director of Agricultural Aviation will evaluate and decide upon the type of fixed wing or helicopter aircraft which will be imported ;

(b) whether there is any machinery of responsible officers for making the purchases of the helicopter and to spend this amount suitably ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Aircraft procurement would be based on the Government of India's and operators' demands for makes and models made available by suppliers prequalified by a Procurement Committee composed of the representatives of the Ministries of Finance, Food and Agriculture and the Directorate of Civil Aviation and Supplies and Disposals. This prequalification will be based on proposals obtained through public advertisement, including aircraft specifications, spare parts, after-sales service and shipping arrangements. The private operators would be issued imported licences and they themselves would be responsible for importation of aircraft.

Aircraft purchases for the Government would be the responsibility of the same Procurement Committee as mentioned above.

Filling up of Posts of Selection Grade Clerks in Centralised Foreign Parcel Accounts Work

5005. SHRI GUNA NAND
THAKUR :
SHRI SUBRAVELU :
SHRI DEIVEEKAN :

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

(a) whether the Foreign Parcel Accounts work was centralised in the P & T Directorate in 1962 ;

(b) whether the posts of Selection Grade clerks were transferred from Bombay and Calcutta, alongwith the work ; and

(c) if so, how these posts were filled up from time to time ?

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

(b) The posts of Lower Selection Grade Clerks at Bombay and Calcutta were abolished on the centralisation of the work

in the Directorate. Simultaneously two posts of LSG Clerks were created in the Directorate for the surface Mail Accounts work.

(c) The two posts of Lower Selection Grade Clerks were filled up by the appointment of Air Mail Accounts Clerks who were employed in the same (Air Mail Accounts) section since 1962. Thereafter it was decided that taking into account the strength of Air Mail Accounts Clerks and Surface Mail Accounts Clerks, the vacancies of Lower Selection Grade Clerks in the 2 Sections combined together should be filled up in the ratio of 3 : 1 from the two Grades respectively. In accordance with this decision, the fourth and eighth vacancies have been filled up by the promotion of Surface Mail Accounts Clerks.

Distribution of Land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

5006. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes given lands during the last two years ; and

(b) the rules for granting lands to these people ?

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

Bonus Dispute in Oil and Natural Gas Commission

5007. SHRI NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(c) whether the Union Government have decided to refer the industrial dispute between the management of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and their workmen over the issue of Bonus to the National Industrial Tribunal at Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the terms of reference, and when they are likely to give their verdict ?

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

(b) and (c). The reasons and terms of reference are contained in S. O. No. 3759 dated the 12th November, 1970, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4602/70.*] The Government have no information as to when the National Industrial Tribunal, Delhi will give its verdict.

Participation of Taiwan Delegate in Seventh Asian Advertising Congress Seminar

5008. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the booklet containing a list of delegates and representatives participating in the Seventh Asian Advertising Congress Seminar held in New Delhi ;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been particularly invited to the inclusion of a delegate from Taiwan in the capacity of Chinese representative ;

(c) whether the organisers of the said Advertising Congress had consulted Government before printing the said booklet ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for which permission was granted to them to include this name ?

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) and (c). Circulars were issued by the organisers of the Seventh Asian Advertising Congress to all its members which comprise advertising agencies in the Asian countries. This circular was sent individually to its members as well as through the Governments of the countries concerned. These invitations were issued on the clear understanding that they were subject to the rules for visas between the host country, i.e., India, and the other countries in force at the time of holding of the conference. Before printing the booklet the organisers had not consulted the Government but the name of one person from Taiwan was included as he had indicated his desire to attend the Congress. He did not, however, come. No other delegate from Taiwan attended the Congress.

(d) Does not arise.

Rise in Prices of Fertilizers

5009. **SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :**

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

(a) the present price and cost of production and rise in percentage of prices of various kinds of fertilisers during the last two years ;

(b) whether there is a demand of lowering the prices of fertilizers ; and

(c) the Government's reaction to this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The current Pool issue prices of imported fertilisers and the

prices prevailing during the last two years as also the percentage increase are as under :—

(Rs. per M.T.)

	Pool issue prices for States		Current pool issue prices for States	Percentage increase
	1968-69	1969-70		
1. Ammonium Sulphate. (White crystalline)	458	485	485	7.47
2. Urea	780	863	863	9.62
3. Calcium Amm. Nit (26% N)	475	515	515	7.77
4. Calcium Amm. Nit (25% N)	455	490	490	7.14
5. Ammonium Chlorides	450	484	484	7.02
6. Muriate of Potash	445	483	483	7.87
7. Di-ammonium Phosphate	1000	1122	1122	10.87
8. N.P.K. (14-14-14)	700	755	755	7.86
9. N.P.K. (15-15-15)	760	832	832	8.65

The cost of production of domestic fertilisers is treated as confidential by the fertiliser manufacturers and is, therefore, not available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (The prices of fertilisers were increased due to levy of 10% customs duty in the budget proposals for the year 1969-70). It is considered that at the present level of produce prices, fertiliser application on scientific basis is quite attractive despite the increase in prices due to the imposition of levy. The Central Fertiliser Pool is run on 'no-profit no-loss' basis, and it has always been the endeavour of the Government to fix the Pool issue prices and the retail prices as low as possible. It is hoped that with the establishment of large fertiliser factories with the latest technology, the cost of production and hence the prices of fertilisers would come down.

Accident in Bhadrasahi (Raida) Manganese Mines

5010. SHRI G. C. NAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 4 persons were buried alive and some others sustained serious injuries in a serious mines accident in Bhadrasahi (Raida) Manganese Mines recently ;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by Government in this regard ;

(c) whether any compensation has been paid to the families of the victims ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) A fatal accident took place at Bhadrasahi Manganese Mine on 14-10-70 due to fall of side, resulting in the burial and death of 4 out of the 5 workers who were working there. The fifth worker escaped unhurt. No other person was involved in the accident.

(d) Immediately on receipt of information about the accident the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety proceeded to the place of accident and took part in the rescue operations. Enquiry into the accident

was also conducted and the final report is awaited. Action will be taken against those found responsible for the accident as soon as the report is finalised.

(c) and (d). Compensation is payable by the management under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which is administered by the State Government; the Government of Orissa have been requested to take necessary action in the matter. It has been decided meanwhile to give *ad hoc* compensation of Rs. 200/- to the families of each of the deceased, after verification of the legal claims by the special Magistrate, Barbil. The widow of one of the deceased persons has already received this payment; others are yet to claim the amount.

Strike in Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

5011. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for recent labour strikes in Hindustan Zinc Limited; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to remedy these matters ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) According to available information, there has been no recent strike in the mines belonging to Hindustan Zinc Limited. Industrial relations in other units of Hindustan Zinc Limited fall in the State sphere.

(b) Does not arise, in so far as the mines, for which the Central Government is the appropriate Government, are concerned.

Committee set up to Select Matching Implements Regarding RS-09 Tractor

5012. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the fact that the RS-09 GDR tractor, is an unconventional implement carrier tractor, a committee was set up to select matching implements.

(b) if so, whether the above Committee has submitted any report; and

(c) whether a copy of the report, if any, will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No such Committee was formally constituted by the Government. However, the question of selection of matching implements for RS-09 tractors was entrusted to a Committee of three Senior Technical Officers of the Department. The Committee however was not a formally appointed one.

(b) The Committee made recommendations on the selection of implements required for first 500 tractors, their prices, etc. For maximum utilisation of the tractor and implements the Committee also recommended that RS-09 tractors may be allotted to only few selected areas. These recommendations were taken into consideration while negotiating with the foreign suppliers and making State-wise allocations.

(c) It is not in the public interest to place a copy of the report of the Committee on the table of the Sabha.

Working of Agro-industries Corporation, West Bengal

5013. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the working, results of the West Bengal Agro-industries Corporation during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The main activities of the West Bengal Agro-industries Corporation Ltd. are as follows :

(a) Sale and distribution of agricultural machinery and agricultural inputs and special project work like land reclamation in flood affected areas in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar.

(b) Sale and distribution of agricultural machinery, agricultural inputs on hire-purchase basis and running of Customs Service Centres.

During 1969-70, 15 Zetor-2011 tractors, 97 DT-14B Russian tractors, 25 Kubota power tillers, 163 agricultural inputs, 316 pumpsets were sold on cash basis and agricultural inputs of 224 M T. were sold and the Corporation received Rs. 3,35,000 from the running of Customs Service Centres and the balance amount for tractor cultivation of flood affected silted lands in North Bengal. The total turn-over during this year was Rs. 30,11,000/- and the income from activities including the profit was Rs. 4,85,000. During 1970-71, till the middle of August, 1970, 16 Zetor-2011 tractors, 3 DT-14B Russian Tractors, 12 Kubota power tillers, 7 Mitsubishi power tillers and 117 pumpsets and 445 M. T. of Agricultural inputs were sold. The Corporation received Rs. 99,000/- during this period from the running of Customs Service Centres. The total turn-over was Rs. 13,63,000/- and income from activities including profit was Rs. 1,48,000/- during this period.

During 1969-70 the Corporation distributed 6210 pumpsets on hire-purchase basis and the total turn-over was Rs. 1,78,72,000/- and the income from activities was Rs. 12,70,000/- including interest upto 31-3-70. The abstract of income is as follows :

1969-70	17,55,000	
1970-71 (Till Mid-August, 1970)	1,48,000	(interest due on loans given during 1969-70 has not been incorporated)

The total demand on principal and interest for loans granted under hire-purchase of pumpsets during 1969-70 up-till June 1970 was Rs. 11,88,750.64 and the total realisation up-till mid-August, 1970 was Rs. 2,92,503.25.

सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत चलाये जा रहे बड़े फार्म

5014. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन राज्यों में बड़े फार्म सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत चलाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) बड़े फार्म चलाने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा क्या सुविधाएँ दी गई हैं ?

खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) भारतीय राजकीय फार्म निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा, जो एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उपक्रम है, प्रत्येक के आगे लिखे गये राज्यों में निम्नलिखित बड़े आकार के यंत्रीकृत फार्म चलाये जा रहे हैं :—

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| (1) सूरतगढ़ | राजस्थान |
| (2) जेतसर | राजस्थान |
| (3) झारमुगुडा | उड़ीसा |
| (4) हिमार | हरियाणा |
| (5) रायचुर | मैसूर |

जहाँ तक राज्यों के सार्वजनिक तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों में बड़े फार्मों का सम्बन्ध है, जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) जहाँ तक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय यंत्रीकृत फार्मों का सम्बन्ध है ये सीधे भारतीय राजकीय फार्म निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा चलाये जाते हैं, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के पूर्ण स्वामित्व में एक सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उपक्रम है । कुछ मामलों में फर्म के लिए भूमि भारत सरकार द्वारा खरीदी गई है । अन्य मामलों में, राज्य

सरकारों से भूमि पट्टे पर ली गई है और निगम को सौंप दी गई है। सार्वजनिक तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में बड़े फार्मों को दी गई अन्य सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Legislation to Ban Allotment of Fertile Land for Industrial Purposes

5015. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are bringing a comprehensive Bill to ban the allotment of fertile lands for industrial purposes ; and

(b) whether this Bill will also provide that no industrialist will have the occupation of lands exceeding their actual needs and if Government find that any industrialist had land more than his needs, Government will resume the excess land and hand over that area to the poor cultivators ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). It is the accepted policy of the Government of India to ensure that good agricultural land is not acquired for any public purpose except where such acquisition became essential by virtue of its strategic importance or for the development of agriculture itself. Circular letters have been issued by the Government of India to all State Governments requesting them to ensure that good agricultural land is not acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. The Land Acquisition Review Committee also considered all aspects of land acquisition and has recommended that while it may not be practicable to impose a total ban on the acquisition of good agricultural land due to its strategic importance and also for the development of agriculture itself, the Government should provide for a statutory device for preventing the acquisition of good agricultural land. The Land Acquisition Review Committee also recommended that in each State a Land

Acquisition Committee should be set up for advising Government in respect of land use policy in the matter of large scale acquisition for public purposes including implementation of projects. One of the functions of this Committee is to ensure that the acquisition of good agricultural land does not take place where it can be avoided. The recommendations of the Land Acquisition Review Committee have been forwarded to the State Governments for their comments. Replies from all States have not been received. From the replies received so far it is found that some State Governments have issued instructions to the concerned authorities to the effect that good agricultural land should not be acquired except in unavoidable circumstances. At present there is no proposal to bring a comprehensive bill for banning the allotment of fertile land for industrial purposes.

Agreement for Import of Tractors from U.S.S.R.

5016. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by the State Trading Corporation and the U.S.S.R. for the supply of tractors ;

(b) the names of the other countries from which India is importing tractors ;

(c) the details of the tractors being imported from each country and the comparative price per tractor being supplied to India ;

(d) whether Government have taken any special steps for the allocation of tractors in the country ; and

(e) 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) Contracts for the import of tractors have also been signed by the S.T.C. of India with foreign suppliers of GDR, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland, Yugoslavia and

UK. In the case of the GDR tractors, the import has been suspended.

(c) The required information is as indicated below :—

Make of Tractor	Import price per Tractor (Rs.)
RS-09	9,350 C & F *
Zetor—2011 SKD	10,007 ..
Zetor—2011 Rice Spl. SKD	10,957 ..
Zetor—2011 Rice Spl. fully built	11,467 ..
Zetor—5511 fully built	17,680 ..
Zetor—5511 SKD	17,173 ..
U—650 fully built	19,650 C & F
U—650 SKD	19,050 ..
U—651	21,750 ..
Byelarus	13,500 C I F
T/25	8,900 ..
Ursus—328 PKD	7,100 C & F
Ursus—335	11,800 ..
IMT—555	15,557 ..
Ford—3000	£ 1,145 ..
International B 276	£ 849.10 ..

(*Imports suspended and price is with deletions).

(d) and (e). A statement showing the allocation of 30,000 tractors being imported against requirements of 1969-70 is appended.

Statement*Allocation of 30,000 Tractors being Imported against requirements of 1969-70*

S. No.	Name of State Agro-Industries Corpn./U.T.	Allotment			Total
		12-20 (hp)	35 (hp)	50 & above (hp)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,600	300	400	2,300
2.	Assam	175	75	50	300
3.	Bihar	1,425	300	375	2,100
4.	Gujarat	925	275	400	1,600
5.	Haryana	1,300	325	375	2,000
6.	J & K	100	50	50	200
7.	Kerala	600	50	150	300
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1,050	350	400	1,800
9.	Maharashtra	975	325	500	1,800
10.	Mysore	1,150	275	425	1,850
11.	Tamil Nadu	1,275	325	300	1,900
12.	Orissa	100	100	50	250
13.	Punjab	2,300	300	400	3,000
14.	Rajasthan	1,250	325	425	2,000
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2,525	375	500	3,400
16.	West Bengal	200	50	50	300
	DEFENCE	1,400	500	600	2,500
	CUSTOM HIRING	100	500	400	1,000
	UTS/RESERVE	550	200	150	900
	Total :	19,000	5,000	6,000	30,000

Aid from Hungary for Setting up Telecommunication Factory

5017. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :
SHRI NARAYANAN :
SHRI N.R. LASKAR :

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

(a) whether Hungary has offered India financial aid and technical assistance in

setting up a factory to manufacture telecommunication and microwave equipment ;

(b) if so, to terms of the agreement between the two countries ; and

(c) when the factory is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Deputy Minister for Metallurgy and Engineering of the Government of Hungary, who was in India recently, met officers of the Department of Communications, when matters of mutual interest were generally discussed. The Deputy Minister stated that his country, which had a well-developed telecommunications industry, would like to supply telecommunication equipment including micro-wave equipment, to India and set up joint venture in India for the manufacture of such equipment. No concrete proposal has emerged so far and no agreement has been entered into with Hungary in this regard.

Export of a Components and Spares of Tractor to Czechoslovakia

5018. SHRI RAJ DEV SINGH :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

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

(a) whether there has been an agreement between India and Czechoslovakia to import tractor components and spares from India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A trade Protocol has been signed between India and Czechoslovakia on 18-11-1970 and it contains a provision for import from Czechoslovakia of spares for Zetor 25-K and other tractors

and Zetor 2011 and Zetor 5511 (complete) and spares. Besides, an agreement has been concluded between the State Trading Corporation and Messrs MOTOKOV Foreign Trade Corporation, Praha, Czechoslovakia for the import of 3,000 number of Zetor-200 (SKD), 1000 numbers of Zetor-2011 (SKD) Rice Special, 500 numbers of Zetor-5511 (SKD), besides 2,500 numbers of fully-built Zetor-2011 Rice Special and 1,000 numbers of Zetor-5511 tractors, spare parts and implements therefor.

Confirmation of Staff in I.T.I.s in Delhi

5019. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Instructors, Supervisors, Foremen and the Principals in the Industrial Training Institute of Delhi ;

(b) how many of them have put in more than 10 years of service and are yet temporary ;

(c) the number of those who have been declared permanent ;

(d) whether the employees have been demanding the declaration of permanency for years past ; and

(e) the hitch in declaring all the eligible persons permanent ?

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

(a) Instructional staff	545
Principals	17
(b) Instructional staff	150
Principals	Nil
(c) Instructional staff	67
Principals	2
(d) Yes.	
(e) Confirmations against the permanent posts of Instructional Staff/Principals in Industrial	

Training Institutes in Delhi/New Delhi have been made. Proposal for converting some temporary posts into permanent ones is under consideration.

Acreege of Cultivated Land at the beginning of Fourth Plan

5020. SHRI SHANKAR RAO MANE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the acreage of cultivated bhumi in acres as at the start of the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Data on cultivated area is compiled as part of Land Utilization Statistics which become available with some time-lag. According to these statistics, the cultivated area (i.e. net area sown plus current fallows) in India during 1966-67, the latest year for which All-India data are available, is estimated as 150.33 million hectares (i.e. 371.47 million acres).

Allegation against Managing Director Punjab State Agro-Industries Corporation

5021. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a large number of complaints of favouritism, nepotism and corruption against the Managing Director, Punjab State Agro-Industries Corporation ;

(b) whether a memorandum to this effect has been submitted to the President of India ; and

(c) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken on these complaints and the memorandum ?

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

(c) The complaints have been forwarded to the Chief Secretary, Government

of Punjab and the Chairman, Punjab State Agro-Industries Corporation, for appropriate action and investigation and report, respectively.

Representation against selection of Staff made by Indian Council of Agricultural Research

5022. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of representations and their nature against the selections made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research of staff during the last three years ;

(b) under whose orders selection of staff was taken out of the purview of U.P.S.C. and given over to Indian Council of Agricultural Research ; and

(c) whether charges of manipulation and use of other methods to favour particular candidates were brought to the notice of Government ; if so, the officers against whom the charges are levelled and the action Government have taken or propose to take against those officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 5 Scientists working in Institutes under the Council had submitted their representations in a regular way through proper channel during the last 3 years. In addition, in a number of cases either notes or letters came from public men taking up the cases of scientists, mostly departmental ones.

(b) On the recommendations of the Agricultural Research Review Team, appointed by the Government of India, the Government have, after consulting the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Cabinet, decided that the recruitment to various scientific and technical posts in the re-organised I.C.A.R. and the Institutes taken over by it, which used to be done through the U.P.S.C., should be made on the recommendations of the Selection Committees, consisting of outstanding scientists

in the particular disciplines, constituted by the Council itself.

(c) In order to avoid any chance of manipulation of qualifications etc., the I.C.A.R. have prescribed uniform qualifications for scientific and technical posts, scale-wise and discipline-wise. Method of screening of applications has been laid down and to ensure uniform assessment, guidelines have also been provided for the Selection Committees. On the Selection Committees, which are constituted on *ad-hoc* basis for each post in accordance with the provisions of the Bye-Laws of the I.C.A.R. and with the approval of Director-General, I.C.A.R., and Minister for Food and Agriculture, as the case may be, scientists from outside the I.C.A.R. Organisations are appointed as experts.

Despite all these measures taken to ensure uniformity and fair play, some representations, from the candidates or through public men, against the recommendations of the Selection Committees, were received. Each such representation has been thoroughly looked into and it has been observed that no irregularity of the type indicated therein occurred in any such selection.

Telephone connection between Sendhwa and Khetia in Madhya Pradesh

5023. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made to provide telephone connection from Sendhwa to Khetia in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether a telephone connection on this line will go a long way to help Khetia town area for the development ; and

(c) the time by which a decision in this respect is likely to be taken and when the construction of the telephone line between Sendhwa and Khetia will be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The scheme to provide telephone facility between Sendhwa and Khetia has been examined. It is found to be unremunerative and therefore could not be sanctioned. The fact that a telephone connection to Khetia may help development of the area has been taken into account.

(c) The question does not arise.

Dak Distribution in West Nimar District (M.P.)

5024. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN . Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the post of West Nimar District is still centralised in Mhow and the British system of dak distribution still continues in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that dak from Khetia, Sendhwa, Barwa, Khargone etc. is sent direct to Indore and the newspapers from Indore reach these towns of Madhya Pradesh direct ;

(c) the system of communications and transport adopted at present between Indore and these towns of Madhya Pradesh ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to open a Post Office in Khargone to facilitate dak distribution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Since 26.12.66 mail of West Nimar district is being handled by Mhow RMS' Indore RMS and Khandwa RMS.

(b) Mails are transmitted in direct bags from :

(i) Khetia to a RMS section operating between Bhusawal and Surat for further disposal.

- (ii) Sendhwa through Mhow RMS and Indore RMS.
- (iii) Barwaha through a RMS section between Khandwa and Ratlam to Khandwa RMS and Indore RMS.
- (iv) Khargone to Indore RMS and Khandwa RMS through road services. Newspapers from Indore are despatched in direct bags closed by Indore RMS and Indore City Sorting Office for the post offices at the above mentioned places, except Khetia for which a direct bag is closed by Khandwa RMS.
- (c) (i) Khetia is not directly connected with Indore but is served by a RMS Sorting section working between Bhusawal and Surat.
- (ii) Sendhwa is directly connected by mail motor service with Indore.
- (iii) Barwaha is directly connected with Indore RMS through a RMS section working between Khandwa and Ratlam and by "weighment system" despatches.
- (iv) Khargone is directly connected with Indore through mail motor service.
- (d) There is already a delivery post office at Khargone. There is no proposal for opening another delivery post office.

There are proposals for opening one urban and six rural post offices in West Nimar District during the Fourth Plan period.

Disparity in minimum Wages of workers

5025. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether wide disparities exist in the rates of minimum wages fixed by the Central Government and the State Governments for the same Classes of employees ;

(b) if so, the names of States and categories of the employees and their wages ; and

(c) the decision of the Labour Commissioners Conference in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Since the wages have been fixed by different machineries and dates of revisions are not the same, differences in wage rates do exist.

(b) Information regarding rates of minimum wages fixed or revised upto 30th September 1969, is given in Table 4.10 of "Indian Labour Statistics, 1970", a copy of which has been sent to the Parliament Library.

(c) The matter could not be discussed by the Labour Commissioners Conference held recently, for want of time.

Scale of Mathematics Instructors in Industrial Training Institutions in Delhi

5026. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Mathematics Instructors in the Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi have not been allowed the trained Graduate teachers' scale (Rs. 220—500) as is in vogue in Delhi in accordance with the provision of the Training Manual (page 49, article 150), and are placed in the scale of Rs. 130—280 only ;

(b) the reasons for the disparity, particularly when these instructors are trained/experienced graduate teachers and have to put long hours of duty with no annual vacations ; and

(c) whether any representations have been received from the persons concerned in this regard, if so, the decision taken thereon ?

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

VAYYA) : (a) and (b). The existing pay scale for the post of Mathematics Instructors in the Industrial Training Institutes under Delhi Administration is Rs. 130-280. A revised staffing pattern, recommended in 1967, suggested *inter alia* that Mathematics Instructors should be given the same scale of pay as that of B.A.B.T. teachers. The new staffing pattern has not been adopted in the Union Territory of Delhi as in the case of many other Union Territories and States due to some inherent difficulties of adjustment of staff including certain other categories of employees being rendered surplus.

Pay scale of trained graduate teachers of Education Department of Delhi Administration has been upgraded to Rs. 220-550 w. e. f. May, 1970 while the scale of Mathematics Instructor in I.T.I.s continues to be Rs. 130-280.

(c) Yes. The representations are under active consideration of Delhi Administration.

Recognition of Diploma Course in Labour Law Conducted by Indian Law Institute, New Delhi

5027. SHRI D. AMAT :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN ;
SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :

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

(a) whether a proposal to accord recognition to the diploma course in labour law conducted by the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi from 1969-70 onwards is under consideration ;

(b) whether the students appearing in the relevant examination held in April, 1970 had been required to appear in an additional paper on Industrial psychology etc. to bring the course at par with other recognised diploma courses ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) (a) and (c). The question of

recognition of the diploma course in labour laws conducted by the Indian Law Institute was considered by Government. The Institute was informed that Government did not find themselves in a position to recognise the course as it stood, but, should the Institute still be interested, the matter could be reconsidered on merits later if the Institute took adequate steps meanwhile to strengthen their faculty and substantially augment the teaching time, including time for field work.

(b) No such stipulation was made.

State Bank of India Scheme to Finance Rehabilitation of East Pakistan Refugees

5028. SHRI K. HALDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Bank of India has offered to the Government a scheme to finance the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Loss suffered by P & T Deptt. due to liberal policy of opening post offices

5029. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether P & T Department has suffered an annual loss of over Rs. one crore on account of the liberal policy being followed by the Department in opening post offices ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

SHER SINGH) : (a) Post Offices are permitted to be opened and retained upto a period of 10 years in the rural areas under certain conditions within prescribed Permissible limits of loss ranging between Rs. 500/- to Rs. 25000/- per Post Office per annum. Such offices are also made permanent within certain other prescribed permissible limits of loss. Due to the P & T Department adopting a policy of opening and retaining

post offices in the rural areas within certain prescribed limits of losses it has incurred a loss amounting to about Rs. 80 lakhs during 1969-70 in running the experimental Post Offices in the rural areas.

(b) Loss sustained by the experimental Post offices, Circle wise, during the year 1969-70.

S. No.	Name of Circle	Profit Rs.	Loss Rs.	Remarks
1.	Andhra	--	1,65,583.17	
2.	Assam	—	4,91,505.02	
3.	Bihar	—	18,470.52	
4.	Maharashtra	—	10,53,714.31	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	—	19,57,348.95	
6.	Delhi	—	3,417.61	
7.	Gujarat	—	2,35,382.76	
8.	Kerala	64,983.03	—	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	2,82,720.33	
10.	Tamil Nadu	3,18,009.27	—	
11.	Mysore	—	8,50,770.41	
12.	Orissa	—	8,87,485.37	
13.	Punjab	—	5,69,406.79	
14.	Rajasthan	—	17,27,773.56	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	66,929.20	—	
16.	West Bengal	--	1,79,205.80	
		4,49,921.50	84,22,784.60	

Net loss Rs. 84,22,784.60— Rs. 4,49,921.50

= Rs. 79,72,863.10

Condition of Tibetan Refugees in Ladakh Camps

5030. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 7000 refugees from the Chinese-occupied Tibet are still rotting in Camps for the past 8 years, in Ladakh area ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). There are 1484 Tibetan refugees in the camps in Ladakh. A scheme of rehabilitation on land for these refugees has been prepared in consultation with the State Government and is expected to be implemented during the next working season.

बाइमेर राजस्थान में शरणार्थियों को आवंटित भूमि का उनसे वापस लिया जाना

5031. श्री भीठा लाल मोना : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1965 के पश्चात पाकिस्तान से प्रवासित शरणार्थियों को विशेषकर राजस्थान के बाइमेर जिले में आवंटित की गई भूमि उनसे वापस ले ली गई है ? और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन प्रभावित शरणार्थियों की कितनी संख्या है ?

भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डा० संजीवैया) :

(क) और (ख). जानकारी राज्य सरकार से

एकत्रित की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होने पर सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

विदेशों के लिए आकाशवाणी का विशेष कार्यक्रम

5032. श्री भीठा लाल मोना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिए आकाशवाणी द्वारा विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) किन-किन भाषाओं में कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ; और किम-किस समय प्रसारित किये जाते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या श्रोताओं के विचार मांगे जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ग) श्रोताओं के विचार प्रसारित घोंदणाओं तथा आकाशवाणी की कार्यक्रम पत्रिकाओं के माध्यम से आमन्त्रित किए जाते हैं । श्रोताओं के अधिकांश पत्रों में कार्यक्रमों की प्रशंसा, भारत में जीवन के विभिन्न पहलुओं के बारे में पूछताछ, प्रसारण के श्रवण-स्तर पर रिपोर्ट तथा कार्यक्रम पत्रिकाओं । कार्यक्रम समय एवं अपनी फरमाइश के गीतों के प्रसारण की प्रार्थनाएं होती हैं ।

बिबरण

मुख्य लक्ष्य क्षेत्र	भाषा	प्रसारण का समय (भारतीय समय)
		बजे
बर्मा	बर्मी	0610-0645 1645-1745
चीन	कैंटोनी । कोयू	0330-0430 1745-1845
इण्डोनेशिया	इंदोनेशी	1415-1515
थाईलैंड	थाई	1710-1730 (रविवार के सिवाय)
श्रीलंका	सिन्हाला	1815-1845
नेपाल	नेपाली	0700-0745 1200-1230
अफगानिस्तान	पश्तो	0815-0830 1230-1300 2015-2100
इरान	दारी पर्शियन	1300-1330 0915-0930 2145-2245
पश्चिम एशिया तथा उत्तरी अफ्रीका में अरबी भाषी देश)	अरबी	1030-1100 2300-0000
(साऊदी, अरेबिया, इजिप्ट, लेबनान, सीरिया, जोर्डन, इराक, यमन)	फ्रेंच	0015-0100
दक्षिण-पूर्वी एशिया	हिन्दी तमिल	0445-0545 0545-0630 1700-1800 (मद्रास से प्रयोगात्मक सेवा)
पूर्वी अफ्रीका	फ्रेंच हिन्दी	1645-1700 0900-0945 2145-2230
	गुजराती	0945-1000 2230-2315
	कोंकणी स्वाहिली	1005-1015 2115-2145

मूल्य लक्ष्य क्षेत्र	भाषा	प्रसारण का समय (भारतीय समय)
मोरिशस	हिन्दी	1815-1925 (प्रयोगात्मक सेवा)
तिब्बत तथा भारत के तिब्बती जानने वाले लोग	तिब्बती	0845-0900 1800-1845
भारत-पाक उप-महाद्वीप	उर्दू	0700-1000 1400-1700 2030-0000
पूर्वी पाकिस्तान	बंगला	2145-2300 (कलकत्ता से)
पूर्वी तथा दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया तथा उत्तर पूर्वी एशिया	अंग्रेजी	
उत्तर-पूर्वी एशिया, आस्ट्रेलिया तथा न्यूजीलैंड	ट्रांसमिशन—1	0415-0645
दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया	अंग्रेजी	
	ट्रांसमिशन—2	1530-1630
	अंग्रेजी	
	ट्रांसमिशन—3	1700-2030
ब्रिटेन तथा पूर्वी यूरोप	अंग्रेजी	
	ट्रांसमिशन—4	2315-0400
पूर्वी अफ्रीका	अंग्रेजी	
	ट्रांसमिशन—4	2315-0115
पश्चिम तथा उत्तरी अफ्रीका	अंग्रेजी, ट्रांसमिशन—4	0115-0215
आस्ट्रेलिया तथा न्यूजीलैंड	अंग्रेजी, ट्रांसमिशन—4	0215-0400

दिल्ली-जयपुर के बीच टेलीफोन के अपर्याप्त चैनल

5033 **मोठा लाल मोना** : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और जयपुर के बीच डायल घुमाकर सीधे टेलीफोन करने की व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत जयपुर में लगे कुल टेलीफोनों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये अपेक्षित टेलीफोन चैनल नहीं दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या अपेक्षित चैनल की कमी के

कारण प्रति दिन बहुत सी कालें रद्द की जाती हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अधिक लाइनों की व्यवस्था करके इस समस्या का समाधान करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) उपलब्ध चैनलों की संख्या मौजूदा परि्यात के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है ।

(ख) न लग सकने वाले कालों की संख्या खासी है, हालांकि यह पूर्णतः चैनलों की संख्या अपर्याप्त होने के कारण ही नहीं है।

(ग) जो हां। इस मार्ग पर सर्किट बढ़ाने के लिए पहले ही कार्रवाही चल रही है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

जयपुर का ट्रंक-आटो द्वारा एक्सचेंज दिल्ली से मिलाया जाना

5034. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जयपुर को दिल्ली में स्थापित किये जा रहे ट्रंक आटो-एक्सचेंज से नहीं मिलाया जा रहा है ;

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

(ग) जयपुर को उक्त एक्सचेंज से कब तक मिला दिया जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). जयपुर का दिल्ली के ट्रंक स्वचालित एक्सचेंज से 1972 के शुरू में सम्बन्ध जोड़े जाने की सम्भावना है। यह विलम्ब कुछ अतिरिक्त कार्य के कारण है, जो जयपुर का दिल्ली से सम्बन्ध जोड़ने से पहले दिल्ली के ट्रंक स्वचालित एक्सचेंज में पूरा किया जाना है।

इंदौर, मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए विचारार्थी आवेदन-पत्र

5035. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला इन्दौर, मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय कुल कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं ;

(ख) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम इस समय प्रतीक्षा सूची में हैं ; और

(ग) वहां चालू वर्ष में लगभग कितने व्यक्तियों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 5670

(ख) 2602

(ग) लगभग 600।

Wheat and Sugar Supplied to Madhya Pradesh During Last Five Months

5036. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat and sugar supplied to the Madhya Pradesh Government by the Central Government out of Central quota during the last five months ; and

(b) the quantity of wheat and sugar demanded by the State Government during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) During July to November, 1970, against the total allotment of 102.9 thousand tonnes wheat, only 41 thousand tonnes were actually lifted by the nominees of the Madhya Pradesh Government. During the same period, 89.1 thousand tonnes of levy sugar was allotted to that Government but a sizeable portion was not lifted by the nominees of the State Government against allotment.

(b) The quantity of wheat and levy sugar demanded by the State Government during the said period was as under :—

(In 5000 tonnes)

Wheat	113.5
Levy sugar	98.4

जम्मू और काश्मीर में एक चल डाकघर का खोला जाना

5037. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष जम्मू और काश्मीर में एक चल डाकघर खोला गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उम्र पर कुल कितना धन व्यय हुआ है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) श्रीनगर में डल झील के नेहरू पार्क में एक चल डाकघर 6 अक्टूबर, 1970 से काम कर रहा है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त डाकघर को चलाने पर प्रति पाम 902.17 रुपये व्यय किया जा रहा है।

Rule for Retaining of Telephone by Officers of Telegraph and Telephone Engineering Service on transfer or going on Earned Leave

5038. SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any period has been prescribed upto which an Officer of the Telegraph or Telephone Engineering Department can retain a residential telephone after his transfer or while proceeding on earned leave for more than 30 days ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the designations of Officers of these Departments who were allowed to retain their residential telephones for a period of more than 30 days during the current year in the Delhi Telephone District in the circumstances referred to in (a) above ; and

(d) the authority which sanctioned this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). When a P&T officer provided with a service telephone at his residence proceeds on leave, and is likely to return to the same station, the residential telephone provided for him is continued as a service telephone unless the officer concerned desires otherwise. On proceeding on transfer, the officer is allowed to retain his telephone on private account on normal rental for period not exceeding one year.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will shortly be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Agricultural Co-operative Credit and its Disbursement in States

5039. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) (i) state-wise demand for agricultural credit during 1968-69 to 1970-1971 year-wise, (ii) State-wise disbursement of agricultural credit through Co-operative Societies during the same period year-wise from 1968-69 to 1970-71 ;

(b) state-wise over-dues of Central Co-operative banks and primary agricultural societies during 1968-69 to 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(c) whether State Cooperative banks and credit Cooperatives are generally in a bad shape, if so, the present position, state-wise ; and

(d) the steps, if any, being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Information relating to demand for agricultural credit is not available. (ii) Disbursement of agricultural credit

(short and medium term and long term) for the year 1968-69 is given in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4603/70*] Similar information for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 is presently not available.

(b) Information in respect of overdues as on 30.6.1969 is given in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT—4603/70*] Figures for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 are not available.

(c) The state Cooperative Banks are generally not in bad shape. The Central Cooperative Banks are given audit classification A, B, C, D according to criteria laid down by the reserve Bank of India. The primary credit societies are classified into A, B, C, D, and E according to criteria fixed by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies of each state. Generally, D classification for Central Cooperative Banks and D and E for primary credit societies is considered to indicate bad shape. A statement (statement-III) indicating the latest information regarding audit classification of Cooperative Central Banks and Primary Credit Societies state-wise is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT—4603/70*]

(b) The following measures are being taken :

- (i) steps for the early implementation of the programme of reorganisation of Primary Credit Societies, priority being given to implementation of this programme in areas covered by the schemes for small Farmer's Development Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers and also in the districts where rehabilitation of central banks has been taken up ;
- (ii) Implementing the programme of rehabilitation of weak central banks and also evolving alternative arrangements for financing Primary Credit Societies until rehabilitation of the central banks ;
- (iii) All out efforts to reduce overdues ;

(iv) Disqualifying defaulters for standing for elections in cooperative institutions and disqualifying nominees of defaulting societies for holding positions on the Board of Management of higher level organisations ; and

(v) Large scale participation by state governments in the share capital of the Primary Credit Societies and Central Cooperative Banks.

News Agency 'Hindustan Samachar'

5040. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the actual owner of the News Agency 'Hindustan Samachar' ;

(b) the names and particulars of the Members of the Board of Directors of this news agency, the details of its shareholders and the sources of its finances ;

(c) whether it was blacklisted by Government in 1966 ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether any Central or State Ministers are in any way connected with it, if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether it has been reported to Government that the Hindustan Samachar News Agency is connected with R.S.S. ;

(f) whether any of its office-bearers had been allowed to go on foreign tours ; and 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 (f),

(a) The Hindustan Samachar news agency was started in 1948 as a private limited company and was taken over in June, 1957, by the Hindustan Samachar Co-operative Society Ltd., organised by the workers of the news agency. It has 243 shareholders.

(b) According to the information supplied by *Hindustan Samachar News Agency* in their letter dated August, 1970, the members of the Managing Committee elected by the General Body in its annual meeting held on May 4, 1970 are as under :

President :	Shri Ganga Sharan Sinha, M.P.
Vice-President :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri K.P. Tripathi, Finance Minister Assam. 2. Shri Ratan Lal Joshi, Editor <i>Hindustan</i>, New Delhi. 3. Shri Vasant Rao Oak, President <i>Hindi Sahitya Sammelan</i>, Delhi.
Secretary :	Shri B. P. Agarwal, Managing Editor, <i>Hindustan Samachar</i> .
Treasurer :	Shri H. D. Pathak, Chief News Editor, <i>Hindustan Samachar</i> .
Members :	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shri A. K. Jain, Chief Editor, <i>Nav Bharat Times</i>, New Delhi. 2. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad, Deputy Minister, Govt. of India. 3. Shri N. B. Lele, Special Correspondent <i>Hindustan Samachar</i>. 4. Shri R. S. Agnihotri, Editor, Feature Section, <i>Hindustan Samachar</i>. 5. Shri Vasant Deshpandey, Editor <i>Hindustan Samachar</i>, Bombay. 6. Shri S. N. Dwivedi, Editor, <i>Hindustan Samachar</i>, Lucknow. 7. Shri V. Rangarajan, Editor, <i>Hindustan Samachar</i>, Madras.

Out of 243 Share-holders of Hindustan Co-operative Society Ltd., 206 are the workers from different Branch Offices and Mofusil correspondents of the News Agency. The remaining 47 share-holders are some public men and some journalists.

The main source of income of *Hindustan*

Samachar is subscription from the newspapers, State Governments and the All India Radio. Besides these, *Hindustan Samachar* has also a Feature and Publication Section which adds to its income. The assets and liabilities of the agency according to its balance-sheet as on 30.6.1968 is as follows :

Assets		Liabilities	
<i>Office Equipment</i>			
Furniture and Fixture	92,217.10	Share Money	44,987.45
Less Depreciation	6,122.10	Bill Payable	60,170.87
Suspense	—	Deposits	63,850.00
Security Deposit	—	Loan	70,776.83
Investment	—		
Bill Receivable	—		
Cash at Branches	—		
Advance	—		
Profit and Loss Account as per balance sheet.	95,813.23		
Less Profit for the year as per Profit and Loss A/c.	1,763.82		
		2,39,785.15	2,39,785.15

(c) It has not been black-listed.

(d) In this connection attention is invited to the information supplied in (b) above.

(e) The major portion of the Indian news covered by *Hindustan Samachar* consists of political and cultural stories. News and speeches emanating from Jan Sangh, R.S.S. and allied sources are covered in greater detail. Thus on September 20, 1970 the Goraksha Sammelan at Jaipur was reported in detail. The speakers covered were Presidents of Hindu Mahasabha and Ram Rajya Parishad and religious leaders like Shri Shankaracharya of Badrikashram. One of the points made again and again in these speeches, as reported by the agency, was that Congress (R), C.P.I. and Muslim League success in Kerala Elections was fraught with grave danger for the Hindus and democratic elements of the country.

(f) A representative of the agency accompanied the President for coverage of

his tour to U. S. S. R., Poland and Bulgaria.

Confirmation of LDC's Against Permanent Vacancies Lying Vacant in Deptt. of Agriculture

5041. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

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

(a) whether a number of permanent vacancies in the grade of J.DC (CSCS) in the Department of Agriculture are available for the last few years ;

(b) if so, the number of such vacancies and the dates from which the same are available ;

(c) whether a number of temporary LDCs (CSCS) in the Department of Agriculture who fulfil the required qualifica-

tions etc. and are eligible for confirmation have not yet been confirmed ; and

(d) if so, the number of such eligible persons and reasons for their not being confirmed so far against the available permanent vacancies in the grade of LDC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). 53 permanent vacancies have become available for confirmation of the eligible Lower Division Clerks (Grade II of the Central Sectt. Clerical Service) in the cadre of the Department of Agriculture in September, 1970. These vacancies arose with retrospective effect *i.e.* from 1966 and onwards as a result of review of the Authorised Permanent Strength of the cadre as on 1-5-1966 and 1-5-1967, confirmation of Lower Division Clerks in higher posts etc.

(c) Yes.

(d) The information is being compiled and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Scales of Pay of Staff Working in Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi

5042. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether approved scales of pay have been laid down in the Manual of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation for the year 1967 for various categories of staff working in the Industrial Training Institutes ; and

(b) if so, whether these scales of pay are being given to the staff in the various I.T.I.'s of Delhi ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) No. The scales of pay attached to various categories of posts in the Industrial Training Institutes are inclusive of Dearness

Allowance. The emoluments now drawn by the various categories of staff and the existing pay scales are more than those prescribed in the Manual.

Training of Teachers/Instructors Working in Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi

5043. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision for the training of Instructors/Teachers working in the various Industrial Training Institutes of Delhi and whether the teachers are being sent for training ;

(b) the rate of payment made to employees of I.T.I.'s sent on training by the Government of Himachal Pradesh, J. & K., Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and the Delhi Administration ; and

(c) whether there is any disparity in these rates of payment ; if so, the reason for the same ?

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

(b) and (c). The instructional staff deputed by Delhi Administration for training to Central Training Institutes for Instructors is paid TA/DA for the journeys as admissible under the rules. The staff deputed for training is also paid full salary during the training period. Similar information has been called for from the State Directors of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. On receiving the relevant information from the State Directors, the position would be reviewed.

वर्षा के कारण खाद्यान्नों की क्षति का अनुमान

5044. श्री गं० च० शीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अधिक वर्षा के कारण चालू वर्ष में खाद्यान्नों को अनुमानतः कितनी क्षति होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ख) आगामी वर्ष में खाद्यान्नों के सम्बन्ध में किन राज्यों के आत्म-निर्भर होने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान कुछ सप्ताहों में, देश के कुछ भागों जैसे उत्तरी-पूर्वी भारत के भागों, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और केरल में अधिक वर्षा हुई थी। चूंकि खाद्यान्नों के कुल उत्पादन पर पूरे मौसम की वर्षा और मौसमी अवस्थाओं का प्रभाव होता है, अतः फसलों की एक विशेष अवधि में अधिक वर्षा के प्रभाव का ठीक अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। मौजूदा संकेतों के अनुसार, 1970-71 के दौरान कुल खाद्यान्न उत्पादन गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा अधिक होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) क्या कोई राज्य आत्म-निर्भर, अधिशेष या कमी वाला राज्य है, यह विशेष वर्ष के उत्पादन तथा खपत की आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर है। 1970-71 के खाद्यान्न उत्पादन के पक्के आंकड़े कृषि वर्ष समाप्त होने पर अर्थात् जुलाई-अगस्त, 1971 में किसी समय उपलब्ध होने की सम्भावना है। मांग जनसंख्या में वृद्धि, आय के स्तर में बढ़ोत्तरी, एवजी खाद्य-पदार्थों की उपलब्धता, उनके तुलनात्मक मूल्य आदि सहित कई बातों पर निर्भर करेगी और इनके बारे में कोई ठीक जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। अतः इस स्थिति में यह बताना कठिन है कि आगामी वर्ष कौन-सा राज्य खाद्यान्नों के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर होगा। परन्तु गत कुछ वर्षों के दौरान सरकार द्वारा खाद्यान्न वितरण के प्रतिमान के आधार पर, यह कहा जा सकता है कि सामान्य उत्पादन के वर्ष के दौरान और समस्त खाद्यान्नों को मिलाकर आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश उड़ीसा, पंजाब और हरियाणा को अधिशेष राज्यों, आसाम, तमिल नाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रायः आत्म-निर्भर

राज्यों और शेष राज्यों को कमी वाले राज्यों में वर्गीकृत किया जा सकता है।

मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में बुरहानपुर में एक कृषि महाविद्यालय खोलना

5045. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि क्षेत्र में तकनीकी जानकारी नहीं होने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में बुरहानपुर तहसील की उपजाऊ भूमि का उचित उपयोग नहीं किया जा सकता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार वहां एक कृषि महाविद्यालय की स्थापना करने के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही करेगी ; और

(ग) क्या वहां एक कृषि महाविद्यालय खोलने से तकनीकी जानकारी मिल सकती है और उस उपजाऊ भूमि में खाद्यान्नों की पैदावार में वृद्धि हो सकती है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). कृषि के क्षेत्र में तकनीकी ज्ञान की कमी अथवा अभाव नहीं है। फिर भी, मध्य प्रदेश के किसी भी क्षेत्र में कृषि महाविद्यालय की स्थापना के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करना राज्य सरकार पर निर्भर करता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय वन सेवा के एक अधिकारी की नियुक्ति

5046. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भारतीय वन सेवा के किसी अधिकारी को नियुक्त किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसे कहां नियुक्त किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय वन सेवा के अधिकारियों की एक बड़ी संख्या मध्य प्रदेश में संवर्ग-पदों पर कार्य कर रही है, जो कि 1.10.1966 से भारतीय वन सेवा के प्रारम्भिक गठन से तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से सीधे नियुक्त किये गये थे। ऐसे अधिकारियों की एक सूची विवरण I में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया है। देखिए संख्या LT—4604/70] इन अधिकारियों की आन्तरिक पद-स्थापना राज्य सरकार द्वारा की जाती है।

30-9-70 तक मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन के बकाया बिल

5047. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचर मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में 30 सितम्बर, 1970 तक टेलीफोन के बिलों की लगभग कितनी राशि वसूल की जानी शेष रह गई है ; और

(ख) इस धन राशि को शीघ्र वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 30 सितम्बर, 1970 को टेलीफोन बिलों की बकाया राशि सम्बन्धी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है, बहरहाल 1 सितम्बर, 1970 को मध्य प्रदेश में 31 मई, 1970 तक जारी किए गए बिलों की 37.44 लाख रुपये की राशि बकाया थी।

(ख) इसकी वसूली के लिए टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं के साथ सम्पर्क, पत्र व्यवहार, टेलीफोन काट देना और जहाँ आवश्यक हो कानूनी कार्यवाही जैसे उपाय किये जाते हैं।

Rajasthan Proposal for Reclamation of Chambal Valley for Rehabilitation of East Pak Pefugees

5048. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan has submitted any proposal for the reclamation of the Chambal Valley ravines for the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and the estimated expenditure involved ; and

(c) Government's decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal submitted by the Government of Rajasthan envisages reclamation operations extending over 10,085 acres. It is estimated that the cost of the project will be approximately Rs. 143.00 lakhs.

(c) The proposal is being considered in consultation with the Union Department of Agriculture and the State Government.

Seventh Asian Advertising Conference

5049. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI R. BARUA :

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

(a) whether the Seventh Asian Advertising Conference was held in Delhi recently at which decision was taken to set up an Asian Institute for Advertising in India ; and

(b) if so, the details of the issues considered at the said Conference and the decisions taken on them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) AND (b). Yes, Sir. The Seventh Asian Advertising Congress, held in New Delhi from November 18 to 20, 1970, passed a resolution in regard to the establishment of an Asian Institute for Advertising :

- (1) to provide opportunities for education and training and skill formation in the field of media use and media planning ;
- (2) to promote research and scholarship in advertising ;
- (3) to train teachers and researchers for the future ; and
- (4) to serve as a forum for pooling together of experience, knowledge and research findings of member countries, and to provide a platform for exchange of ideas and closer interaction among the practitioners of advertising in Asia.

The theme of the Congress was 'Advertising and the Emerging Markets of Asia' and there were discussions on such related subjects as the Penetration of Mofussil (non-urban) Markets in Philippines, Newspaper Media and Emerging Markets of India, Advertising Research, Media Research, National Readership Survey of India, Creativity in Advertising, Advertising and Social Responsibility, Advertising Training in Asia. The Congress has recommended the setting up of a secretariat to co-ordinate follow-up and to initiate action in desired directions. No decisions were taken.

Diversification of Shares of Big Newspaper Owners

5051. **SHRI S. KUNDU :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any steps have been taken to diversify the shares of big Newspaper Owners ;
- (b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, why not ?

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 Press Commission recommended diffusion of ownership of newspapers with 'gradual distribution of shares to the employees and to a small extent to the public, both in existing undertakings and in those to be started in future'. Government agree with the Press Commission.

One of the functions of the Press Council is to study developments which may tend towards monopoly or concentration of ownership or financial structure of newspapers.

A study of the ownership pattern of companies publishing newspapers is being undertaken by the Department of Company Affairs.

Sanctions for Fishing Harbours in Orissa

5052. **SHRI S. KUNDU :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

- (a) whether fishing harbours at Adhuan, Kirtania in Subnarekhu river mouth, Chandipal in Orissa have been sanctioned ; if not, when these will be sanctioned ;
- (b) the cost of the fishing harbour project at Chandipore and whether estimate has been prepared and sanctioned and when the construction will start ;
- (c) whether Chandbali in Orissa has been selected as a fishing port ; if so, the amount to be spent on this project ; and
- (d) whether UNDP Fishing Harbours Pre-investment Survey Project have submitted their report ; if so, the main recommendation of the report ?

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

survey of various sites including Adhuan Kirtania and Chandnipal has been made by the U.N.D.P. Project for Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours. Some sites will be selected for detailed investigations. On receipt of project reports, fishing harbours will be sanctioned at suitable sites subject to availability of funds.

(b) A sum of Rs. 4.6 lakhs was sanctioned by the Government of India in 1969-70 in respect of fishing harbour facilities at Chandipore. A sum of Rs. 1.40 lakhs was paid to the State Government in March, 1970. The State Government have reported recently that the estimate for the work is being revised and that construction work will be taken up after the revised estimate has been prepared and approved.

(c) No decision to select Chandbali for a fishing port has been taken.

(d) Project reports have not been prepared by the U.N.D.P. project. The Project conducted only a reconnaissance survey, in May, 1970. On the basis of the reconnaissance survey the Project drew up a report containing a preliminary assessment of six sites, of which three sites were proposed to be studied in detail. Detailed studies have since been taken up commencing with Chandnipal.

Venkataraman Committee on Automation

5053. SHRI S. KUNDU ; Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1301 on the 6th August, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the Central Trade Union Organisations submitted a memorandum to the Venkataraman Committee on Automation;

(b) if so, the main points of their memorandum ; and

(c) whether Government will implement the recommendation of the Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Apart from the

replies to the questionnaire issued by the Committee on Automation, no memorandum as such has been received from any of the Central Trade Union Organisations.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is yet to receive the report of the Committee. When received, the Government will consider, to what extent and how best, the recommendations of the Committee could be implemented.

Predominance of English in T. V. Programmes

5054. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether quite a time of the daily television programmes is taken by programmes in English ;

(b) whether quite a small percentage of our population understands English and this small percentage of population is generally well off and therefore has many other means of entertainment ;

(c) whether a large number of people watch television programmes on sets installed at Community Centres and most of such people do not know English ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to be sure that television programmes in Delhi are not over-weighted with programmes in English ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. On an average 80% of transmission time is devoted to programmes in Hindi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Indian Newspapers' Coverage of Foreign News

5055. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether coverage given by Indian newspapers to foreign news is disproportionately large ;

(b) whether foreign newspapers give very little space to Indian news ; and

(c) if so, whether Government would advice the Indian Press to devote more space to the Indian news ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The extent of foreign news coverage in the Indian Press varies from paper to paper. Metropolitan English newspapers generally tend to give larger coverage to foreign news than their Indian language counterparts and newspapers published elsewhere in the country. Whether or not the coverage is disproportionately large is a matter of opinion.

(b) Yes. It is generally so.

(c) It is for individual newspapers to determine their policy in the matter. Government, consistent with their commitment to the ideal of freedom of the Press would not like to interfere in the matter.

उपकरणों की कमी के कारण राजस्थान में टेलीफोन योजना का कार्यान्वित न करना

5056. श्री मीठा लाल मोना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान सर्कल के विभिन्न भागों में और विशेष कर सवाई-माधोपुर तथा जयपुर जिलों में विभिन्न उपकरणों, इन्सुलेटरों तथा तारों आदि की कमी के कारण टेलीफोन

की कई स्वीकृत योजनायें या तो कार्यान्वित नहीं की जा रही हैं ; अथवा उन्हें कुछ समय के लिए स्थगित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और वहां उपरोक्त सामग्री भेजने की व्यवस्था कब तक की जायेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सामग्री जैसे कि ए० सी० ए० आर० तार, लोहे के तार, इन्सुलेटर आदि की कमी के कारण राजस्थान में लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने की लगभग 19 परियोजनाओं पर कार्य रुका पड़ा है। इनमें से एक परियोजना सवाई-माधोपुर जिले में है और 10 जयपुर जिले में है।

कुछ मौजूदा टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के विस्तार और नये टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने का काम भूमिगत के बिल की कमी के कारण रुका पड़ा है।

(ख) उपर्युक्त सामग्री की समूचे देश में आम कमी है और यह कमी केवल राजस्थान में ही नहीं है।

ऐसी योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सामग्री प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। फिर भी इनकी सप्लाई प्राप्त होने की कोई निश्चित समय सीमा बता सकना सम्भव नहीं है।

Sale of Paddy in Chattisgarh yelow the Fixed Minimum Price

5057. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Chattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh, paddy is being sold at the rate of Rs. 40/- or so per quintal as against the minimum price fixed at Rs. 56/- per quintal ;

(b) whether there is no Government machinery or institution in the field to purchase the paddy offered by the Kisans for sale in the market at the minimum fixed price ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to see that the Kisans are not put to such a heavy loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The open market price of fair average quality of paddy in the area is either above or around the level of procurement prices fixed.

(b) and (c). Adequate arrangements for purchase of paddy from the Kisans at the procurement prices have already been made by the Food Corporation of India and the State Government.

All India Radio Bhagalpur Station

5058. Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the date when the Bhagalpur Radio Station was inaugurated ;

(b) its cost of construction and annual expenditure ;

(c) whether, besides relaying the news and other programmes of the Patna and other All India Radio Station, any programme is broadcast locally ; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) March 5, 1967.

(b) The construction cost was Rs. 13.87 lakhs. The average annual recurring

expenditure during the last 3 years was Rs. 1.79 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Auxiliary Centre like Bhagalpur were set up to extend the medium wave coverage of the main regional stations to which they are attached. As such they do not have adequate studio and technical facilities for originating locally produced programmes.

Lock-out in Durgapur Melting Shop

5059. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a lock-out was declared in the Durgapur Melting Shop on the night of the 27th-28th September last ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of labourers affected ; and

(c) whether Government have devised any scheme by which the strikes and lock-out at least in the Public Sector could be a thing of the past ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) and (b). According to available information, the management declared lock-out of the Steel Melting Shop from 10.00 P.M. on September 27, 1970, following strike by about 1300 workers on September 26-27, 1970, and demonstrations by the workers on September 27, 1970. In the course of demonstrations some officers are also reported to have been assaulted and office equipment and records set fire to. Finding normal working impossible, the management declared a lock-out. The number of workers affected by the lock-out is reported to be over 1350.

(c) Maintenance of industrial peace and industrial harmony is the constant concern of Government. Industrial Relations Machinery and the parties concerned have to resolve industrial disputes in terms of the existing law and relevant agreements etc.

Loss to Crop due to Floods State-wise

5060. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the total loss to the crops as a result of floods, State-wise ;
- (b) the figures as compared to the last three years ;
- (c) the steps taken so far to check the same ;
- (d) the results achieved so far ; and
- (e) the steps proposed to be taken to check this recurring loss in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4605/70.*]

(c) to (e). Flood Protection Measures consisting of construction of embankments, improvement of channels, river training works, drainage improvement, construction of storage reservoirs, flood warning and flood forecasting etc. have been undertaken, since 1954 when the National Programme of Flood Control was launched, the achievements upto the beginning of IV Plan are as follows :—

- (i) Construction of 6,951 km. of new embankments.
- (ii) 9,172 km. of drainage channels.
- (iii) 178 town protection schemes ;
- (iv) Raising of over 4,580 marooned villages.

In addition, existing embankments have been raised and strengthened, wherever necessary. As a result of the works executed, nearly 59 lakh hectares of area, usually subject to flood damage, have been given reasonable protection.

Similar protection works are being continued in the Fourth Plan.

The State Governments are also preparing long range plans for flood control taking into account the experience of floods in recent years.

Development of Delhi Zoo

5061. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) the developments made by Government in Delhi Zoo in the last one year ; and
- (b) the future plan for its development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The developments made in the Delhi Zoological Park during the last one year *i.e.* from December, 1969 to November, 1970 are as follows :—

(i) Constructional Developments

Birds aviary 'A' type, fencing around Class IV quarters, roads in Fodder farm and 2 Nos. Class III quarters were completed.

The construction works of elephant houses, aviaries type 'C' and 'E' cold storage in the meat house and filling up of the lake near the hospital are in progress.

The construction of flying birds aviaries, 10 Nos. Class IV quarters, aviaries type 'B', 'D' and 'F' has been approved. The work is expected to be taken up shortly.

(ii) Horticultural achievements

220 fruit and fodder trees, 265 shady and ornamental trees,

900 shrubs and creepers and 505 Rft. of hedges have been planted. An area of about five acres around the hospital has been planted with Ficus species. Boughnvillias were planted on 250 Rft. on the slopes of Purana Quila.

(iii) *Collections*

Apart from the routine additions, the Delhi Zoological Park has been enriched by the addition of a pair of Guanacos from the United States. The following animals have been added either by purchase, gift or exchange :—

1. Indian Lion	1
2. Indian bison	1
3. Panther	1
4. Olive Baboon	1
5. Zebra	1
6. Goral	1
7. Slender Loris	4
8. Elephant	1
9. Pangolin	1
10. Barking Deer	1
11. Otter	1
12. Spotted deer	5
13. Bonnet monkey	3
14. Lion tailed monkey	1
15. Land turtle	23
16. Indian Giant Squirrel	6
17. White peafowl	4
18. Common peafowl	14
19. Brahmany duck	4
20. Saras Crane	7
21. Grey partridge	9
22. Black partridge	5
23. S. Hill Myna	7
24. Peafowl	2
25. Wood ducks	2
26. Amazon Farrots	4
27. Himalayan Green magpie	2

28. Red crested jay	2
29. Leopard cat	2

(iv) *Contribution to International Exhibition at Osaka*

The exhibition of white tiger 'Dalip' at EXPO 70 in the India Pavilion at Osaka (Japan) was a huge draw.

The Delhi Zoological Park featured in various news media of the world.

(b) In the early stages of the creation of Delhi Zoological Park, it was estimated that an amount of Rs. 160 lakhs would be needed for its development. As against the above, so far an amount of Rs. 98 lakhs has been spent on various developmental activities. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 25 lakhs has been provided.

The future plans for the development of the Delhi Zoological Park include :

(1) *Construction of*

- (i) Reptile house,
- (ii) Primate house,
- (iii) Aquarium, and
- (iv) Flying Birds aviary.

(2) Creation of Natural History Museum and Summer house for plants ;

(3) Addition of houses for carnivores including barless enclosures for white tigers ;

(4) Construction of staff quarters ;

(5) Acquisition by purchase or by exchange, of indigenous exotic animals and birds such as Giraffes, bisons, sea-lions, white Rhinoceros, African antelopes, Australian birds etc.

(6) Power trolley for the visitors.

विदेशों से प्राप्त अकाल सहायता का राजस्थान में वितरण

5062. श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों से प्राप्त मोटे अनाज, (दलिया) डालडा तथा तेल के रूप में प्राप्त अकाल सहायता को राजस्थान के भालवाड़ जिला में वितरित किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने उक्त पदार्थ भेजे थे तथा प्रत्येक देश से प्राप्त होने वाली वस्तुओं की मात्रा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत व्यौरा सभा के पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). प्रश्न में इस बात का कोई संकेत नहीं किया गया है कि किस अवधि की सूचना अपेक्षित है। तथापि, राजस्थान सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि अकाल वर्ष 1969-70 के दौरान झालवाड़ जिले में मोटे अनाज (दलिया), डालडा आदि का वितरण हुआ था। उन्होंने यह बताया है कि सामान्यतः इस प्रकार के खाद्य पदार्थ स्वेच्छिक संगठनों द्वारा प्राप्त तथा वितरित किये जाते हैं। ये संगठन अपनी इच्छा से कार्य करते हैं न कि राज्य सहायता विभाग के माध्यम से।

Setting up of Agricultural Training Centre for Blind

5063. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at Phausa near Daman, there is an Agricultural Training Centre for the blind ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to start such agricultural training centres for the blind in other parts of the country ; if so, the details thereof ; if not the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) No, Sir ; thus far no such request has been received from any State Government or Organisation.

Research in Development of Hybrid Grain Crops

5064 SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is making researches in the development of hybrid grain crop, Triticale (as done in Canada) ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved so far ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir. Research is under way on the development of Triticale, a cereal developed by crossing wheat with rye.

(b) At the Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi, as well as at the Agricultural University, in Ludhiana, Pantnagar and Jabalpur, research is in progress on the development of high quality hybrids between wheat and rye. Several such hybrids are now undergoing trials under the All-India Coordinated Wheat Improvement Project of the I. C. A. R. Also, trials with varieties of Triticale developed in other countries are being conducted through collaboration with the International Wheat and Improvement Centre in Mexico. The great

attraction of Triticale lies in its ability to grow under low moisture conditions and its high protein content.

(c) Does not arise.

Working of Central Dairy Plant Madhepur, Darbhanga

5065. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central dairy plant at Madhepur (in Darbhanga district, Bihar) is lying idle since long ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to activate it ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Messrs. Milk Products (India) Ltd. a private enterprise set up a dairy at Madhepur in Darbhanga district. From the very start the scheme suffered from many draw-back. The location was in an inaccessible area subject to annual floods ; there was no electric power and other facilities. At a subsequent stage the Bihar State Finance Corporation tried to rehabilitate this project and advanced a loan ; but the dairy did not succeed and the Corporation had to obtain a court decree to realise its dues.

The State Government decided as far as back as 1967 that the machinery was obsolete and no purpose would be served by trying to rehabilitate the plant.

Credit to Foodgrains Trade by the Banks

5066. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to ensure to maintain the present price-level for the coming one year ;

(b) the total advance of credit to the foodgrains trade (wholesale and retail) by the private and nationalised banks during the last three years and whether it is being decided to totally stop credit advance to wholesale trade hereafter ; 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) A statement (Annexure-I) indicating the various steps taken by Government to keep the prices under control is attached.

(b) Classification of advances against foodgrains according to wholesalers and retailers is not available. Advances against foodgrains based on the security-wise classification indicates an increase over the three years in respect of all foodgrains. A statement is attached (Annexure II). There is no proposal at present to stop bank credit to wholesale trade.

(c) It is not the policy of the Government to eliminate wholesale trade completely and, therefore, credit advances to wholesale trade will continue subject to overall credit policy of the Government.

Annexure — I

Various Steps Taken by Government to keep the Prices Under Control.

(a) Regulation of foodgrains trade through zonal restrictions and other regulatory measures.

(b) Procurement and distribution of foodgrains at prices fixed by Government.

(c) Building up a buffer stock of foodgrains.

(d) Regulation of credit control over bank advances against commodities subject to demand and price pressures.

(e) adoption of price stabilisation measures for Industrial raw materials.

(f) Selective use of price and distribution controls.

(g) Regulation of Forward Contracts in the trade in major commodities.

(h) Delegation of powers to State Governments to control the distribution and prices of commodities declared essential under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

Annexure—II

(Rs. in Crores)

Security	Outstanding as on		
	March 14, 1968	March 14, 1969	March 13 1970
Foodgrains	21.0	40.0	55.0
(a) Rice and Wheat Flour Mills.	6.9	10.9	1.58
(b) Others	14.1	29.1	39.2

*Based on Security-wise classification of advances and exclude advances against foodgrains to State Governments and Food Corporation of India.

Demands of all India Telegraph Engineering Employees Union (Class III)

5067. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(b) whether the Divisional Branch, Darbhanga (Bihar) of the All India Telegraph Engineering Employees Union (Class III) has submitted demands for immediate stoppage of rotational transfers for settling of personal claims, repatriation and for welfare of the staff ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Rotational transfers have been ordered in May, 1970 in accordance with orders in force. Due consideration has been given to individual case of hardship. Step are being taken to settle personal claims of the staff. Repatriation of staff from Darbhanga to Muzaffarpur Division has been arranged in a phased manner as and when vacancies are available.

बीड़ी उद्योग के श्रमिकों की मजूरी

5068. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीड़ी उद्योग में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों की मजूरी पुनर्निर्धारित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कोई सम्मेलन किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्मेलन कब हुआ था और उन प्रतिनिधियों के नाम क्या हैं ; जिन्होंने इसमें भाग लिया तथा उसके निष्कर्षों और सुझावों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो किस तिथि को ऐसी बैठक बुलाने का विचार है ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) से (ग). न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 के अधीन बीड़ी श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों के निर्धारण/संशोधन का मामला राज्य सरकारों के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है। विभिन्न राज्यों में निर्धारित मजदूरी-दरों की विषमताएं कम करने के प्रश्न पर, केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा बुलाई गई न्यूनतम मजदूरी केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्डों, सम्बंधित राज्यों के श्रम मंत्रियों, आदि की विभिन्न बैठकों में, विचार-विमर्श किया गया है।

Live Programmes over T. V.

5069. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether live programmes like drama, group songs, etc. in regional languages are being catered through the Television ; and

(b) if so, the languages being used ; and

(c) if not, whether any effort has been made in this direction ?

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) Since Delhi and the surrounding areas in the range of TV Centre are largely Hindi-speaking, bulk of the programmes is in Hindi. However, recorded programmes such as group songs and folk music in regional languages are telecast occasionally.

Estimates of Procurement

5070. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the estimates of procurement for the current harvest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : It is the endeavour of the Government to achieve the procurement target of 5.5 million tonnes of kharif food-grains during 1970-71 season as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission. Since the procurement season has just commenced it is too early to make an estimate of the likely achievement.

हड़तालों में न्याय निर्णय

5071. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में हड़तालों के कारण उत्पादन में हो रहे भारी नुकसान को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रों के लिए ऐसे न्यायाधिकरण नियुक्त करने का है जो कर्मचारियों तथा मालिकों की शिकायतों को सुनने के बाद निर्णय दे तथा यह निर्णय दोनों पार्टियों के लिए बाध्यकारी हो ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) और (ख). औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 में औद्योगिक विवादों को, चाहे वे सरकारी क्षेत्र के हों या निजी क्षेत्र के, उचित मामलों में सम्बन्धित सरकार द्वारा श्रम न्यायालयों, न्यायाधिकरणों और राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरणों को आवश्यक निर्देशन किए जाने की व्यवस्था है। ये न्यायालय पहले से ही विद्यमान हैं ; उनके पेंचाट सम्बन्धित पक्षों पर आवश्यक है। इस बीच, राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग ने केन्द्रीय और राज्य औद्योगिक सम्पर्क आयोगों के गठन की सिफारिश की है, जिनका कार्य, अन्य कार्यों के साथ-साथ, औद्योगिक न्यायनिर्णय करना होगा। स्थायी श्रम समिति के जुलाई, 1970 के अधिवेशन में हुए विचार-विमर्श को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस सिफारिश पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

यंत्रिकृत खेती के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी

5072. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि यंत्रिकृत खेती के परिणामस्वरूप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या में वृद्धि होती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ग) यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना तैयार नहीं की गई है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) यंत्रीकृत खेती के परिणाम-स्वरूप ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की बेरोजगारी में किमी विशाल वृद्धि के बारे में सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने, राज्य सरकारों के सहयोग से, देश के कृषि क्षेत्र में विभिन्न योजनाएं शुरू की हैं, जिनका अभिप्राय ग्रामीण जनशक्ति को गतिमान करना और कृषि मजदूरों के लिए सामान्य रूप से तथा तकनीकी कृषि कार्मिकों के लिए विशेष रूप से रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करना है । इनमें से कुछ योजनाएं नीचे दी गई हैं :—

- (i) लघु किमान विकास अभिकरण ;
 - (ii) सीमांत किमान और कृषि मजदूर सम्बन्धी योजना ;
 - (iii) ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रम ;
 - (iv) फार्म स्नातक योजना ;
 - (v) कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों की स्थापना सम्बन्धी योजना ;
 - (vi) कस्टम सर्विस सेंटर ; और
 - (vii) समेकित शुष्क भूमि कृषि सम्बन्धी योजना ।
- (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा बेरोजगारी की समस्या का हल निकालने हेतु बुलाया गया सम्मेलन

5073. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह संसार के विकासशील देशों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के विचार से ब्रिटिश सरकार ने सितम्बर 1970 में विभिन्न देशों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समस्या के हल के सम्बन्ध में क्या सुझाव दिये गये ; और

(ग) उमसे भारत को किम प्रकार का लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ।

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवैया) : (क) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

बिजली तथा पानी के अभाव के कारण पंजाब में गेहूँ के उत्पादन में गिरावट

5 74. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष पंजाब में, बिजली तथा पानी के अभाव के कारण गेहूँ की फसल में बहुत भारी कमी होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस सीमा तक गेहूँ की उपज कम होने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) इस हानि को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्वे) : (क) चालू रबी मौसम के दौरान पंजाब में गेहूँ के उत्पादन में कमी के बारे में कोई सरकारी रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है । लक्ष्य

अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के पहले के आंकड़ों पर स्थिर है। बोवाई हो रही है और अब तक की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार सामान्य रूप से चल रही है।

(ख) गोविन्दसागर झील में कम पानी जमा होने के कारण, पंजाब को पानी और बिजली की सप्लाई में कमी की सम्भावना है। गेहूँ के उत्पादन पर उसके प्रभाव का निर्धारण करना अभी ठीक नहीं होगा।

(ग) पंजाब सरकार को सामूहिक रूप से लगभग 36 मैगावाट की क्षमता के 27 डीजल जनरेटिंग सैट आयात तथा स्थापित करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा दी गई है। मन्त्रालय ने राज्य सरकार को उन मिर्चाई के तरीकों को लोकप्रिय बनाने की सलाह दी है जिनमें पानी का प्रयोग कम हो और प्रायः जल का सविवेक प्रयोग करके सम्यगत क्षेत्र को बढ़ाया जा सके। उनसे यह भी अनुरोध किया गया था कि वे क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में उपयुक्त प्रचार साहित्य प्रकाशित करें जिनमें किसानों को यह सलाह दी जाए कि वे मिर्चाई के अति उपयुक्त तरीके अपनाकर ठीक मात्रा में पानी का उपयोग करें।

‘आकाशवाणी के प्रारंभों’ के बारे में शिकायतें

5075. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री यशपाल सिंह :

श्री समर गुह :

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

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों में समाचारों तथा अन्य कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त हुई शिकायतों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) उनका स्वरूप क्या है तथा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) और (ख). पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों को प्राप्त शिकायतों का पूरा रिकार्ड उपलब्ध नहीं है, क्योंकि श्रोताओं के पत्र आम तौर पर एक वर्ष से अधिक समय के लिए नहीं रखे जाते। तथापि, सभी शिकायतों की तुरन्त ही जांच की जाती है। बहुत सी शिकायतें अस्पष्ट या केवल सुनी मुनाई बातों पर आधारित तथा कभी-कभी निराधार या पक्षपातपूर्ण पाई जाती हैं। जहां विनिष्ट उदाहरण दिये जाते हैं और छानबीन करने पर वे सही पाये जाते हैं, तो तुरन्त ही उपचारात्मक कार्यवाई की जाती है।

चोरबाजारी रोकने के लिए वनस्पति घी का सुगमता से मिलना

5076. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वनस्पति घी की उत्पादन क्षमता देश में इसकी मांग से अधिक है फिर भी यह चोरबाजारी में बेचा जाता है ;

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

(ग) देश में वनस्पति की चोरबाजारी को रोकने एवं इसके मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाने के लिए इसकी उपलब्धता को सुगम बनाने की दृष्टि से सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है ?

खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) जी नहीं। सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं आयी है कि वनस्पति को सरकार द्वारा अधिमूचित मूल्यों से ऊंचे मूल्यों पर बेचा जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

विदेशों से प्राप्त कृषि सहयोग

5077. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने कृषि के क्षेत्र में भारत को सहयोग दिया है ;

(ख) उस सहयोग का क्या स्वरूप है ;
और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में भावी कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) आस्ट्रेलिया, आस्ट्रिया, बेल्जियम, ब्रिटेन, बुल्गारिया, कनाडा, डेनमार्क जर्मनी, फ्रांस, इटली, जापान, नीदरलैंड, न्यूजीलैंड, नार्वे, स्वेडन, स्विट्जरलैंड, अमेरिका, रूस तथा यूगोस्लेविया से पर्याप्त सहायता प्राप्त हुई है।

(ख) सामान्यतः सहयोग निम्न प्रकार का है :—

- (i) सामग्री के रूप में सहायता, अर्थात् उपकरण, मशीनरी तथा आदान ;
- (ii) भारतीय अधिकारियों को विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण के लिए शिक्षमवृत्ति ;
- (iii) कृषि के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विदेशी विशेषज्ञों की सेवाओं द्वारा तकनीकी ज्ञान ;
- (iv) विश्व विद्यालयों तथा अन्य संस्थानों में कृषि अनुसंधान की योजनाओं के लिए पी० एल० 480 निधियों का उपयोग।

(ग) सहायता का यह स्वरूप, जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान जारी रहने की आशा है।

Increase in Postal Rates of Inland Letter, Cards and Envelopes

5078. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to raise the prices of inland letter, cards and envelopes in the near future ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Not just at present.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

अच्छी नस्ल की भैंसों का रिकार्ड रखना

5079. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भैंसों की नस्ल सुधारने तथा अच्छी नस्ल के भैंसे एवं भैंसों के चुनाव कर सुगम बनाने की दृष्टि से सरकार का अच्छी नस्ल की भैंसों की वंशावली और उनकी दुग्ध क्षमता सम्बन्धी व्यौरों सहित वंश अनुसार विस्तृत विवरण रखने की प्रणाली लागू करने का विचार है ; जैसा कि विदेशों में किया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : जी हाँ।

(ख) वैज्ञानिक प्रजनन तथा परीक्षण किये गये नस्ल के भैंसों की सप्लाई के लिए दो केन्द्रीय पशु प्रजनन फार्म एक सुरती भैंसों के लिए, अंकलेश्वर (गुजरात) तथा अन्य सुराह भैंसों के लिए अलामषी (तमिल नाडु) में स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय पशु पंजीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत भैंसों की सुराह नस्ल सहित अलग-अलग पशुओं का कार्य-निष्पादन का ब्यौरा रखा जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, भैंसों सहित सायर्स (सांडों) की संतति की विशेषता के मूल्यांकन के लिए संतति परीक्षण की केन्द्रीय प्रयोजित योजना के अन्तर्गत भैंस तथा कटिया के कार्य-निष्पादन के अभिलेखों को रखने का प्रस्ताव है। भैंसों की कोटि में सुधार की दृष्टि से परीक्षण किये गये नस्ल के भैंसों का उपयोग प्रजनन कार्यक्रम में विस्तृत रूप से किया जायेगा।

सोयाबीन में प्रोटीन के तत्त्व

5080. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सोयाबीन में 40 प्रतिशत प्रोटीन होती है और एक क्विंटल सोयाबीन में इतनी प्रोटीन होती है जितनी कि तीन क्विंटल गेहूं में होती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके प्रोटीन के तत्त्वों का मूल्य आंके बिना और उसकी तेल की मात्रा के आधार पर ही 85 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से सोयाबीन खरीदने की घोषणा करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि सोयाबीन में लगभग 40 प्रतिशत प्रोटीन अंश होता है जोकि मोटे तौर पर गेहूं से तिगुना है।

(ख) और (ग). सोयाबीन का मूल्य, तेल और तेलरहित 'मील' से होने वाली सम्भावी वसूली, प्रतियोगी फसलों के मूल्यों और सोयाबीन के उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखकर, निर्धारित किया गया था। हालांकि क्रय-मूल्य 85 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया गया था फिर भी बाजार में चल रहे मूल्य इससे अधिक ही थे। अगली फसल के लिए कितना मूल्य निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए, यह प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

विभिन्न प्रकार की खेती के लिए चिन्न-चिन्न प्रकार के उर्वरकों का उत्पादन

5081. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हर प्रकार की फसल की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए संयुक्त उर्वरकों का उत्पादन किया जा रहा है अथवा करने का विचार है जिनके प्रत्येक अणु में नाइट्रोजन फोस्फोरिक एमिड और पोटैशम अपेक्षित मात्रा में उपलब्ध हों ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न प्रकार की फसलों और उर्वरकों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) जी, हां। 28-28-0, 20-20-0, 16-20-0, 14-14-14, 18-46-0, 15-15-15, 18-18-8, 22-22-11, जैसे मिश्रित। संयुक्त (सम्मिलित) उर्वरकों का देश में पहले ही उत्पादन किया जा रहा है। 17-17-17, 14-28-14, 10-26-26, 12-32-16, 14-36-12 जैसे ग्रेडों के उत्पादन का भी प्रस्ताव है इन उर्वरकों के ग्रेडों का उत्पादन आमतौर पर विभिन्न फसलों की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ख) पहले ही उल्लिखित उर्वरक ग्रेड निम्नलिखित फसलों के लिए सामान्य रूप से उपयुक्त हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	ग्रेड | ग्रेड	फसलें जिन पर इस्तेमाल किया गया
1.	28-28-0 20-20-0	गन्ना, मक्का, गेहूं, जौ, रूई, तम्बाकू, अमोनियम सल्फेट और पोटाश का यूरिएट
2.	16-20-0	मिलने के बाद, यह धान, मक्का, गेहूं, मिर्च जैसी विभिन्न फसलों के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाता है।
3.	14-14-14 15-15-15 17-17-17	धान, मक्का, गेहूं, मिर्च, रूई, गन्ना, आलू
4.	18-46-0	मूंगफली, अन्य नाइट्रोजनयुक्त तथा पोटाश उर्वरकों को मिलाने के बाद उसे अधिकांशतः सभी फसलों पर इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।
5.	22-22-11 18-18-9	धान, मक्का, गेहूं, रूई, जव भूमि में तुलनात्मक रूप से पोटाश काफी होता है।
6.	14-28-14	गेहूं, आलू मक्का, तम्बाकू, मिर्च, मूंगफली
7.	10-26-26	जैसा कि 14-14-14, 15-15-15, 17-17-17 के ग्रेडों के लिए समस्त फसलों के लिए या तो इस ग्रेड के साथ बुवाई के समय अतिरिक्त नाइट्रोजन मिलाया जाता है या यह टाप ड्रैसिंग के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।
8.	12-32-16	14-28-14 के रूप में समस्त फसलों के लिए इस ग्रेड के साथ बुवाई के समय या तो अतिरिक्त नाइट्रोजन मिलाया जाता है या यह टाप ड्रैसिंग के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।
9.	14-36-12	मूंगफली जब भूमि में तुलनात्मक रूप से पोटाश काफी मात्रा में इस्तेमाल की जाती है।

**Advertisements of Public Undertakings
in The Times London**

5082. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of pages of advertisements taken by the different public sector undertakings in India in November, 14 issue of The Times, London ;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on these advertisements including air freight ; and

(c) whether space was taken in any foreign publication earlier on such a large scale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) About ten pages of advertisements were taken by different public undertakings in the supplement entitled "India A Special Report" published by the *Times*, London along with its issue of November 30, 1970.

(b) The total expenditure on the above advertisements was about Rs. 5.58 lakhs in foreign exchange. The expenditure on air freight is not available.

(c) Requests for foreign exchange from public and private sector undertakings for advertisements in supplements in foreign newspapers have been agreed to by the Reserve Bank in the past on merits.

**State Government's Attempt to use All
India Radio for their Purpose**

5083. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has recently asked All India Radio not to submit to State Governments or others if any attempt was made to use AIR for their own purpose or bend it to their will ;

(b) if so, the circumstances which led him to make the statement ; and

(c) whether any State Government has attempted to use AIR for its own purpose, if so, the name of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a), (b) and (c). While addressing Station Directors of All India Radio in the annual Conference held in November last on the role of All India Radio in the context of threats to law and order especially during periods of social and communal tensions, the Minister made the following remarks :

"While we should have complete coordination and cooperation with the State Governments, it is our primary duty to ensure that we do not yield to regional or sectarian pressures, but at all times keep in our minds the unity and solidarity of the country in the larger interest of the people as a whole. But the other aspect of this problem may also assume significance at times, that is, when State Governments or some other sections might like to use AIR for their own purposes or bend it to their will. But when situations of this type arise, AIR has to stand firm and maintain its integrity in the face of intimidation and threats."

**Revision of Postal Rates Due to Loss on
Post Card Service**

5084. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs is losing a huge amount per year on the post card service ;

(b) if so, the amount which the Department has lost so far in the current year and in the previous two years ;

(c) whether it is proposed to raise the price of post card and to revise the entire postal rates ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, by when it will be done and whether the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament will be taken into confidence ?

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

(b) The estimated loss attributable to Post Cards is detailed below :—

1968-69	—	Rs. 6.57	crores.
1969-70	—	Rs. 7.29	„
1970-71	—	Rs. 10.27	„

(c) Not just at present.

(d) Does not arise. It may be added however that it may not be proper to bring up budget proposals before the Consultative Committee till they are formally announced in the Parliament.

Strikes, Lock-Outs, Gheraos etc. During 1970

5085. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of strikes, lock-outs, gheraos etc. in each State and Union Territory in the last one year ;

(b) what is the estimated loss on account of these strikes etc. ;

(c) the number of cases in which the demands of the workers were accepted ; and

(d) the number of cases in which these strikes, led to violence ?

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

Setting up of Central Farm in States

5086. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the State Governments which have their farms along with the areas and other details of the farms ; and

(b) the details of new farm projects approved to be set up by Government for the States in the near future ?

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

(b) The Central Government do not set up any farms for the States. The farms set up in the various States by the Central Government are Central State Farms owned by the State Farms Corporation, a public sector undertaking of Government of India. At present there are proposals to set up new farms in the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Issue of Commemorative Stamp on Ravenshaw College at Cuttack

5087. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government know that "Ravenshaw College" at Cuttack is the premier educational institution in Orissa and has recently celebrated its centenary ;

(b) whether there has been a public demand in Orissa to bring out a commemorative stamp for Ravenshaw College ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to this reasonable request, when such have been issued in part on "The Presidency College, Calcutta" and on Jamia Millia ?

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

(b) Yes : a reference was received from the Orissa Government on 19-2-70. There was also reference from some M.Ps. later.

(c) The Centenary fell on 14th March, 1970. Normally, proposals for issue of new stamps have to be submitted eighteen months in advance. By that time the programme for 1970 was already complete. However, the proposal was placed before the Philatelic Advisory Committee but they did not recommend the issue of the stamp.

बिहार में बैंकों के निकासी गृहों के बन्द होने और उस पर लोक सभा में हुई चर्चा के बारे में आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित समाचार बुलेटिन

5088. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में बैंकों के निकासी गृहों के 28 अगस्त से 23 नवम्बर तक बन्द रहने पर लोक सभा में एक ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के रूप में चर्चा हुई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त महत्वपूर्ण समाचार को आकाशवाणी के समाचार बुलेटिन में शामिल नहीं किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) इसको समाचार बुलेटिन में स्थान दिया गया था ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Sending of Students by the Management of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi to Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi During Strike Period

5089. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Management of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Pusa Institute, New Delhi sent a number of students to work in the Ashoka Hotel during the recent strike period from the 19th to 26th August, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, how this action of an Educational Institution is justified for having utilised the students studying there ?

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

(b) A request had been received from the India Tourism Development Corporation for the services of student Trainees of the Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition to keep their minimum services running in their Hotel to avoid inconvenience to the persons staying in the Hotel. In view of this, those students who volunteered to go and work in the Ashoka Hotel were deputed. The students are normally given practical training in recognised hotels and, therefore, the students who had gone to the Hotel would have benefited by this practical training.

One Union for one Industry

5090. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) what further progress has been made to have one Union in one Industry ;

(b) whether any legislation is likely to be brought on the line of one broughtout in West Bengal or Kerala ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The National Commission on Labour recommended, *inter-alia*, that there should be statutory provision for recognition of one union as a representative union, in an establishment or an industry in a local area and this was endorsed by the 29th Session of the Standing Labour Committee held in July, 1970. Further action in the light of the conclusion of the Committee is being considered.

Report of Expert Committee on National Parks and Sanctuaries

5091. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expert committee on National parks and sanctuaries set up by the Indian Board for Wild Life has submitted its Report ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report ;

(c) whether the report has been considered by the I.B.W.L. and if so, the decisions taken thereon ;

(d) the steps taken by Government to implement recommendations/suggestions made by the Committee ; and

(e) the financial outlay involved in the implementation of the recommendations/suggestions and the period likely to be taken in their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir ; The Expert Committee set up by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Indian Board for Wildlife, submitted its report in August 1970.

(b) The salient recommendations are as follows :—

- (i) Adoption of a National Policy for Wildlife Management in India.
- (ii) Allocation of more funds for wildlife conservation and management.
- (iii) Reservation of suitable and larger areas for creation of wildlife sanctuaries and National Parks.
- (iv) Enactment on top priority of conservation laws and their effective implementation not only in the forest areas but also outside.
- (v) Setting up of a separate wildlife organisation both at the centre and in States for effective protection and management of wildlife.
- (vi) Having effective control over unlicensed tanning and sale of prohibited animals skins.
- (vii) Imposing a ban on shooting of endangered species for an indefinite period and all animals and birds for three years.
- (viii) Starting of wildlife research centres for study of ecology of endangered species.

(c) Yes Sir ; The Indian Board for Wildlife at its VIII Session on 24-10-1970 held a wide-ranging discussion of this Report in which all the members of the expert committee participated. Concluding the discussion, the Chairman of the Board observed that the main objective before the Expert Committee and the I.B.W.L. was to arrest decimation of wildlife in respect of which there was unanimous agreement. He felt that the proposal of transferring suitable areas from the States to the Centre for managing them as National parks or wildlife preserves was impracticable for political as well as administrative reasons.

Because of the firm emphasis laid by most of the delegates who participated in the discussions for allocation of more funds for wildlife preservation, the Chairman felt that the Chief Ministers/Forest Ministers of the States be associated with this impor-

tant task. He commended the idea of constituting a body which may be called "The Council for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources" with the Prime Minister as the Chairman, State Forest Ministers as members with the Chief Conservators of Forests as members or permanent invitees. The Expert Committee had produced a report covering various aspects of wildlife preservation having far-reaching consequences because of which the Board considered and authorised the Chairman to address State Chief Ministers to invite their considered opinion so that they could be modified by the Executive Committee of the Wildlife Board to evolve a firm policy towards the stupendous task of conserving and enriching the rich heritage of wildlife of our country. It was also decided to place the recommendation of the I.B.W.L. before the Central Board of Forestry for appropriate implementation since the State Forest Ministers and Chief Conservators are represented on the Central Board of Forestry.

(d) Pursuant to the recommendations of the VIII Session of the I.B.W.L. the Chairman of the I.B.W.L. has addressed the State Chief Ministers, Lt. Governors and Governors of Union Territories inviting their attention to the report of the Expert Committee wherein the rapid and disastrous depletion of wildlife in the country has been pinpointed and suitable measures involving allocation of more funds, reservation of suitable area for creation of wildlife sanctuaries, enactment of wildlife conservation laws for their implementation inside and outside forest areas, and setting up of a separate Wildlife Organisation under the State Forest Department for effective protection and management of wildlife have been highlighted.

The comments of the State Chief Ministers, Lt. Governors and Governors, on receipt will be discussed in the Executive Committee of the I.B.W.L. to set up guidelines for wildlife conservation and management.

(c) Does not arise.

Dispersal of East Pak Refugees in Basirhat Sub-Division

5092. **SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI** : Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of refugee families lying undispersed in the Basirhat Sub-division as yet ;

(b) whether Government have any desire to disperse them in near future ; and

(c) if so, by what time and where ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIV-AYYA) : (a) to (c). It has been reported by the Government of West Bengal on 11-12-1970 that 119 families have been awaiting dispersal in Basirhat Sub-Division, besides about 150 families at Sealdah Railway Station ; these families are to be dispersed to Dandakaranya by a Special train by 15th December, 1970.

Idle Sugar Mills in West Bengal

5093. **SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI** : Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) how many sugar Mills in West Bengal are lying idle ;

(b) whether Government have any Scheme to run the said mills ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAMBH SHINDE) : (a) One licensed sugar mill at Ahmedpur, District Birbhum in West Bengal is lying idle since 1964-65 crushing season.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

Opening of Post Offices in Orissa and Mysore during Fourth Plan

5094. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Offices proposed to be opened during the Fourth Plan period in the States of Orissa and Mysore ; and

(b) the number of Post Offices opened during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Number of Post Officer proposed to be opened during the Fourth Five Year Plan period in the states of Orissa and Mysore—

Orissa	640
Mysore	1000

(b) Number of Post Offices opened during the current financial year in the states of Orissa and Mysore -

Orissa	13 (upto 30-11-70)
Mysore	78 (upto 9-12-70)

Provision of Telephone Connections in Mysore during Fourth Plan

5095. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone connections proposed to be provided during the Fourth Plan period in the State of Mysore ; and

(b) how many of them have been provided during the current financial years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) During the Fourth Plan period about 21,500 new telephone connections are likely to be provided in the Mysore State. Out of this about 10,000 are likely to be provided in the Bangalore telephone system and remaining 11,500 at other places in Mysore State.

(b) The number of telephone connections already provided since the beginning of 4th Plan period is as below—

Place	Telephone connections (Direct Exchange Lines)	
	During 1969-70	1-4-70 to 30-9-70
Bangalore	1800	807
Mysore State (excluding Bangalore)	2597	1255
Total :	4397	2062

Appointment of a Committee to Recover Workers' Dues from Defaulting Employers

5096. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee has been appointed to recommend effective legal and administrative measures to speed up recovery of workers' dues from defaulting employers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the date by which the recommendations of the Committee will be available ?

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

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

उर्वरक प्रयोग पर पुस्तिका निकालना और इसे किसानों में बांटना

5097. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ऐसी आवश्यकता अनुभव करती है कि ऐसी छोटी पुस्तिका निकाली जाये जिसमें विविध क्षेत्र की मिट्टी के प्रकार को ध्यान में रखते हुए उर्वरकों के प्रयोग के ढंग बताये गये और यह पुस्तिका उर्वरक खरीदारों को बहुत थोड़े से मूल्य पर प्रत्येक उर्वरक बेचने वाली दुकान से उपलब्ध कराई जाए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है जिससे प्रत्येक किसान उर्वरक प्रयोग के आधुनिकतम तरीकों से अवगत हो जाये ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) कृषकों को मुद्रित साहित्य सहित सभी संभाव्य प्रचार साधनों से उर्वरकों के कुशल प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में, जिसमें उचित समय पर उनके उपयोग तथा विधियां शामिल हैं प्रशिक्षित किया जाना आवश्यक है। इसे कृषक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है।

(ख) मंत्रालय के अधीनस्थ कार्यालय विस्तार निदेशालय के फार्म सूचना एकक द्वारा पहले ही "उर्वरकों का प्रयोग कैसे करें" नामक एक पत्रक प्रकाशित किया जा चुका है, जिसमें उर्वरकों के उपयोग का समय तथा उनकी विधियों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी दी हुई है। इसके अतिरिक्त, उर्वरक विनिर्माता भी ऐसे पत्रकों को प्रकाशित तथा वितरित करते हैं, जिनमें उर्वरकों के मुख्य लक्षणों के साथ-साथ इनके उपयोग का समय तथा विधियां भी दी हुई होती हैं।

उर्वरक प्रयोग को लोक प्रचलित बनाना

5098. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के गोदामों में भण्डार किये गये रासायनिक खादों को किसान इसलिये नहीं खरीदते हैं क्योंकि कभी-कभी पैसे के अभाव में वे इस योग्य नहीं होते हैं अथवा उपयोग का पूरा ज्ञान उन्हें नहीं होता है और इसीलिए उर्वरकों के भण्डार खाली नहीं हो पाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किसानों को ग्राम-पंचायतों द्वारा उर्वरकों के उपयोग से अवगत कराने तथा इन उर्वरकों के प्रयोग को लोक-प्रिय बनाने के लिए सरकार ने कौन से प्रभावकारी उठाये हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बात का पता है कि बिहार ग्राम कर्मचारी कृषि सम्बन्धी ज्ञान का विस्तार करने तथा किसानों को सलाह देने में अपने कार्य में पूर्णतया असफल हो गए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उर्वरकों के प्रयोग को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए सरकार ने यदि कोई योजना बनाई है तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और किसानों को इससे किस प्रकार लाभ होगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) किसानों की सामयिक उपलब्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, खाद्य देने के मौसम से पहिले उर्वरकों का भण्डार करना पड़ता है। पर्याप्त ऋण तथा कुछ हद तक विस्तार प्रयत्नों की कमी के कारण भी भण्डारण एकत्रित है।

(ख) उर्वरकों की अनुकूलतम खपत को बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

- (1) खपत के केन्द्रों के समीप उर्वरक की पर्याप्त मात्रा की उपलब्धि के लिए प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं, जिससे सप्लाई की प्राप्ति में किसानों को कोई कठिनाई न हो।
- (2) उर्वरकों के अनुकूलतम उपयोग के लाभों को किसानों को बताने के लिए, कृषि विश्व-विद्यालयों तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा राष्ट्रीय एवं अन्य प्रदर्शन संगठित किए जाते हैं।
- (3) उर्वरक के विनिर्मातागण भी अपने उर्वरकों के प्रयोग के प्रचार के लिए प्रदर्शन, प्रचार, साहित्य तथा दृश्य-श्रव्य उपायों के माध्यम से प्रोत्साहन-सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमों को संगठित करते हैं।
- (4) किसान प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम भी अन्ततः 100 जिलों को आवृत करने के लिए उर्वरक के संतुलित उपयोग पर बल देता है।

(ग) यह ठीक नहीं है कि ग्राम सेवक किसानों को कृषि तथा नई तकनीकों को अपनाने के लिए सलाह देने में असफल रहे हैं। धान, गेहूँ, मक्का, गन्ना पटसन की अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के कार्यक्रम तथा जिलों के लिए अन्य विकास कार्यक्रम अर्थात् बीजों की सुधरी हुई किस्म, उर्वरकों का वितरण एवं कीटनाशी औषधियों के प्रयोग सहित, सब कृषि विकास कार्यक्रम, ग्राम सेवकों के माध्यम से किए जाते हैं। ग्राम सेवकगण सहकारी समितियों तथा बैंकों के माध्यम से उत्पादकों को ऋण उपलब्ध करने और लघु सिंचाई कार्यक्रमों के कार्य संचालन में भी सहायता कर रहे हैं। ग्राम सेवकों की तकनीकी योग्यता को बढ़ाने के लिए पुनश्चर्चा पाठ्यक्रम भी संगठित किये जा रहे हैं।

(घ) उर्वरक का अनुकूलतम तथा संतुलित उपयोग बढ़ाने के लिए उर्वरक वर्धन परिषद् को स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है। इसके कार्यक्रम में उर्वरकों के उपयोग का प्रदर्शन, दृश्य-श्रव्य प्रचार तथा किसानों का प्रशिक्षण सम्मिलित होगा।

कृषि सम्बन्धी ज्ञान वाले कृषि-कार्य में रत व्यक्तियों की प्रतिशतता

5099. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में कभी ऐसे लोगों की संख्या जानने का प्रयत्न किया है जो कृषि करते हैं और जिन्हें कृषि के आधुनिक तरीकों का कम से कम आवश्यक ज्ञान प्राप्त है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका राज्यवार व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में पुस्तक प्रकाशित कराने तथा उन्हें पाठ्य पुस्तकों के रूप में चलाने का है जिनमें कृषि के लिए कम से कम अपेक्षित ज्ञान उपलब्ध हो ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ग) फार्मिंग के आधुनिकीकृत तरीके के लिए किसानों द्वारा किसी शैक्षणिक संस्था में

प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किए बिना ही अपेक्षित न्यूनतम ज्ञान प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। अतः ऐसे ज्ञान प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की संख्या के बारे में निश्चित रूप से कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या को निश्चित रूप से बताया जा सकता है जिन्होंने मान्यताप्राप्त शैक्षणिक संस्था में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया है और कृषि में प्रमाणपत्र या डिप्लोमा या डिग्री प्राप्त की है।

(घ) तथा (ङ). भारत सरकार पाठ्य पुस्तकें अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में प्रकाशित करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, वह उन पद्धतियों के सम्बन्ध में जो फसलों तथा पशुपालन के मुद्धार के लिए अपनाये जाने चाहिए, बुलेटिन अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी तथा प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में प्रकाशित करती है। विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें भी अपनी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में उच्युक्त सामग्री प्रकाशित करती हैं।

East Pak. Displaced Persons in Camps outside West Bengal

5100. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Refugee transit Camps outside West Bengal and the number of the refugees accommodated in such camps ;

(b) the number of children and adults separately whose deaths occurred in these camps, month-wise, during 1968-69 and 1969-70 ;

(c) the quantum of the ration and cash-dole and other benefits given to them ;

(d) whether they are being kept there for over a year ; and

(e) if so, the time-bound schemes of Government to send them to the sites for permanent rehabilitation and provide them with land for permanent homestead ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) According to information available on 5-12-1970, nearly 52,275 families of refugees from East Pakistan, comprising about 2,24,513 persons, were residing in camps in various States outside West Bengal. The State-wise break-up is given in *Statement I* laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4606/70.*]

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The quantum and scale of relief assistance admissible to the new migrants from East Pakistan admitted to relief camps/transit centres is indicated in *Statement II* laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4606/70.*]

(d) and (e). By and large, the present camp population consists of migrants who started coming into India in large number since the beginning of this year. On their arrival in India, such of the displaced persons as are sponsored by the State Governments for admission into relief camps are provided Government-regulated relief assistance in accordance with a prescribed schedule. Efforts are being made to move them to permanent sites of rehabilitation as early as possible, depending on the availability of resettlement opportunities made available by the State Governments.

उत्तर प्रदेश के रायबरेली जिले में डाक तथा तार घरों का खोला जाना

5101. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में (उत्तर प्रदेश के) रायबरेली जिले में खोले गये डाक तथा तारघरों की संख्या क्या है और ये कहाँ-कहाँ पर खोले गये हैं ; और

(ख) क्या 1970-71 की अवधि में उक्त जिले में और डाक तथा तार के कार्यालय

खोले जाने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो ये कहां-कहां पर खोले जायेंगे ?

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

वर्ष	खोले गए डाकघरों की संख्या	डाकघर किस जगह खोले गए ?
1967-68	9	डिघौरा पूरे पाण्डे इचौली कैथवाड़ा बाहमनपुर रिपोहारा रामपुर काशीला बिजैभाओ खपरा गांधेरी
1968-69	5	भुवलपुर सीसनी साइजौरा ठुलराय डुकानाहा रटसोन
1969-70	13	मिसिर खेरा काजियाना भवानीनगर पूरे बड़े सिंह बैनी काया कोटवा मोहम्मदाबाद कुकाहा रामपुर रामपुर पावारा कल्याणपुर बेटी लौली कन्नावन राजा माऊ जिजौली

संयुक्त तारघर

वर्ष	खोले गए तारघरों की संख्या	तारघर कहां खोले गए ?
1967-68	1	खेरों
1968-69	2	हरचन्द्रपुर गुरबल्लुशगंज
1969-70	1	सारैनी

जिला रायबरेली में पिछले तीन वर्षों में कोई विभागीय तारघर नहीं खोला गया।

(ख) जिला रायबरेली में 1970-71 वर्ष के दौरान जिन जगहों पर डाकघर खोले गए हैं या जहाँ डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्ताव मंजूर हो गए हैं या प्रस्तावों की जांच पोस्टमास्टर जनरल, लखनऊ द्वारा की जा रही है, उनके नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

1. शंकरपुर
2. जमहोरी
3. समेधा
4. कल्याणपुर रैली
5. बधोला
6. सराय श्रीबख्श
7. रही गांवां
8. उसराव
9. पहारे माऊ
10. कहरोली
11. कनौली
12. चेतारा बुजुगं
13. सेमारी झखरानी
14. रेवान
15. निसगार
16. धमधमा
17. बेटौरा
18. वम्भरिया
19. बांकागढ़
20. उत्तरा गांव

जिला रायबरेली में 1970-71 वर्ष के दौरान जिन जगहों पर संयुक्त तारघर खोले गए हैं या ऐसे तारघर खोलने के प्रस्तावों की मंजूरी पोस्टमास्टर जनरल, लखनऊ द्वारा दी जा चुकी है, उनके नाम नीचे दिए जाते हैं :—

1. गौरा
2. फुसंत गंज

3. निहास्ता
4. शिवरतनगंज
5. समरौना
6. सताओन
7. सेमरी
8. मोहनगंज
9. वेहटा
10. नसीराबाद
11. केनसा

जिला रायबरेली में 1970-71 वर्ष के दौरान विभागीय तारघर खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना तथा उसे भूमिहीनों में वितरित करना

5102. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के बांदा जिले में पांच बड़ी नदियों (यमुना, केन, वैज, पेसुनी, तथा गंटा) के तटों के समीप लाखों एकड़ भूमि वेकार पड़ी हुई है क्योंकि नदियों के द्वारा भूमि कटाव के कारण भूमि में खाईयां बन गई हैं और क्या सरकार अपने बुलडोजरों से इस भूमि को समतल बनाने की व्यवस्था करेगी, इसको कृषि योग्य बनाएगी और इसे भूमिहीनों में बाटेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कृषि योग्य बनाने के विचार से इस भूमि का सर्वेक्षण कराने हेतु क्या व्यवस्था किये जाने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्दे) : (क) बांदा जिले में लगभग 23,000 हेक्टर क्षेत्र बिहड़ों के अधीन बताया जाता है। ये बिहड़ यमुना, केन, वाघेन, पायसुनी नदियों और अन्य नालों के किनारे हैं और

इनका वर्गीकरण कम गहरे मध्यम और गहरे बिहड़ों में किया जा सकता है। मृदा गहरी है और उसे कृषि योग्य बनाने पर बहुत लागत आयेगी।

(ख) बिहड़ भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने की एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना को यमुना की सहायक नदियों के साथ-साथ आरम्भ किया गया है ताकि ऐसे कार्यों की आर्थिक और तकनीकी सम्भाव्यताओं का पता लगाया जा सके। इस मार्गदर्शी परियोजना के परिणामों को देख कर भविष्य में इस राज्य में अन्ध नदियों के साथ कटी भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए ऐसे ही कार्य शुरू किये जा सकते हैं। फिर भी, वर्तमान मार्गदर्शी परियोजना के एक भाग के रूप में, सारे राज्य के लिए चुनिन्दा आधार पर बिहड़ों का सर्वेक्षण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में रायबरेली क्षेत्र के बाढ़ पीड़ितों को खाद्यान्न सामग्री का वितरण

5103. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पीछे भारी वर्षा के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के रायबरेली जिले में आयी बाढ़ के कारण केन्द्र सरकार ने बाढ़ पीड़ितों में बांटने के लिए कुछ खाद्यान्न भेजे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा भेजी गयी खाद्यान्न वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं तथा प्रत्येक वस्तु की मात्रा कितनी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विशिष्ट रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के रायबरेली जिले के बाढ़ से प्रभावित व्यक्तियों में वितरण हेतु कोई खाद्यान्न सप्लाई नहीं किया गया था। तथापि, राज्य को नियमित रूप से खाद्यान्नों का पूर्ववत् मासिक आबंटन किया गया था।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

चौथी योजना में बुंदेलखण्ड के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

5104. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की अवधि में बुन्देलखण्ड जोकि एक पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है और जो मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच में है के विकास के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं चलाई गई थीं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने चौथी योजना में उक्त पिछड़े क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए एक योजना बनाई है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार उक्त पिछड़े क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए एक विशिष्ट योजना बनायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Assessment of the Cost of Cultivation of Principal Crops

5105. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to assess the cost of cultivation of principal crops in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to implement a Comprehensive Scheme for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops in the country. Sanctions have already been issued for implementing the scheme in thirteen States and steps are being taken to initiate the Scheme in other States also.

(b) Under the Comprehensive Scheme, it is proposed to study the cost of cultivation of different principal crops in a phased manner. Detailed information on cost of cultivation of the concerned crops will be collected from a sample of cultivators systematically chosen for the study. The work under the scheme in various States has been generally entrusted to non-official agencies like Agricultural Universities, etc., and at the Centre, coordination will be done by a Central Unit in the Ministry.

Contract for Purchase of Urea from Japan and its Distribution to States

5106. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has signed a contract with Japan for purchase of 74,626 tonnes of urea ;

(b) if so, the value of the order placed with Japan ; and

(c) whether the fertiliser is going to be distributed amongst the States ?

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

(b) 1799.98 million Yen (equivalent of Rs. 3.79 crores)

(c) Urea so received will be distributed, like other fertilisers, among the various States/Union Territories and other distributing agencies according to their demands. Besides, allotments are also made of such fertilisers to domestic manufacturers of fertilisers against their seeding programmes which they, in turn, distribute to various parties/States as per their programme of supply, for developing their market.

Indian Film Industry

5107. **SHRI RABI RAY :** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether he, in course of his speech in Madras on the 21st November, had said that some evils are plaguing the Indian Film Industry ; and

(b) if so, the details of those evils ?

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) In the speech attention was drawn towards various evils plaguing the film industry like usurious finance, an unconscionably costly star system and lack of adequate exhibition outlets.

National Film Awards Function

5108. **SHRI RABI RAY :**
SHRI S. KUNDU :

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

(a) whether Indian Motion Pictures Producers' Association boycotted the National Film Awards Function ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether this association unanimously recommended for presentation of Phalke Award to the Producer Director V. Shantaram ; and

(d) the reasons for Government's turning down this recommendation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). No such resolution from Indian Motion Picture

Producers' Association was received by Government and the National Film Awards Function was attended by representatives of all sections of the film industry. A letter was, however, received from Shri I. S. Johar, President, Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association, conveying withdrawal of his acceptance to participate in the function as a protest against the selection of Smt. Devika Rani Roerich for the Dada Saheb Phalke Award.

(c) No recommendation regarding the Dada Saheb Phalke Award was received from the Indian Motion Picture Producers' Association.

(d) Does not arise.

Rice Yield in Tripura

5109. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the rice yield in Tripura this year and comparative figures for the preceding two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Production of rice in Tripura was estimated as 234.7 thousand tonnes during 1969-70 as against 205.1 thousand tonnes during 1968-69. Estimate of rice production for 1970-71 is not yet available.

Scheme for Grant of Loan for Power and Diesel Pump in Tripura

5110. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether there is any scheme for grant of loans to the farmers of Tripura for power or diesel driven water pumps for agricultural purposes, if so, details thereof and Central aid given for the purpose this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): There is at present no scheme in Tripura for grant of loans to the farmers

for power or diesel driven pumps for irrigation purposes.

Scheme for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour of Tripura

5111. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a scheme for marginal farmers and agricultural labourers with a view to assisting the marginal cultivators in making the maximum productive use of their small holdings by undertaking horticulture, animal keeping and dairying etc., had been submitted by Tripura Government in view of the high priority attached in the Fourth Five Year Plan to measures specially designed to enable the weaker sections of the rural population to benefit from the economic growth and development in the rural sector;

(b) if so, the details of the same and the cost thereof; and whether it has since been approved by Central Government; and

(c) the precise nature of priority to be given under the scheme for helping such marginal farmers and agricultural labourers especially amongst the Scheduled Tribes?

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

(b) The Tripura Government had submitted a project report, to assist marginal farmers having holdings upto 2.4 acres and agricultural labourers, whose wage income from agriculture exceeds 50% of their annual income. The Central Government had decided to allocate a composite project to the territory with an outlay of Rs. 1 crore to be spent during the 4th Plan period. The project would cover all small farmers having holdings upto 5 acres and agricultural labourers. The State Government has been requested to revise the project report to bring the programmes in line with the guidelines circulated by the Central Government. The revised project report is awaited.

(c) All small farmers having holdings upto 5 acres of land and agricultural labourers whose agricultural wage income exceeds 50% of their annual income, would be assisted with credit and other facilities to improve their income, from agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry, etc.

Allotment of Newsprint to Newspapers in English and National Languages

5112. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of newsprint allotted to English papers and all other papers in National Languages in 1969 and 1970, also the numbers of these papers of each language with publication numbers ;

(b) the official advertisements made available to each paper ; and

(c) the financial assistance awarded to any newspaper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Newsprint is allocated to newspapers, annually, for the financial year which is also the licensing period for Import Policy. Statement I giving the number of newspapers, language-wise which applied for newsprint during 1968-69 and 1969-70 and the total quantity allocated to them is attached. Statement II indicating the total number of newspapers/periodicals, language-wise, as on 31.12.1968 and 31.12.1969 is also attached.

(b) Information regarding details of advertisements released to individual newspapers is treated as confidential.

(c) No financial assistance has been given to any newspaper.

Statement I

Newsprint allocated to newspapers language-wise during 1968-69 and 1969-70

Language	1968-69		1969-70	
	Number	Quantity (in tonnes)	Number	Quantity (in tonnes)
1	2	3	4	5
English	156	64,063.22	189	73,424.64
Hindi	330	24,554.23	393	23,355.69
Assamese	9	692.98	7	1,142.42
Bengali	41	10,910.18	48	12,665.06
Gujarati	142	15,797.29	176	18,501.38
Kannada	42	4,735.81	47	5,925.36
Malayalam	75	15,275.18	78	18,370.67
Marathi	137	14,362.54	159	16,734.50
Oriya	6	1,155.86	11	1,692.60
Punjabi	40	537.78	46	603.26
Sanskrit	1	3.05	3	3.37
Sindhi	16	433.95	18	545.51
Tamil	83	19,408.75	104	21,328.31
Telugu	34	6,092.73	42	7,073.28

1	2	3	4	5
Urdu	144	5,657.23	192	6,400.53
Bi-lingual	42	294.67	43	305.27
Multi-lingual	8	30.00	11	31.70
Others	12	42.79	9	42.19
Total :	1,318	1,84,048.24	1,576	2,08,145.74

Statement II

*Number of newspapers/periodicals
as on 31.12.1968 and 31.12.1969*

Language	As on 31.12.68	As on 31.12.69
English	2,074	2,123
Hindi	2,381	2,508
Assamese	32	35
Bengali	642	655
Gujarati	573	561
Kannada	231	224
Malayalam	377	394
Marathi	572	622
Oriya	105	100
Punjabi	214	222
Sanskrit	29	28
Sindhi	68	67
Tamil	439	440
Telugu	328	321
Urdu	902	886
Bi-lingual	772	789
Multi-lingual	165	178
Others	115	128
Total	10,019	10,281

**Foodgrains and Sugar Supplied by
Central Government to States**

5113. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the foodgrains and sugar allotted as well as supplied to all States separately by the Central

Government in 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : A statement giving the required information is attached.

Statement
Allotments and supplies of foodgrains and sugar allotted to States
during 1970

('000 tonnes)

State	Foodgrain ^a		Sugar	
	Allotment	Supplies upto Nov. '70	Allotment upto Nov. '70	Supplies †
Andhra Pradesh	187	135	151	
Assam	306	204	64	
Bihar	1111	592	179	
Gujarat	296	175	254	
Haryana	171	97	74	
Jammu & Kashmir	184	116	17	
Kerala	867*	788	104	
Madhya Pradesh	296	137	196	
Maharashtra	1315	1115	476	
Meghalaya	2	—	—	
Mysore	259	152	106	
Nagaland	28	12	3	
Orissa	119	70	60	
Punjab	272	165	65	
Rajasthan	172	110	179	
Tamil Nadu	375	256	126	
Uttar Pradesh	552	382	301	
West Bengal	1835	1407	287	
Union Territories	588	336	123	

* In the case of Kerala allotments of rice are made to the F.C.I. Depots in the State and not to the State Government. Issues from the F.C.I. depots are made to fair price shops and other nominees of the State Government. The figures of these issues have therefore been taken as allotments to the State.

† In the case of levy sugar the State Governments themselves arrange to draw supplies from the factories against the allotments made. In view of the availability of free sale sugar in plenty in the market and that too at a price not unfavourable to the consumers, the States do not lift the entire quantity allotted to them. The allotments are therefore treated as supplies.

Provision of Direct Connections with State Capitals

5114. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of direct connections with Capitals of States proposed to be provided upto 1972 alongwith their names ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : Capitals of all the States except those of Goa, Manipur Nagaland, Orrisa and Pondichery are already having direct trunk connections with Delhi, Bhubaneswar, Orrisa's capital, will be connected by end of 1971. Delhi is already connected to Cuttack. For the other four State Capitals namely Goa, Imphal, Kohima and Pondicherry there is very little traffic to Delhi and there is at present no proposal for connecting them direct.

Bodhigat Irrigation Project (Madhya Pradesh)

5115. SHRI D. V. SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bodhigat irrigation project in Madhya Pradesh has since been sanctioned ;

(b) if so, the details and the estimated cost thereof ; and

(c) the progress made in its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Minor irrigation projects are financed from the State Plan funds, and the discretion about location/selection and examination of individual projects and their regional distribution entirely rests with the State Governments. Central assistance given under the Plans is not related to any individual scheme or programme but is given

in respect of annual plan as a whole in the form of block grants and loans. Only the broad policies and contents of the minor irrigation programmes in the States are reviewed by the Central Government periodically and the advice given to the State Governments. Details of individual projects are not examined and are therefore not available.

Late meeting of Telephone Advisory Committee, Chandigarh

5116. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Telephone Advisory Committees are to meet once in three months ;

(b) whether the Chandigarh Telephone Advisory Committee is meeting after 15 months ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay ; and

(d) whether Government have taken action for violation of Government instructions in this behalf ?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The term of the last Committee expired on 30-11-1969 and the Committee was reconstituted only in last week of August, 70 which delayed the holding of a meeting. The Committee has since then met on 26-11-1970.

Implementation of Journalists and Non-working Journalists Award

5117. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the award regarding Journalists and non-working Journalists has not been implemented ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the abnormal delay ; and

(c) the steps taken to get it implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The question of implementation of the awards of the two Wage Boards falls in the State sphere. So far as the position relating to the State of West Bengal and the Union Territories are concerned, information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Representations for opening Post and Telegraph Offices, Telephone Exchanges and Public Call Offices in Cooch-Bihar

5118. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry received representations from the people of Cooch-Bihar and other representatives of the locality to open new telegraph offices, post offices, telephone exchanges, public call offices and if so, what are those places and whether Government have agreed to new offices as demanded ;

(b) whether the people of Changra-bandha and of Banerwar have demanded to open small telephone exchanges in those places within the district Cooch-Bihar, West Bengal ; and

(c) if so, the reactions of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Representations have been received by the Postmaster General, Calcutta for opening (i) new telegraph offices at Bhetaguri, Chaudhuryhat, Nigamnagar and Dinhat

Bazar (ii) a new Post office at Maruganj and for upgrading the status of the existing post offices at Jamaladah and Sitaihat and (iii) a Telephone Exchange at Changra-bandha and (iv) Public Call Offices at Banerwar, Silalkuchi, Nishiganj, Sitai, Goshkadanga, Jamaladah, Nayahat and Ranihat.

Of these, opening of Telegraph Offices at Dinhat Bazar and Public Call Offices at Banerwar and Silalkuchi have already been approved and the proposal for opening a Public Call Office at Nishiganj is likely to be approved shortly. The proposals for opening Telegraph Offices at Bhetaguri, Chaudhuryhat and Nigamnagar and Public Call Offices at Sitai, Goshkadanga, Jamaladah, Nayahat and Ranihat have been examined by the Postmaster General, Calcutta, but the opening of these offices has not been found justified according to the standards prescribed by the P and T Department as losses are anticipated. The remaining proposals for opening Post Office at Maruganj, upgrading the status of the existing Post Offices at Jamaladah and Sitaihat and opening a Telephone Exchange at Changrabandha are being examined by the Postmaster General, Calcutta opening of these offices will depend on the proposals fulfilling the standards prescribed by the P and T Department. No representation for opening a Telephone Exchange at Banerwar has been received by the Postmaster General, Calcutta, but opening of a Public Call office at this place has been sanctioned by him as already mentioned above.

Representation from Silcowrice Camp Dwellers in District Cachar, Assam

5119. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received representations from the Silcowrice Camp dwellers in the District Cachar in Assam and also from Members of Parliament to restore all rehabilitation camp facilities in the said Camp and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(b) whether seven inmates of the said Camp have died due to starvation as granting of cash doles to those persons have been stopped for the last 14 months ;

(c) whether his Ministry proposes to make an enquiry and also to restore immediate supplies of relief materials and arrange for their rehabilitation locally ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA): (a) Yes. The matter was examined and it was decided not to restore cash doles relief/rehabilitation assistance to such families.

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

(c) and (d). The question of an enquiry cannot be decided at this stage. New migrant families in Silcooriee camp, who were fit for resettlement in agriculture, were offered the rehabilitation assistance either in Dandakaranya or in the Chanda Project in Maharashtra State. These families refused to move out of Assam to these projects and, as such, all relief assistance to them has been withdrawn. These families are at present living unauthorisedly in the Silcooriee camp site although the camp was officially closed by the State Government.

Newsprint at Government Prices to Small Newspapers

5120. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has formulated any scheme to help small newspapers published from small towns and Sub-Divisional Headquarters mainly for local villagers ;

(b) if so, the forms of help, at what rate and under what circumstances Government in end to extend financials help and also to give them facilities to get newsprint at Government prices ; and

(c) whether Government have decided to help small newspapers by publishing all Government advertisements locally and through those small newspapers and if so,

whether the local officers have been instructed accordingly and what are the criteria for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). In this connection attention is invited to the reply furnished to the Unstarred question No. 1516 answered in this House on 19th November, 1970. It may also be stated that the Newspaper Finance Corporation Bill, 1970 introduced in this House on 4-12-1970, is intended to render financial assistance to small and medium newspapers to enable them to expand their circulation, or to purchase newsprint, printing machinery or other equipment without in any way attempting to interfere with the freedom of the Press.

The Newsprint Allocation Policy for the current licensing period announced on 7-4-1970 provides, among others, the following benefits to small newspapers :

- (i) Newspapers/periodicals with an annual entitlement upto 40.00 tonnes are exempted from the payment of import licence application fee and production of Income-tax Certificate Number.
- (ii) Newspapers/periodicals whose annual entitlement of newsprint is upto 100 tonnes are allowed the entire quota in imported newsprint in direct licences.
- (iii) Daily newspapers in the category of small newspapers are given their entire requirement in newsprint and the costlier printing and writing paper is not allotted to them.
- (iv) Newspapers with an annual entitlement upto 25.00 tonnes, which generally use newsprint in sheets are usually allocated an additional ten per cent to cover the wastage involved in conversion of reels into sheets.
- (v) 20% increase has been allowed to existing (small) daily newspapers and 25% to periodicals in small

category, which is more than the increase allowed in case of medium or big newspapers.

Loans to Burmese Repatriates

5121. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that by a recent order his Ministry has sanctioned Rs. 20 lakhs to some state Governments to give loan to small traders among Burmese repatriates ;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned in each State and number of Burmese repatriates settled there ; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by way of small trading loan to East Pakistan displaced persons and the corresponding number in each State and whether his Ministry has

enquired into the fact that such amounts were not disbursed by some State Governments in a proper manner ?

, THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the amounts sanctioned for rehabilitation of Burma repatriates upto 30-11-1970 is attached (Statement-I).

Another Statement showing the number of Burma repatriates rehabilitated in various States is attached (Statement II).

(c) A statement indicating details of amounts sanctioned and the number of families of new migrants settled in small trade/business is attached (Statement-III).

Loans are being disbursed by State Governments in accordance with the instructions issued by this Department.

Statement I

Name of the State	Loan sanctioned upto 1969-70	Loan sanctioned during 1970-71	Total (loan)
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
Andhra Pradesh	68.84	10.00	78.84
Assam	8.25	—	8.25
Bihar	3.49	—	3.49
Gujarat	5.84	1.00	6.84
Haryana	0.05	—	0.05
Kerala	28.44	—	28.44
Madhya Pradesh	1.83	—	1.83
Tamil Nadu	324.66	55.00	379.66
Mysore	0.10	—	0.10
Orissa	71.20	9.00	80.20
Punjab	11.30	2.00	13.30
Rajasthan	6.00	—	6.00
J & K	0.40	—	0.40
Uttar Pradesh	9.52	4.94	14.46
West Bengal	60.00	1.00	61.00
Tripura	0.16	—	0.16
Manipur	0.67	—	0.67
Delhi	6.84	1.35	8.19
Chandigarh	0.31	—	0.31
A & N Islands	0.13	0.50	0.63
	608.03*	84.79	692.82

* This includes an amount of Rs. 41.40 lakhs sanctioned by the Ministry of External Affairs during 1964-65.

Statement II

Number of Burma repatriates who have been given rehabilitation assistance in various States/Union Territories, as per reports received upto 30-1-1970.

Name of the State/U.T.	Business loan	Employment	Agricultural land allotted	Other ^(a) assistance	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	7,794	5,775	7	573*	1,149
Assam	287	—	—	—	287
Bihar	193	1	18	157*	359
Gujarat	425	35	1	303	764
Haryana	20	—	—	—	20
Himachal Pradesh	5	3	—	2	10
J & K	7	—	—	—	7
Kerala	1,678	—	—	162	1,840
M. P.	62	—	46	—	108
Mysore	35	—	138	—	173
Orissa	1,870	242	1	933	3,046
Punjab	238	1	11	92	342
Rajasthan	94	—	1	—	95
Tamil Nadu	35,838	3,565	1,060	6,372	46,835
Uttar Pradesh	800	112	238	133*	1,283
West Bengal	1,556	5	—	9*	1,570
A & N	—	37	—	—	37
Chandigarh	24	—	—	—	24
Delhi	128	—	—	152	280
Goa	1	—	—	—	1
Manipur	97	—	—	—	97
Pondicherry	46	3	—	—*	49
Tripura	2	2	—	—	4
Total :	51,200	9,781	1,521	8,888	71,390

^(a) Assistance given for educational concessions, allotment of licences & fair price shops, old age pensions, homestead plots & shops etc.

* Figures relating to grants for maintenance reported earlier have been omitted.

Statement III

Amount sanctioned to various State Governments and rehabilitation assistance given to East Pakistan migrants settled in business/small trades upto 30-11-70

Name of the State	No. of families sent to rehabilitation sites up to 30-11-70	Amount of loan released up to 30-11-1970 (Rs. in lakhs)
Assam	3466	134.793
Andhra Pradesh	14	3.815
Bihar	1008	35.005
Madhya Pradesh (including Mana and Kirandul families)	519	29.579
Maharashtra	395	33.242
Punjab	3	—
Orissa	162	4.000
Tripura	40	2.665
Uttar Pradesh	105	5.359
Total :	5712	248.458

or say Rs. 248.46 lakhs

Package Programme for Development of Commercial Crops

5122. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of the package programmes for development of Commercial Crops initiated by the Centre so far ; and

(b) the results so far achieved by the implementation of these programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The main features of the package programmes implemented under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Development of Commercial Crops are :

1. To increase production by adopting package of practices, such as use of improved seeds, seed treatment application of chemical fertilisers, extension of irrigation wherever feasible, adoption of plant protection measures and cultural practices.
2. Making available the required inputs and technical advice in time.
3. Laying out demonstration plots to convince the farmers of the benefits of package of practices.
4. Extending subsidy on Plant Protection chemicals and hand operated equipment.

5. Organisation of ground/aerial plant protection measures on a campaign basis.
6. Demonstrations on foliar application (aerial/ground sprayings) of urea on jute, mesta and cotton.

(b) The results of the crop cutting experiments indicate that the yields in the areas covered under these programmes have gone up by 20 to 60% in the case of groundnut, 5 to 159% in the case of cotton and 2 to 98% in the case of jute.

Anti-social element at Central Dairy at Belgachia, Calcutta

5123. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Dairy at Belgachia, Calcutta is reported to be the den of anti-social elements ;

(b) whether the Additional Milk Commissioner was stabbed within the dairy premises ; and

(c) if so, how many arrests have since been made in this connection and whether any step has been taken to rid the dairy of the anti-social elements ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

The Additional Milk Commissioner, was stabbed within the dairy premises.

Institutional Guarantees to Newspaper Journalists

5124. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under its active consideration any proposal to set up a machinery for giving institutional guarantees for Journalists working in newspapers ; 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) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sale of Gandhi Stamp

5125. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether post cards, issued during the Gandhi Centenary, showing Gandhi working on the wheel with his left hand, are still being sold ; 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) and (b). Only a limited quantity was printed. Excepting a few places where a small stock is still available, in most of the post offices in the country these post cards are not on sale as the stock has been exhausted.

In this connection a reference is also invited to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 380 in the Rajya Sabha on 27.2.70 regarding depicting Gandhiji using his left hand for turning the Charka.

Procurement of Foodgrains by F.C.I. in Andhra Pradesh and other States

5126. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total procurement by Food Corporation of India and private traders respectively and the quantity left over as surplus with the peasants in Andhra Pradesh and other states ; and

(b) whether efforts are being made to procure entire marketable cereal by the Food Corporation of India, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A statement giving the total procurement of foodgrains by the Food

Corporation of India during current season is attached. Statistics regarding purchases by private traders and stocks with peasants are not available.

(b) No, Sir. Government is committed to purchase whatever foodgrains are available at the procurement prices. The Food Corporation is effecting purchases in pursuance of this policy.

Statement

Total Procurement by Food Corporation of India during 1969-70 and 1970-71 Seasons.

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Quantity in '000 tonnes</i>	
A—FOR ALL STATES		
<i>Kharif Grains</i>	(1st Nov. to 31st Oct. marketing season)	
	<i>1969—70</i>	<i>1970—71</i>
Rice	2191	455
Maize	55	203
Jowar	Negligible	Negligible
Bajra	15	7
Pulses	1	Negligible
	Total = 2262	665
B— FOR ANDHRA PRADESH		
<i>Rabi Grains</i>	(1st April to 31st March marketing season)	
Wheat	2413	3156
Barley	Negligible	7
Gram/Gram Dal	2	84
Mustard Seed	—	5
Pulses	2	Negligible
	Total = 2417	3252
Paddy	30	24.2
Rice	169	10.6
Maize	—	1.258
Jowar	—	0.005
Bajra	—	0.099

Multi-Lingual Digest

5127. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :

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

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was earmarked in this year's budget to bring out a multi-lingual digest ;

(b) the amount out of this sanctioned fund, spent on the project during the first six months of the financial year ; and

(c) the source of sanctioned expenditure on 'visual publicity' medium wall paper 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) No expenditure has been incurred on the scheme.

(c) The expenditure on printing of Wall Newspaper is debited to the grant of the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity. The distribution expenses are met by the Press Information Bureau; they are also responsible for its editing in respect of which no extra expenditure has so far been incurred.

Circulation of "Engineering Times"

5128. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :

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

(a) whether the Press Registrar and the Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity have examined the circulation of 'Engineering Times' during last three years ;

(b) whether the figures confirmed by these offices vary greatly with those certified by Audit Bureau Certificate ;

(c) whether the Directorate of Audio Visual Publicity and the public undertakings are patronising this publication with unusually high rate of advertising ; and

(d) whether Government will place a detailed statement on the publication ?

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 circulation of the 'Engineering Times', Calcutta was checked by a circulation team of the Registrar of Newspapers for India in March 1970. The publisher has been given another opportunity, at his request, to produce records and documents, in the second week of January 1971, to establish his claimed circulation. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity do not have any machinery for verification of circulation claims of newspapers.

(c) The weekly is being used by D.A. V.P. for Government advertisements as and when considered necessary to meet publicity requirements. According to the existing policy, newspapers are free to fix their own rates for advertisements but D.A.V.P. will use only newspapers whose rates are considered acceptable.

Public undertakings, except a few, have their own arrangements for the release of their advertisements.

(d) A statement, giving the particulars about the weekly is attached.

Statement

Name of the paper :	Engineering Times
Language :	English
Periodicity :	Fortnightly — (Weekly from 1.1.70)
Place of Publication :	8, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta-13

Publisher, Printer and Editor : E.H. Tippoo
Price : 40 P.
Printing Press : A.S. Printing concern
Owner : Engineering Times publication
Classification : Commerce and Industry
Date of establishment : 1966.

(a) whether the Chief of the Publications Division has undertaken several foreign trips during the current financial year ;

(b) whether Government will place a statement detailing the objects, places, expenditure, etc. of these foreign travellings during 1970-71 upto end of November ;

(c) how much was spent on foreign travel and sales promotion abroad during the preceding five years ; and

(d) the comparative expenditure by the Manager of Publications ?

Checking of Accounts and Audit Reports of Delhi Union of Journalists

5129. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA :
 SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI :

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

(a) whether the Registrar of Trade Unions, Delhi has checked the Accounts and Audit reports of the Delhi Union of Journalists for the last three years ; and

(b) whether the Registrar has received any complaints regarding not holding an annual general body meeting or requisitioned general meetings during the last three years ?

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

Foreign Trips of Chief of Publications Division

5130. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
 SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Director of the Publications Division undertook business tours during the current year to Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Frankfurt (Federal Republic of Germany), Suva (Fiji) and Sydney and Melbourne (Australia).

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) No expenditure on foreign tours was incurred during the preceding 5 years. An expenditure of Rs. 637.50 in foreign exchange was incurred in 1966-67 on advertising the Division's publications in an American journal in 1962.

During the current year an advertisement was placed with 'Strait Times', Kuala Lumpur, in connection with the Publications Division's participation in the Indian Trade Exhibition organised by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, at a cost of Rs. 529.20 in foreign exchange.

(d) No expenditure on publicity for sales abroad or on foreign travel was incurred by the Manager of Publications during the last 5 years.

*Statement**Expenditure on Foreign Trips*

	<i>Purpose of visits</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1. <i>Kuala Lumpur, Penang & Singapore</i> (3.7.70 to 28.7.70)	To participate in the exclusive Indian Trade Exhibition organised by the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Kuala Lumpur and to contact, negotiate and finalise sales arrangements with leading booksellers in Malaysia.	7,610.00
2. <i>Singapore</i> (23.8.70 to 11.9.70)	To participate in the exclusive Indian Trade Exhibition organised by the Ministry of Foreign Trade at Singapore and to negotiate and finalise sales arrangements for Division's publications with booksellers.	6,370.00
3. <i>Frankfurt (Federal Republic of Germany)</i> (22.9.70 to 30.9.70)	To participate in the Frankfurt Book Fair 1970 organised by Ausstellungsund Messe-GmbH des Borsenvereins des Deutschen Buchhandels, Frankfurt am Main, Kleiner Hirschgraben. The fair is considered as one of the most important book fairs held annually and offers a useful opportunity for contacting leading persons and firms in the book trade.	9,444.00
4. <i>Fiji/Australia*</i> (10.11.70 to 28.11.70)	To participate in the Indian Trade Exhibition organised by the Ministry of Foreign Trade at Suva (Fiji) and to negotiate regular sales arrangements with booksellers.	13,658.00
	Grand total Rs.	37,082.00
		say Rs. 37,000.00

*Since D.P.D. was going eastwards, it was considered desirable that he might also visit Australia for three days with a view to exploring the possibility of increasing the sale of the Division's publications in that country establishing personal contact with the sole selling agent for Australia and discussing proposals, in the light of their past experience towards this end.

Declaration of Emergency in Calcutta Port

5131. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the clamping of Emergency, the situation in the Calcutta Port has improved ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). With the declaration of emergency in the Calcutta Port under clause 55 of the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1970 the labour situation in the Calcutta Docks has now become normal. This strike was called off on the 27th November, 1970.

Strike by Workers of Food Corporation of India

5132. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers of the Food Corporation of India recently went on a strike ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the main demands of the workers ;

(d) whether any steps had been taken by Government to redress their grievances ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (e). The employees of Food Corporation of India in Vishakapatnam Port, numbering about 670, have gone on strike with effect from December 12, 1970, in pursuance of their demands relating, *inter alia*, to revision of piece rate schemes. Payment of dearness allowance in addition to attendance allowance and grant of additional fitments. The conciliation failure report of the Assistant Labour Commissioner Vishakapatnam, is under examination.

Petitions to Chairman, Press Council of India

5133. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who filed petitions to the Chairman, Press Council of India, New Delhi, from January 1968 to 26th November, 1970 against daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines ; the names and addresses of the petitioners along with the names of the daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines ; and

(b) the details of action taken by the Council ?

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 details in regard to the complaints received by the Press Council during the calendar years 1968 and 1969 setting out the names of the complainants and the respondents and the actions taken by the Council are contained in Chapter II of the Third and the Fourth Annual Reports of the Council for years 1968 and 1969, respectively, copies of which have already been placed on the Table of the House. Complaints received during the current calendar year (upto November 26, 1970) including those carried over from the last year totalled 46. The names and addresses of the complainants and the respondents and the nature of the complaints are contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4607/70*] Out of these, 19 complaints have been adjudicated upon ; the action taken in regard to these cases is also indicated in the statement. Another 19 cases are ready for hearing ; eight cases are at different stages of investigation.

Allotment of Plots to East Pakistan Displaced Persons in Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi.

5134. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions No. 8924 and 4210 on the 7th May and 27th August, 1970 res-

pectively regarding the allotment of Plots to the East Pakistan Displaced Persons in Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether about 678 applications were found ineligible for allotment of plots in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi as per Press Notes of 4th January, 1966 and 13th August, 1967 ;

(b) whether a large number of applicants (whose applications are not in the prescribed form) are anxiously waiting for allotment of plots in the above colony ;

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to consider their case sympathetically and issue fresh Press Note for the purpose with a view to accommodating all applicants by relaxation of rules pertaining to duration of stay in Delhi, if necessary ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d). All developed plots meant for allotment to individuals in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony near Kalkaji, New Delhi, have either been allotted or earmarked for allotment to eligible applicants by draw of lots. Should more developed plots become available in the Colony, suitable action will be taken for their allotment to persons who are eligible.

Reduction of Premium on Land Allotted To Displaced Persons in Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi

5135. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Review of Rehabilitation work in West Bengal had made some observations in its recommendations of June, 1969 and noted that there was scope for reduction of premium on land allotted to displaced persons in the EPDPs Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi ;

(b) whether the Public Accounts Committee of the Third Lok Sabha in its 63rd

Report noted adversely on the delayed performance of developmental work in the EPDPs Colony, Kalkaji ;

(c) whether this delay has resulted in the enormous rise of premium on land in E. P. D. Ps. Colony, Kalkaji ; and

(d) whether the allottees appealed to Government at different times for reduction of premium on land ; if so, whether Union Government will consider the issue sympathetically with a view to giving a real relief to the poor Displaced persons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Shri N. C. Chatterjee, M. P., Chairman of the Committee of Review, sent on the 24th June 1969 a note in which suggestions were made with regard to the reduction of premium and ground rent for plots in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony near Kalkaji.

(b) Yes.

(c) There has been some increase in the cost of development due to general rise in prices.

(d) Yes, Sir. After a very careful consideration, Government have come to the conclusion that the lease terms given by Government to the allottees in East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony near Kalkaji are quite liberal if the entire lease period of 99 years is taken into consideration, as compared to those given by other authorities in Delhi.

Ground Rent in Refugee Colonies in Delhi

5136. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether all Rehabilitation Colonies in Delhi are governed by "Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition Act of 1948 (Act LX of 1948))" and "Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) (Delhi State) Rules 1951" ;

(b) whether different rates of ground rent are prevalent in those colonies ;

(c) whether Delhi Administration's proposal that "the annual lease money should be reduced to Re. 1/- per 100 sq. yd. for the first Five Year and, thereafter, the plots should be treated as on free-hold basis" applies to all rehabilitation colonies in Delhi ;

(d) whether the Committee on Review of Rehabilitation work in West Bengal suggested, in its recommendation of June 1969, uniform rate of ground rent for rehabilitation colonies in Delhi ;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to levy uniform rate of ground rent for all rehabilitation colonies in Delhi ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). Initially the land acquired under the Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act of 1948, for rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan, was allotted in accordance with the provisions of the Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) (Delhi Stat.) Rules, 1951. The broad terms of allotment are given in Appendix I. With the coming into force of the Compensation Scheme, plots were allotted in accordance with the provisions of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, which relevant provisions are given in Appendix II.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Chairman of the Committee of Review of rehabilitation work in West Bengal had sent a note in which suggestions were made with regard to reduction of ground rent in case of the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Rehabilitation Colony near Kalkaji.

(e) and (f). The matter has been considered and it has not been found possible to agree to the suggestion.

APPENDIX—I

(a) *In the case of small plots and shop sites* : (200 sq. yds. or below)

(i) For the first five years of lease, only ground rent would be payable. The ground rent would be calculated at 3% per annum on the amount of cost of acquisition and development charges. In addition, collection charges at 5% of the amount of ground rent would also be added ;

(ii) On the expiration of the first five years and for the next 15 years, half of the aggregated amount of cost of acquisition and development as assessed would be recovered in 15 equal annual instalments ;

(iii) From the 21st year, ground rent would be re-calculated at the Market value of the land then prevailing. This will be current for the remaining period of lease.

(b) *In the case of cottage, bungalow plots, commercial plots etc.*

(i) The plots would be given on lease on payment of the premium determined by inviting tenders or fixed by Government. Annual ground-rent would also be payable at the of 3% of the premium with collection charges at 5% of the ground-rent.

(ii) The ground-rent and the lease will be subject to revision at the end of 20 years but the enhancement in the ground-rent will not be more than 50% of the original ground-rent. This will be paid for the remaining period of the lease.

APPENDIX II

Terms of allotment of plots in Rehabilitation colonies in Delhi prescribed under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955 :—

(i) *Premium*-- At market rate payable in one lumpsum.

(ii) *Ground rent*--

(a) Re. 1/- per annum per 100 square yards or part thereof in the case of allottees and the first transferees.

- (d) In the case of second and subsequent transferees, @ 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ % of the market value of land then prevailing. This Ground rent is revisable after every 30 years, but subsequent increase is not to exceed 50% of the amount already assessed.

Financing of D. D. A. Housing Scheme for E. P. D. Ps. in Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi by L. I. C.

5137. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation of India has agreed to finance a housing scheme of the Delhi Development Authority for construction of houses in a phased programme in the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi on the recommendation and guarantee by the Union Government ;

(b) whether rules governing this housing scheme, plans and designs of the proposed houses to be built by the Delhi Development Authority are ready ; and

(c) if so, when the Delhi Development Authority is likely to start construction work ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes. The Life Insurance Corporation have agreed to grant a loan of Rs. 1 crore to the Delhi Development Authority for construction of houses for the members of the East Pakistan Displaced Persons' Cooperative Housing Society Ltd., to be drawn in full in one instalment after execution of the necessary documents on or before the 31st March, 1971, on the guarantee of the Union Government.

(b) and (c). It is understood that the Delhi Development Authority and the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Cooperative Housing Society Ltd., are taking appropriate action in the matter.

Accumulated Provident Fund dues in Pakistan

5138. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of distress of the Indian Nationals and Pakistan minorities serving in Pakistan, whose Provident Fund accumulations were frozen in that country even after the termination of their services before 30th June, 1955 ;

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure payment of their dues as most of them either returned to India or came as Displaced Persons after 1959 ; and

(c) in view of the Pakistan Government's refusal to do anything in this matter, whether Government propose to take effective counter measures with a view to ensuring early release of the accumulated Provident Fund dues ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes. We have, however no data to distinguish those, whose services were terminated before 30th June, 1956, from the others.

(b) The Indian Nationals and Pakistan minorities fall under two categories as under :

(i) *Displaced Government Servants.*

(ii) Ex-Employees of Private firms, Non-Government institutions etc.

Provident Fund accumulations of the persons falling under category (i) have not been frozen by the Government of Pakistan. There is an agreement between the two countries according to which displaced Government servants, who have migrated from Pakistan to India up to 31-12-1960, get their accumulations of Provident Fund. There are no arrangements for payment of Provident Funds dues to displaced Government servants who have migrated to India after 31-12-1960.

Regarding the persons falling under category (ii), there is no agreement between the two Governments for payment of Provident Fund accumulations. This has, however, been the subject matter of prolonged discussion with Government of Pakistan but no solution has yet been reached.

(c) The question of taking effective counter measures will arise only after efforts to reach an agreement with the Government of Pakistan have failed.

Rare Recorded Ragas Erased

5139. SHRI J. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 300 Ragas of the famous Hindustani Musicians, Shri Mallikarjuna Mansur recorded and preserved by the All India Radio, under special orders, passed by the then Minister, Dr. B. V. Keskar, have been erased recently ; and

(b) whether Union Government received any letter from the Chief Minister of Mysore in that connection and if so, the action taken thereon ?

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. A reply will be sent shortly to the Chief Minister of Mysore.

Shifting of the Office of Post and Telegraph Stores from Thousand Lights in Madras to Thandayarpet

5140. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Offices of the Post and Telegraph Stores from Thousand Lights in Madras to Thandayarpet ;

(b) whether any representations have been received in respect of this transfer ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) No action is called for in view of (a).

Regularisation of Workers in Mica Mines in Gridih, Hazari Bagh District, Bihar

5141. SHRI GANESH GHOSH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 60 to 70 per cent workers who were working from the beginning in the Mica Mines in Gridih, Hazari Bagh District, Bihar have not been regularised and they are working as casual and temporary even now ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for their non-regularisation ; and

(c) whether the Government will take immediate steps to regularise them ; and if so, when ?

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

Closure of N.C.D.C. Coalmines in Gridih Area, Hazaribagh Bihar

5142. SHRI NAMBIAR :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

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

(a) the number of workers rendered jobless due to closure of National Coal

Development Corporation coalmines, Gridih area, Hazaribagh, Bihar State ;

(b) whether they had been retrenched or transferred to other N.C.D.C. mines after the agreement with their union and management ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government to absorb them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D.

SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The Giridih coal mines of National Coal Development Corporation are still working but the various inclines/pits in the colliery are being closed as and when the reserves in them get exhausted. The strength of workers was about 3900 on 15-4-69. The gradual reduction over the year was effected through (i) natural wastage like retirement, death, resignation, etc. (ii) re-deployment in other projects ; and (iii) the voluntary retirement scheme specially introduced for the purpose by N.C.D.C.

Implementation of Coal Wage Board Recommendations by C.C.D.C.

5143. **SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Wage Board recommendations regarding fixation of categories and other service conditions of the workers in National Coal Development Corporation have not been implemented ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reasons for the non-implementation of the Wage Board recommendation ; and

(d) whether Government will take urgent measures to implement the same ; and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. All the recommendations of the Coal Wage Board as accepted by Government have been fully implemented by the National Coal Develop-

ment Corporation. In addition, the monthly rated employees who were in service prior to 15-8-1967, and who opted for the Wage Board scales have been allowed as a special case, to retain the privileges of leave, holidays, transfers, etc. which they were enjoying earlier.

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

Uniform Gratuity Scheme for N.C.D.C. Employees

5144. **SHRI K. RAMANI :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will consider to enact a legislation for uniform gratuity scheme for the employees of the National Coal Development Corporation ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government had received any representation or memorandum from the workers in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the action taken on the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (d). The introduction of a Gratuity Scheme as recommended by the Coal Wage Board for the workers in the coal industry in general is being processed. The National Coal Development Corporation has, however, got a gratuity scheme of its own which was earlier applicable to the monthly rated workers and which has since been extended to the daily-rated and piece-rated workers from 1-1-1970. The salient features of the N.C.D.C. gratuity scheme are as follows :—

1. The gratuity shall be admissible for good, efficient and faithful service in the following circumstances :

(a) Discharge on abolition of post ;

(b) Permanent incapacity due to bodily or mental infirmity ;

- (c) Death ;
- (d) Supcrannuation ;
- (e) Retirement after 30 years qualifying service ;

provided that in the case of (a), (b) and (d) referred to, gratuity shall be admissible only after five years of qualifying service.

2. Gratuity will be equal to 15 days' emoluments for each completed year of service subject to a maximum of 15 times of the emoluments or Rs. 24,000/- whichever is less.

3. In the case of death, the amount of gratuity will be calculated as at (2) above or as mentioned below whichever is more.

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| (i) During the 1st year of service. | 2 months emoluments |
| (ii) After one year but before 5 years service. | 6 months emoluments |
| (iii) After completion of 5 years service. | 12 months emoluments |

Reduced by the amount of Corporation contribution together with interest thereon standing to the credit in the Contributory Provident Fund Account of the Employees. (The Corporation's contribution will also include the amount of gratuity admissible under Rule 2 (6) of the *Workmen's Contributory Provident Fund Rules).

*To be omitted if not applicable.

The gratuity scheme has been extended to the daily-rated and piece-rated workers as a temporary measure and will be replaced by the scheme that may be introduced by the Government.

Mica Mine Factories in Gridih Area, Hazaribagh Distt. Registered Under the Factory Act.

5145. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) total number of Mica mine factories registered under the Factory Act in Gridih area, Hazaribagh District, Bihar ;

(b) the facilities the workers are liable to get under the act ;

(c) whether 80 per cent of the workers in Mica mines in Gridih area are casual or temporary ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to regularise them ?

VAYYA) : (a) As the Factories Act, 1948 is administered by the State Government the subject matter falls in the State sphere.

(b) The Factories Act provides for the health, safety and welfare of workers in factories. It also regulates their working hours and makes provision for annual leave with wages.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Abolition of Contract and Temporary System of Labour in TELCO, Jamshedpur

5146. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation or memorandum regarding

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIV)

abolition of contract and temporary system of labour in TELCO, Jamshedpur ;

(b) if so, action taken on the memorandum ; and

(c) if no action has been taken the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). The matter falls in the State sphere. The representation was passed on to the State Government for appropriate action.

Distribution of Land Received in Bhoodan Movement

5147. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total land received in Bhoodan Movement in the various States ; and

(b) how much of it has been distributed and in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 1,691,019 Hectares.

(b) 476,048 Hectares have been distributed to 461,681 families. 750,096 Hectares are not considered fit for cultivation and distribution to landless persons.

Bhoodan is a non-official voluntary movement for donation and distribution of land organised under the leadership of Shri Vinoba Bhave based on Sarvodaya ideals. The distribution of land is done by the Bhoodan workers generally at the meetings of the villages where applications of the landless persons for allotment of land are considered. The selection of the allottees is done by unanimous or near unanimous approval of the village community as a whole.

Setting up of Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati Ghee Factories in Public Sector

5148. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to set up a Vegetable Oil and Vanaspati Ghee factory in the public sector in the country ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ; 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) There is already adequate capacity in the country in both these industries.

Opening of a Post Office in Gaganpur Chakri, Chandramandi etc in Bihar

5149. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from a Member of Parliament about the closing down of a Post Office in the Gaganpur-Bongi area of Jamui Sub-Division of Monghyr District in Bihar ;

(b) whether this area is very backward and is at present in the grip of an unprecedented famine ;

(c) whether it is the policy of Government to open up backward area by providing Post and Telegraph Offices and Telephone facilities ;

(d) if so, the reasons for closing down the above Dak Ghar ; and

(e) whether Government will re-open the said Dak Ghar and establish other Dak

Ghars in this backward Sub-Division, especially in Chakai, Chandramandi, Jhajha and Lakshampur blocks and thanas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) A representation about the proposed closing down of an extra departmental branch post office at Bongi in Jamui sub-division of Monghyr district in Bihar was received by the Minister of Communications from Shri Madhu Limaye, M.P. in December, 1969.

(b) It is reported that Bongi-Gaganpur area of Jamui sub-division of Monghyr District in Bihar has not been declared as 'backward' by the State Government and it is also stated that this area is not in the grip of an unprecedented famine.

(c) Normally, areas, where on account of difficult terrain, sparse population lack of literacy and long lines of communications, post offices cannot be opened under the departmental standards of population and distance etc. applicable to normal areas, are eligible for treatment as : very 'backward' areas for the purpose of extension of postal facilities on the merits of each case. Comparable postal facilities in the adjoining areas in the State and in the country as a whole are also taken into account. The fact that the State Government may have declared an area as 'backward' for their own schemes, constitutes one of the factors though, not the sole factor in declaring an area as 'very backward' for extension of Postal facilities. Post offices are opened in such areas in consultation with the local authorities irrespective of the conditions of distance (limit of 3 miles and population limit of 2000) at an enhanced limit of loss upto Rs. 1000/- per annum per post office as against Rs. 750/- or Rs. 500/- prescribed in other areas under the powers of the Postmaster-General and at a further enhanced limit of loss upto Rs. 2500/- in exceptional cases under the powers of the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs. The opening of each such post office is, however, dependent on its producing a revenue equal to, atleast 25% of its cost at the time of opening.

Normally, Telegraph and Telephone facilities are provided at a station if the scheme works out to be remunerative. But in order to extend these facilities to un-developed areas, the P&T Department has evolved a policy to provide Telegraph and Telephone facilities even on loss basis at certain categories of stations based on their administrative importance, population and remoteness from the general telecommunication net work. Limited number of Tourist centres, pilgrim centres Agriculture and Irrigation project sites and townships are also considered for provision of telegraph and telephone facilities on loss basis. Backward areas are also covered by this policy.

(d) Gaganpur-Bongi area of Jamui sub-division in Monghyr district of Bihar has not yet been considered to be declared as 'very backward' area for the purpose of extension of postal facilities. The enhanced loss limit of Rs. 1000/- or Rs. 2500/- per post office per annum allowed for the opening of rural post offices located in such areas and also for their continuance for a maximum period of 10 years is therefore, not applicable to post offices located in this area. According to the existing policy of the P&T Department, retention of rural post offices including those located in 'very backward' areas which cannot qualify for permanency within a period of 10 years is dependent on their working within certain permissible limits of loss unless some interested party comes forward to meet the loss over the permitted margin. The extra departmental branch post office at Bongi was opened on 18-1-1957 and it could not qualify for its permanency within its maximum experimental existence of 10 years. This post office was also found running on a loss beyond the permissible limit even after expiry of 10 years. Since no interested party including the Mukhiya of the Gram Panchayat was willing to make good the extra loss, this post office was closed down on 26-11-1970.

(e) The post office at Bongi can be considered for re-opening if the extra loss involved is made good by some interested party and an intimation to that effect is given to the Postmaster-General, Patna.

There is no proposal pending with the Postmaster-General, Patna for the present for opening new post offices in Chakai,

Chandramandi, and Lakshnipur blocks and thanas. Orders for the opening of a post office at Raja in Jhajha block has been issued by the Postmaster-General on 26-10-70.

**Development of Agriculture in Coorgⁿ
(Mysore) and Abolition of Jama Lands**

5150. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the dissatisfaction and discouragement to Agriculture in the Coorg District by steep increases in revenue with the general policy of encouraging agriculture ; if so, the increases and why should not holdings below 5 acres be exempted from them, if not from all land taxes ;

(b) whether the Planning Commission and his Ministry have been consulted about the abolition of Jama lands and has the infringement of Fundamental Rights been considered ; and

(c) the reason, for his Ministry not investigating the consequences of the dam at Kambadakada on the Kavery river, as it is opposed to the interests of agriculture in Coorg ?

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

(b) Jama Lands in Coorg are in the nature of intermediary tenures where land is held at a concessional rate of land revenue subject to certain restrictions on the alienability of the land. Proposals for abolition of a few intermediary tenures like Jama tenure in Coorg are under consideration of the State Government. The proposals have not been received by the Planning Commission or the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation. Being a proposal relating to agrarian reform the measure is not likely to attract any of the Fundamental Rights in view of the protection afforded by Article 31-A of the Constitution.

(c) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

Increase in Minimum Bonus

5151. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) with reference to report in the Economic Times of 27th November, 1970, whether the proposed increase in minimum bonus has been examined with reference to the capacity of marginal factories ;

(b) how many factories are now in arrears for payment of bonus and how many have closed down ; what has Government done for the resulting-unemployment ;

(c) on what grounds the public sector factories are to be exempted from the increased minimum bonus ; and

(d) why Government do not propose an amendment in the private Bill circulated that Bonus will be related to productivity as otherwise it is paid by consumers, who are on an average poorer than the recipients of bonus ?

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

(b) Information is not available.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) Probably the reference is to the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha by Shri Chitta Basu. His motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was discussed inconclusively by the Rajya Sabha on 11.12.1970. A Bill on a similar lines has been introduced in Lok Sabha by Shri George Fernandes and is yet to be considered by the Sabha.

Shifting of combined (P&T) Sub-Post-Office of Harichandrapur in Malda, West Bengal to a Rented Building

5152. SHRI C.K. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the combined (P&T) Sub-Post Office of Harishchandrapur in Malda, West Bengal has been shifted to a rented building from the Departments own building for about a year; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) the monthly rent and the total rent paid upto October ;

(c) how long the Sub-Post Office will remain in the rented building ; and

(d) whether the Departments own building needs repair, if so, when the repairs are to be undertaken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Harishchandrapur Post Office was shifted to a rented building on 1-12-69 due to shortage of accommodation and very bad condition of the departmental building.

(b) Monthly rent is Rs. 225/- and total rent paid upto October, 1970 is Rs. 2475/-,

(c) Till the departmental building is thoroughly repaired and extended.

(d) Yes. The P&T Architect, Calcutta has been requested on 31-12-69 to prepare preliminary drawings for extension of the departmental building. Repairs and extension will be undertaken together.

न्यू सतग्राम कोयला खान

5153. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र :

श्री राम सेवक यादव :

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

(क) क्या न्यू सतग्राम कोलियरी में जिसे कर्मचारियों का समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं है भारत के साम्यवादी दल की एक यूनियन के प्रति श्रम

विभाग की उदारता तथा उससे सहयोग की कथित सांठ-गांठ के बारे में जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि न्यू सतग्राम कोलियरी के प्रबन्धक कुल श्रमिकों के स्थानांतरण से उत्पन्न विवाद को पश्चिम बंगाल के उच्च न्यायालय में ले गये हैं और उन्होंने कोलियरी मजदूर कांग्रेस को भी इसमें एक पार्टी बना दिया है ; और

(घ) क्या इन बारे में श्रम विभाग पर दबाव डाला जा रहा है कि भारत की साम्यवादी दल की यूनियन के पक्ष को मजबूत बनाने के लिए जिसको श्रमिकों का समर्थन प्राप्त नहीं है सरकारी खर्च पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाये ?

श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री डी० संजीवया) : (क), (ख) और (घ). जांच जारी है और इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समय निर्दिष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता कि जांच-कार्य कब पूरा होगा ।

(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की भेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Land Leased out in Vijay Nagar, Delhi

5154. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 2563 on 26th November, 1970 ; and state :

(a) on what grounds did the allottee of a near by house in Block 'G', Vijay Nagar, Delhi seek transfer of public lane and public park in his name and whether these were investigated and found justified ;

(b) if not, on what other considerations the public places were transferred ;

(c) was sanction of the appropriate authority obtained ; before the transfer of public lane and park, shown in the MASTER PLAN ; and

(d) when was the lease-deed issued by the Rehabilitation Department and is there any time-limit for the cancellation of lease issued due to misrepresentation and concealment of material facts ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) and (b). The allottee had requested that the land adjacent to his house might be allotted to him. He did not mention that the said land was a part of a public park or a lane. The fact, that the said land, according to the plan of the Colony, was reserved for a public lane and a park was lost sight of.

(c) Yes, Sir. Allotment was made under orders of the authority competent to transfer adjacent pieces of land.

(d) on the 24th September, 1966.

Under the Rules, no time limit is prescribed for cancellation of Lease Deed issued due to misrepresentation and concealment of material facts. It has now been decided to take up the matter in review under Section 33 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, with a view to correcting the mistake.

Tulu and Konkani Broadcasts over Bangalore Broadcasting Station

5155. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) considering that there is a population of 8 lakhs speaking Tulu and 3 lakhs speaking Konkani in the South Kanara and 4 lakhs and 2 lakhs respectively in the adjoining districts, the time allotted for Tulu and Konkani broadcasts at the Bangalor Broadcasting Station ;

(b) what is Kannada and Urdu speaking population of the State and what is the time allotted for them ;

(c) what representatives of Tulu, Konkani and Urdu are on the Advisory Boards of the Station and out of what total ;

(d) the total staff of the Broadcasting Station and the number of the Staff which is Tulu, Konkani and Urdu speaking ; and

(e) reasons for not allotting immediately 10 minutes daily for Tulu, ten minutes twice weekly for Konkani and Urdu to remove the burning resentment of the people speaking these languages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The Bangalore Station does not broadcast any programmes in Tulu or Konkani.

(b) According to the 1961 Census Kannada-speaking population in Mysore State numbered 1,53,71,753 and Urdu-speaking population was 20,34,492, out of a total population of 2,35,86,772. The Station broadcasts 73 hours and 40 minutes per month of Kanada programmes and 1½ hours per month of Urdu programmes.

(c) The composition of the Programme Advisory Committee appoined at AIR stations is not determined on the basis of linguistic or dialectal representation. No definite information is available as to the mother-tongue or languages/dialects known to the individual members of the PAC for Bangalore.

(d) The total staff strength of AIR, Bangalore is 219. Of these, none speak Tulu, four speak Konkani and six speak Urdu.

(e) The Bangalore station already broadcasts about 1½ hours of programmes in Urdu language every month. It is not proposed to increase the duration of these programmes at present. In view of the fact that the Bangalore station is not received satisfactorily in the South Kanara and adjoining districts of Mysore State, the question of broadcasting programmes in Tulu and Konkani at present does not arise.

Delay in Setting up Mangalore Broadcasting Station

5156. SHRI LABO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) since it was stated in reply to question that the Mangalore Broadcasting Station would have priority in 1970, the reasons for stating now that it will be ready only in 1974 ;

(b) reasons for not acquiring the land under emergency proceedings and preparing materials in anticipation so that the same will be available in six months ; and

(c) the programme for completion by 1974 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) As stated in the Question the project was given priority and included in the Annual Plan for 1970-71, but it takes about 3 to 4 years to complete a project of the type envisaged at Mangalore after the project is approved.

(b) In anticipation of approval to the project, sites were selected and the State Government was requested to acquire the lands. Land is expected to be available before the preliminaries for construction of the building are completed.

(c) Preliminary items of work are to be completed by 1971-72, Civil Works by 1972-73 and installation of equipment by 1973-74.

Unemployed Agricultural Graduates

5157. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed Agricultural Graduates in the country at present; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to provide employment to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOP-

MENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) At the end of December, 1969, 5130 agricultural graduates were recorded in the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges.

•(b) During the 4th Plan period Government are likely to require about 9745 graduates in addition to what they have at present for the various extension and research programmes. Furthermore, Government have under consideration a scheme for establishment 5,000 agro-service centres which are likely to employ about 50,000 Agricultural engineers, graduates and diploma holders. The State Bank of India have also formulated a scheme known as "Farm Graduates Scheme" for giving financial assistance to agricultural graduates and others who are willing to apply themselves to agricultural production. This scheme has been circulated among all State Governments.

Sale of Plots to Refugees in Delhi

5158. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have demanded from about 1,600 refugee allottees of Delhi more money for the plots at the rate of Rs. 29 per sq. ft. before the sale deeds are issued to them ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether an agitation is going on against this increase ; and

(d) whether Government propose to withdraw the increase ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A demand is being placed on the allottees of plots in Patel Nagar Colonics, New Delhi, for the payment of additional premium at various rates, but not at the rate of Rs. 29/- per sq. ft.

(b) The additional premium has been demanded due to the revision in the rates of valuation as a result of compensation at enhanced rate paid to the ex-land owners, as ordered by the Delhi High Court.

(c) Some persons are reported to have observed 'FAST' and 'DHARNA' in this connection.

(d) No, Sir.

Enquiry into Complaint of Irregular Postal Delivery in Alambagh Lucknow

5159. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a complaint regarding irregular postal delivery in Alambagh area of Lucknow City was published in the daily English *Pioneer* of Lucknow ;

(b) if so, the action taken against the concerned postal employees ; and

(c) whether a U.P. Minister wanted to intervene and it was resented by the higher ups in the postal Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes ; similar complaints had also been received earlier from the residents of Alambagh, Lucknow.

(b) The Sub-Postmaster Alambagh P.O. and the Town Inspector were transferred. The next increment of the Town Inspector was also stopped for 2 years.

(c) A. U. P. Minister had written to the Postmaster General Lucknow suggesting that the transfer of the Town Inspector should be cancelled. The Postmaster General wrote a letter to the Minister explaining the position. The question of the suggestion being resented by the postal authorities does not arise.

Restoration of Public Lane and Public Park in 'G' Block, Vijay Nagar, Delhi

5160. SHRI KAMALANATHAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the lease-deed issued by the Rehabilitation Department to the owner of 34/G, Vijay Nagar, Delhi-9, was

accompanied by a site-plan for the public lane and public park enclosed by him ;

(b) whether this is not illegal and against fundamental human rights to deprive the public of such essential services provided in the MASTER PLAN ; and

(c) if so, the reasons, for his Ministry not taking suitable action to restore public services ?

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

(b) and (c). Steps are being taken to take up the matter in review under Section 33 of Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

Food Crop Harmful for Human Beings

5161. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Institute of Nutrition in Hyderabad has found certain food crops harmful for human beings ; and

(b) if so, what are those food crops and reaction of Government thereto listing the particular items and their alleged harmful effects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, in the course of their studies on food grains have shown that by eating large amounts of the pulse Khesari dal (*Lathyrus Sativus*), leads to Lathyrism, a nervous disease which cripples human beings, especially young men. Food crops which get contaminated with aflatoxin could lead to liver disease in the human, as a result of hepatotoxic effect of aflatoxin. Population groups subsisting on diets predominantly based on Jowar (*Sorghum Vulgare*) which is known to have an excess of the amino acid-leucine leads to the occurrence of pellagra. Pellagra is also known to occur in maize-eaters but this would be either due to the high content of leucine or poor availability of nicotinic acid contained in it.

Lowering of Surface Postage Rates to GDR.

5162. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether surface postage rates from India to German Democratic Republic have been reduced from now ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the gain accruing to India ?

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

(b) Till now our parcel mail and letter mail for German Democratic Republic had to be transmitted through France and Belgium as no direct shipping services were available from India to Rostock. Recently, we had commenced utilising direct shipping services from Bombay to Rostock for the carriage of our mail. This has reduced the parcel postage rates as this routing is cheaper than the previous one. We do not have to pay transit charges now as we had to pay to France and Belgium previously.

The Department does not save anything in the process because the savings have been passed on the postal user in the form of reduced parcel postage rates. In effect, there has been a 10% lowering of the parcel postage rates.

However, there will be a saving in the foreign exchange payments that we had been paying to France and Belgium before and it has been calculated that on the basis of 1969 statistics we shall be able to save a sum of nearly Rs. 9000-00 annually from now on.

Supply of Inferior Quality Seeds to Farmers in Maharashtra by National Seeds Corporation

5163. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation and other agencies have supplied inferior seeds of Hybrid commercial jawar to the

farmers in the State of Maharashtra in the year 1969-70 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the persons who are responsible for the supply of quality of seeds which resulted in loss to the farmers ?

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.

Committee to Determine Feeding Standard of Animals of Delhi Zoo.

5164. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the rare beasts in the New Delhi Zoo are under fed ;

(b) if not, whether there is any committee of experts to determine the feeding standards of these animals and if so, its composition ; and

(c) steps taken to ensure that each animal gets his daily diet according to the set standards and physical requirements of the animals ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The composition of the Committee is as under :—

1. Director, Delhi Zoological Park.
2. Deputy Director, Delhi Zoological Park.
3. Veterinary Officer, Delhi Zoological Park.

The Committee is also assisted by the Honorary Veterinary Adviser, Dr. S. D. Sharma, Incharge, SPCA, Delhi, from time to time.

(c) A standard schedule of diets based on the feed schedules of zoos of International repute like National Zoological Park, Washington, D. C., Whipsnade Zoo, London ; Berne Zoo, Switzerland, has been prepared, with suitable modifications to suit Indian conditions. The diet schedule is changed from time to time to avoid monotony of diet, keeping in view the age, condition and seasonal requirements of the animals.

The quantity and quality of the Food articles is checked every morning by the Members of the Committee before it is delivered at the enclosures or aviaries, to be fed to the animals/birds by the Keepers. The physical feeding is checked by the Zoo Rangers and Head-keepers and counter-checked by the Director and the Deputy Director of the Park.

आकाशवाणी द्वारा 'संसद समीक्षा' का पाठ लिखने के लिए पत्रकारों का चयन

5165. श्री एल० एम० जोशी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित 'संसद समीक्षा' का पाठ लिखने के लिए पत्रकारों के चयन सम्बन्धी कोई मापदण्ड निर्धारित किया गया है और उम अधिकारी का नाम क्या है जो यह चयन करता है ;

(ख) गत वर्ष जिन पत्रकारों ने संसद

समीक्षा पाठ तैयार किया था उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या अंग्रेजी समाचार-पत्रों में काम करने वाले पत्रकारों को हिन्दी में समीक्षा लिखने के लिए कहा जाता है और यदि हां, तो उसका आधार क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) मुख्य मापदण्ड हैं, संसद की कार्यवाही को कवर करने और उमकी प्रक्रिया का ज्ञान और अनुभव, तथा सारे दिन की कार्यवाही का सार प्रसारण योग्य स्क्रिप्ट में समय पर प्रस्तुत करने की क्षमता। चयन समाचार प्रभाग के निदेशक द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ख) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

(ग) ये हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों में कार्य करने वाले अच्छे स्तर के पत्रकार हैं। कभी-कभी इस काम के लिए अंग्रेजी के समाचार पत्रों में काम करने वाले प्रसिद्ध पत्रकारों की भी सेवायें ली गई हैं। उन सभी में हिन्दी में अभिव्यक्त करने की अच्छी योग्यता पाई गई है जो इन स्क्रिप्टों को लिखने के लिए पत्रकारों के चयन के आवश्यक मापदण्डों में से एक है।

विवरण

1969 के लिए "संसद समीक्षा" लिखने के लिए स्क्रिप्ट लेखकों की सूची

1. श्री जे० पी० चतुर्वेदी
2. श्री रघुवीर सहाय
3. श्री आनन्द जैन
4. श्री एन० के० त्रिखा
5. श्री एल० पी० एस० श्रीवास्तव
6. श्री सी० एल० चन्द्राकर
7. श्री उपेन्द्र वाजपेयी
8. श्री यतीन्द्र भटनागर

- विशेष प्रतिनिधि, "आज"।
सम्पादक, विनमान।
कार्यालय प्रमुख, नवभारत टाइम्स।
विशेष संवाददाता, नवभारत टाइम्स।
विशेष संवाददाता, नवभारत टाइम्स।
विशेष संवाददाता, हिन्दुस्तान।
विशेष संवाददाता, हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स।
विशेष संवाददाता, हिन्दुस्तान।

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9. श्री के० के० मिश्र | विशेष संवाददाता, इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस । |
| 10. श्री के० पी० श्रीवास्तव | विशेष संवाददाता, पी० टी० आई० |
| 11. श्री आर० पी० सूद | विशेष संवाददाता, समाचार भारती । |
| 12. श्री पंकज शर्मा | विशेष संवाददाता, समाचार भारती । |
| 13. श्री विनोद गुप्त | विशेष संवाददाता, समाचार भारती । |
| 14. श्री ए० पी० गुप्त | विशेष संवाददाता, समाचार भारती । |

**Acquisition of Gobindpuri Extension,
Kalkaji, New Delhi**

5166. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Govindpuri Extension, Kalkaji, New Delhi has been acquired by Government ;

(b) if so, the number, date etc. of the acquisition under section 4 of the Land Acquisition or other concerned Act ;

(c) whether there were houses of the owners of the land standing upon them and they have been demolished by orders of Government on 15th October, 1970 ;

(d) if so, whether any notices for enactment were issued to these owners, compensation paid to them for the acquisition and other legal formalities completed before the demolition of these houses ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to give them alternate land and accommodation and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI D. SANJIVAYYA) : (a) to (c). The Government had acquired about 655 acres of land for Kalkaji Colony for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan under the Resettlement of Displaced Persons (Land Acquisition) Act, 1948, *vide* Notification Nos. F. 1(71)/48-LSG (i), dated the 25th March, 1949 and F. 1(71)-48-LSG (ii) dated the 5th August, 1949. The land vested in the Government free from all encumbrances, on the date the notices of acquisition were served on the owners. Some persons had, however, put up unauthorised structures on

a part of the land acquired by Government which they have now started calling Govindpuri Extension. Some of the unauthorised structures have been demolished for completion of the development of the Colony for East Pakistan Displaced Persons and those evicted have been provided alternative accommodation under the Jhuggi-Jhomprai Scheme.

**CORRECTING OF ANSWER TO
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 659
DATED 12-11-1970 RE : SOLUTION
OF DROUGHT PROBLEMS
IN THE COUNTRY**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : In the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 659 answered on 12-11-1970 the following outlays approved for the Rural Works Programme schemes to be implemented during the current year in 20 districts have been indicated :

State	Name of Districts for which schemes have been formulated	Outlay approved for 1970-71 (Rs. in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	4	249.63
Gujarat	7	329.93
Maharashtra	6	132.26
Mysore	2	62.18
Uttar Pradesh	1	113.20
	20	

The outlay against Uttar Pradesh, has inadvertently been shown to be Rs. 113.20 lakhs. The correct outlay for this State may be read as Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

against 91 wagons loaded daily during the period 1st October to 7th December 1970.

12.00 hrs

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DEPRESSION IN THE RICE
MARKET IN PUNJAB DUE TO
NON-AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAY
WAGONS.

The Food Corporation of India have been programming a larger proportion of the movement of rice from the Punjab to destinations in West Bengal. For instance, during the first 10 days of the current month, 481 wagons out of 1291 loaded with rice from the Punjab were for destinations in West Bengal. Further, out of 1089 demands of rice pending in Punjab as on 15.12.1970, 412 wagons were for destinations in west Bengal.

The heavy and concentrated movement of rice from the Punjab to destinations in West Bengal and the poor release of loaded wagons at terminals in Calcutta area, along with heavy detentions, have aggravated the position. 736 wagons loaded with foodgrains -443 rice and 293 wheat-were awaiting release in Calcutta area on 13.12.1970. This is particularly unfortunate at a time when more than 3,000 broad gauge wagons loaded with jute are immobilised on Eastern Railway due to poor removals and the subsequent strike of the jute workers. I fully appreciate the anxiety of the Hon. Members for ensuring speedy transport of procured rice from the Punjab to various deficit States. Hon. Members will, however, agree with me that in the existing circumstances further despatches of rice to destinations in West Bengal will serve no useful purpose and will only lead to more acute congestion. In order to enable the Railways to move rice from the Punjab expeditiously. I have already requested my colleague, the Food Minister, to take action as follows :—

(i) To accelerate the movement of rice from the Punjab, steps should be taken to ensure quick release of loaded foodgrain wagons at terminals in Calcutta area ;

(ii) To adjust the movement programme of rice from the Punjab so that despatches may be spread out to other States as well instead of concentrating the movement of rice to destinations in West Bengal.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसान उनके चावल के लिए रेल के डिब्बे न मिलने के कारण एक

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (वागपत) : श्रीमन्, मैं अबिलम्बनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्न-लिखित विषय की ओर रेल मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“रेल के मालडिब्बे पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध न होने के कारण पंजाब में मंडियों में चावल के व्यापार में मंदी आ जाने के समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : Rice from the Punjab moves on Food Corporation of India's account. For this purpose, the Food Corporation of India furnish to the Northern Railway periodical programmes, indicating their requirements of wagons for movement of rice both in specials and piecemeal. Wagons for movement of rice on Food Corporation of India account are supplied under a very high priority, namely item 'B', of the preferential Traffic Schedule.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : why not item " A " ?

SHRI NANDA : The Railways have been trying their best to lift as much rice as possible from the Punjab. During the period 1st October to 7th December 1970, 6204 broad gauge wagons have been loaded with rice from the Punjab on Food Corporation of India's account against 5856 broad gauge wagons during the corresponding period of the last year. The loading has been further stepped up during the period 8th to 15th instant, 135 broad gauge wagons per day were loaded with rice from the Punjab as

बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई में फंस गए हैं। इस साल इस फसल में फूड कारपोरेशन को पंजाब से 4 लाख टन चावल प्रोक्योर करना है और 2 लाख 75,000 टन हरियाणे से प्रोक्योर करना है। केवल करनाल की जो रिपोर्ट हमें अखबारों से पढ़ने को मिलती है उसमें लिखा है कि 8 करोड़ रुपये का चावल 67 हजार टन के करीब खाली करनाल डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पड़ा है। 8 करोड़ रुपये का 67,000 टन चावल इस कारण सड़ रहा है कि रेलवे वगैरह नहीं मिल रहे हैं। पंजाब राज्य सरकार के खाद्य मंत्री श्री गुरुमीत सिंह ने भी इस प्रकार की चिन्ता प्रकट की है कि मंडियों में बहुत चावल पड़ा हुआ है। वहां चावल खरीदने का जो तरीका है वह यह है कि फूड कारपोरेशन 82 परसेंट चावल मिलों से लेती है। मिलों के जो संचालक हैं वह आढ़तियों से चावल लेते हैं और किमान आढ़तियों को चावल देते हैं। किसानों से आढ़तियों की मार्फत मिल मालिक चावल खरीदते हैं। जिम दिन वगैरह चालू हो जाते हैं उसके 5-7 दिन बाद मिल संचालक अपने आढ़तियों को पेमेंट करते हैं और उसके बाद आढ़ती किसान को पेमेंट करते हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि अगर वगैरह न मिलते तो न मिल मालिक पेमेंट कर पाते हैं और न आढ़ती पेमेंट कर पाता है। किमान जो है वह बेचारा भारी मुसीबत में फंस जाता है।

आजकल पंजाब और हरियाणे में गेहूं बोन की फसल चलती है। उस फसल में किमान कहां से खाद खरीदे, कहां से बीज खरीदे जबकि उसको उसकी फसल का पैसा ही नहीं मिल रहा है। इन हालात के चलते हुए रेलवे मिनिस्टर महोदय ने यहां जो कहा है मैं समझता हूं उन्होंने यह बताया है कि वह काफी तत्परता के साथ और काफी सक्रियता के साथ रेलवे के डिब्बे देने में लगे हुए हैं। जिम तरीके से फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया ने कुछ प्रोग्राम बताया उस तरीके से रेल के डिब्बे दे रहे हैं लेकिन साथ ही उन्होंने जो दिक्कत बताई है वह दिक्कत दो बताई है।

एक तो यह कि चावल ज्यादातर बंगाल भेजा जाता है और बंगाल में जो डिब्बे रेल के हैं वह जल्दी खाली नहीं होते तो जल्दी खाली न होने के कारण वापिस नहीं आ सकते। दूसरी वजह उन्होंने यह बताई कि अगर फूड कारपोरेशन यह करे कि ज्यादातर चावल के डिब्बे बंगाल न भेजे बल्कि दूसरे राज्यों में भेजे तो इस समस्या का हल हो सकता है। इसके लिए उन्होंने शायद फूड मिनिस्टर को लिखा है फूड मिनिस्टर से बातचीत की है तो मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह चावल की जो फसल है वह 4-5 महीने चलती है, 40-45 दिन मार्केट में चावल चलता है तो उसके प्रोक्योरमेंट की बाबत फूड मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो लिखा उसका क्या कुछ परिणाम निकला? क्या मिनिस्टर ने कोई पैसा जवाब दिया है जिमसे किसानों को यह बताया जा सके कि यह जो उन को परेशानी हो रही है, जो तंगी हो रही है कि बाजार से चावल उठने में नहीं आ रहा है इसका जल्दी कोई हल निकालें। क्या आप की फूड मिनिस्टर से बातचीत आदि के परिणामस्वरूप कोई इसका हल निकला है, नहीं निकला है तो वह कब तक निकल आयेगा ताकि यह तंगी और परेशानी दूर हो सके?

श्री नन्दा : मैं फिर इस बात पर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस असें में वगैरह जो भेजे गए हैं पंजाब से और हरियाणे से भी वह ज्यादा है इंगी असें के पिछले साल के मुकाबले में। आप देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि 6 परसेंट ज्यादा थे एक अक्टूबर से मात दिसम्बर तक। 8 से 15 तक उसकी स्पीड बढ़ायी गयी और यह 50 परसेंट के करीब ज्यादा इस असें में भेजे गए। यह तो हुआ है और आज जो कुछ हो रहा है जबकि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा नहीं है। वगैरह का उत्पादन भी इस साल उतना ही है जितना पिछले साल था। मण्डी में जो मांग आने वाला है वह उतना ही है जितना पिछले साल था लेकिन वगैरह ज्यादा दिये गये हैं। तीन लाख टन का मार्केट में सरप्लस है

[श्री नन्दा]

उसमें से एक दिसम्बर के आखिर तक 2 से ज्यादा चला जायेगा और उसमें स्पीड बढ़ाई जा रही है। जो आप ने सवाल किया, कि दिक्कत किस तरह से सफा हो तो दिक्कत इतनी ज्यादा नहीं है। आज भी भाव जो है चावल का मण्डी में पहले से ज्यादा हुआ है कुछ कम नहीं हुआ है लेकिन परेशानी मिलर्म को जरूर होगी। वह इकट्ठा उनके पास जो हो गया है सामान उसको भेजना चाहते हैं। उसके लिए और ज्यादा इंतजाम हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस महीने के आखिर तक बहुत कुछ मामला हलका हो जायेगा और बहुत दिक्कत नहीं रहेगी। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उसका हल क्या है? जिस हद तक बाकी है सामान चावल भेजने का उसमें हमने फूड कारपोरेशन से जो बात की है उसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि कलकत्ते नहीं भेजेंगे रास्ते में उसको हम बिहार वगैरह वहां से ले जायेंगे और फिर जब हालत सुधरेगी तो वहां बाद में पहुंचा देंगे। इसलिए इसका हल हो रहा है इसमें कोई ज्यादा परेशानी की बात नहीं है।

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : I crave your indulgence for half a minute. This country has always been concerned on the question of pacts and military pacts. Troops of the Warsaw Pact countries have been used in Poland, where riots and people's demonstrations have been crushed in five or six leading cities of Poland like Gdansk, Katowice...Gydnia and Sopot...

Mr. SPEAKER : I have not allowed the hon. Member but he goes on.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : This country has always been concerned over the problem of civil liberty. Those who know Poland know that India and Poland have a lot of relations. I would submit that when troops of the Warsaw Pact are used, it is not an ordinary matter but it is a serious matter...

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him. He should resume his seat now.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Firing was resorted to yesterday in the Midnapore jail on several occasions, and since there is President's rule in that State, therefore, I am raising this matter. I have got the information that about a dozen persons were killed in the Midnapore Central jail, and about 50 persons were injured. I would like to know whether this is correct or not. It is correct because I have got information, but the Government should make a statement on this.

श्री मीठा लाल मीना (सवाई माधोपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तेल शोधक कारखाना राजस्थान के सवाई माधोपुर में स्थापित करने की योजना सरकार की थी, लेकिन वह योजना बदल कर हरियाणा में कर दी गई है, जिसके कारण राजस्थान के सरकारी और राजनीतिक क्षेत्रों में बड़ी निराशा है और बड़ा खेद प्रकट किया जा रहा है इस मामले को लेकर। वहां के मुख्य मंत्री श्री मुखाडिया ने प्रधान मंत्री और पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन मंत्री डा० त्रिगुण सेन को पत्र भी लिखे हैं। पहले एक सरकारी कमेटी इस पर विचार करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई थी कि सवाई माधोपुर में तेल-शोधक कारखाना स्थापित किया जाए या नहीं। उस कमेटी ने भी रिपोर्ट दी है कि सवाई माधोपुर सब तरह से उपयुक्त है। वहां पर छोटी और बड़ी दोनों लाइनें हैं, सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी वह उपयुक्त है। काण्डला से जो तेल की पाइप-लाइन आयेगी वह भी सवाई माधोपुर में अन्य स्थानों के बनिस्पत आर्थिक दृष्टि से उचित रहेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त फरीदाबाद औद्योगिक दृष्टि से अत्यधिक विकसित है, जब कि सवाई माधोपुर इस मामले में पिछड़ा हुआ है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस मामले में एक वक्तव्य दे और सवाई माधोपुर में तेल-शोधक कारखाना स्थापित करने का निश्चय करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विषय को लेकर सवाई माधोपुर में हड़ताल हो रही है और

स्थिति तनावपूर्ण है। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे चैयरमैन नगरपालिका व यंग फेडरेशन की ओर से त्तर मिले हैं।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Here is a clear case of discrimination against Rajasthan, where in spite of the specific recommendations made by the committee in regard to the location of the plant at Sawai Madhopur a decision has been taken to locate it in Haryana, which is not called for. Let Government give an explanation for this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री इस आरोप का उत्तर दें कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो पंजाब के राज कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के बारे में गलत समाचारों का प्रकाशन कर रहा है और प्रचार कर रहा है। कल मैं पटियाला में था। हड़ताल मुकम्मल थी। सारी रात अन्धेरा रहा। लेकिन आल इण्डिया रेडियो समाचार दे रहा है कि पंजाब के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल विफल हो गई, अधिकांश कर्मचारी काम पर आये। आखिर यह आल इण्डिया रेडियो तथ्यों के प्रचार के लिए है या सरकारी भौंपू है गलत बातों की खबर देने के लिए।

इसमें एक दूसरा पहलू भी है कि पंजाब के कर्मचारी केन्द्रीय दर पर महंगाई भत्ता मांग रहे हैं। वित्त मंत्री महोदय बतलायें कि वह पंजाब सरकार की इस सम्बन्ध में मदद करने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. SPEAKER : Some advance information should be given to me so that I may know what matter the hon. Members want to raise.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I have given notice under rule 377 to raise the following matter...

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing him under rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Now, it is going to be a month since 11 bullet-riddled

bodies were found near the Barasat area in the northern suburb of Calcutta. Press reports published indicate that the CBI was sent for inquiry and the higher police authorities have also joined hands. But, so far, nothing has come out, and the people are anxious to know the outcome of the inquiry. I had sought the autopsy report from the Prime Minister immediately after the happening, but so far that also has not been given. The suspicion of the people of West Bengal seems to be that these murders were committed by the police and that is why they are shielding it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow those members who have not given me advance intimation. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu had come to me. But I did not know that he was raising a matter under rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I had given notice two days ago. Kindly ask your secretariat.

MR. SPEAKER : After all, there should be some procedure. Rule 377 is a very much misused rule. In between a constitutional point and procedural point, he is pushing everything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is a very important matter. They must say something about.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have three points to urge. Tomorrow we are adjourning. I would request you to ask the Minister of Aviation to make a statement on the strike because AIR INDIA flights have also been cancelled. This is a very serious thing.

Also before we disperse, the Prime Minister should make a statement as to what she proposes to do with regard to the privy purses matter. Will she bring in a new Bill in the next session or will there be a special session called for the purpose.

Then I had tabled a calling attention motion regarding 10,000 textile workers of JK in Kanpur who are on the streets. They have declared a lockout which is illegal. I would only request you to ask the Minister

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

either of Foreign Trade or of Labour to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Only those points about which he had sent intimation should be brought in now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have written to you to kindly ask the concerned Minister to make a statement, because I am afraid JKs being very strong in Kanpur, may make a big political donation and exert pressure on the Centre.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल आपका ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया था एक पत्र के द्वारा कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय ने तीन निर्णयों के द्वारा आन्ध्र प्रदेश के चार मंत्रियों की आलोचना की थी, जिनमें मुख्य मंत्री भी शामिल हैं। केवल यही नहीं कि उन्होंने जो काम किया वह असंवैधानिक था...

MR. SPEAKER : This is a matter between the High Court and the Ministers.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप जरा सुन तो लीजिए। सुनने के बाद ही तो आप निर्णय करेंगे। प्रताप सिंह कैरों का मामला यहां कैसे आया था? आप मेरी बात तो सुनिये कि यह संविधान के अन्दर कैसे आता है।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : In the past, the House has taken note of such things.

SHRI RANGA : A petition was sent to the President concerning the strictures passed in regard to the Ministers in Andhra. We would like to know what has happened to it. The President must have sent it to the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : He had written to me : I examined it. I think it is not within our jurisdiction to discuss.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप दो तीन मिनट मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। मैं प्रिसिडेंट साइट कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस बात को मैं रोकता हूँ उसको आप कैसे हाउस में एक्सप्लेन करेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं इस सदन का निर्णय आपकी सेवा में पेश कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किस बात के बारे में निर्णय ?

श्री मधु लिमये : इसी तरह के मामलों में इस सदन ने क्या किया वह मैं आपकी खिदमत में पेश कर रहा हूँ।

हाई कोर्ट क्या कहती है, उसके दो तीन वाक्य आप सुन लीजिए... (इंटरप्शन)

MR. SPEAKER : May I know what the precedent is ?

श्री मधु लिमये : आप स्पीकर नहीं हैं। मैंने कायदे से उनको लिखा है। 377 के अन्दर लिखा है (इंटरप्शन) यह क्या हो रहा है, समझ में नहीं आता है। कोई तरीका होता है। 377 में मैंने नोटिस दिया है और तब मैं बोल रहा हूँ।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : A point of order will arise only if you allow him to raise this question.

श्री मु० अ० खां (कामगंज) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। इसी बात पर है। माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश हाई कोर्ट ने वहां के कुछ मिनिस्टर्स के खिलाफ स्ट्रिकचर्ज पास किए हैं। मैं आपका रुलिंग चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस किस्म के मामले, स्टेट्स के मामले इस हाउस में उठाए जा सकते हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : If I allow it, there will be no end to it.

श्री मधु लिमये : बीस साल का इतिहास खत्म हो गया ? इसी सदन में प्रताप सिंह कैरों...

श्री मु० अ० खां : मेरे प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर आपने कोई रूलिंग नहीं दिया है।

the earlier precedent here. Not to others, (*Interruption*).

श्री रणधीर सिंह : या तो आप उसको रूल आउट करें या उसको एक्सैप्ट करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रेसीडेंट हवा में आते हैं क्या ? दोनों में क्या समानता है, यह मैं आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : I have already said that state matters cannot be discussed in the House. He says there is a certain precedent. I know that precedent, but he wants to mention it. Let him mention it.

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you say it then ?

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (वेतुल) : गुन लीजिए, उसके बाद रूल आउट कर दीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरे उन्होंने 20 फरवरी 1970 की जजमेंट में यह कहा है :

श्री मधु लिमये : वह स्पीकर हैं, जो भी निर्णय देंगे मुझे मान्य होगा। एक फैसला किया :

"The Minister of Forests has not acted with that amount of responsibility expected from him and chose to deal with public property as if it were his own."

"The action of the Government is not only discriminatory and violative of the Constitution, but that it may even amount to a *mala fide* exercise of power".

He "chose to deal with public property as if it were his own."

20 फरवरी 1970 का निर्णय है। यह फारेस्ट मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ है।

एक और भी जजमेंट है, उसको मैं छोड़ देता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये मिनिस्टर समाजवादी मालूम होते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : After all, you should be reasonable. This is a matter concerning the State. It is for the State Assembly, not for us.

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाब) : समाजवाद की आपकी परिभाषा बड़ी अच्छी है।

श्री मधु लिमये : रखने तो दें वाद में मैं प्रेसीडेंट भी दूंगा। एक वाक्य पढ़ नहीं पाता हूँ और ये हल्ला करने लग जाते हैं। दो मिनट मुन लीजियें।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस तरह के काम राज्य मंत्रियों के द्वारा होंगे तो या तो गवर्नर या प्रेजीडेंट ही उसमें दखल दें, इसको मैं पसन्द नहीं करता हूँ। कमिशन आफ इनक्वायरीज एक्ट में केन्द्रीय सरकार को पूरे अधिकार हैं। उनका इस्तेमाल करके प्रताप सिंह कैरों, मुख्य मंत्री पंजाब, के खिलाफ दास कमिशन किमने कायम किया था ? इन्होंने ही तो किया था। मैं प्रेसीडेंट दे रहा हूँ—

श्री मु० अ० खां : रूलिंग के वाद यह मामला उठाया नहीं जा सकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपकी विदमत में पेश कर रहा हूँ और ये लोग मुझे बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : वह बहुत अच्छे आदमी थे। उनके मुकाबले का हिन्दुस्तान में आदमी नहीं है।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : That is a point which should be confined to

श्री मधु लिमये : दास कमिशन किसने नियुक्त किया था ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने नहीं किया था ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no Commission of Inquiry report before us. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Not only there is the judgment, but a memorandum has been sent to the President on this question also. Therefore, we ought to take note of it.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose—*

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know how long this will continue like this. (*Interruption*)

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इसके बारे में कमिशन नियुक्त करना चाहिए और उसी तरह से करना चाहिए जिस तरह कैरों के मामले में किया था। सरकार को इस बारे में एक बयान भी देना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कमिशन की मांग का मैं समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन में आंध्र प्रदेश में फटिलाइजर स्कैंडल के बारे में सवाल हो चुके हैं। आन्ध्र प्रदेश की पी० ए० सी० की रिपोर्ट भी है। सी० बी० आई० उस मामले की जांच कर रही है। एक मंत्री उसमें फंसा हुआ है। जब तक कमिशन नहीं बनेगा, सारे तथ्य सामने नहीं आ सकते।

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : These are State subjects. How can he raise these subjects here ? The person concerned is not here to defend himself. How can he discuss it here ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow anything on that.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Sir, here is a verdict of the high court ; it has said that it is a violation of the Constitution.

Who is responsible for the maintenance of the rule of law ? Is it not this Parliament and the Central Government ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question for the State Assembly also.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : How can we discuss a State matter here ? You cannot finish that matter without hearing the person concerned.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Since there is a violation of the Constitution, should not the House take note of it, and should not we discuss this ? The Government of India should appoint a Commission of Inquiry to go into the whole affair. That is what we are asking.

MR. SPEAKER : The Member has already mentioned it. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose—*

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Shri S. M. Banerjee has mentioned the plight of the textile workers in Kanpur ; they are suffering a lot. They should not be made to suffer any longer, and they should be helped. (*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose—*

MR. SPEAKER : I would request all of you to resume your seats. Why are you demonstrating in this way ? (*Interruption*) When all of you speak together I cannot hear anything. What is going on ? The hon. Member wanted two minutes. He has made his suggestion.

श्री राम किशन गुप्त (हिसार) : पंजाब हाई कोर्ट ने हरयाणा सरकार और उसके मंत्रियों के खिलाफ इस किस्म के स्ट्रिक्चर्स दिए हैं, उनके बारे में भी एन्क्वायरी कराई जाय।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : हरयाणा सरकार के चीफ मिनिस्टर निहायत भले आदमी हैं। यह सब झूठ बोलते हैं।

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padrauna) : Sir, yesterday at 6 O'Clock the discussion on sugar position was initiated and many

members spoke. Unfortunately, by that time some of the members of the press had gone away and some of the hon. Members resented this behaviour with the result that some heated discussion went on in the House. The Chairman, who was occupying the chair at that time—Shri K. N. Tiwary is a very good man; I do not know what happened to him. He adjourned the House on the plea that there is too much of noise in the House. So, the Minister could not get time to reply to the debate. Sir, I request you to allow the Minister to reply to the debate.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप जवाब दिलवा दीजिए ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : एक मिनट मुझे सुन लिया जाए... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन दिल्ली टीचर्स पेन्सिऑन के बारे में शिक्षा मंत्री श्री भक्तदर्शन ने कहा था कि उनकी सर्विसेज के बारे में सरकार दिल्ली एजुकेशन बिल इसी सेशन में लाने वाली है लेकिन उन्होंने यह वादा पूरा नहीं किया । क्योंकि इसमें दिल्ली के 30 हजार टीचर्स से सम्बन्धित बात है मैं आपके जरिए उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि अगर वह केवल बिल भी इंटीरड्यूस् कर दें कल तक तो भी बहुत अच्छा होगा ।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर नक्सलाइट्स का एक बड़ा जवर्दस्त प्लान लोगों का मर्डर करने का है । आपसे प्रार्थना है कि आप इस सम्बन्ध में कार्लिंग अटेंशन मोशन मंजूर कर लें ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मिनट में मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा, आप मुझे सुन लें । बिहार की आघे से ज्यादा आबादी के लोगों की मातृ-भाषा मैथिली है । उसकी मान्यता संविधान की अष्टम अनुसूची में हो यह हम बराबर मांग करते आ रहे हैं । इसके मुतालिक एक विधेयक भी हम लोगों ने पेश किया है । सरकार का फर्ज

हो जाता है कि उसको मान्यता प्रदान करे और प्रधान मंत्री जो गृह मंत्री भी हैं, उनको आप यह कह दें वरना मैथिली भाषी लोग कलकत्ते से आए हैं और वह इसके लिए संघर्ष चलाएंगे और तब तक उनका संघर्ष चलता रहेगा जब तक मैथिली को अष्टम अनुसूची में मान्यता नहीं मिल जाती ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : मैं सबसे गरीब इलाके से आता हूँ । एक मिनट मुझे भी सुन लिया जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER : I was not very happy to learn of what happened last evening. We cannot adjust our programme just to see whether the press gallery is full or not. We have to keep our programme independent of that. We are a Parliament. During all the experience I have had, I at least had no occasion to hear that the sitting adjourned because a Member objected that the press gallery was empty. This was for the first time that I heard about it.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : We were talking about the All India Radio, not about the press gallery. The All India Radio people must be there.....(Interruption)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : The press was there.....(Interruption)

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It is ridiculous that any Member should have thought that Parliament should not work because the pressmen are not there. Are we here only for the gallery ?

Mr. SPEAKER : That is why I was surprised. When we deliberate, we address each other and not anybody outside.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रेस की आजादी का बेहद हामी हूँ और बेहद प्रेस की इज्जत करता हूँ चाहे वह लिखने वाले प्रेस हैं या आल इण्डिया रेडियो का कोई काम है । मैं आप से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान का कोई प्राबलम हो तो उसको 6 बजे के बाद आप न रखा करें । प्रेस वाले

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

बेचारे थके रहते हैं, भूखे रहते हैं। कल आपने 6 बजे डिस्कशन उम पर रख दिया साढ़े छः सात तक चलता रहा, कोई भाई यहां हाजिर न रह सके और किसान की बात सुनी न जा सकी। किसान देश के लिए अनाज पैदा करने वाला है, देश को बनाने वाला है, मेरा यही निवेदन है कि उमकी प्राबलम हो तो उसे जब हाउस उठने का वक्त हो उम वक्त न रखा करें दिन में किसी समय रखा करें ताकि उसकी गिकायत को फुल पब्लिसिटी मिले, अखबारात उसको कोट करें, रेडियो कोट करे। इसलिए आप उसको अन्त में न रखकर बीच में किसी समय रखा करें। (...व्यवधान)...

मैंने प्रेस के खिलाफ कोई बात नहीं कही। मैं अपनी बात दोबारा रिपीट करना हूँ। मैंने आल इण्डिया रेडियो के वारे में कहा और अब भी कहता हूँ। प्रेस की कोई बात नहीं है। जो मैंने कल कहा उसको आज फिर स्टिक करता हूँ।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : I entirely agree with you that the press is not necessary when we speak. Why can you not dispense with the press at least today ? They have become bigger politicians than the politicians. Why do you want them here ?

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN (Ambalapuzha) : In Bangalore and Madras there is a strike in the Reserve Bank of India. There were reports in papers that in Bangalore, the employees were manhandled by the police. I would like to have a statement from the Minister about the incident that has taken place and the action they are taking to resolve the strike that is going on.

Then, the Kerala Government has already written to the Central Government for taking over the plantations in Kerala. We would like to know the stand taken by the Central Government in the matter.....
(*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am really surprised that every day you do like this. Every day we take away the Lunch Hour also. There should be some mercy on the Members of this House.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्यों कि हम लोग उत्तर प्रदेश में एम० वी० डी० गवर्नमेंट चला रहे हैं, इसलिए इस सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने सौ करोड़ रुपया हमारा मार दिया, मना कर दिया प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने देने से। मैं सबसे गरीब इलाके को रेप्रेजेंट करता हूँ जहां भुखमरी है, पीने के पानी के लिए लोग तरस रहे हैं, हर तरह से तबाह हैं और यह गवर्नमेंट बड़ी न्यायी और प्रोग्रेसिव अपने को कहती है। तो मैं तो सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि अगर इसको जिन्दा रहना है तो यह न्याय करे और उचित न्याय करे। हमारी मांग उचित है, 100 करोड़ रुपया हमारा वापस करे। फ़व्वरुद्दीन अली साहब बैठे हैं, वह ईस्टर्न रेंज आफ इण्डिया को रेप्रेजेंट करते हैं। अगर उनके देखते हुए यह अन्याय है तो फिर भगवान ही मालिक है इस देश का।

Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : About the IAC, the strike should be got ended because they are suffering like anything.

MR. SPEAKER : I was hesitating to allow only two Members and the result is all this. Those Members, Shri Banerjee and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, had given me regular notice. Suddenly and abruptly something starts and there is no end to it. After all, there should be some method of doing things, not suddenly and abruptly getting up and converting every hour into a debating hour.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आखरी बोलने वाला हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आखरी नहीं होंगे, और भी निकल आयेंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अब कोई नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल शाम को

यह बहस अधूरी रह गई—ईख और चीनी की कीमत के बारे में—मैं चाहता हूँ कि उस बहस को पूरा किया जाये और जो लोग बोलने वाले बचें गए हैं, उनको बोलने का मौका दिया जाये, उसके बाद मंत्री महोदय जवाब दें, क्योंकि यह मसला देश के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

12-40. hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NAVY (PENSION) THIRD AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1970

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : On behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy (Pension) Third Amendment Regulations, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 461 in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1970, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4594/70*]

ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : On behalf of Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Part I) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India for the year 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT. 4595/70*]

REVIEW ON INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD., BOMBAY AND ANNUAL REPORT THEREOF FOR 1969-70

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHE-

MICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (1) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay for the year 1969-70.
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay for the year 1969-70, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-4596/70*]

AUDIT REPORT (COMMERCIAL) 1970

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution, a copy of the Audit Report (Commercial) 1970 :

Part VIII—Comprehensive appraisal of the work of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Part IX—Comprehensive appraisal of the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.

Part X—Individual irregularities and a resume of the Company Auditors Report. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-4597/70*]

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER GIVEN ON 24TH NOVEMBER 1970 TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2086

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the answer

[Shri M. R. Krishna]
given on the 24th November, 1970 to Unstarred Question No. 2086 by Shri G. C. Dixit regarding applications for licences from Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4598/70]

12-41 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
MINUTES

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR
(Sambalpur) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Sixty-seventh to Seventy-fifth sittings of the Committee on Petitions.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED
TRIBES

MINUTES

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Twenty-first to Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth to Thirty-ninth sittings of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes held during the year 1970.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 15th December, 1970, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1970, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint

Committee may be communicated to this House.

MOTION

“That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to criminal procedure be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 45 members ; 15 members from this house, name-ly :—

1. Shri Akbar Ali Khan
2. Shri G. R. Patil.
3. Shri Sinam Krishan Mohan Singh
4. Shri Syed Hussain
5. Shri Rattan Lal Jain
6. Shri K. P. Mallikarjunudu
7. Shri Suresh J. Desai
8. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
9. Dr. B. N. Antani
10. Shri Mulka Govinda Reddy
11. Shri Suraj Prasad
12. Shri Hamid Ali Schamnad
13. Shri A. D. Mani
14. Shri M. P. Shukla
15. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

and 30 members from the Lok Sabha ;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee ;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committee shall

apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make ;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the last week of the Seventy-seventh Session of the Rajya Sabha ;

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee.”

(ii) “In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1970, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th December, 1970, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

(iii) “In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1970, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th December, 1970, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.”

12.44 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

(SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI)

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following

telegram, dated the 16th December, 1970, from the Station House Officer, Police Station, Nagda, Madhya Pradesh :—

“Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai, Member, Lok Sabha, arrested at Nagda, today at 19.30 hours, for violation of prohibitory orders under Sections 144 and 151, Criminal Procedure Code and sent to judicial custody.”

12.45 hrs.

PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OUTSIDERS

MR. SPEAKER : On the 11th December, 1970 after Sarvashri Morarji Desai and Shashi Bhushan made statement in connection with certain allegations made by Shri Shashi Bhushan in the House on the 26th November, 1970 I observed that I had to decide this question : When the names of citizens or officers of Government are brought and allegations made against them on the floor of the House what procedure should be adopted to enable them to defend themselves.

Under article 105 of the Constitution, Members have complete freedom of speech in the House and no action, civil or criminal can be taken against a Member for anything said by him in the House. This freedom of speech is subject to the other provisions of the Constitutions and to the Rules and Standing Orders of the House. Thus it is left to the House to check the misuse of this privilege.

Rule 353 of the Rules of Procedure reads as under :

‘No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply :

Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion

[Mr. Speaker]

that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or that no public interest is served by making such allegation.'

The Rules Committee while considering this rule at its sitting held on the 22nd December, 1953, observed *inter alia* that

“* * * The House should not be made a forum where the conduct and character of persons should be brought into disrepute as the person against whom allegations were made had no remedy against a speech made on the floor of the House which was privileged. In order to safeguard the honour of the people generally it was imperative that the members applied voluntary restraint and resorted to making allegations in cases of extreme necessity where there was an element of public interest. Even in such cases, it was necessary that reasonable opportunity should be given to the Minister concerned to investigate into the matter and to produce if necessary defence on behalf of the person concerned. * * *

While a member should be given absolute right to bring to the notice of the House any matter which on proper investigation he feels should be ventilated even though it involves the character or reputation of any person he should in the interest of public morality and high parliamentary decorum inform the Speaker before-hand of his intention to do so and also the Minister concerned. The Minister will then have an opportunity to look into the matter before-hand and to come prepared with a reply also. * * *

The point as to what procedure should be followed when allegations are made against individuals who are not members of this House and represent to the Speaker that the allegations are false, has been discussed in the House in the past also. On the 15th February, 1968, Shri R. Umanath raised a question of privilege against one Shri Ram Krishna Bajaj. At that time the sense of the House was that the individual had a

right to clarify his position through a letter to the Speaker or through the Press but he should do so in temperate and proper language. The Speaker on receipt of a proper representation from the aggrieved individual may refer it to the Committee on Petitions for examination and report.

In this connection I may mention an earlier case in 1963 when certain allegations, on the basis of a photostat copy of a letter were made in the House by a Member (Shri Homi F. Daji) against two outsiders. The Speaker referred to the Committee on Petitions the representations from the persons concerned. The Committee considered the matter and made a report to the House.

The aggrieved person can also write to the Minister and request that he may explain the position to the House and the Minister may after such investigation as he thinks fit and after satisfying himself make a statement in the House.

Formally, letters, representations, petitions etc. relating to the proceedings of the House are not admitted as petitions to the House but in appropriate cases when these petition or representations are supported by documentary evidence or an affidavit and the Speaker is satisfied *prima facie* that the matter requires to be looked into, he may direct that the representation together with the adduced evidence may be forwarded to the Government for enquiry or placed before the Committee on Petitions for their consideration.

The position of Government officers against whom allegations are made on the floor of the House is somewhat different. These officers are bound by their service rules and they cannot go directly to the Press or Parliament to refute the allegations. A public servant who feels aggrieved by anything said in the House may through proper channel bring to the notice of the Minister concerned (*i.e.*, the Minister in charge of the Ministry under which the officer is working) whatever he has to say in that regard. Thereafter, if the Minister considers it necessary, he may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, make a statement in the House.

281 *Procedure about* AGRAHAYANA 26, 1892 (SAKA) *Absence of Members* 282
Allegations against outsiders *from sittings of House Committee Rep.*

To sum up the following procedure shall be followed in dealing with allegations against outsiders :—

- (1) * No member shall be allowed to make an allegation against an outsider unless he has obtained the prior permission of the Speaker after giving advance notice thereof to the Speaker and the Minister concerned. Such notice shall give the name of the person concerned, the allegation against him and some evidence to show that there is a *prima facie* case.
- (2) Where a member makes an allegation in the House against an outsider with obtaining the prior permission of the Speaker, the same will not form part of the record of the House.
- (3) In the case of allegations made against Government officers, it will be for the Minister concerned to make a statement in the House if he so wishes.
- (4) Where a representation from an outsider is substantiated by documentary evidence, the Speaker may in his discretion refer the matter to the Government or Committee on Petitions for enquiry and report.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी राजाजत से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आपने जो रूलिंग दे दी है वह हमको स्वीकार करनी है लेकिन अच्छा होता कि इस रूलिंग को देने से पहले आप सभी विरोधी दलों के नेताओं और सरकारी पक्ष के नेताओं को बुला लें और चर्चा कर लें।

MR. SPEAKER : I have just reiterated what we have already been following.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो कुछ हो रहा है वह इससे भिन्न है। आपने स्पष्ट

नहीं किया कि कितनी एडवॉन्स नोटिस जरूरी है। मान लीजिए हम सदन में आ रहे हैं और हमें कोई सूचना मिली जिसके बारे में पहले से नोटिस नहीं दे सकते लेकिन बहस चल रही है...

MR. SPEAKER : This situation will be seen when it arises.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They arise every day.

आपकी रूलिंग सर माथे पर है लेकिन सभी को बुलाकर एक बात कर लीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री कमल नयन बजाज (वर्धा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक कंटेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ। एक बात छूट गई है उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER : I have just reiterated what is already provided in the rules of the House. I have just brought it to the notice of the House, and made the position very clear. (Interruption). I am not allowing any Member. Nothing will form part of the proceedings. (Interruptions).**

12.52 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI G. C. NAIK (Koonjhar) : I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE
OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

FOURTEENTH REPORT

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : I beg to present the Fourteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministries of Education and Youth Services, Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development and Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation and Department of Social Welfare—Admission facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Educational Institutions (Technical and non-technical).

12.55 hrs.

PETITION *Re.* HOWRAH-AMTA
AND HOWRAH-SHEAKHALA
LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANIES

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Potit Paban Pathak and others regarding the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway Companies.

12.56 hrs.

PROCEDURE FOR DEALING
WITH ALLEGATIONS AGAINST
OUTSIDERS—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up the motions for modification of the scheme for the management of the Nationalised banks.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : You should call a meeting of the leaders of the groups.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I have just reiterated what is already there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : It is an encroachment on the Members' rights.

Would you call a meeting of the leaders of the different parties to discuss the matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not think that there is anything new in this. The House has been following this already. (*Interruptions*). There is a rule already there on the matter.....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I would plead that since your ruling has created some misunderstanding, you may call a meeting of the leaders of the Opposition and the Government to understand the implications of the ruling.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I fully support it.

MR. SPEAKER : It was there in the rules already.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : It may be that it was there in the rules and you have only reiterated it. But it has created an impression that it limits the Members' rights to make allegations or accusations etc. etc. Therefore, it is very necessary that you should call a meeting of the leaders and discuss the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already quoted the rule. It is rule 353. There is nothing new in what I have said.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : You should not take a decision in that manner. You should call a meeting of the leaders and discuss the matter.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : With all respect to the Chair, I would submit that we do not agree to the ruling. That is a violation of our fundamental right.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : I would appeal to you to hold the honour of this House. You have not given permission to those who are following the rules but you are allowing those who are not following the rules. Here is Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj who has been wanting to make a submission, but you have not

allowed him. But you have allowed others. It is not fair. If you do not give respect to those who follow the rules and permit them, but give respect to those who do not follow the rules, then it is very bad.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : You allowed Shri Surendranath Dwivedy but you are not allowing other Members. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : May I make it very clear that this is a rule which is already there ? Rule 353 is already there.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East) : Nobody is questioning your ruling, if you say that you are merely restating the position which is already there and you have consolidated the whole thing. But there seems to be a lot of confusion already on this matter.....

MR. SPEAKER : It is just a repetition of what is already there. I have already quoted from the Rules of Procedure. (Interruptions) I am sorry I am not going to allow any further debate on this now. We shall now adjourn for lunch.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : आपने जो कहा है वह नयी रूलिंग है इसलिए आप सभी पार्टीज के लीडर्स से बात कर लीजिए ताकि आपको भी एम्बैरेस्मेंट न हो और जो सदन चाहता है वह भी हो जाए... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : The leaders are very welcome to meet me any time. They may say anything about it.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : It is not that.....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : The opinions of the leaders will be very welcome. I am prepared to put them before the Committee. But as you yourselves have said, this is a repetition of what is already in the rules..... (Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

MR. SPEAKER : I am prepared to discuss it with your leaders. But this is already there (Interruptions).

We now adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2 P.M.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

PROCEDURE FOR DEALING WITH ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OUTSIDERS—Contd.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : The ruling given by the Speaker this morning.....

सभापति महोदय : आज 1 बजे, जब हाउस ऐडजर्न हुआ तब मैं यहाँ नहीं था। उसके बाद मैंने सुना कि कुछ लोगों ने हमसे कहा, कि यहाँ बात उठाई गई थी कि मैंने कल हाउस इसलिए ऐडजर्न किया कि प्रेस के रिपोर्टर्स नहीं थे। मैंने हाउस को इसलिए ऐडजर्न नहीं किया। आधे घण्टे तक का समय बढ़ाने की मांग यहाँ पर की गई थी, जिसको मान लिया गया था। लेकिन उसके बाद यहाँ आपस में इतना शोर शरावा हुआ कि उसकी वजह से मुझ को हाउस को ऐडजर्न करना पड़ा।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : यहाँ आल इण्डिया रेडियो का आदमी नहीं था।

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंबेर) : इसके लिए हम को अफमोस है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप हाउस को डाइरेक्शन दीजिए कि उसको रूल के मुताबिक चलना है या नहीं। आखिर चेयर की भी तो अनलिमिटेड पावर नहीं हैं, वह भी रूल से बंधी हुई है। कभी चेयर गलती करती है तब आप लोग उसकी आलोचना करते हैं। आखिर हमको रूल के मुताबिक चलना है या नहीं ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आपने जो हाउस गेडजन कर दिया था वह टाइम तो हमको मिलना चाहिए। वह टाइम आप हमको दे दें।

सभापति महोदय : स्पीकर साहब के पाग मामला गया है। इसलिए मैं यही निवेदन करूंगा कि जो रूल है उनके मुताबिक आप लोग चलें। जीरो अवर 12 बजे। वजे तक तक चलता है। लंच के बाद मैं कोई दूसरा सवाल यहां नहीं उठाने दूंगा, प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर की बात दूसरी है।

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, आपने ठीक ही कहा कि इस सदन को मर्यादा के अन्दर काम करना चाहिए। हम सभी लोगों का मर्यादित व्यक्तित्व है, क्या आप, क्या हम लोग और क्या मंत्री लोग। इसलिए मैं कोई मर्यादा का उल्लंघन नहीं करना चाहता। लेकिन एक बात आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं चेयर के द्वारा जो निर्णय दिया गया उसको चुनौती भी नहीं दे रहा हूँ, लेकिन आपकी विदमत्त में कुछ बातें पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

यहां पर दूसरों के ऊपर, जो बाहर के लोग हैं उनके ऊपर, कभी-कभी आरोप लगाए जाते हैं। उसके बारे में काफी लोगों के मन में आता है कि क्या हम लोग गैर-जिम्मेदार लोग हैं और इस तरह के आरोप करते रहेंगे तथा बाहर के लोगों को कोई संरक्षण नहीं मिलेगा ? यह बातें उठती हैं, लेकिन इसके बारे में आज जो नया निर्णय दिया गया है उसके ऊपर मैं केवल इतना ही

कहना चाहता हूँ कि अध्यक्ष महोदय पुनर्विचार करें कि क्या वह पहले नियमों को नहीं बदल रहे हैं ? आप नियम 353 देख लीजिए। आप नियमों की किताब ले लीजिए।

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

इस नियम में कहीं यह नहीं कहा गया है कि आरोप करने समय हमले अनुमति प्राप्त करनी चाहिए। एतना ही कहा गया है कि अध्यक्ष महोदय को जानकारी दी जाय, ताकि अगर आरोपों में कोई तथ्य नहीं है तो मंत्री उसका तत्काल जवाब दे सकें।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपकी बात समझ गया।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप 1 बजे नहीं थे इसलिए कह रहा हूँ। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। आप प्रोवाइजो देखिये :

"Provided that the Speaker may at any time prohibit any member from making any such allegation if he is of opinion that such allegation is derogatory to the dignity of the House or no public interest is served by making such allegation."

"Such allegation" means defamatory or incriminatory.

लेकिन अगर स्पीकर साहब यह समझें कि उससे कोई सार्वजनिक हित नहीं सघ रहा है तो वह टोक सकते हैं सदस्यों को। सदस्य अगर अध्यक्ष की आज्ञा की अवहेलना करेंगे तो बाद में जो बातें वह कहेंगे उनके बारे में आप कह सकते हैं कि वह रेकार्ड में नहीं जाएगा। यह साफ मतलब है। लेकिन आज सवेरे यहां कहा गया कि इसके विपरीत

जो भी यहां कहा जाएगा वह खत्म माना जाएगा। यह नियम नहीं है। जैसा आपने कहा हम मर्यादा से बंधे हुए हैं। आप भी हैं और हम भी हैं, और हमको मर्यादा के अन्दर चलना चाहिए। अगर आप इसमें कोई परिवर्तन चाहते हैं, तो जैसा श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने कहा, नेताओं की बैठक बुलाई जाये। यह मामला नियम समिति के सामने जाना चाहिए। नियम समिति में जाने में फायदा यह है कि वहां पहले विचार होता है फिर रिपोर्ट आती है फिर उस पर संशोधन आ सकते हैं, वह वापिस जा सकती है और दुबारा वह समिति विचार कर सकती है और फिर उसके बाद सदन में आकर उस पर बहस का मौका मिलता है।

सभापति महोदय, हमारी यह जो राय है इसको आप अध्यक्ष महोदय तक पहुंचा दें, इतनी ही आप से विनम्र प्रार्थना है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सभापति महोदय...

सभापति महोदय . मैंने वाजपेयी जी को बुलाया है और आप सब एक साथ खड़े हो रहे हैं। इससे क्या फायदा है। मैं देख रहा हूं आप सबको। भगवान ने आंखें दी हैं मुझे भी और मेरी इतनी उम्र नहीं हो गई है कि मैं अंधा हो गया हूं। आपको भी बुलाने की जरूरत होगी तो बुलाया जाएगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : यहां बात स्पष्ट है कि भोजन के पहले अध्यक्ष महोदय ने जो निर्णय दिया था उससे सदन में असन्तोष है। उसके बारे में कुछ भ्रान्तियां भी हैं। अभी आपने कहा है कि सबको नियमों का पालन करना है। लेकिन हमारी शिकायत यह है कि अध्यक्ष महोदय ने जो पुराने नियम हैं, उनकी व्याख्या नहीं की, उनको दोहराया नहीं बल्कि उन्होंने एक नया नियम बना दिया है, नए नियम का मजजन कर दिया है। अभी तक नियम यह है कि बाहर के लोगों के बारे में आरोप लगाने समय अध्यक्ष महोदय को

सूचना देनी चाहिए। आज सवेरे जो कुछ उन्होंने घोषणा की उसके अनुसार अध्यक्ष की अनुमति लेना आवश्यक कर दिया गया है। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर यह आवश्यक किया जाएगा कि अध्यक्ष की पूर्व अनुमति लेनी जरूरी है तो फिर अध्यक्ष उस आरोप की जांच करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे। जांच करने का कोई तन्त्र उनके पास नहीं है। तब वह मामला मंत्री के पास भेजा जाएगा और इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि उनमें विलम्ब होगा। उस अवस्था में सदस्य सार्वजनिक हित में काम नहीं कर सकेंगे।

मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप हमारी ये भावनाएं अध्यक्ष महोदय तक पहुंचा दें। सारे मामले को वह रूलस कमेटी के पास भेज दें ताकि वहां इस पर विचार हो सके। जब तक रूलस कमेटी विचार न कर ले, अध्यक्ष महोदय सभी पक्षों के नेताओं से विचार विनिमय न कर लें, तब तक उस पर अमल न किया जाए। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने जो निर्णय दिया है उसके अनुसार बाहर वाले व्यक्ति के खिलाफ लगाया गया आरोप अब कार्रवाई में लिखा नहीं जाएगा। यह बड़ी विचित्र स्थिति है। इसका निराकरण होना चाहिए।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : I have the utmost of respect for the ruling given by the Speaker. We will abide by whatever his ruling ultimately is in this matter. Events have taken place in this House which I consider very unfortunate. The whole nation is critical sometimes of the way we have carried ourselves in Parliament. To that extent, I whole-heartedly share the sentiments behind the ruling of the Speaker. But I must submit in all humility that what Shri Madhu Limaye has said, and what the revered Shri Atal Bihariji said is absolutely correct. To say that the ruling of the Speaker is a mere rehash of rule 353 and article 105 is a naive over-simplification of the whole matter—I am speaking the legal language. Shri Madhu Limaye has referred to rule 353. I will not repeat it. It deals with certain circumstances where a member cannot make a defamatory or incriminating statement.

सभापति महोदय : हम क्या डिस्कस कर रहे हैं। स्पीकर ने जो रूलिंग दिया है, उसको डिस्कस कर रहे हैं ?

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : नहीं। हम यह कह रहे हैं कि जो स्पीकर ने रूलिंग दिया है वह 353 और 105 के अनुसार बिल्कुल जायज नहीं है। यह नया रूलिंग आ रहा है।

सभापति महोदय : जहां तक मेरी समझ में आया है, वह यह है कि इन्होंने जो कहा है उसको स्पीकर तक पहुंचा दिया जाय। यह रिकार्ड पर आ गया है। उन तक यह पहुंच जाएगा—

श्री रवी राय (पुरी) : आप भी उनको बता देना।

सभापति महोदय : मैं भी बता दूंगा। जो लीडर लोग हैं, वे उनमें मिल चुके हैं। उसका मैं जिक्र करना नहीं चाहता हूं। अब इसको आप ड्राप कर दें और हमारा विजिनैस चलने दें।

श्री मधु लिमये : हो सकता है कि कोई नए मुद्दे माननीय सदस्य पेश करना चाहते हों।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : यह बहुत अहम सवाल है। उन्होंने एक नया कानून अपने निर्णय से आज स्थापित कर दिया है।

सभापति महोदय : आपकी बात खत्म हो गई है। आप यह चाहते हैं कि हाउस की जो फीलिंग है रूलिंग के बारे में ये उन तक पहुंचा दी जायें। इसी बात को घुमा फिरा कर सभी कह रहे हैं।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : What I submit is that under the proviso the speaker can prohibit a speaker from making incriminatory and defamatory statements even if advance notice is given. But what the Speaker has stated today is that where absolutely no notice is given, whatever is stated will be expunged. This, in fairness, has to be considered as a rule not at all contemplated

by rule 353. It is something which is a new rule.

सभापति महोदय : स्पीकर की रूलिंग को आप कैसे यहां डिस्कस कर सकते हैं? आप लोग इतना हल्ला कर रहे हैं। इसी हल्ले की वजह से मैंने कल एडजर्न किया था। कोई दूसरी बात नहीं थी। हमने उमको क्लीयर किया है। एक साथ पांच-पांच आदमी उठ कर खड़े हो रहे हैं। एक साथ सब बोल रहे हैं। क्या यह रूलज की ओविडियंस है? क्या यह हाउस को चलाने का तरीका है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : हम लोग गर्वज हैं क्या ?

सभापति महोदय : जो फीलिंग यहां व्यक्त की गई है, उमी को आप सब स्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं—(इंटरप्शज)

अब आप जो भी कहेंगे वह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : Whatever I say or have said is not a comment on the Speaker's ruling. It is our submission. Under rule 353 and the provision in the Constitution, certain privileges have been given, namely, that whatever is spoken in this House cannot be called in question for various good reasons. Had that protection not been given, various matters..... (Interruption).

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can argue this with the Speaker.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I want to bring one matter to your notice. No rule can be framed which goes against the Constitution. This is a new matter which nobody has raised. I hope, I have convinced you. No rule of the Rules of the House can be framed which goes against the provisions of the Constitution. Whatever ruling the Speaker has given today, there are two departures. One departure is.....(Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Again, you are questioning that.

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is a submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What does it come to ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : How difficult it is to understand you ! That is my tragedy.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : My difficulty is to understand you.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Please try to understand me. I am making a prayer for reconsideration. It is not criticism.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already told you that all this will be conveyed to the Speaker.....(Interruptions).

SHRI S. KUNDU : It is only a submission, a prayer. One of the rules that the Speaker read out is Rule 353. Here, it is clearly stated :

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature....."

The ruling given the Speaker has to be clarified.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Why are you arguing the case ?

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am only praying that you kindly convey it to the Speaker..... (Interruption)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It will be conveyed to the Speaker. I would suggest to him that he may call a meeting of the leaders of various parties.....(Interruptions) Is this the way to conduct the proceedings of the House ? क्या यही तरीका रहेगा हाउस को कांटेक्ट करने का ? यही रूल्स परमिट करते हैं ? यह सब लोग वायलेट कर रहे हैं मारे रूल्स को। इस तरह से हाउस चलेगा ? मैं नहीं एलाऊ करूंगा... (व्यवधान)... यह सब कुछ रेकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

श्री रवि राय : सभापति जी, एक निवेदन कहूँ कि आप मधु लिमये को सुन लिए, साल्वे

साहब को सुन लिए, बाजपेयी साहब को सुन लिए तो हर एक पार्टी के नुमाइन्दों को एक-एक मिनट सुन लीजिए।

• सभापति महोदय : रवि साहब आप एक पार्टी के लीडर हैं, आप ही बताइए यह हाउस ऐसे किस तरह से चलेगा ? इतने आदमी एक साथ खड़े हैं... (व्यवधान)...**

The House will now take up the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme. Shri Maran. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The business before the House is the consideration of motions for modifications of the Nationalised Banks Scheme. I have called Mr. Maran. If you want to object to that, you can raise a point of order. (Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN : All this will not go on record. (Interruptions)**

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : On what subject ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Kindly hear my point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have called Mr. Murasoli Maran. The business before the House is Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme. If you want to raise a point of order on that, you can do so.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : You cannot discriminate against us like this. We should also be heard.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point of order is this. We are now discussing Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 which has been formulated by the Finance

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Minister. During the course of the discussion, we might have to mention certain corrupt practices and also mention the names of certain businessmen who have been previously handling these banks. I want to mention those names.

Now, the question is that under the ruling which has been given in his own wisdom by the Hon. Speaker for whom we have all high regard and I have also great regard for the ruling of the Speaker, it is not possible.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : What is the point of order ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Previously, we used to mention.....

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : **

MR. CHAIRMAN : Except what Mr. Banerjee says, nothing will go on record.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : **

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : **

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : **

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have called Mr. Murasoli Maran. Nothing will go on record except what Mr. Murasoli Maran says.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What I was submitting was that during the course of discussion.....

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : No more discussion, Sir. We cannot tolerate that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : During the course of discussion on the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, the names of certain corrupt officers who are swindling public money in the name of running these banks, I would like to mention. But, under the ruling of the Speaker which is so dear and

near to us and we all adhere to it, unfortunately, we cannot mention those names. So, I would only request you that by observing this ruling in this House which we should in all fairness, we shall be protecting the interests of the corrupt officers and corrupt businessmen also. How am I to mention these names? Kindly give me your ruling.

सभापति महोदय : इसमें किसी रूलिंग की जरूरत नहीं है, यह प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं है। हाउस के जो रूल्स हैं, वे ही आज्ञाबर्ण होंगे।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय, रूल 340 के तहत मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। मैं सूब करता हूँ—

'That the Debate before the House be adjourned.'

सभापति महोदय, बहस के दौरान ऐसे लोगों की चर्चाएँ हमें करनी होंगी जो करप्ट हैं, उन पर हमारे रिमाक्स भी होंगे। यह सदन आल-सोवरेन है, यहाँ हमको स्पीच की एम्सोल्यूट फ्रीडम है, दुनिया की अन्य पार्लियामेंटों में भी ऐसा ही होता है, ब्रिटेन और दूसरी जगहों पर भी ऐसा ही होता है। अगर हम प्रशासन के मुताल्लिक, करप्ट अफसरों के मुताल्लिक यहाँ पर नहीं बोलेंगे तो कहां बोलेंगे, यही तो एक फोरम है जहाँ हम बोल सकते हैं। इस लिए पहले जो व्यवस्था दी गई है कि लिखकर पहले से दिया जाए, इसके मुताल्लिक मैं चाहूंगा कि सब लीडर लोगों को बुलाया जाए और इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाय।...

सभापति महोदय : बैठ जाइए, आप की बात समझ ली है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बहस को एडजार्न करके पहले इस पर फैसला कर लीजिए कि कितनी दूर तक डिफेमेटरी

होगा, कहां तक हम बोल सकते हैं, कहां तक नहीं बोल सकते हैं। पहले इस पर निर्णय लिया जाय, तब आगे बहस चलाई जाए।

मेरा दूसरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर यह है...

सभापति महोदय : दो-दो प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर एक साथ नहीं चलते हैं। बैठिए। हमने दोनों बातों का जवाब दे दिया है। पहली बात—वाजपेयी जी, मधु लिमये जी और साल्वे जी ने जो सेन्टीमेंट्स एक्सप्रेस किए हैं, मैं उनको स्पीकर साहब को कन्वे कर दूंगा। रूफ्लिंग उनकी तरफ से है, इसलिए वे इस पर विचार करेंगे।

आपने जो दूसरी बात उठाई है—जब डिबेट चल रही हो, उसमें नाम मैनशन करने के बारे में—इस के सम्बन्ध में मेरा इतना ही निवेदन है कि जो रूल है या जो रूफ्लिंग उन्होंने दी है, जब तक वे उसको चेन्ज नहीं करते, उसको ही फॉलो किया जायगा। इन दोनों बातों के बारे में हमने निवेदन कर दिया है, इसलिए अब आप इस बात को न उठायें और हाउस को बिजनेस चलाने दीजिए।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : इसीलिए तो मैंने कहा है कि आप हाउस को एडजानं कीजिए।
... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Lakkappa, there is no point of order. I have overruled your point of order. (Interruptions) Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions)**

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaha) : Now that a formal motion for the adjournment of the business before the House has come, a decision has got to be taken on that. Such a motion can come up before the House at any stage, and once the motion has come, a formal vote has got to be immediately taken without any further debate about it. You can take a vote on it, and then the business may proceed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Under what rule ?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Under rule 340.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Chamba) : Kindly read rule 341 also which says :

“If the Speaker is of opinion that a motion for the adjournment of a debate is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may either forthwith put the question thereon or decline to propose the question.”

This motion is an abuse of the privilege of the House or the rules of the House, and therefore, I would request you to rule it out.

सभापति महोदय : रूल 341 के मातहत हम इसको डिस-एलाऊ करते हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैम्बरों की फील्डिंग आपने देखी है, इसको चलते हुए 45 मिनट हो गए हैं। अभी दो-तीन सदस्य और बोलना चाहते हैं, आप उनको परमिट कर दीजिए, ताकि ठीक से काम चल सके।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, इसकी जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : On a point of order...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing him. He is obstructing the proceedings of the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I protest against this arbitrary attitude of yours towards the House and the Members, and in protest, I stage a walk-out.

(Shri K. Lakkappa then left the House)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Mura-soil Maran.

14.38 hrs.

MOTIONS *Re* : MODIFICATION OF NATIONALISED BANKS (MANAGEMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) SCHEME, 1970—*Contd.*

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : We have been pleading for nationalisation of banks from various forums, in our election manifestoes and in this House and in the various National Development Council meetings. We have been eagerly awaiting for the follow-up action. We consider that the nationalisation of banks is the most significant event in the last twenty years in the history of our post-Independent India.

We know that nationalisation will bring in a certain element of over-centralisation, a kind of monolithic remote control and the annexure of one more empire at New Delhi. But because we put social justice first, we wholeheartedly supported the nationalisation scheme. We expected that the States would be given a positive and meaningful role in the management of banks. There are certain banks which have some all-India characteristics like the Punjab National Bank and the Bank of Baroda. We thought that in these banks the States representatives would be there in the regional advisory boards. There are certain banks which have identified themselves with the aspirations and the economic activities of certain geographical regions, such as the Indian Overseas Bank and the Indian Bank. We expected that representation would be given to the States in the management boards of these banks. But we are disappointed to note that no such thing is there. The States are represented only in the regional consultative committees.

What is the function of the consultative committee? It is to review banking development and to make recommendations. To whom are these recommendations made? These recommendations are made for the consideration of the Central Government and the Reserve Bank. Even here, the long

arm of the Central Government is extended in the sense that not more than three persons are to be nominated by the Central Government. How often will the consultative committee meet? It all depends upon the convenience of the Finance Minister, because these committees are to be headed by the Finance Minister, his deputies or his nominees. We think that these regional consultative committees are there just to observe a formality. These committees are worse than the consultative committees of this Parliament. For this, they can very well write to the State Finance Minister or Chief Minister and receive their ideas and opinions. Why such a committee with a high-sounding name which is there in name only? If they are to function properly, we believe that they should be given more powers like the local boards of the SBI. We know at this stage nothing much can be done. But these local boards of the SBI have powers upto Rs. 1 crore and decisions can be taken on the spot. The consultative committees should be vested with similar powers; otherwise, they will not fulfil any function and will not satisfy the aspirations of the States.

In a federal set-up, a continuous free dialogue between States and the economic organisations of the Centre is essential to make concerted progress.

14.42 hrs.

[**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR** *in the Chair*]

We call ours a co-operative federation, but we do not have such a continuous free dialogue between the States and the Centre. Regarding crucial decisions on credit policy, the States have no voice at all. So we would request the hon. Minister to give the States representation in the National Credit Council because they are nearer to the people. Delhi is distant not only for the common man in Kashmir or Madras but also for the common man of Delhi—I do not mean the physical distance but the psychological distance. The States being nearer to the people and feel the brunt of the problem, they can gauge their aspirations much better and make them felt in the policy-making body.

We do remember the words of the Prime Minister when she said that the individual identities of the 14 banks will be maintained. We would reiterate that the regional character of these banks should not be submerged. The decision-making apparatus should not be shifted from Madras or Udupi or Mangalore to Bombay or Delhi ; it should remain where the regional banks are.

If we go into the question of how individualistic these individual banks are, we begin to have some doubts, because the individuality of these banks is now a myth because their ownership is all now vested with the Central Government. Naturally, the question arises : why we should have 14 boards, 14 Chairmen and 210 directors, at an enormous expense ? I entirely agree with Dr. Hazari, Dy. Governor of the Reserve Bank, when he said that he was against a giant banking complex like the LIC,

What is the task before us ? One of the aims of nationalisation was to provide finance for development there by help remove regional imbalance and backwardness. We can think on the lines of mergers and amalgamations just as they have four local zones for the Reserve Bank of India. Already we have embarked on this idea by having regional consultative committees. The country has been divided for this purpose into five zones, south, north, east, west and centre. We can extend it further and form a regional bank, e.g. we can merge the Indian Overseas Bank, the Indian Bank and the Syndicate Bank to form a Southern Regional Bank. The Banking Commission is not going into this problem because it is not within their terms of reference. Nationalisation was not thought of when the Commission was appointed. The Chairman has also announced it. So, I think this should be given deeper consideration.

Then comes the idea of giving representation to the workmen, which is a laudable idea, but it is translated into action in a half-hearted manner. How is the worker given representation in the Board of Management ? There is the process of verification which is cumbersome, laborious and time-consuming. I read carefully the speech of Mr. Chavan in the other House regarding

this scheme. In the Rajya Sabha he said :

“Here it is not a question of giving any representation to the individual worker. What we have accepted here is representation of the workers and employees as a class.”.

This is a laudable provision, but where is the provision ? If he really wants to give representation to the workers as a class, he should very well take the idea of the representative union. Why this verification, this time-consuming process ? This long drawn out, cumbersome process of verification will take not six weeks as contemplated, but six months. That is our view. The scheme says :

“Provided that where the Central Government is of opinion that owing to the delay which is likely to occur in this verification...”

So, they also contemplate that there will be delay. So, it is our intention that a built-in mechanism to generate delay is provided for in this scheme. If there is delay, what will the Government do ? They will directly appoint any workmen, in the sense that ultimately they will appoint some yes-men or flunkies to the Board.

Let us assume that this is the best available method at present. Then, why not the same method be adopted in the case of employees other than workmen ? According to the scheme, they will be appointed directly without consulting the employees other than workmen. So, all the P.As. of the present Custodians can be appointed, nobody can prevent it.

The hon. Minister, Mr. Chavan, said in the Rajya Sabha :

“That is the only way where by we can secure the representation of the workers and the employees in the banks, so that the functioning of the democratic set-up of the banks can go on freely.”

Is appointing persons without the consent of those concerned the democratic method ? Is it democratic set up ? No, we consider it democratic upset. What is wrong in having

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

election by secret ballot? The hon. Minister, Mr. Chavan, said in the Rajya Sabha :

“Firstly there should be a national operation (election). Secondly, there should be an impartial election machinery.”

Even this verification is a national operation. The First Schedule in the scheme contains seven pages. Here, the services of the Chief Labour Commissioner, the regional Labour Commissioner and Verification Officers are involved. If elections require an impartial authority, cannot these Chief Labour Commissioner, Regional Labour Commissioner and other officers conduct the election impartially?

Finally, our Minister says :

“The entire thing will be politicalised.”

What is not politicalised in our national life? Everything is politicalised. Many of the unions have political backing. So, we are against this type of election. Let him ask the representative union to supply one person. But they are adopting dual methods, one method for the workman and another method for employees other than workman. We want uniformity. This marathon verification process should go. This reminds us of the old diarchy system of the British says. Even the National Labour Commission, headed by Dr. Gajendragadkar, could not come to a conclusion regarding verification and election by secret ballot. After the analysis of the pros and cons, they simply said that the Industrial Relations Commission proposed by them should go into the problem. In an area which such a Commission hesitated to enter, these people are in a hurry and have identified themselves with the laborious process of verification. So, I request the Minister not to adopt dual methods of election.

Then, I would like to say something about the top-heavy salaries prevalent in those 14 nationalised banks. Today, these custodians, the future Chairmen or Managing Directors, are the highest paid officials in the Government of India, I think there is a rule which says that the salary of any Government servant should not be more than the salary of an ICS Secretary, that is, Rs. 4,000 per month. But the Punjab

National Bank custodian gets Rs. 6,000 a month. I think the salary and perquisites of the Indian Overseas Bank custodian come to more than Rs. 6,500 a month. Besides these, they have a free car, free house and an entertainment allowance to the extent of Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 per month. But, at the same time, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, who is a superior officer, gets a salary of only Rs. 4,500 a month, and the Chairman of the State Bank of India gets only Rs. 4,000 a month. These custodians look like new princes and what they are getting is not salary; it looks like the privy purse.

Sometimes, the general managers who are in the top hierarchy get more than the custodians get. This problem should also be gone into.

Another thing is this. In the Indian Overseas Bank, Daryaganj, Delhi, the Chief Cashier gets Rs. 1,090, but the Agent himself gets only Rs. 900. This anomaly should also be looked into.

I would then like to bring to the attention of the Minister the need for interchange of executives. We read in the newspapers that when one custodian was informed that he would be transferred or that his services would be terminated, he refused, and the Government also yielded. So, unless you give effect to interchange of executives, vested interests will be created in the banking system. There should, therefore, be transfers and interchange of executives.

Then, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister the Deposit Insurance Corporation which we created in 1963. It is now an anachronism. About 85 per cent of bank deposits are with the Government, and nine to 10 per cent lies with the strong foreign banks. Why should we keep this white elephant at the expense of Rs. 2.5 crores per year? We are paying Rs. 2.5 crores as premium. I think this white elephant can be put an end to.

We have been proclaiming that the public sector—

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not a general discussion of the whole question of banking and insurance.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Just one minute. We have been proclaiming that public sector undertakings should strive to create in the minds of the employees a sense of partnership and belonging in the enterprise. But what is happening is, you have put men born and bred up in the imperial banking ways at the helm of affairs. The idea of social justice and respect for fellow-workmen is an anathema to them. When the Indian Overseas Bank employees went on strike during the month of May, the management in Madras refused to meet me. I had a ready-made solution. I had a conference with the workers, but the management refused to meet me to solve the dispute. Can you imagine such a thing happening in the private sector? Because you have put men of the Imperial Bank attitude at the helm affairs, the public sector undertakings are incurring disrepute.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : No public sector.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : We want to put men of proven ability; we know about it, but they should have some faith in the public sector philosophy. I think the Minister should consider this problem.

Then, charges of corruption have been made in this House against executives. Corruption is rampant not only after nationalisation but even before that. I think you should create a system wherein the executive of the banks should render an account of their assets and liabilities and other things to the Finance Ministry every year. I think that unless we have that system, charges of corruption will not end.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है रूल 369 की तहत। सवेरे मैंने एक दस्तावेज से उद्धरण दिया था। वह दस्तावेज मैं आपकी आज्ञा से सदन की टेबल पर रखना चाहता हूँ। वह ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी, चंचुरामा नायडू, कृष्णमूर्ति नायडू, विजय भास्कर रेड्डी और थिम्भा रेड्डी के बारे में है जिसको मैं यहाँ रखना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili) : This matter has been brought up in this

House and the Chair refused to discuss anything like that.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

• **MR. CHAIRMAN :** My request is that the Chair should be left alone to deal with the matter.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I was going to assist you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will ask for the assistance if necessary

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं भाषण नहीं कर रहा हूँ। दस्तावेज टेबल पर रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं उसको आप की आज्ञा से रखना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कल ही स्पीकर को उसकी कापी दे दी है। इसलिए मैं उसको यहाँ रखना चाहता हूँ कि सवेरे मैंने उससे उद्धरण दिये थे। आप रूल 369 देखिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry, I cannot admit anything at this stage. We are now discussing a different subject.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN : No please. I cannot accept it at this stage. We are discussing an entirely different matter. You cannot just push in something which has no relation to what we are discussing. I am sorry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Salve.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore) : I find that there is some sort of new procedure in calling names. Yesterday four speakers were called and even though my name was there it was skipped over and the next speaker was called. Today I find it is on party basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I can assure you that you will be called.

SHRI S. KUNDU : But it should not be very late in the evening.

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Yesterday we were told that the order will be : one mover, one speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN : My difficulty is that I did not hear that kind of ruling yesterday when it was given. Here I have got a list of names which includes the list of names of movers also. I think most of them will be accommodated.

AN HON. MEMBER : All.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I said "most". I do not know whether all could be accommodated. While I cannot give any personal assurance. I may say that most of the members who are movers will be accommodated. Shri Kundu will in any case be accommodated because he is both a mover and also a representative of a party.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ (Wardha) : Yesterday my name was at the top and I was about to be called. In the mean while, the next discussion was taken up. Now I find so many other members are speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your chance will not go by default. Now Shri Salve.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Mr. Chairman, the nationalisation of the fourteen top banks in the country undoubtedly unfolded a new chapter in the political history of our country. But, more important than that, this nationalisation of the banks ushered the dawn of a new era where branches and projects of the economic growth for the people of the country came to be inseparably and firmly associated with the objective of social justice. The framers of the Constitution, as you are aware, in their wisdom have envisaged an Indian society based entirely on the egalitarian principle. If one were to study the Directive Principles one would see that they are suffused entirely with the spirit of an equalitarian society. We should have marched towards the establishment of such an equalitarian society, but the two decades that followed independence, unfortunately, brought considerable disillusionment to the people. The gap between the rich and the poor, far from being bridged

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : What is this lecture on the theory of banking ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : This has a direct nexus with the scheme. I am only building up the background. The question of relevancy should be left to me. The question is this. If ultimately the gap between the rich and the poor is not to be bridged with the help of this scheme, what is the use of this scheme ? That is why it is necessary for me to dwell on this aspect of the matter. Disparities in opportunities, disparities in wealth, disparities even in power have become more glaring and they have become more enduring.

15.00 hrs.

Therefore, when this enactment was made, it received mass enthusiastic support barring opposition by a section of the House—I do take cognisance of a section of the House—for two basic reasons. The first of the two reasons; I consider, was that this enactment became symbolic of the victory of the common man over the vested interest and the second reason was that it marked a very significant, radical and progressive step in the realm of mercantile law of the country for the economic emancipation of the neglected section of Indian society.

Indian banking in the post-independence period has been extremely far from satisfactory in the sense that it adopted an attitude of a person who was purely interested in the safety of investments and earning of some profits and monies out of those investments. It was, in fact, neither growth nor development oriented. The attitude of catering only to the vested interest had been taken to a point of addiction, to the point of a fault. Therefore when these radical changes were brought about as a result of nationalisation, it was expected that the whole attitude of the people, who are going to run banking in the country, at least in the nationalised banks, would change and it would bring about a considerable and revolutionary change in the entire working of the entire banking system of the country.

The first necessity in this direction was to ensure that the banking business, whether done by the Government or by the private parties, was of a nature which required

giving of extremely personalised service. In this context it was necessary to maintain the highest standards of efficiency.

•The attitude of the people who are in charge of banking today has definitely shown some change so far as accommodation of the weaker section of the society is concerned. There are clear instances where monies are being advanced more liberally to farmers, rickshawwallahs and to weaker sections which were so far completely neglected. That is what is being done ; you have to accept it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : And to parliamentarians too.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Parliamentarians were getting it earlier also and are also getting now. There is no doubt about it. There are, of course, signs that the neglected sections are not being reached as well as they ought to be reached.

The scheme which has been brought primarily deals with the composition and constitution of the board of directors. It also deals with the composition and constitution of certain other committees. It contemplates, I have no doubt in my mind, a certain procedure of democratisation of banks. To the best of the ability that one can care has been taken to ensure that the expertise which is needed to run the banks is not jeopardised.

It is, however, necessary for me to mention at this juncture that while I welcome in principle the principle enunciated in the scheme of taking two persons from wage-earners—one from labour and one from employees—on the board of directors, there are certain basic problems which will have to be considered. Certain difficulties will emerge which will have to be duly taken care of.

There is an alarming deterioration in the efficiency of banks. It is a very unfortunate facet of banking today that the employees—when I refer to employees, I mean the chaprassi, the clerk at the counter, the cashbook writer, the ledger writer—are not doing their best to make this nationalisation a great success ; they are a little

oblivious of their obligation which is inevitable under the scheme of nationalisation.

The representative of employees who will be taken from the representative union by itself will be an extremely great headache. I agree with the hon. Member of the DMK who pointed out several difficulties which will emerge ultimately when the Finance Ministry has to nominate one out of the panel of the representative union to be on the board of directors. In fact, the trade union movement all over is in an obnoxious state of affairs.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : *Hear, hear ; never a truer word !

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The difficulty with my hon. friends in the Swatantra is that they completely tear one sentence out of context and say, "Hear, hear".

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Never a truer word !

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : This has to be conceded very unfortunately that the leaders of the trade union movement—it is my personal experience—are as great enemies of the employees and the labourers today as the vested interest.

That fact has to be clearly understood.

SHRI S. KUNDU : This is an allegation. He has to take prior permission.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Therefore, this problem is going to create tremendous difficulties—I will not be surprised if there are going to be outright murders of kidnappings. But the question is, once it is accepted in principle that a representative of the labour is going to be taken, some method has to be adopted. It is a question like this as to whether it is desirable to die by hanging or by drowning. I heard my hon. friend from the D. M. K. party on this. What is the way out ? Is there any other way ? Any other method of taking a representative of labour is going to be as cumbersome, as onerous, as this very method as long as the basic approach of the trade union leaders is what it is. I most regretfully submit that while ostensibly they are

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

talking of the emancipation and the interest of the labour, all that they are interested in is their personal emancipation. This is true of the labour leaders as much of the vested interests. This is my most regretful and most unfortunate comment that I have to make. I really wish the state of affairs were different. But I do hope that there is some possibility of improvement. It shall improve some day if things went on properly and the scheme contemplated for nominating one of the representatives from the panel will be found to be fairly workable.

"Sir, I cannot complete my speech on this without making a reference to one aspect of the matter. Something was referred to by my hon. friend from the D. M. K. party about the large salaries being given to the Custodians, Rs. 6000 etc. It certainly reminds one of privy purses that are being given. This facet of privy purses in the banking institutions comes down right from the top to the bottom. Even a driver, a peon, as one of the local Managers of the United Commercial Bank told me, gets Rs. 640. I have no objection to their being paid very large sums. I have not the least objection.....

SHRI S. KUNDU : With all respect to my good friend Mr. Salve, I may tell him that a driver gets Rs. 150 or Rs. 160 and the rest is dearness allowance and other allowances. And he calls it a privy purse.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : If a driver gets Rs. 600. I will be happy. This is socialism.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, Rs. 640 to a driver is wholly justified. But what is wholly unjustified is the attitude shown by these people, at that strata, towards their responsibility to the institution of banking. I am giving you an instance which will be an eye-opener. I do not mind paying them more. You distribute the entire profits of the banks in between the employees of the banks. But the employees have also to be told that to make the nationalised banks a success is the responsibility of not merely of Mr. Shukla or Mr. Ganesh or Mr. Chavan or anyone else but also the

responsibility of all those who are working in the banks.

श्री जाजं फर्नेडीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :
एम्प्लॉयीज पार्टिसिपेशन कहाँ है ? सब नौकर-शाही है ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : अगर नौकरशाही चलेगी तो कभी हम उन कामों को नहीं कर पायेंगे जिन को हम करना चाहते हैं ।

I hope there is no bureaucratisation in this type of institution. I am entirely with my hon. friend Shri George Fernandes that bureaucrats are no good to run this as they are no good elsewhere, I have no doubt in my mind.

Sir, I was coming on the question of large payments to the employees which I say is justified. What is wholly unjustified is the callous and negligent attitude which does not befit the employees of a nationalised institution. Let me give you an instance. A client happened to enter for encashment of his cheque in the United Commercial Bank. He was slightly inconvenienced and he went and complained to some persons at the counter. And came back the reply, "Do you think this is the only Bank nationalised ? Why don't you go to the next door Bank, the Punjab National Bank which is also nationalised ?" That gentlemen complained to me with all bitterness about the employees who should be selflessly dedicated to work.

This is the state of affairs. Mr. Kundu, if this is the state of affairs, you take cognizance of it. (*Interruptions*) I am not generalising. I do expect some day

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He is talking just like..... Alice in Wonderland.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : This is a new era bank.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I suggest that you in future Mr. Salve gets his speeches approved by Mr. Banerjee first.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The difficulty is that if you talk of realities, it does not appeal to one's sense. It becomes a fiction and it becomes a story of Alice in Wonderland. Sometimes it is to my friend here and sometimes it is to my friend there.

I would not take my instructions either from Mr. Banerjee or from Mr. Piloo Mody. I am capable of speaking on my own.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, the Speaker this morning said that without giving notice, nothing should be mentioned like that He is mentioning all this. It is very bad.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : I agree with Mr. Banerjee.

MR. CHAISMAN : My problem is that there is very little time. Kindly conclude.

SHRI PILCO MODY : You ask him to sit down. It is not necessary that he finishes his speech at all.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I submit in all humility that it is of utmost importance to ensure ruthless efficiency in these nationalised banks. Unless we work, all of us, for the ruthless efficiency, it is more than likely that all this eulogised institution of nationalisation will some day be mocked at by the historians.

The overall scheme as it has been formulated does not specify the various categories of experts from which the Government is going to draw. It is a much broader category from which the Government is going to draw. The only suggestion I am going to make is that while the Minister replies, he will in his reply kindly take care to assure the House and to specify the experts categories from which he will be drawing

SHRI PILOO MODY : From Architects.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : into the Boards of Directors of the Banks. That would help strengthen the efficient functioning of the banks.

SHRI S. KUNDU : When these 14 banks were nationalised, we were really happy that within the sphere of nationalisation as it was then, even though our demand to nationalise other Scheduled Banks as also foreign banks was not agreed to, it would open a new era as was said by Mr. Salve. At least we thought it would give a lot of help to the poor and weaker sections of the community.

It would be a complete lie to deny that the poorer sections of the community—small scale industry, and agriculturists..... have not got the benefit. But the question is : as we come to consider the scheme, whether the main objectives for which these banks were nationalised have been fulfilled and whether these main objectives could be fulfilled through this scheme. The scheme is a very important one. This is the machinery through which the entire objectives of nationalisation of banks have to be implemented.

What are the two main objectives when the banks were nationalised ? One objective was that the resources of banks will be diversified so as to ensure that weaker sections of the people get assistance. The second objective which is the most important was that by opening a large number of branches, there will be a war on mobilisation of resources

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is one more reason for nationalisation of banks.

SHRI S. KUNDU : You are the fourth one.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is one more reason for nationalising banks. Can I add, Sir ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, please.

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is to brrnish the image of the Prime Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No please. That is not part of his speech.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I will try to review the scheme from these two objectives. I would like to know from the Minister

[Shri S. Kundu]

whether, though it is true that some money has gone to the small farmers, small-scale industries, small shop-keepers and transport-owners, it is true and has he taken care to find out whether it has gone to the people who are really small and how small are they? I challenge the Minister to say that the really deserving people have got the benefit.

Last time, when I participated in the debate on the nationalisation of banks, I cited certain examples. I will show how the weaker sections of the people are not getting assistance. I will draw the attention of the hon. House and the Minister to a reply given in Parliament in Unstarred Question No. 1662 dated 20th November, 1970. The Union Bank of India opened branches on 22.9.69 in Jalasore and Balasore. The reply given is as follows: Small shop-keeper, number of accounts, 1; Agriculturists, nil. In Jaleswar it is nil so far as agriculturists and small industries are concerned. No small agriculturists or owners of smallscale industries have got assistance for the past one year. The amount given to the traders increased from Rs. 87 lakhs to Rs. 286 lakhs that is, 2.86 crores. This is the situation. The poor peasants wanted Rs. 1,000 each for their bullocks but they were not given that amount on the pretext that the villages are situated at a distance of 36 or 37 miles. They have to go from pillar to post. They were again denied these because it does not come within a composite scheme. This is the situation.

While poor agriculturists are not getting the money, the rich industrialists and rich traders are getting it. I would like the Minister to make an enquiry whether the money has gone to really deserving persons or whether in the name of the poor and weaker section of people rich and affluent peasants are getting the advantage.

Regarding mobilisation of resources, it has not been upto the expectations. The rate of growth of mobilisation of resources, that is, of deposits, was 16 per cent about one or two years back. It has now come to 11.5 per cent. Why? What is the reason? Though there has been a small

increase in the deposits—it has increased from Rs. 441 crores to Rs. 486 crores—why should the rate of growth of deposits go down? Unless we ensure that the rate of growth is maintained, the entire money that is invested in the banks will go a waste.

Due to the imperialist and monarchical attitude and behaviour of some officers of these banks the poor peasants are not getting the benefit. These were in the hands of private persons and they cannot change their attitude by a stroke of pen and only by transfer of authority. They say that the necessary forms are not available. The poor peasants and the poor people are not getting the forms. The officers cannot take decisions to disburse their accumulated forms. The poor peasants are not received well and treated well. The officers are not aware of the rules. These points should be looked into. There are no proper plans for mobilisation of resources.

I understand, Government have a plan of opening 10,000 new offices of branches by 1974-75. Government should take up a 'crash programme' of opening about 50,000 branches throughout the country. It will give employment to 2.5 lakhs of people because each such bank will give employment to about 4 to 6 persons. Secondly, it will help to mobilise the resources from the rural sector. You know, there are some post offices which are known as branch post offices which work for a few hours every day. The Minister may consider the opening of a small branch of rural banks in every village where there is a population of one thousand persons. This will also curb the illegal money-lending activities of the *sahukars*. You do not know how the *sahukars* are sucking the blood of the poor people. They charge interest rates of the order of 100 and 200 per cent. In my part of Orissa, they call it as *biswasi kiblas*. Out of confidence, the sale deed is done, and after the sale deed is made, if the person feels like returning the amount, he returns it, or else the other man acquires the entire property just for a few chips of money. This sort of dishonest and blood-sucking tendency of the *sahukars* could only be curbed by introducing the rural banking system which will give employment to the people and

will mobilise the resources from the many affluent peasants who have come up during the last 23 years.

As regards the scheme proper, I have tabled some amendments. In one of them, I have suggested that there should be election by ballot. Instead of one member, I have suggested that there should be two. I have also suggested the way how it could be done. I have said that the recognised union and also the registered union which have a minimum of 10 per cent membership could also nominate at least two members, and as for these two members, the selection can be made by a secret ballot held all over the branches. I am told that in the other House Shri Y. B. Chavan has said that this will virtually become a general election. I think Shri Y. B. Chavan knows that in the election to the university senates by registered graduates, it is done by ballot, and that is not a general election, even though they are spread over different parts of the country and different parts of the State. A similar thing could be done here also, because that will ensure real participation by the workers.

How could the two great tasks which have been assigned to these new banks be done by 15 directors, when only one of them would represent the workers and the other 14 would be directly or indirectly appointed by the Central Government from among bureaucrats with or without the permission of the Reserve Bank? It is impossible to achieve the objectives with the present system of directorship.

Regarding the regional committee, it is something fantastic which we are seeing. I do not know how it did not strike the hon. Minister at all. The regional committee may comprise representatives from four or five States in the region. I have suggested that at least one MLA and MP from each State should be taken on that committee. After all, we are the people who come directly in contact with the people. After all, this committee is of an advisory character, and if even there we cannot be represented, again it would become a bureaucrat-ridden body. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Minister to look into the matter with sympathy.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : No politician should be taken on the board.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I am not speaking of the board of management but of the advisory body.

Now, I come to another important point which has been so ably put forward by my hon. friend Shri Murasoli Maran. He said that some of the bank directors were enjoying perquisites, allowances and salaries which came to more than Rs. 2 lakhs per year. I do not know if that is true, and if it is true, I do not know what Government have been doing about it.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Nationalisation.

SHRI S. KUNDU : My hon. friend has had his say already, and let me have my say now.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have not had my say yet about hon. Ministers make Rs. 4½ lakhs.

SHRI S. KUNDU : If the Ministers make Rs. 4½ lakhs, we shall support him. Let him also please support us in this. I would suggest that the salary should be limited to Rs. 2500 p.m. including allowances and perquisites. Nobody should get more than the chairman of the Reserve Bank. It looks nauseating and it looks bad. There is also a provision that the director who is there from the Government side would remain at the will of the Central Government and his term is not going to be terminated till Government decide that he should quit. In one of my amendments, I have suggested that his term also should not be more than three years.

There is also another important wing, namely the officers like agents, junior agents and others who are not strictly speaking workers, but who have a case to put forward, and I would suggest that one of them should also be elected by the officers' association to serve on the board of management. In this connection, I had recently written a letter also to the Finance Minister. There are two recognised unions in the banking industry. I have every sympathy for the

[Shri S. Kundu]

All India Bank Employees' Union. At the same time, within these fourteen nationalised banks, a trade union has been formed known as the National Union of Bank Employees. They claim to have a majority in these 14 banks. So they should also be recognised and called in. I have written a letter in this connection.

When this Bill was under discussion here, an assurance was given by the then Minister in charge, Shri Govinda Menon, that the headquarters of these 14 banks would be distributed among 14 States. No step has so far been taken in pursuance of this assurance. The headquarters are all concentrated in big cities. Assam has one bank for 1,96,000 people, Nagaland one bank for 2,10,000 people, Jammu and Kashmir one office for 4,23,000, Orissa one office for 2,50,000. This creates a great disparity. If they want to bridge the gulf between the rich and poor States, they should not only implement the scheme of lead banks but also see that the lead banks become effective instruments in mobilising the savings of the people. You have to go to the people and tackle them in the proper way. You have to create that necessary infra-structure with the human agency to establish contact with the people in the villages and see that the facilities afforded by the banks are made available to all the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have a large number of speakers and hardly 30 minutes. So I would request members to be very brief.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : My party is the main recognised Opposition. I do not grudge the time given to other smaller parties, but you will have to give consideration to the fact that the main Opposition should be given its due time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In this debate, we were adopting a different kind of procedure.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : You can extend the time.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : You say there is insufficient time. Speakers who

have already spoken have taken their own time. Why this restriction in regard to other speakers? They should not be made to suffer. We cannot make our speeches in two, three or five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Chair has been ringing the bell in their case.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I suggest you follow the order paper.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : Shri S.M. Banerjee said that the Bank deposits are public money. I would rather say that it is the public's money which is deposited in the banks. Wherever there is idle money not employed for productive purposes, the banks should mop it up and make it into money which goes for production adding to the wealth of the nation. If this is done most efficiently by banks, it will be doing a good service. The deposits of the public with the banks are held in trust. Whenever they advance money, their first duty is to see to the security and safety of the loan, because the money does not belong to the Government but to the people. So investment has to be done with that safety factor kept in mind.

Shri Banerjee was saying that money has been advanced to some industries, and these industries belong to some private firms etc. I have no apology for that. If these industries are not desired, Parliament can take any action. If these industries are given licences to produce things which the nation wants, then it is the duty of the Government or the banks to give reasonable finances for their working. If that is not desired, then why give licences for manufacturing these products in the country?

It is desirable that agricultural production should increase. If agriculture does not prosper, industry or trade will also suffer. That is the primary objective. There is no doubt about it, and for that purpose whatever assistance can be given to the agriculturists should be given. But when the poor, innocent villager goes to the Bank to deposit his money, his money is taken and the clerks there ask him to come after 15 days and collect his papers. That deposit is not entered in the banks. I have heard of such cases. Similarly, for withdrawal

a receipt is taken from him and he is asked to come after seven days for the money, but the money is never paid. Maybe such cases are few today, but they are likely to increase because village touts are coming into existence and in collaboration with the people in the banks, they are exploiting the situation. Even when advances are given, a certain percentage is deducted and only the remaining amount is given to them. They are even mis-informed that they need not repay the whole amount or that they need not repay at all. These are some of the things which are happening. It is happening because the rate of growth of branches has been too fast.

It is technical expertise and knowledge which is required for manning the branches. I would like that branches should be opened as fast as possible but without disregard to train staff. Otherwise, I think we will be landing ourselves and the nationalised banks into great disrepute and the country will have to suffer a great deal. So far it has not injured the industry for the simple reason that the second or third man in a branch was put in charge of a new branch and in his place another man was recruited in the existing branches. But the rate of growth of the branches has to be carefully watched. Already, customer service has deteriorated because the untrained staff do not know how to deal with the customers. Also efficiency has gone down and corruption and indiscipline have increased. It is not only because untrained people have come in but because proper link is not established with the head office. If they become loose in the banking system, corruption will increase. It is for all these reasons that the training of the staff should be the foremost consideration before we increase our branches.

The overall growth of deposits has been 16 to 17 per cent, but the growth of deposits in the 2,000 new branches is very little and all the expenditure and cost of these offices has to be borne by the other branches. Ultimately, the cost of managing the banks will increase considerably. So, this point of view has also to be considered before we spread the branches. Efficiency and other factors have to be looked after.

When the banks were nationalised, it has been said that their individual characteristics and independence would be maintained. That assurance was given to the House. But as the amending Bill has come and when we see the practice which is obtaining, the authority of the Reserve Bank is diminishing and is going down considerably. The Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry are having so much influence that it is almost becoming a branch of the Finance Ministry. I cite instances from the amendments which have been proposed. The Chairman will be appointed by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank. They will consult the Reserve Bank, which means that the Reserve Bank will not have much voice. Even the Board of Directors will not be consulted. They will not be even asked. The Chairman has to function through the Board of Directors. The previous practice was that the Reserve Bank had the authority for the appointment, or nomination, of the Chairman. They always consulted the Board and they were guided by their advice. If the advice was very wrong, then alone they exercised their prerogative and so on and so forth. But here, the Board of Directors will not be consulted at all. The nomination of the Chairman will be done by the Finance Ministry. They would consult the Reserve Bank.

Then the managing director will be appointed without the consultation of either the Chairman of the Board of Directors, and that will be done not by the Reserve Bank but by the Finance Ministry. I would humbly ask why the Finance Ministry is coming into it at all. The Reserve Bank was doing its function fairly well, and the authority of the Reserve Bank should be increased, and the Finance Ministry should go out of the picture completely. This authority should be given to the Reserve Bank.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : I have not taken even half as much time as the others have taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But there is another speaker yet.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : I was concerned with the banks. I was the Chairman of one of the big banks. So I know many things. Now, whole-time directors will be appointed. Those whole-time directors will not be appointed in consultation with the managing director under whom he will be working. Under the circumstances, if different elements are looked together, then the homogeneity of the board of directors will not be there, and the functioning will become very difficult.

Then the worker-directors should always be there. I always appreciate that, but I would request that for the worker-directors, when they are appointed, consideration should be given to the following aspect. If they are able to give advice and manage the banks, then the political influence in the unions should be ousted. If the foreign influence also comes in with the workers in the bank, then they will be obliged to see to the interest of the political unions. So long as that political influence is there, among the workers, I would request that the Government will give proper thought to this aspect before the worker-directors are appointed. I am all for the worker-directors to be there. I have no objection to it, but the political influence should not come in.

When the branches of the State Bank were opened in the rural areas, they were given a subsidy. But the nationalised banks are given a stepmotherly treatment. They are not given any subsidy, and are compelled to open branches because probably they are not considered good enough. I request that whatever subsidy is given to the State Bank, it should be given to all the nationalised banks. Otherwise, they should stop giving the subsidies to the State Bank. The State Bank is given preference in the deposit of government money, either Central or State. Now that all the major banks are nationalised this differentiation should go. Since the identity and character of each separate bank has no meaning, I agree with some of the speakers that there should not be fourteen banks but only one bank by the amalgamation of all of them.

If the original counterparts of the fourteen national banks which have been nationalised want to do banking business,

will the government permit them to do it in the interest of healthy competition? They have got expertise, knowledge and experience. If they want to function in the banking business, will the government permit them? I also want to know whether any of the original banks have applied for permission to do banking business and, if so, what is the reaction of the government?

Coming to deposits, when the banks take deposit from the people they give them some rate of interest, which is good enough. But that rate of interest should have some relation to the rate of interest on advances. During the last one year or so the rate of interest on bank advances has gone up to as much as 12 per cent. Prior to nationalisation the banks were never permitted to charge more than ten per cent. So, the rate has gone up by two per cent from the time when they were socially controlled. This increase in bank rate adds to the cost of production in the industry. All those industries which use bank advance at a higher rate will necessarily have to put up the prices of their products. So, this will have to be kept in mind when the rate of interest on bank advances is fixed.

It is good to have experts in various fields in the Board of Directors. Experts in agriculture, audit and economics are capable men in their own fields but they have no experience on the managing or running of Banks. Individually they cannot exercise their judgment in regard to proposals which are in front of them. If there is a Board of Directors which has representatives of experts in different lines it can take a collective decision. Supposing crores of rupees have to be advanced to the sugar, jute or textile industry or other crops in the different regions, then the Board of Directors should have intimate knowledge of what is going to happen to those industries. That knowledge comes only out of practical experience of trade and industry. If the benefit of that advice is deprived to the Board of Directors, it will give advances wherever it is not necessary and refuse advances where it is necessary. In that way there will be imbalance and advance will not be given properly.

So, I would submit in the end that these rules should not be approved in such a great

hurry because there are many difficulties from which banking is suffering.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन की जो स्कीम है उसके ऊपर लगातार दो तीन रोज से बहस हो रही है। मैं सिर्फ इतनी बात कहना चाहूंगा कि :

बहुत शीर मुनते थे पहलू में दिल का,
 जो काटा तो एक कतरये खून निकला।

यह नहीं है कि मैं कोई इसकी नुक्ताचीनी करना चाहता हूँ। आजादी के बाद जो सबसे बड़ा मेजर पास हुआ जिससे लोगों को सबसे ज्यादा उम्मीदें बंधीं, वह यही मेजर था। बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि आप रूलम् बनायेंगे, बोर्ड्स बनेंगे। एक भला काम हो रहा है। लेकिन भला काम कलकत्ते, बम्बई में होगा, यहां होगा। भला काम जो पांच लाख देहात हैं, जहां 85 या 90 फीसदी आबादी है वहां होगा तब ठीक होगा। मुझे खुशी होती है कि पाटोदिया साहब, जो कलकत्ते के रहने वाले हैं, देहात की बात कहते हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहूंगा कि जो वह कहते हैं उसमें कमर क्यों रह जाए? वह और आगे क्यों न जाए? क्या रिक्शे वाले, क्या तांगे वाले, क्या स्कूटर वाले, क्या बस वाले, क्या मजदूर, क्या किसान हरिजन और बैकवर्ड लोग, सब के मय सोच रहे हैं कि एक नया जमाना हो जाएगा जब बैंक का रुपया हो जाएगा। और बात भी यही है कि उनकी उम्मीदें वाबस्ता हैं। यह नहीं है कि उनमें निराशा है। उन लोगों के लिए रुपया मिलता है, लेकिन जैसे बिखेर होती है शादी में, उसमें जो तगड़ा आदमी होता है वह ऊपर ही ऊपर लूट लेता है और छोटा आदमी रह जाता है, उसी तरह से इस रुपये की बिखेर में भी जो मोटा आदमी होता है वह ले जाता है। पाटोदिया साहब की बिरादरी दिल्ली में रहती है। जो सरमाया होता है उसको, वह जानते हैं, मोटा किसान

और जमींदार ले जाता है, बड़ा दुकानदार ले लेता है और सट्टे और स्पेकुलेशन में खर्च करता है, जबकि छोटे किसान और दूसरे छोटे आदमी रह जाते हैं।

मुझे खुशी है कि शायद इस मामले में कुछ रूल बनाए जायें और गरीब आदमियों के हाथ में वह चीज लगे। लेकिन इसमें भी वह तभी उनके हाथ लगेगा जब देने वाला उस रुपये का गरीब आदमी का नुमाइन्दा होगा अलग-अलग लेवल पर। आज 80 परसेंट आबादी है उन लोगों की और एक आदमी है वोर्ड में। एक आदमी क्या कर लेगा? कहा जाता है कि इसके लिए टेकनिकल आदमी चाहिए, एक्स्पिरिएन्स आदमी चाहिए। उसमें कहां गरीब आदमी, हरिजन या बैकवर्ड आदमी होगा जिसके पास एक-एक, दो-दो एकड़ जमीन हो? ऐसा आदमी तो टेकनिकल एक्स्पर्ट होगा नहीं। अगर गरीब आदमी एक्स्पर्ट नहीं होगा तो जगह किससे भरेगी? जो दिल्ली और कलकत्ते वाले आदमी हैं उनसे भरेगी।

सबसे बड़ी बात मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि रूल ने जिस तरह से किया वह उसको रिजिडली फालो करें। यहां गरीबों का रिप्रेजेंटेशन बहुत थोड़ा है। अगर आप 80 फीसदी रिप्रेजेंटेशन उनको नहीं दे सकते तो 70 परसेंट दे दीजिए, 70 परसेंट नहीं दे सकते तो 60 परसेंट दे दीजिए। वह भी नहीं कर सकते तो कम-से-कम 50 परसेंट तो दे दें। वह भी अगर मुमकिन नहीं तो कम-से-कम जिनकी हमदर्दी है गरीबों के साथ, लैंडलेन के साथ, बेकारों के साथ, छोटे किसान के साथ, उनको ही वहां पर भेजें। आज तो वह भी नहीं है।

जो चीज हो रही है उससे हमको बड़ी खुशी है, करोड़ों आदमी आज इससे खुश हैं, लेकिन देहात में भी एक टाउटिज्म पैदा हो गया है। जो भी बैंकों से रुपया ले वह 5

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

परसेन्ट दे, नीचे से ऊपर तक । आज जो नया रूल बनाया गया है कि पहले से इन्फ्लेमेशन दी जाय जब कोई इल्जाम लगाया जाय, शायद उसकी तहत जो कुछ मैं कह रहा हूँ वह एक्स्पन्ज हो जाए, लेकिन यह सही बात है । हर आदमी कहता है । पब्लिक की नब्ज पर हम हाथ रखते हैं । लोग शिकायत करते हैं कि नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक परसेंटेज बंधा हुआ है, जैसे जो परमिट कोटा सिस्टम है इंडस्ट्रीज में उसमें बंधा हुआ है । इसमें भी बीच के लोग बन गये हैं और टाउटिज्म आ गया है । जब कर्जा मिलता है तो उसमें बीच में टाउट आ जाता है, जिसकी वजह से सही आदमी को कर्जा नहीं मिल पाता है, गलत आदमी बीच में उसको ले लेते हैं और गरीब आदमी रह जाता है । इसके लिए आप एक ठीक मशीनरी रखिये । जितने मैनेजर्स हैं वह देखें कि सही आदमियों को कर्जा मिले और जिन आदमियों का धन्धा बन गया है—इस काम में एक क्लास का क्लास बन गया है टाउटिज्म का देहातों में—वह बीच में न आ पायें ।

मैं आपको मार्फत मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि जगह-जगह इसको देखा जाए और कोई स्टैंडर्ड कायम किया जाए जिससे जरूरत-मन्द आदमियों को पैसा मिले और जो वह प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास बन गया है वह उससे अलग रहे ।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले से अनएम्प्लायमेंट में कमी हो सकती है । हमारे पास कितने ही इंजीनियरिंग ग्रैजुएट्स आते हैं, ऐग्रीकल्चर ग्रैजुएट्स आते हैं । इसके अलावा वेटरिनरी डाक्टर्स जो हैं उनको भी काम नहीं मिलता । वह हजारों लाखों की तादाद में गांवों में बसना चाहते हैं । वहां वे फार्म्स खोलना चाहते हैं एक दो एकड़ में इम्प्रूव्ड वेराइटीज वगैरह का प्रयोग करना

चाहते हैं, तो उनको क्यों न कर्जें मिलें । फौज के जो ई० सी० ओज हैं, इंजीनियरिंग—ग्रैजुएट्स हैं जो बेरोजगार हैं, बी० ए० और एम० ए० पास लोग जूते पटकाते हुए फिरते हैं, एग्रीकल्चर इंस्पेक्टर हैं जिनको जगह नहीं मिलती है, वेटरिनरी डाक्टर हैं जिनको कोई जगह नहीं मिलती है, बाकी पढ़े लिखे आदमी हैं जिनको आप कहते हैं कि नक्सलाइट्स बनेंगे, उनको आप हजार-हजार दो-दो या तीन-तीन हजार कर्जा दें और उनको गांवों की तरफ चलता करें । उनको कहिए कि देहात में जाकर खेती करें । जो फाल्तू जमीन है वह उनके वास्ते आप लीज आउट करें । जो एनीमल हस्बैंडरी का काम करना चाहते हैं, छोटी इंडस्ट्री लगाना चाहते हैं, उनको आप स्पेशल प्रायोरिटी दें । आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो सारे का सारा जो पढ़ा लिखा तबका है खाम कर देहात का, वह निराश हो जाएगा । बाप समझता है कि बेटा पढ़-लिख जाएगा तो नौकरी मिलेगी लेकिन वह मिलती नहीं है । बाप से वह लड़ने लग जाता है । मां बाप से अलग हो जाता है । बाप को तो बेटा पीटता है और बहू मां को पीटती है । यह देहातों में तरक्की हुई है । जहां मां बाप को परमात्मा समझा जाता था वहां आज उनकी पिटाई की जाती है । नौकरी का सवाल नहीं आपस में मार पिटाई होती है । वहां पर समाज दरहम बाहम होता जा रहा है । उनके वास्ते आप नौकरी का, काम धंधे का प्रबन्ध करें ।

इस स्कीम के मातहत आप एक फेज्ड प्रोग्राम के तहत काम करें, टारगेट फिक्स करके काम को आगे बढ़ाएँ । आप फंसला करें कि इतने अर्से में इतने परसेन्ट रकम हम को जो अनएम्प्लायड हैं, उनको देनी है । उसके लिए आप एक मियाद मुकर्रर करें । आप इसकी भी मियाद मुकर्रर करें कि इतना रुपया किसानों को देना है । पता नहीं किसान के नाम से कौन उस रुपये को ले जाएगा । लेकिन आपको देखना चाहिए कि वाकई मैं

वह रुपया किसान को मिले। उनके वास्ते आप रुपया खास तौर पर सैट एपार्ट करें। जो गरीब किसान हैं, जिनके पास पांच एकाइ से कम जमीन है, उनको उनका हक दिया जाए। लैंडलेस जो हैं या दूसरे लोग जो हैं, उनकी मदद करने के लिए एक मियाद मुकर्रर की जाए और उनके वास्ते रुपया सैट एपार्ट किया जाए। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि जो मार्जिनल फार्मर्ज हैं, जो गरीब फार्मर्ज हैं और लैंडलेस लेबर है या इस कैटेगरी में जो लोग आते हैं उनको फायदा पहुंचाना हमारा कर्तव्य है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब इस स्कीम को अमली रूप दिया जाय तो रकम मुकर्रर की जाए कि यह रकम जो है और जो एक कैटेगरी के लोगों के लिए सैट एपार्ट की गई है, यह दूसरी कैटेगरी के वास्ते खर्च नहीं होगी। अगर वह छोटे किसानों के लिए है तो बड़े किसानों को नहीं दी जाएगी। गरीब किसानों को ओर छोटे किसानों को ही वह मिलेगी।

जो बैंकवर्ड इलाके हैं, उनकी तरफ आपका खास ध्यान जाना चाहिए। बंगाल में ऐसे इलाके हैं। ईस्टर्न यू० पी० है। बस्तर का इलाका मध्य प्रदेश में है। मिरिकाकुलम डिस्ट्रिक्ट है आंध्र में। इसी तरह से गुजरात में इलाके हैं। बेतूल का इलाका है। राजस्थान के कुछ हिस्से हैं। ये सब बहुत बैंकवर्ड हैं, बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। हिमाचल का भी कुछ इलाका ऐसा ही है। जो भी बैंकवर्ड इलाके हैं, रिजनल तौर पर जहाँ इम्बैलेंसिस हैं, उन इलाकों को प्रोयोरिटी दी जाए और उनका काम पहले किया जाए। खास तौर पर मैं हरयाणा और पंजाब की बात भी कहता हूँ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Every village in Haryana has been electrified.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : वहाँ पर जो बैंकवर्ड एरियाज हैं, उनको भी प्रोयोरिटी दी जाए, पंजाब के पिछड़े हुए इलाकों को प्रोयोरिटी दी जाए। सारे देश में जो बैंकवर्ड इलाके हैं,

आदि-वासी इलाके हैं उनको प्रोयोरिटी दी जाए। असम के जो बैंकवर्ड इलाके हैं, उनकी तरफ पहले देखा जाए। लैंडलेस भाइयों की जरूरतों को पहले पूरा किया जाय।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि गांव-गांव में बैंक हों। कर्ज मिलने में जो डिले है वह किसान को मारती है। बेचारे को कर्जा लेने में तीन-तीन और चार-चार महीने लग जाते हैं। साथ ही अगर तीन हजार उसको कर्जा मिलना होता है तो उसमें उसको साल-साल और दो-दो साल लग जाते हैं। फिर तीन हजार का उसको पन्द्रह सौ ही मिलता है। पटवारी खाता है, नम्बरदार खाता है, गिरदावर खाता है, तहमीलदार खाता है, नक्शानवीस खाता है। बिजली वाला जो लाइनमैन होता है वह खाता है। इस तरह से तीन हजार में से उसके पल्ले पन्द्रह सौ ही पड़ता है। जब वह किस्त अदा करने की स्थिति में नहीं होता है और उसको बताया जाता है कि उसकी जमीन नीलाम हो जाएगी तो उसके डर से वह पटवारी वगैरह को पैसा खिलाता है। सारा जो पैसा है वह रिस्वन में चला जाता है। यह जो प्रोमीजर है, इसको आपको कट डाउन करना होगा। गरीब किसान को आप पाम बुक दें। सारी जमीन की डिटेल्स उसमें लिखी रहें। वह इन बैंकों में से किसी भी बैंक में जाकर अपनी पास बुक दे तो उसको एक दो सप्ताह में कर्जा मिल जाना चाहिए और आसान किस्तों पर मिलना चाहिए। लम्बे अस के लिए उसको कर्जा मिलना चाहिए। अगर वह रुपयों में उस कर्ज को अदा न कर सके तो उसको छूट होनी चाहिए कि वह अनाज में या कांडेड में उसकी अयादगी कर सके। उस चीज को एक्सैप्ट कर लिया जाना चाहिए।

15.57 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI in the Chair.]

श्री शिब चन्द्र झा : प्रिन्सीपल के खात्मे के मुताल्लिक जब बात कही जाती है तो कहा

[श्री शिव चन्द्र दाहा]

जाता है कि सरकार जल्दबाजी में काम नहीं करेगी। सोच समझ कर काम करेगी। हरी में काम नहीं करेगी। फिर कहीं गलती न हो जाए, वह स्टक डाउन न हो जाए। लेकिन इस स्कीम को भी तो बनाने के लिए सरकार ने बहुत समय लिया है। आठ नौ महीने लिए हैं। बैंकों के रिनैशनलाइजेशन के बाद जो स्कीम हमारे सामने आई है मुझे यह कहना पड़ता है कि खोदा पहाड़ निकली चूहिया की लोकोक्ति को ही यह चरितार्थ करती है। श्री नवल किशोर जी ने कल ठीक ही कहा था कि नौ महीने आप इस स्कीम को लाने में ले गए हैं, पता नहीं इसको कार्यान्वित करने में आप कितना समय लेंगे।

इस स्कीम को देखने से साफ हो जाता है कि इसको नौकरशाही द्वारा बनाया गया है, अफसरों के द्वारा बनाया गया है। मेरा पूरा विश्वास है कि मंत्री जी का इसमें कोई हाथ नहीं है। उनके सामने जो पकी पकाई चीज आई उसको उन्होंने हमारे सामने पेश कर दिया है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि जो मकसद है और जिस वास्ते यह राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया था वह सही मानों में पूरा नहीं होगा। मेरे जो संशोधन हैं उन पर जब मैं आऊंगा तब इस पर रोशनी डालूंगा।

नैशनलाइज्ड बैंकों के मैनेजमेंट की जो स्कीम है वह इंडिपेंडेंट स्कीम नहीं होनी चाहिए बल्कि जो नान-नैशनलाइज्ड बैंक हैं, जो निजी क्षेत्र में बैंक हैं, उनसे सम्बद्ध होनी चाहिए। साथ-साथ जो विदेशी बैंक हैं, उनसे सम्बद्ध यह स्कीम होनी चाहिए। रिलेटिड होनी चाहिए। एक इंटीग्रेटेड, एक कम्प्रिहेंसिव स्कीम होनी चाहिए। इस स्कीम से ऐसा कोई आभास नहीं मिलता है। दूसरे अर्थों में कहा जाए तो कहा जा सकता है कि नैशनलाइज्ड बैंकों का सही मानों में जो मकसद है उसको पूरा करने के लिए लाजिमी है कि जिन बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ है और जो विदेशी

बैंक भी हैं, उन सभी का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो तभी आप जिस मंजिल पर पहुंचना चाहते हैं, उस तक पहुंच सकते हैं।

जहां तक मैनेजमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, वर्कर्स के बारे में जिस तरह से बात कही गई यहां पर वह बिल्कुल सही कही गई है। उसको दोहराना मैं नहीं चाहता हूं। एक तबके का इसमें रिप्रिजेंटेशन नहीं हुआ है और उसकी आवाज सारे देश में गूंज रही है। वह है विद्यार्थी समाज। उसका भी रिप्रिजेंटेशन इसमें होना चाहिए, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में होना चाहिए। उनको आप भूल जाते हैं। उनको भी पैसे की जरूरत पड़ती है अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रखने के लिए और बाहर पढ़ने के लिए जाने के लिए। उनका भी एक रिप्रिजेंटेटिव मैनेजमेंट में होना चाहिए, जो इस वक्त नहीं है। यह बड़ी कमी है, जिसको दूर किया जाना चाहिए। मैं इसके बारे में संशोधन नहीं दिया है लेकिन इसकी पूर्ति कैसे हो यह मैं जब संशोधनों पर विचार होगा तब बताऊंगा।

जो रिप्रिजेंटेटिव लिए जाएंगे उनमें यह कहा गया है कि डिपॉजिटर्स का एक रिप्रिजेंटेटिव भी लिया जाएगा। लेकिन उसकी सफाई नहीं हुई है। मान लो कि एक बैंक में सौ डिपॉजिटर्स हैं। उनमें से पांच के डिपॉजिटर्स अस्सी परसेंट हैं और बाकी 95 के बीस परसेंट हैं। अब जब उनका नुमाइन्दा लेने की बात आएगी तो क्या जो पांच परसेंट हैं उनमें से ही किसी को लिया जाएगा या दूसरों में से लिया जाएगा? अगर आप टिपाजिटर्स का नुमाइन्दा लेना चाहते हैं तो छोटे डिपॉजिट होल्डर्स का आप लें। मेरा इसके बारे में संशोधन है कि जिनका डिपॉजिट एवरेज डिपॉजिट से कम बैठता है, उनमें से ही आप एक प्रतिनिधि लें। तब जा कर के वह आपको बतायेंगे कि किस तरह से डिपॉजिट-मोबिलाइजेशन देहातों में हो सकता है। बैंक डिपॉजिट मोबिलाइजेशन की आज सख्त जरूरत है।

मोबाइल बैंक देहातों में चलने चाहिए। रूरल सेक्टर में आपकी वैन चलनी चाहिए। बहुत से लोग देहातों में हैं कि जो जानते हैं कि कैसे पैसा रखना चाहिए, तो छोटे डिपाजिटर रहेंगे, तो वह इस चीज को ज्यादा समझा सकेंगे। इसलिए यह परिवर्तन इसमें जरूर होनी चाहिए कि जो छोटे डिपाजिटर हैं या जिनकी डिपाजिट सबसे कम है उनके रेप्रेजेंटेटिव्स इसमें आएँ।

16.00 hrs.

अब आप फार्मर की बात करते हैं। फार्मर एक बड़ा वैंग टर्म है। फार्मर किमको आप कहेंगे? हरयाणा का 100 एकड़ जोतने वाला भी फार्मर कहलाएगा और ढाई एकड़ जोतने वाला भी फार्मर कहा जाएगा। तो किमके प्रतिनिधि आप लेंगे? यह बैंक का राष्ट्रीयकरण जो आपने किया वह इसलिए किया कि कृषि का क्षेत्र जो हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का बड़ा क्षेत्र है जिसमें कृषि के विकास के लिए उनको पैसे चाहिए, वह पैसे उनको मिल सकें और कृषि का विकास हो सके। तो छोटे फार्मर्स अगर उसमें नहीं लेंगे तो ज्यादा सम्भावना है कि पैसे का दुरुपयोग होगा। बड़े फार्मर्स के रेप्रेजेंटेटिव्स आ जायेंगे और आप कहेंगे कि फार्मर्स का रेप्रेजेंटेशन हो गया। वह बाबू और क्लर्क होगा, वह आकर के गलत बताएगा और गलत ढंग से काम चलेगा। इसलिए मेरा संशोधन है कि इसमें स्माल फार्मर्स के रेप्रेजेंटेटिव को आप लें और रूल बनाते समय उसमें 5 एकड़ तक के फार्मर्स के लिए कर दें या दस एकड़ तक के रेप्रेजेंटेटिव को रखिए। यह मेरा संशोधन है कि आप स्माल फार्मर्स को लें।

तीसरी बात जो मेरे संशोधन में है वह यह है कि जब आप रीजनल कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी बनाते हैं या रीजनल ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनाते हैं तो उसमें कहते हैं अदर परसन्स, मेरा कहना यह है कि यह अदर परसन्स कौन होंगे? क्या अदर परसन्स में जो आप की हां में हां मिलाने वाले हैं उनको लेंगे? इसके लिए मेरा सजेशन है कि एम० पी० जो उस इलाके

का है चाहे वह इस हाउस का मैम्बर हो चाहे राज्य सभा का मैम्बर हो, उसको आप अदर परसन्स में लें। दूसरे जो ग्राम दान आन्दोलन में रहते हैं या भूदान आन्दोलन में रहते हैं उनको भी आप ले सकते हैं। लेकिन जो एम० पी० हैं, लोक सभा या राज्य सभा के सदस्य हैं, वह जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं और वह आप को सही रास्ता बतायेंगे कि किस तरह से सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति होगी? जिस तरह से विद्यार्थियों की मांग आयेगी या और इस तरह की मांगें आयेगी तो वह आप को बतायेंगे कि किस तरह से उसकी पूर्ति की जा सकती है। आप उनके ऊपर कोई ज्यादा भार तो दे नहीं रहे हैं, मैनेजमेंट तो आप चलायेंगे, वह आपको केवल सलाह देंगे कि किस तरह से आप अपनी मंजिल पर जायें। इसलिए यह मेरा संशोधन है कि :

"of social service background or members of either House of Parliament of the area."

वही बात फिर 14वें क्लोज में है।

इसके बाद आप स्कीम में कहते हैं कि हम उसको री-अप्वाइट करेंगे। यह स्कीम जो है, यह ठीक है कि एक्सपर्ट जो होगा वह एक्सपर्ट बात करेगा। लेकिन साथ-साथ हमें यह भी ख्याल करना पड़ेगा कि कहीं यह अफसरों के हाथ का खिलौना तो नहीं हो जाएगा। मेरा यह ख्याल है कि इस तरह से यह अफसरों के हाथ का खिलौना हो जाएगा। और अफसरशाही से जो बीमारी और मुहकमों में आती है ज्यादा सम्भावना है कि इसके मार्फत भी वह बीमारी यहां आयेगी। इसीलिए आप 8वें क्लोज में जहां यह कहते हैं कि शील बी एलजिबल वहां मेरा संशोधन है कि शील नाट बी एलजिबल कर दिया जाए। पांच साल तक आप उसे रखें। आप तीन साल की बात कहते हैं, मैं कहता हूँ कि मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर को पांच साल तक रहने दीजिए लेकिन फिर उसका री-अप्वाइटमेंट आप मत करें। डायरेक्टर

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

जो हैं इनको आप अप्वाइंट कीजिए और यह करते चले जाइए लेकिन जो उसका हैड है मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर उसको आप री-अप्वाइंट मत कीजिए । एक आदमी को आप मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर बनाते हैं और ओवर आल वह उसका हैड है, तो उसी को फिर बार-बार बनाने से इसमें ज्यादा धांधलियां होंगी । इसलिए मेरा संशोधन आपको लेना होगा और यह संशोधन जो मैंने रखा है इनको आप मानेंगे तब मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि कुछ हद तक जो आपका मकसद है वह मकसद पूरा होगा और मंजिल पर आप आयेंगे और नहीं तो मैं देख रहा हूँ कि आठ नौ महीने बाद यह स्कीम बनी है, अफसरों के जरिए यह स्कीम बनी है, अफसरों के द्वारा यह स्कीम चलाई जाएगी और अफसरों को ही इससे फायदा होगा, यही मैं इसमें देख रहा हूँ ।

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI (Bairhat) : I take great pleasure in associating myself with this discussion on the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme. As a result of nationalisation of the 14 great banks, the people of our country had high expectations and high hopes that these banks would give them much more financial assistance to run their business or to pursue their avocations or the ways which they had adopted for their livelihood. I can say without any hesitation that we have entered into a new era by nationalising the 14 major banks of our country. But at the same time, there has been an inordinate delay on the part of the Government in bringing forward a scheme for the continued management of these nationalised banks.

I also reside in a village. Fortunately, in my village, after a lot of agitation and repeated demands, we have been able to have a branch of one of the nationalised banks, namely the United Commercial Bank, opened there. I happen to keep relations with some of those who aspire to get some assistance from the bank, and, therefore, I have been able to accumulate knowledge of certain difficulties which they

have brought to my notice. There are several difficulties which are being experienced by the aspirants for loans, but I consider two of them to be very serious, and I would like to bring them to the notice of the House on this occasion.

The first difficulty is this. There are poor agriculturists who own very small pieces of land, and the desire to get certain assistance from the banks. Madam, the procedure is that if they want to hypothecate that particular piece of land with the bank, then the person will have to obtain a certificate of non Encumbrance from a lawyer. The law is that he will have to rush to the local registration office first and he will have to give a searching fee for an enquiry to ascertain that during the preceding 12 years, his land had been free from any encumbrance and had not been sold or mortgaged or in any other way transferred to any other individual, and then he will have to go again to the other concerned departments of the Government from where he will have to obtain another certificate that the land was not sold on a court sale and so on. So, Madam these poor agriculturists who had expectations of getting loans from the nationalised banks would have to run to a lawyer. I also belong to the category of lawyers, and yet I feel that this works very hard on the poor farmers. Sometimes it becomes very difficult to obtain such a certificate. The procedure in the bank is such that unless this certificate is produced from an advocate or lawyer, the applicant is not entitled to the loan. This is very hard on the poor agriculturist living in the village. I would therefore plead with Government to consider if it is possible to appoint a lawyer, or a lawyer appointed by the bank, from whom a non-encumbrance certificate could be obtained which would be acceptable to the bank.

Madam, there is another difficulty. Many people from my locality and district and other districts too approach me. They think that as an MP I have influence with these officers and can use my good offices to get things done for them. They genuinely feel so because we are their representatives here. They desire that there should be branches opened in their localities also. They cannot approach the agents who have

the power to open new branches. I would plead with Government to consider if the procedure for opening new branches in different localities and villages can be simplified so that the banking service is made as widespread as possible.

Madam Chairman, it is very high time to look into these aspects with seriousness of thought and sincerity of purpose. Our people have waited for 22 long years for a hand in the administration and management of the financial institutions of the country. After such a long period, due to certain rifts in political thought and ideology, the step of nationalisation of 14 banks was taken. Their desire now is that they should have a say in the management also. In that view, the decision of Government to bring out this scheme is to be welcomed because it gives scope for the realisation of their hopes and aspirations.

In the scheme, it has been mentioned that not only the workmen but also those who are not workmen will have a place in the board of management. Those who are actively engaged with the dealings of the banks, depositors and persons possessing special knowledge of industrial and financial matters are to be represented in the board. That is why I support the scheme.

But I have certain amendments to suggest. It is seen that the board of management has to work for a certain period, but in cl. 9 dealing with the term of office of other directors some amendments are called for. To this end, I have put in my amendment No. 12. Firstly, I have proposed that after the words "Reserve Bank" in clause 9, the insertion of the words "and by giving a reasonable opportunity of being heard." The Directors are appointed under a statute. Lest there should be any legal complication, the Directors should be given a reasonable opportunity to explain before the termination of their office. Their office should be terminated only when they have failed in the discharge of their duties.

Lastly, in clause 10, to make the meaning more clear, I have given an amendment that after the word "appointed" the words "or to continue" be inserted. If any Director

is disqualified under the provisions of this scheme, he cannot continue, and that is why I am pleading that this amendment be accepted.

•
●SHRI LOBO PRABHU : There is a happy illusion here that banking is like advancing money from the Government treasuries. I would like to make it very clear to this House and to Government that banking is dealing with people's money, with the deposits which you attract and so, the primary consideration in judging this scheme should be whether it will attract deposits.

It has been mentioned by the Minister that deposits have fallen, that they are not keeping pace with advances. Only three or four days ago he has made this admission. I would refer to the Finance Minister's statement at the meeting of the Custodians that in the scheduled banks the deposits for the first eleven months were only Rs. 289 crores as against Rs. 324 crores in the previous period of eleven months. I do not know what the position since then is, but the fact remains that the Reserve Bank has told the scheduled banks that it will not increase its advances and that they must find something to the tune of Rs. 600 crores if they are to meet their commitments. Let us get this clear that if this amount is not found by the scheduled banks, your banking system is going to come to a grinding halt. The amount available will have to be distributed to a very few. Accordingly we have to judge the scheme.

We have to judge the scheme also with reference to the many complaints made here that there is corruption, that no loans are obtained unless money is paid. That complaint has not been made by my party alone but by every party.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not by everyone.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The SSP and the Congress have made it. If you have not made it, I think you will have to open your eyes some time.

Secondly, there is complaint that there is deterioration in service, that there is delay

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

at the counters, that there is delay in clearing Bills and that the banking system as a whole has slowed down. Thirdly, there is a complaint that there is a slowing down in the recovery of loan, that there has never been such a slow down before, and that banks are becoming something like co-operative societies. With these complaints in view, let us see how this particular scheme is going to work.

A scheme of banking or any good scheme has to localise responsibility, has to create authority in the persons concerned. I begin by saying that this is an academic scheme that it deals with the policy of banking and not with practical banking. It should have gone to the level of the Agent or Sub-Agent who deal with the banking operations. About that there is a conspiracy of silence and nothing is said.

What is happening? You have opened more than 2,000 branches. Who are going to man these branches? What training have they got? My good friend mentioned here that we are not making profits. I would go further and say that when you have branches like this without adequately trained staff, you are going to discredit banking and not do any good. Your branches must be related to the needs of the people. It is not as if there is no banking in the villages. You are not blind to the fact that there are co-operative societies, post offices and indigenous agencies. So, this was only meant to supplement them. Therefore, go at a pace which is reasonable.

Now, coming precisely to the scheme, what is the idea of Government in diluting the responsibility everywhere? It is as if these banks are nothing more than an appendage of the Ministry of Finance. I have no doubt that Mr. Chavan and Mr. Shukla will be very fair in their choices. But do they make the choice? Does even Mr. Bakshi, the Secretary, make the choice? No. The people to be appointed in the various 14 banks will be chosen by the Assistant Secretary for reasons we need not discuss. Therefore, you are leaving the banking system to the mercy of a very low-grade staff.

I will show one by one how this choice is going to be exercised. The managing director and the other paid directors will be appointed by the Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank. No qualifications are fixed. I do not see why Mr. Banerjee should not be appointed as managing director.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Thank you.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I think he would be as good a managing director as any one else; and he is eligible; that is the point. So, this is the kind of liberty the Government is taking for itself to appoint anyone. When it comes to the question of appointing a managing director who will be on any salary up to Rs. 6,000 or more, this power is likely to be abused.

Next, I come to the appointment of the representatives of the workers and representatives of the staff. Already there has been quite a lot of dissatisfaction with the system for the election of the workers' representative. My own feeling is that it will take six years before the unions rise to the strength of 15 even if they use methods such as they are using in the Baroda Bank and the Indian Overseas Bank. In the meanwhile, the Government will have to select anyone even on behalf of the workers. For the staff, the choice is entirely for the Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We do not want that.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : They have said that they will take anyone according to the Reserve Bank. The Assistant Secretary will determine their representative.

Then I come to the representative of the depositors. My good friend said that small depositors should have separate representation. You must represent those who have some interest, some stake in the banks. A small depositor is not the proper one. *(Interruption)* I suggest on the other hand that the top 10 depositors who have the biggest stake should be the persons from whom the selection is to be made. *(Interruption)* You are welcome to change it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should address the Chair.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Yes. I have very great advantage in addressing the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Otherwise, you will get involved in controversy.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Therefore, on the choice of the depositors, some system must be evolved. If you do not want the small depositors, and even the top 10 depositors, let us have some elective system ; let us for instance have an MP as their representative, Mr. Banerjee or someone else. But do not leave it to the tender mercies of Government to make that selection in consultation with the Reserve Bank. And what is the Reserve Bank ? It is nothing more than an image of Government ; no more than an instrument of Government. So, Government consults itself and appoints anyone it likes.

Then, I come to the representative of artisans, workers and farmers. How is that selection to be made ? They are supposed to have the capacity to represent these classes. What is their capacity ? Is it the capacity to please somebody in the Secretariat, somebody in the Government or somebody in the bank ? Let us be more precise about it. Let us fix some qualification ; let him at least be eminent in his profession and unless that is done, the Government will just choose anyone who will be a discredit to that body and who will therefore reduce the deposits.

Then, I come to the representatives of experts in their own line. My good friend has spoken a lot. Mr. Chavan himself admitted that 64 per cent of banking business is from industry and 15 per cent from trade. Are you not thinking of representing some persons from these interests who are vitally connected with the working of the banks ? I suggest, and I do hope my good friend will agree that the relevant chambers of commerce should be consulted about the persons to be appointed to represent them. I am saying this because the Chambers of commerce which are responsible for the production and employment in this country should have a word.

Then we come to the two representatives of the Reserve Bank and the Government. What does it come to ? Barring one director from the workers, you have a board which is simply of the making of the government. They can appoint anyone. Just like Emperor Khalifulla showed his contempt for the senate, in the same way I think the government will show its contempt by appointing anybody they like. They have already appointed some of the donkeys to the board of the custodian. Now they are using the legislative power to do whatever they like.

Coming to the committee, what is the point in having a committee which meets once a fortnight when you have a board which meets once in six months. Even if you are keeping the State Bank practice, this committee should meet every week. About the appointment of this committee the complaint is the same one. They are going to be the creatures of government. Because no qualifications are prescribed, anybody could be appointed by the government.

Lastly, I come to the regional board. Some hon. Member suggested that the State Governments are associated with it. There is something more than that. A suggestion about regionalisation was made. The regional committee should include not only representatives from that region but it should also include representatives of banks. Since the banks should have a common policy it is necessary to extend this idea further. I whole-heartedly agree with that suggestion.

In the short time you have been kind enough to give me I have said only a small part of what I wanted to say. I am not here to bury the nationalised banks. They have buried them themselves. I am trying to save them so that they can be of some use to society and to the country.

SHRI P. GOPALAN (Tellicherry) : The scheme is very limited in its scope. It only deals with the composition and functions of the top management bodies of the nationalised commercial banks ; nothing else. It deals with the composition of the Board of Directors, appointment of Chairman, composition of the advisory body etc. But, unfor-

[Shri P. Gopalan]

tunately, it is completely silent about how this mechanism is going to serve the basic and declared policies of bank nationalisation.

According to this scheme, after the constitution of the Board of Directors and the appointment of the Managing Director the post of the present custodian will be abolished. I am sure that many of the present custodians will automatically be turned into Managing Directors of the respective banks. I say this because even before nationalisation of these banks the very same people were occupying the same posts as Managing Directors in these banks and they were serving the interests of big business groups. After nationalisation, they were converted into custodians of those respective banks. Now the Government are thinking of appointing them again as Managing Directors of those banks. Excepting in one or two cases, all the present-day custodians were at one time or other serving the interests of big business in our country. Therefore, I am very much concerned about the composition of the Board of Directors.

They say that the Board of Directors will be appointed in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. Whose interest does the Reserve Bank of India represent? Shri Kirloskar is there in the Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank; so also Shri Arvind Mafatal and Shri Kothari. I am sure these people represent the interests of big business in the Reserve Bank. Therefore, if you say that the selection will be made in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, it only means consultation with the representatives of big business and vested interests which are represented in the Reserve Bank. That is why I am very much concerned about the composition of the Board of Directors after this scheme is adopted.

At the time of nationalisation a new enthusiasm was generated all over the country. The downtrodden people thought that some basic changes will be brought about after the nationalisation of banks. Hundreds of people, rickshawallalis and taxi-drivers, were brought to the residence of the Prime Minister who shouted, "Indira Gandhi ki jai."

After nationalisation what has happened? Some Members were very much eloquent in saying that it has served the purpose of the poor people in the country and that nationalisation has given large advances to farmers and small peasants in the country. I have certain figures to prove that no departure has been marked in the policy even after nationalisation. Government is following the same policy, which it had been following all these years, since they were nationalised.

Here is a report of a random survey conducted about the effect of nationalisation on poor and middle-class people. I hope, the Member from Haryana will listen to it. It says :

"According to a random survey of the "impact of nationalisation" on poor and middle-class in Haryana, carried out by the Haryana Young Farmers' Federation about Rs. 31.50 crores advances by the nationalised banks as loan during the last six months more than Rs. 25 crores have gone to upper and middle-class categories of industries."

Even the Member from Haryana had been praising the credit policy of Government. I can understand the meaning of it. This is the result of the survey conducted by the Haryana Young Farmers' Federation :

"Of the beneficiaries, 13 units are such in which five big monopolists of the country dominate."—

this is the socialism of Indira Gandhi! —

"The remaining 6.50 crores that have gone to non-industrial sector, 60 per cent has been distributed in urban areas and among middle and upper-class only. Of the nearly 1.6 crores of bank finances that have come to the farmers' share, the number of beneficiaries are mostly big landholders. Only 42 small peasants have been advanced agricultural loans by the nationalised banks (including land mortgage and Central cooperative banks since the nationalisation of banks), the number of tenants is nil. No. Harijan cultivator"—

I want all the Members to take note of this—

“has been given agricultural loan on the plea that they are not free from financial liabilities.”

This is the credit policy that has been praised by many Members belonging to the Congress Party as well as by some of the Members belonging to the Opposition. Even after nationalisation the credit policy has not been changed. There has been no departure in the policy of the Central Government. I cannot hope for any departure from this Government because this Government represents the interests of big businessmen, big bourgeois and vested interests in the country. Therefore I do not hope for anything else from this Government. I am sure of the fact that the board of directors will be completely filled up, except in the case of one or two members, with the representatives of big business and vested interests in our country. There is no doubt about it.

Then, the top management system has been evolved under this scheme. This is a very burdensome and a very cumbersome scheme. It will incur very top heavy expenditure. For all these banks you are having separate management committees, advisory committees, board of directors, separate chairmen and all this paraphernalia. I ask the Minister: Why can you not evolve a single banking system for the whole country? Why are you shy of it? Why do you want banks to compete with each other? Why can you not evolve a monolithic banking system in the country with clear regional control over these banks?

I want regional control to be established over many of the banks. Even at the time of passing of this Act, an amendment was moved by me and the Minister accepted that in principle. My amendment had said that the head office of each bank should be in different State capitals. That was accepted in principle at that time. I do not know whether this principle is accepted by the Minister even now or not. I hope, the hon. Minister will stand by the earlier assurance given by late Shri P. Govinda Menon who piloted the Bill at that time.

Lastly, I wish to point out that the banks are having branches all over the country and they are collecting deposits from various areas. Our experience has been that the banks are investing their finances in certain areas and in certain cities. This is one of the basic reasons for regional imbalances. Therefore, I want to suggest that hereafter this practice should be stopped. At least the deposits which are collected from each region should be invested in those areas. I hope, the hon. Minister will accept this concrete proposal of mine.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the Scheme as has been submitted before the House is not going to serve the interest of the people, the interest of the down trodden, and that, I think, it will definitely help to bring about the capitalism and monopoly in our country which is a clear aim of this Government.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Madam Chairman, a close scrutiny of the Scheme reveals two things. The first is an avoidable bureaucratisation and the other is a radical departure from the letter and the spirit of the Act.

Before I dilate on these two aspects, I may be permitted to make one small submission, a preliminary remark on it. Section 9 of the Act provides for the Scheme and Section 9 provides for two other things also. The other two things which have not been included in the Scheme are, firstly, in regard to the capital structure, the paid-up capital not exceeding Rs. 15 crores and, secondly, in regard to the amalgamation and reconstruction of the various banks. Of particular significance is the latter one. Leaving 14 Banks with the same type of policies and control, it smacks of artificiality. There is an absolute necessity of bringing about rationalisation through the process of amalgamation and reconstruction of various banks. But, unfortunately, there is nothing in this scheme to touch upon that.

Coming to the first aspect, I find, as many hon. Members have said, there is an undue interference in the appointment of Directors by the Government. Of the 15 Directors which have been envisaged here, only 6 are outside the purview of govern-

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

mental directive. Those 6 Directors are : 2 from the employees and the workers of the banks, 1 from the depositors and 3 from the artisans, farmers and workers. About the rest, 2 Directors are full-time and their qualifications are nowhere mentioned. One is from the Reserve Bank and the other is from the Finance Ministry. The most significant part of it is that there are 5 more with a special knowledge in one or more subjects pertaining to banking business. There again, they have not specified or provided any guide-lines.

Where they have made a provision for the appointment of 3 Directors from farmers, artisans and workers, there is a radical departure. While the Act says that they should be representing the interests of artisans, farmers and workers, the Scheme says that they should be "competent" to represent them. How to get this competency? Who is to determine this competency? I agree that there is difficulty in bringing about certain things. But this short-cut will lead to an arbitrary and subjective judgment of the Government in the process of the constitution of the Board of Directors. Again, I would like to say here that this departure is not an innocent one. It is a deliberate departure. I humbly submit that in the State Bank which is more or less parallel to these banks the system is totally different. In the State Bank with regard to the five members who are to be appointed with special knowledge, the categorisation has been specifically mentioned. Sec. 9 of the State Bank of India Act provides that these members should have special knowledge of the working of the co-operative institutions and or rural economy of experience in commerce, industry, banking or finance. But, here why have they not done that? Not that they do not know. They know it but they have not specifically mentioned it. What does it indicate? There is room for manoeuvrability. There is scope of bringing in certain undesirable elements.

Then I would like to touch upon the question of inclusion of workers' representatives about which a general criticism has

been levelled by many of my friends with which I agree.

I would like to bring to the notice of the House one more thing which to my mind is very wrong. That is, there is a provision to the effect that provided that if there is any delay in identification, if the banking industry needs such a thing, then the Government can appoint somebody on behalf of the workers. This is a sinister thing. Then there is no further provision. Suppose there is a contingency compelling the Government to go to that extent, there is no provision that once the workers' delegate could be appointed, he should replace the Government nominee from that date. There is nothing like that. The Government want to capitalise on their own delay. This is unfair.

Coming to the other aspect, the Act has not mentioned the maximum number of Directors on the Board. A special emphasis has been given to those categories—farmers, artisans, workers and employees. But what has been done? Their representative capacity, their capacity to contribute has been relegated to the back-ground by bringing about an overwhelming majority of Government nominees. If it is innocuous, I don't mind. But this seems to have been deliberately done. The superintendence and management of these banks has been vested in the Board of Directors, but in the scheme this has been surreptitiously taken away. The scheme provides that the Managing Director is the executive officer of the bank and then it provides that powers of these banks may be delegated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request hon. Members to realise that the time is limited and the list of speakers is large. Kindly conclude.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : I will conclude in two minutes.

The Act vests the superintendence and management in the Board of Directors. Until the Board of Directors is constituted under the scheme contemplated in Sec. 9 of the Act, the Custodian would enjoy those powers. In contrast the scheme provides that the Managing Director shall be the chief executive officer and shall enjoy such powers

as are delegated to him. It further provides that until it is so delegated, he shall exercise those powers which are now presently exercised by the Custodian. It means that delegation is imperative which is contrary to the Act which vests these powers in the Board of Directors. Therefore, I urge that this scheme is beyond the scope of the Act and a new scheme should be brought about in such a way as to have effective implementation of the letter and spirit of the Act.

Thank, you, Madam

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba) : It was nearly 18 months back that the fourteen scheduled banks were nationalised with the intention of removing the regional imbalance and helping backward areas and also the weaker sections of the community. In order that these objectives may be well worked out, after a long time, the Government has come out with a scheme for the management of these banks. But, if we look into the management of these banks, let us see what has happened uptill now. The Government, hoping to see that the banks are better managed, have taken over the control. When they have taken over the control, the Minister patted himself and said that 25 per cent more banks have been opened. There are some hon. Members on my right who have said that more branches have been opened and they are not useful. We should know whether what the Minister says is correct or what Mr. Bajaj says is correct.

I want to bring one point to the notice of the hon. Minister, and to the House. Government appointed leading banks in certain districts. The Bank of India which is a leading bank in my district has not, during the last 18 months, been able to open up one single branch in that district. Why should it be so? Let the Minister look into these things. This is the way things are dealt with. The Bank of India is a leading bank in my district of Kolaba which is near the city of Bombay. But they are not able to open up a single branch in that district. But, the Minister wants to pat himself on his back that 25 per cent more branches have been opened. That is not the correct position.

Regarding the management, I really do not know why we should have 14 nationalised banks. If at all this is to work under Government control, they should have created one single organisation. There is no question of spirit of competition when different banks compete with each other. Because, here, from the Managing Director down to the peon, each person's pay and emoluments etc. are assured. The spirit of competition will be served only when every one working in the organisation is expected to work on his toes which is lacking in the present set-up. When they are assured of their jobs and their emoluments they are not concerned whether the banks work well or not. This is the position.

Therefore, the real remedy should be to have one structure, one single organisation, which works for the whole country. At present 15 members multiplied by 14 different banks—this gives you so many persons who are asked to look after these things. The control is very much dispersed. We can have one organisation to be concerned with all the branches throughout the country. If we have one such organisation aided by regional Boards, I think, we can ensure better control, more control and closer control.

Ultimately, in the Board of Directors, Government is going to appoint as many as 9 of the members—who will be the nominees of the Government. I am sure, with all the good intentions that the Government may have,—it is only the lower official who will be making these nominations. Neither the Minister concerned nor even the top Secretary will be able to apply their minds. I do not know whether the Minister knows even now that a leading bank has not been able to open branches in the district of Kolaba, about which I mentioned earlier. Otherwise he would have said that these are some of the things done, etc. and he would not have patted himself on his back.

This kind of organisation with regional branches will be able to create very close cooperation, coordination and supervision. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this point.

We are talking of the weaker sections of our population. We talk of giving a

[Shri Dattatraya Kunte]

'better deal' to the weaker sections. What is the better deal? As against the rate of interest of taccavi loans, the rate of interest of banks is much higher. After banks have taken over, the rates of interest have gone up as far as borrowings are concerned. Rate of interest given for deposits is just the same. This rate of interest of the borrower has been increased in order to meet the expenses of the working of the banks. The borrower who should really get the benefit of the banking system should not be asked to pay more interest and the interest of the borrower should have been lowered and not increased. This ought to have been done, if the intention of the Government is to make the benefit available to the weaker sections of the community and backward sections. They are talking about Taxiwalas, or rikshawala or small peasant or farm labourer getting loan and all that. It is only an eye-wash. They would not get the loans, and even if they get, they will not be able to pay back those loans, because the rate of interest is so very high. I do not want to talk about the usurious rates of interest, and yet this is something which has actually happened.

It is in the background of this that one has to look at the scheme that has been proposed for the management of the banks during the last eighteen months. I would like to know whether Government have got any information about how these banks are working. Before the banks were nationalised, everybody working in the banks was responsible to someone. But today, the staff do not bother at all as to whether they serve the customers or not. Even assuming that there are only a few complaints which may have been received, if this is the condition, then what is Government's explanation for this state of affairs? Did they take over these banks with the intention of making it one of the departments or branches of Government and making it a State-controlled organisation, or did they do it with some other objective, namely the laudable objective the serving the backward areas and doing away with the regional imbalances and giving help to those who needed it? From that point of view, the scheme does not give any indication at all. It only says that these 14 banks will have 15 members each on the board of management, and there will be

regional committees, so that we have just a structure. So, the scheme does not provide for achieving the objective with which these banks were nationalised. As long as Government do not come forward with such a scheme, I am afraid that this would only mean more proliferation and more Statism being introduced and nothing beyond that. I would, therefore, submit that rather than proceed with the working out of this scheme, Government should withdraw it and introduce only one banking organisation for the whole country with regional controls for the better working of these banks.

. SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri) : The intentions with which these banks were nationalised have, alas, not really materialised. The Reserve Bank of India's report of June, 1970 says :

"It will be the endeavour of the nationalised banks to ensure that the needs of productive efforts of diverse kinds, irrespective of size and social status of the borrowers, and in particular those of farmers, small-scale industries, self-employed professional groups etc. are met in an increasing measure."

After sixteen months, all that we get is just a scheme saying how the boards are to be constituted. Since the interim boards were appointed exactly a year after the nationalisation of banks, the pattern has not very much changed. It seems that about 15 per cent of the boards will be wholly of Government officers drawn from the Reserve Bank of India and the Finance Ministry.

I had hoped that by now something would have been placed before the House regarding the re-structuring of banks and the policies which would be able to achieve the objectives mentioned in the Reserve Bank's report. But instead of that, here we are getting this document which need not have come before Parliament at all, because it just mentions the methods of managing the internal working of the banks. We are more concerned with knowing what the results are.

The results are far from satisfactory. Hon. Members who have spoken before me have spoken about how badly serviced the clients are when they go to the banks and

the other shortfalls of the banks. Certainly, one cannot say that the banks have changed the economy in such a way that there has been any appreciable move towards any pre-determined rate of growth. As far as the deposit mobilisation of banks is concerned, the Finance Minister has stated that from July, 1969 to July, 1970, the foreign banks had mobilised extra deposits to the extent of about 11 per cent whereas the Indian nationalised banks had achieved deposit mobilisation to the extent of 16 per cent more. This may be for the overall period, for one year. We notice that from April to August 1970, there has been a slowing down of mobilisation of deposits. Perhaps the Minister of State for Finance will be able to give us the correct figures, but I read in one of the papers that deposits in Indian banks rose only by 5.8 per cent whereas they have risen in foreign banks by 7.4 per cent during the period April to August 1970.

On the other hand, there has been an upsurge in the price of silver. It is already Rs. 567 a kg., an advance of Rs. 8. One can only hope that it does rise again to touch the peak of Rs. 635 which it did in 1968. Gold smuggling has also registered an alarming increase. If there were in effect proper mobilisation of resources through the banks, these other things which have happened, which I just mentioned, would not have happened.

In this connection, I would quote a small passage from a report which appeared in *Commerce* of 5th December 1970 :

"The Dubai Customs Dept. has reported to the correspondent of the *Financial Times* that the Sheikhdom has imported 220 metric tonnes of gold valued at approx. Rs. 180 crores during the first ten months of 1970."

It is estimated that most of this gold was to be smuggled into India. That being so, you can imagine how much gold smuggling there has been into India. We cannot get any official rates. If Government are aware of them, they will not share the secret with us. But it is said that something like Rs. 500 crores foreign exchange is smuggled out of the country every year

by way of silver and gold. This inflow of gold does our economy no good.

In such a situation, the first thing to do is to create in the people a sense of confidence in the banking system as a whole. If the people who go to the banks are not given this confidence that there will be proper service and attention, that the rupee will have a stable value, I am afraid nationalisation of banks saying that you want to get hold of the heights of the economy will only mean that you are dumping the country into the depths of a financial crisis. This is what the country is now facing and Government must really make some concentrated effort to rectify this state of affairs.

First of all, the banks must be given some broad outline of the policy they have to follow. Today conditions are such that even if a man goes to a bank for a short-term loan, the bank says it is not able to accommodate him unless it gets a clearance from the RBI or the Finance Ministry. Therefore, those who go in for a small loan of, say, a lakh of rupees, have to go to the open market.

Secondly, you will find that now more and more private companies are going in for deposits and people prefer to deposit their money with them. To that extent, mobilisation of resources by the banks suffers. What are Government doing to see that mobilisation of deposits is accelerated? What are they doing to ensure a better management? What has been done to see that the priorities, as mentioned in the plan, are observed by the banks? Or do they just go on merrily, giving a loan here and a loan there, just to make a propaganda effect on the public but making really no impact on the national economy.

17.00 hrs.

So we would like from Government some time a policy statement. We had some policy statement off and on from the Finance Minister in one of which he said that self-employed people would be helped, another that the weaker sections of society will be helped and so on and so forth, but in effect it means nothing. Therefore, we would request the Finance Minister to come before the House with a proper policy statement

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

and proper guide-lines for the banks, so that if I go to the bank and they say they cannot accommodate me, I can say : "Look here, the Minister has said that this has to be done, why can't you do it ?" The position today is that the bank does not know what you want and the customer does not know what he should get. This is going to create a tremendous muddle.

Banking is not the only thing. The overall effect on the economy is a rise in wholesale prices, rise in smuggling, rise in unemployment, fall in public confidence and only a marginal gain in your deposits. If it goes on like this, all the good that you can get out of having banking under a central control is going to be vitiated just because it is 16 months now and in that time you have not been able to make up your mind as to what policy you want to follow. It is sort of running with the hares and hunting with the hounds. This sort of thing just does not do in an economic matter.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : महोदय, इस समय हम लोग राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी स्कीम पर विचार कर रहे हैं। इस पर विचार करने के दौरान कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने सीधे तौर पर बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोध किया और कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने घुमा-फिराकर इसका विरोध करने की कोशिश की है। यह बात ठीक है कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जनता के अन्दर जो आशा बंधी थी, उनके अन्दर आकांक्षायें थीं, उनकी पूर्ति नहीं हुई। आम जनता यह समझती थी, किसान यह समझता था, गरीब यह समझता था छोटे-छोटे कुटीर उद्योग चलाने वाले और उद्योगपति यह समझते थे कि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण होने के बाद उन्हें उन बैंकों से आसान किस्तों पर आसानी के साथ कर्जा मिलेगा, लेकिन यह बात दिखलाई नहीं पड़ रही है। यह बात ठीक है कि इक्का-दुक्का कुछ लोगों को कर्ज मिल रहा है—देहातों के अन्दर भी और शहरों के अन्दर भी, लेकिन वह दाल में नमक के बराबर है।

उस से समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार की इस समय जो पूंजीवादी नीति है, पूंजीवाद को बढ़ावा देने की नीति है, उसमें आमूल परिवर्तन किया जाए, तभी सही मायनों में हम बैंकों का इस्तेमाल आम जनता के लिए, देश की तरक्की के लिए, देश के नव निर्माण के लिए कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय गरीब किसानों को, मध्यम वर्ग के किसानों को, छोटे-छोटे धन्धे चलाने वालों को, कुटीर उद्योग चलाने वालों को कर्ज नहीं मिलता है, जो लोग कारों में जाते हैं, जो लोग सूट-बूट में जाते हैं, उन्हें कुछ ले देकर कर्ज मिल जाता है, लेकिन जो माध्यामिक व्यक्ति हैं, माध्यामिक कारोबारी हैं, उन्हें कर्जा नहीं मिलता है। यह मैंने खुद देखा है—मैंने कई लोगों को चिट्ठियाँ दे-देकर भेजने की कोशिश की, लेकिन कुछ न कुछ बहाना करके कर्ज नहीं दिया गया—यह बात आज हमारे देश के अन्दर, हमारे मूँव के अन्दर है। तो इससे स्वाभाविक है कि लोगों के अन्दर जो दिलचस्पी बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद थी, वह धीरे-धीरे कम हो रही है—इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप उन्हें कर्जा दिलवाइए।

इस काम में एक दिक्कत होती है—जब वे लोग वहाँ जाते हैं तो इस काम में लगे हुए जो आप के पुराने अफसरान हैं, वे ब्यूरोक्रेट अपनी नीतियों में परिवर्तन करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। उनका जो तौर-तरीका है—बातचीत का—उगमें वे परिवर्तन को तैयार नहीं हैं। ऐसी हालत में आप चाहे जितने बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दीजिए अगर आप के अफसरान, आप जो बोर्ड बनाने जा रहे हैं, अगर इनकी विचारधारा वही रहेगी—पूँजीवादी विचारधारा, जनता को हिकारत की दृष्टि से देखना—तो इसका जो लाभ होने वाला है, वह नहीं होगा और इससे लोगों को मायूसी होगी।

आप कहते हैं कि हम टैक्सियों को कर्ज देंगे, रिक्शा वालों को कर्ज देंगे, इक्का-दुकका को दिया भी है, हम लोग जब समय-समय पर प्रश्न करते हैं तो आपने जवाब भी दिया है कि हमने फलाने को दिया है, फलाने को दिया है—लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले ही कहा है यह दाल में नमक के बराबर है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि किसान आपसे कर्जा लेकर खेती का उत्पादन बढ़ाए, हमको अमरीका और दूसरे देशों से जो गल्ला मंगाना पड़ता है, वह न मंगाना पड़े, तो आप उन्हें बड़ी मात्रा में कर्ज दीजिए, ताकि वे उस धन का अपनी निचाई व्यवस्था में इन्तमाल कर सकें, छोटे उद्योगपतियों और कुटीर-उद्योग वालों को दीजिए—लेकिन इसके लिए आपको अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करना होगा।

अभी बैंक खोलने की बात आई—मैं पिछले दिनों पटना में इलाहाबाद बैंक के मैनेजर से बात कर रहा था। उन्होंने बतलाया कि हम लोग खोलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से, कस्टोडियन की तरफ से, बड़े अफसरों की तरफ से यह वन्दिश है कि देहातों में 30-40 रुपये महीने के किराये का मकान खोजो। क्या आज कहां 30-40 रु० महीने का मकान मिलेगा, जिसमें कि आप बैंक रखने लायक व्यवस्था कर सकें? कच्चे मकानों में तो बैंक खोला नहीं जाएगा, फिर इतना सस्ता मकान कहां से मिलेगा—इस दृष्टि से भी देहातों में बैंक की शाखाएँ खोलने में कठिनाई आ रही है।

आप ने जो स्कीम डायरेक्टर बनाने की बनाई है, निदेशक बहाल करने या बोर्ड बनाने की स्कीम बनाई है, कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने उसे ठीक कहा है। लेकिन मैं यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि वही टाफ-हैथी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन उसमें रहेगा, बड़े-बड़े व्यूरोक्रेट रखे जायेंगे। इसकी सबसे पहली कमीटी यह होनी चाहिए कि ऐसे

लोगों को मनोनीत करते समय आप यह देखें, ऐसे लोगों को उस बोर्ड में लें, जिनका पब्लिक सैक्टर में विश्वास हो, जो राष्ट्रीयकरण और समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त को समझते हों, उसमें विश्वास रखते हों—ऐसा न हो कि श्री मोरारजी भाई जैसे लोगों को बोर्ड में ले लें, अगर ऐसे व्यक्तियों का बोर्ड बना दिया जाएगा, तब तो फिर बंटा-धार हो जाएगा। इसलिए बोर्ड का निर्माण करते समय इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए, तभी राष्ट्रीय-कृत बैंकों को आप ठीक चला सकेंगे और इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए आप छोटे और मध्यम वर्गीय किसानों, कुटीर उद्योग चलाने वालों, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग चलाने वालों के प्रतिनिधियों को इसमें रखिए। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि आपने बड़ी अनोखी बात कही है, लेकिन हमें इस बात को नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि आज सबसे ज्यादा कर्जों की जरूरत इन्हीं लोगों को है, यही लोग देश के नव निर्माण में ज्यादा हिस्सा ले सकते हैं, देश को आगे ले जा सकते हैं।

कुछ लोगों ने यह भी कहा है कि पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बरों, असेम्बली के मैम्बरों को इसमें रखिए—अगर आप ऐसा करते हैं तो बहुत अच्छी बात है, वे लोग जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं और अगर आपके सामने कोई कठिनाई आती है तो वे लोग आपकी मदद कर सकते हैं। आपकी वसूली में मदद कर सकते हैं। लेकिन अगर यह सम्भव न हो तो आप उनको कम से कम भीटिंग में स्पेशल इन्वाइटी के तौर पर बुला सकते हैं, वे आपको बता सकते हैं कि कहां कर्जा मिल रहा है, कहां नहीं मिल रहा है, कहां क्या कठिनाई है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसमें सब लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व हो और बैंक ठिकाने के साथ चल सके, लेकिन इस समय तो जो आपके कस्टोडियन हैं, अफसरान हैं, वे अपने मन के अनुसार चलते हैं मनमानी करते हैं। मैं इसका एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—अभी कुछ दिन पहले—पिछले

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

महीने की ता० 21 को मैंने पटना एवं बिहार के अन्य बैंकों के क्लिअरिंग हाउस की हड़ताल के बारे में यहां पर बहस उठाई थी। वहां का क्लिअरिंग हाउस चार महीने तक बन्द रहा—बड़ी मामूली बात थी—4 कर्मचारियों को मुअत्तल कर दिया गया था। वहां की बैंक एम्प्लाइज एसोशियेशन ने यह मांग की कि इस मुअत्तली को बिना शर्त उठा दी जाए, लेकिन आपके कस्टोडियन और दूसरे बड़े-बड़े अफसरों ने कहा कि नहीं उठायेंगे। अन्त में वही बात हुई—एसोशियेशन के लोगों की बात मानी गई और बिना शर्त मुअत्तली उठाई गई। इससे खामखाह चार महीने तक बिहार के उद्योग धंधों को जो नुकसान पहुंचा उसकी जवाब देही किस पर है—आप के ऊपर है, आपके कस्टोडियन पर है। और इस तरह की व्यवस्था रहेगी तो कैसे बैंकों का काम चलेगा। करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान बिहार के उद्योग धंधों को, बिहार की जनता को, किसानों को, मजदूरों को उठाना पड़ा। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए—आपको इसके लिए उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

आखरी बात महोदया, बैंक कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि आप बोर्ड में ले रहे हैं। आपने कहा है कि हम यूनियनों की सदस्यता का वेरिफिकेशन करेंगे। लेकिन वेरिफिकेशन का जो आलम ट्रेड यूनियन्स में है उसका अन्दाज आपको है। वेरिफिकेशन के नाम पर ऐसे लोगों एवं यूनियनों को मान्यता दे देते हैं जिनके पीछे मजदूर नहीं रहते हैं। इसलिए गुप्त मतदान के जरिये यह तय करना चाहिए कि बैंक एम्प्लाइज के कौन सही रिप्रेजेंटेटिव हो सकते हैं और उन्हीं को चुनना चाहिए। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो दिक्कत होगी और सही मानों में बैंक कर्मचारियों के जिन प्रतिनिधियों को जाना चाहिए वे नहीं जा सकेंगे। इसलिए इस बात का सवाल आपको जरूर करना चाहिए। तभी आपको बैंक कर्मचारियों का कोआपरेशन मिल सकेगा। हां, अगर कहीं

पर बैंक के काम में ढिलाई हो या एफिसिएन्सी में कमी हो तो मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जोकि इसके विरोधी हैं और जो चाहते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। बैंक एम्प्लाइज एसोशियेशन को और सभी को यह देखना चाहिए कि बैंकों की एफिसिएन्सी में कमी न आए और उसके साथ ही भ्रष्टाचार को रोका जाए। यदि आप उनकी मांगों को ठीक से मानेंगे, उनकी कठिनाइयां दूर करेंगे तो मेरा विश्वास है कि बैंक एम्प्लाइज आपका अपना पूरा कोआपरेशन देने के लिए तैयार है।

मैंने अपने संशोधनों के जरिए से इन बातों को कहने की कोशिश की है और मेरा अनुरोध है कि उनको आप स्वीकार करें।

17.11 hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Chairman, I thank the hon. Members for participating in this debate and giving valuable suggestions. During my reply I may not be able to deal with each and every suggestion that the hon. Members have given. But I can assure them that all the suggestions that have been given will be closely and carefully scrutinised by us to see what benefit we can derive out of them and what improvement we can make in our scheme in the light of those suggestions. I would like to give some clarifications on some of the salient points made during this debate.

Shri Viswanatham, when he opened the debate, complained about over-centralisation and said that the banks have to wait for instructions from Delhi before they take decisions even in matters which are not very important or serious. I do not think there is much substance in this complaint. There may be instances here and there where the local manager or local officer had some hesitation in taking a decision but, by and large, our experience has been that decisions have been taken in accordance with the banking practice. In certain cases we did receive these complaints that in one or two institutions the custodians tended to

centralise powers in their hands. But this situation was quickly corrected and I can assure the hon. Members that as a matter of policy we are against this kind of centralisation. In order that the banks function in a proper way it is necessary that the duties and responsibilities at every level of the bank should be properly spelt out and everybody working in the banks should be told the duties and responsibilities which they are supposed to have. Unless we have that kind of system, especially in the nationalised banking institution, it would not be possible for us to deliver the goods to the people of this country. So, our endeavour would be to see that in accordance with the scheme that we have placed before the House we provide for an efficient decentralised system, which will be in keeping with the spirit of the scheme and the spirit of the Act that this House has passed.

The other complaint of Shri Viswanatham was about the delay in the implementation of this scheme. Several other hon. Members referred to this. Shri Patodia said that while this matter was being discussed an assurance was given that a scheme would be brought forward and when the second time this matter was discussed after the Supreme Court judgment an assurance was given that the scheme would be brought before this House within two or three months after the Act has been passed. I have checked up the records and I find that the late Shri Govinda Menon, who was then piloting the Bill, said that within six months a scheme would be brought before this House.

This Act was passed by the House, as far as remember, on 31st March and the period of six months was over only on 30th September. But we did not want to publicise this scheme when the House was not in session. We wanted to present this scheme when the House was in session. As soon as the next possible opportunity was presented to us, when this session was convened, we presented the scheme to the House for discussion. So, I do not think that there has been any inordinate delay.

It is another matter that it could have been done in three or four months' time.

Looking to the novelty of the situation and the complete reorientation that we are doing in this vital field of economics, it was necessary that we should give the most careful thought to this matter. It is only after it has been given the most careful consideration and we have consulted competent bodies and individuals here and there, that we have devised this scheme. The last and the most vital phase of consultation is these two Houses of Parliament where we have presented the scheme. Hon. Members have taken pains to give us some valuable suggestions and their comments on this scheme.

It is wrong to say that this scheme has been finalised by bureaucrats. It is absolutely a travesty of facts to say that, because we as the Government responsible to this House cannot say—no Member can say—that we have no responsibility for whatever we bring here or that we have no hand in it. As a matter of fact, for each clause of this scheme not only are we responsible but we have had a full share in decision making. We have the responsibility of whatever has been stated in this scheme. Ultimately, after this scheme is approved by this House, this House will share that responsibility because only after the approval of this House we shall be implementing this scheme.

Several hon. Members have raised the question of loans that have been given to the underprivileged and weaker sections of our society and the self-employed people. Later in my reply I shall refer to certain figures that we have collected about this and, I am sure, they will satisfy that in the time that we had at our disposal we have not functioned badly in that sphere. We have really for the first time helped not only the underprivileged people but unbanked and underbanked areas have for the first time been given enough attention by the banking authorities. There may be snags and flaws here and there; I do not deny that.

The main thing that has to be seen is whether we are following the policy in a proper way or not, whether by and large our policy is being properly implemented or not. If in the implementation of the policy that the House has laid down in the shape of the Act and in approving this scheme we

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

have not acted up to that, we shall be answerable to the House. But I would say that the figures that we have here in our possession bear out that by and large the responsibilities that we have taken over after nationalising these major banks, we have to a good extent fulfilled our responsibility.

Shri Sudarsanam, who spoke next, mentioned about managing directors, chairmen, wholtime directors etc. Shri Narayana Rao also made a mention about the powers of the managing directors. I would like to invite his attention to clause 6 of the scheme that has been laid before this house, which lays down that the managing director shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as may be delegated to him by the Board. It is not that the managing director will have absolute powers in these matters. It is not that these people will be autocrats in the Bank. It will be the Board of Directors of the Bank which will really decide the major operations of the Bank.

One point that was made by Mr. Patodia was that after nationalisation, the functioning of the Reserve Bank has been downgraded and the importance that the Reserve Bank had in the economic functioning or economic sphere of this country has been whittled down. I respectfully want to submit that this is not true. The Reserve Bank has been given the responsibility to oversee the banking operations in the country and that responsibility has not been whittled down to any extent whatsoever. It is not the intention of the Government to whittle down that responsibility. The hon. Members know that by the law enacted by Parliament, the Reserve Bank has been given certain powers and authorities which are the statutory obligations of the Reserve Bank itself and they have to fulfil the responsibility. The Finance Ministry by an executive fiat or by an executive action cannot take away anything out of that. Therefore, this is not a correct impression that the Finance Ministry is interfering in day-to-day administration or that we are trying to take away the responsibility that has been reposed in the Reserve Bank to

any extent. I would like this matter to be clearly understood.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : Is it not that the Finance Ministry is going to appoint the Chairman or the full-time Director or the Managing Director only in consultation with the Reserve Bank? Why do you appoint these persons? Why not the Reserve Bank do it? Under the social control of banks, it was not done by the Ministry.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I do not know how the hon. Member can make a suggestion of this kind. The Government which is responsible to this House should assume the responsibility of appointing the Boards. An institution which is not responsible or answerable to this House should not be given an exclusive power to do that kind of thing. Why not the Government which is answerable to this House and accountable to this House have the power so that you can always question us whether we have done a right thing or a wrong thing? We do not want to do things in an undemocratic fashion. We do want to see that Parliament has its due share in seeing that the nationalised banks are run properly, the Boards of Directors are constituted in a proper manner and that we have the full responsibility in constituting them in a proper way. (*Interruption*) Let us not have a running dialogue. After I have finished, if the hon. Members wish to ask questions, I will be happy to answer them.

Another point that was raised by Mr. Patodia and some others was regarding the borrowers. I will come to figures later on as to how the borrowing has been diversified and what we have done in this matter. But it is wrong to say that small borrowers are dissatisfied or they are not happy with the functioning of the nationalised banks. This is some kind of a propaganda that is going on. I do not mean to say that the hon. Member was indulging in that kind of a propaganda. But this kind of propaganda has been going on in newspapers and all that. This kind of a thing has been said. But it is not correct. As a matter of fact, small borrowers for the first time have a

chance to get borrowings from any bank. Before this, they never had a chance.

Then, the complaints have been made of corruption. It is for the first time that the functioning of the banks has come in public limelight and it is for the first time that the accountability of banks has come to this House or to the nation. I can say that corruption in the banks has not increased from the period when they were in private hands. It is absolutely wrong to say that corruption has increased in the nationalised banks after nationalisation. It is not connected with the facts at all. I cannot say that there are no instances of corruption. There can be many instances of corruption that can be pointed out. But if we were to appoint an impartial authority to go into corruption that was indulged in right from the top to bottom in banks when they were in private hands and now, after they have come under public control, after they have been nationalised, it will be easier to find out that today corruption would be much less than it used to be when the banks were in private hands. So, Sir, this kind of propaganda, this kind of a whispering campaign against the nationalised banks could not be continued in the country. We are not closing our eyes.....(*Inter-ruptions*) to this evil. There are possibilities that there would be corruption here and there. When the branch expansion programme goes on, when we put new people in new areas and practically not thoroughly trained people and or the people who have not had sufficient experience in banking are put in charge of banks, a new segment of our population who had nothing to do with the banking so far comes into play or comes into contact with the banking facilities and the banking facilities are made liberal and made widespread, then it is likely that some corruption may creep in here and there. We are making provision for creating vigilance cells in each nationalised bank. We are also trying to see that the Vigilance Commission of India has some say in these matters. So, not that we are oblivious to this evil, not that we are oblivious to what is happening here and there, but to say that after nationalisation corruption has increased is a complete hearsay.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : Question.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : That one who really believes in democracy should go on the basis of this hearsay and on the basis of one or two instances make a general statement that corruption in nationalised banks has increased.....

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Are you prepared to hold an inquiry into this matter ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As a matter of fact, into each complaint we have received, we have held an inquiry and into each instance of corruption that has been pointed out, we have held an inquiry. In certain cases there was some truth in the complaint, but, in most cases, there was no truth in the complaint that was made to us.

Mr. Patodia made a very learned speech and he has made many points. He also made a plea for regional representation in the Board of Directors. I don't think that such regional representation would be to the good of the banking organization or banking business in the country.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Please excuse my indulgence. Sir. I did not suggest regional representation.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Then, Mr. S. M. Banerjee also made an equally learned speech after Mr. Patodia. As a matter of fact, he answered many of the points raised by Mr. Patodia. So I am not going to take the time of the House to go into all those points that Mr. Patodia made. Mr. Banerjee in a very effective... ..

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : A good ally.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma also referred to many good points in this scheme and the improvements that are necessary. He has made very valuable suggestions. He also indicated the unbanked areas or under-banked areas like Assam, Orissa, Madhya

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

Pradesh and Rajasthan where more banks should be opened and more attention should be paid. We shall give the most careful consideration to the points that have been made by Shri Nawal Kishor Sharma.

After that, Shri Kothari made some observations regarding the points which many other hon. Members also spoke and that was about efficiency, delay in presentation of accounts and banks in unbanked areas. He also said that certain branches are operating on loss and we should take steps to make them profitable. This is a good suggestion. Sir, it is inevitable that in the initial stages when branches are opened in areas where banking is not known or people are not familiar with banking, they will make some losses. But we shall surely do our best to see that these banks become profitable as quickly as possible. He said that the bureaucratisation of the Boards of Directors should be avoided. There were other references made to the effect that the existing banks have as much as 60% of Government officials on the Board of Directors. It is not correct. You will see that as at present as they are constituted, if there are 5 or 7 Directors, there are only two officers—one officer of the Ministry of Finance and another officer representing the Reserve Bank of India. So, I want to say emphatically that there is no question of any over-bureaucratisation at all.

In the new scheme that we have, out of 14 or 16 directors, only two will be from the Government: one from the Reserve Bank and another from the Government side. Others will be from other walks of life and other spheres. Therefore, the fear of bureaucratisation is unfounded and the hon. Member would do well to get rid of this fear.

A suggestion was made about the appointment of nominees of workers' representatives by a secret ballot. I don't think this is going to serve any purpose. This practice has not been adopted in our trade union field so far. Therefore we do not want to make a beginning with this. We have a very strong trade union in the banks. It is a very healthy thing. It is not only the function of the trade unions

to look after the interest of the workers and their wages and emoluments, but they should also see that the banks function according to the scheme of Nationalisation and that these banks succeed, and they serve the people with the necessary efficiency. I hope the trade unions which control various banks and bank workers will take due note of these observations expressed by hon. Members in Parliament and will fulfil the historic role which has been imposed on them by this scheme.

An hon. member referred to the Board of Directors and said that the Board of Directors should be given complete autonomy. That is certainly done. Under the scheme they are sure to enjoy the autonomy that is needed for the efficient management and there is absolutely no difficulty in that regard.

Shri Maran suggested that the custodians or Chairmen of the banks be asked to declare their assets annually. That is a good suggestion. We shall examine this further.

Shri Bajaj referred to the problem of dealing with Government business and he suggested that apart from the State Bank of India, the other Nationalised banks should also be allowed to deal with Government business. This is a constructive suggestion and we shall examine it, and I think we can even accept it, in principle. In regard to this suggestion of Mr. Bajaj, we shall see how it could be implemented.

Shri Bajaj said about allowing the erstwhile banks to do banking business.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : If they want to.....

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I understand that the banking company of which the hon. Member was the Chairman that is, Punjab National Bank has made an application to the Reserve Bank of India to undertake some banking business. They have got Rs. 10 crores as compensation. Now, this Rs. 10 crores has been taken in the name of the shareholders and it has not been distributed to the shareholders. They want to retain that and go into banking

business again. I do not know what good is going to come out of this attitude.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : If this will be done, this will be done with the permission of the shareholders.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : You can reserve interruptions till the end when I finish. I don't think the hon. Member has understood the spirit of the scheme. One has to see what is the intention of this honourable House and what is the prevailing climate in the country, and if this is done, I think, one will not raise points like these. It is no use raising such kinds of points, particularly when the company concerned was under him and it was his company where in the exercise or discharge of his function as.....

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : It is not my company. I do not have much shares there either. I was appointed a chairman of that company by the previous Finance Minister. This is a personal allegation which he is making.....

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There is no personal allegation.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : It is not my company. I was appointed a chairman of the Punjab National Bank by the previous Finance Minister Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. I had refused to go there twice or thrice. The hon. Minister can make a reference to him and find out. It is not my company.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Is it not a fact that the Supreme Court in their judgment had given permission to these banks, if they so wanted, to do other banking business or start other banking business ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Shri Randhir Singh spoke very patiently for the small farmers, as he always does, and I congratulate him on his constructive and valuable suggestion and for importing a constructive spirit into this debate. I can assure him that we shall give most careful consideration to the valuable suggestions that he has given. •

Shri Lobo Prabhu gave some figures regarding deposit mobilisation etc. to which I shall come a little later.

• Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee mentioned certain things about the Boards of management, and said that about 50 per cent of the directors in the interim boards are officials. If the hon. Member will closely scrutinise the list of the directors of the interim boards of management and those under this scheme, she will find that it is not so. The number of officials now is much less. Actually, we have kept that number to the barest minimum, as far as the boards of Directors are concerned.....

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : May I ask him one question ?.....

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Regarding branch expansion, I shall deal with certain salient features and mention what we have been able to do in these 24 months, or in these 20 months since the banks were nationalised.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : What is this, Sir ? He is going on like a railway train and he is not even yielding to hear the question.....

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have to go on because the time at my disposal is limited. Anyhow, I shall yield to my lady Member.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : Is it not a fact that out of 87 members in the board of directors, 14 are Government officers or officers from the Reserve Bank ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I had yielded to the lady, but I shall answer her question at the end of my speech. Since she was getting angry with me, therefore, I thought that it would be better to yield, and, therefore, I yielded, but I am not answering her question now.

After nationalisation, the banks have branched out into rural areas and unbanking areas at a very fast pace. After 14½ months of nationalisation, 1965 new branches have been opened, and this works out to an average rate of 135 branches per month,

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

and 67 per cent of these branches are in the rural areas. This should really gladden the hearts of people like Shri Randhir Singh and others who are always advocating the cause of the rural population.

Regarding the lead bank scheme to which some hon. Members have made a reference, I would like them to understand the implications of the lead bank scheme. Shri Dattatraya Kunte mentioned that in spite of the fact that 14½ months had elapsed, and a certain leading bank had been designated for the Kolaba district, that leading bank had not opened even a single branch in his district. But I would like to ask him whether no other bank has opened a branch there. It is not that the branch will be opened only by the leading bank which has been designated for that district. It is not that that leading bank alone will have the privilege of opening a branch in that district. The other banks also can open their branches there. But the lead bank will make a survey, co-ordinate with other banking and credit institutions like co-operative societies or co-operative banks and definitely act as a catalytic agent to see that there is proper economic development in that area. But that does not mean that that bank will have the monopoly to open branches in the particular district where it has been designated the lead bank. So if the lead bank in Kolaba as district has not opened new branches there, it does not mean that there has been no bank branch expansion there. The Reserve Bank is going into the working of the lead bank scheme and if, necessary, we shall correct the lacuna and improve its working.

Certain members were concerned about the rate of deposit mobilisation. I think it is wholly justified. In view of the growing demand from banks, the need for deposit mobilisation has assumed special urgency. We do want there should be greater and greater deposit mobilisation. Here I would give some figures which will show what we have so far done in this direction. Between the last Friday of December 1969 and Nov. 30, 1970, the deposits of the 14 banks have increased by Rs. 406.4 crores or 14.9 per cent as against Rs. 323.9 crores or 13.7 per cent in the same period in 1969. For the public sector banks as a whole, that is, the

SBI with 7 subsidiaries and the 14 nationalised banks, the deposits increased in the said period of 1970 by Rs. 643.6 crores as against Rs. 456.2 crores in the corresponding period of 1969, that is, by nearly Rs. 200 crores more. The deposit growth of the public sector banks in 1970 till November has been faster than of all other foreign banks or other Indian scheduled banks, even making allowance for the merger of one bank, the National Bank of Lahore with the SBI early this year, which resulted in addition of about Rs. 8 crores to the deposit of the SBI.

These figures show that the effort at deposit mobilisation has not been in vain and it is bearing fruit. In the beginning, there was some difficulty, but now it is picking up and with the help of the hon. members and general picking up of the economy, we are sure the momentum already registered will be further accelerated.

Another important thing done by the nationalised banks is credit diversification. All members who spoke have made some suggestion or other in this regard. We shall, as I said earlier, definitely take note of the suggestions.

But as regards lending policy, I would say that we have become very liberal. It is our policy to see that the weaker sections, the under-privileged sections, self-employed people, students and so on get greater and greater attention from the banks.

I concede that the money in the banks is a sacred trust with them. We do not want to play with that money. Most of it belongs to small people and nobody, particularly Government, cannot take this matter lightly. The schemes we have devised are such as will ensure that the money is put under no risk when giving help to people in agriculture, small industry, road transport, small business people, self-employed and unemployed people, engineers, people in education and so on. Between July, 1969 and August, 1970 the number of these accounts has increased from about 2,70,421 to 10,23,069. You can see the amount of increase in these accounts that has taken place in these 14 months. That shows how well we have done in this respect.

Several hon. Members made a suggestion regarding differential interest rates for small borrowers. This point was actually mentioned by the Finance Minister himself when the meeting of the Custodians of the nationalised banks was held. This matter is under examination in consultation with the Reserve Bank, and we have accepted this in principle that small borrowers from the weaker sections of society should get loans at a lesser rate of interest. That could be made up probably by a little higher rate of interest from such sectors which can afford that. This will have to be very carefully worked out so that it does not have any adverse effect on our general economic situation.

We are making also special schemes for giving facilities for generation of employment. Any scheme or plan which would generate employment and lessen unemployment in the country will be given the most serious and top priority consideration by the banks. We have appointed a committee to go into this matter and draw up a scheme carefully and give us its suggestions as to how this particular decision that we have taken in principle can be implemented. We are expecting the report of this committee very shortly.

About the safety of the bank loans that are given, we have also devised a comprehensive credit guarantee scheme which will be instituted, which will cover lending by eligible institutions including commercial banks, central co-operative banks and central institutions upto specified limits to small borrowers. This is meant to see that there are no unnecessary or unwanted irritations to small borrowers, that they get their loans properly and still there is no danger to the funds of the bank.

Another thing that we have to see, which is our responsibility and which was not done until the banks were nationalised, is credit appraisal. We must see how the money that is taken out of the banks, particularly by big business and big industrial houses, is utilised. Previously, because they could give adequate guarantees and securities, they could get any amount of money and they could put that money to any use they wanted. Because they could give adequate security and adequate cover was available, there was no

dearth of credit facilities to these houses and these businessmen. But now we have decided to take very special care and exercise vigilance about these large borrowing accounts to find out how this money is used, the real purpose for which this money is used. The Working Group II report of the National Credit Council came to the finding that the banks' lendings to industry and trade have been running at a rate higher than what production needs justify. Therefore, we have decided upon certain measures to see that these credits which are given for the legitimate needs of industry and trade are not misused for wrong purposes. Firstly, we have decided that a commitment fees would now be levied on a quarterly basis at the rate of one per cent on unutilised limits of over rupees one lakh. The second and more important thing is the re-vamping of the credit authorisation of the Reserve Bank. We are making this scheme more elaborate, so that proper checks are effectively implemented.

Sir, another age-old problem that we have been facing in our economic life was regarding the big industries taking credit in one form or another form more than one bank at the same time. It has been difficult for anyone of the banks concerned to judge all the implications of the total credit limit being availed of by the borrowers from different banks and non-banking sources. We have formed a co-ordinating committee of public sector banks and now, we have set up a working group to prepare a drill for exchange of information among the banks, so that this malpractice among the large business-houses does not continue any more and a proper control is exercised and to see that the borrowing from the nationalised banks is done in a proper manner and for purposes which are valid and are in the interests of the country and in the interests of trade and industry.

The hon. House already knows about the directions that the Government have given about the transfer of shares pledged with the banks, etc., I am not going into the details of that particular matter.

Shri Kothari has moved an amendment and also mentioned in his speech about instituting a committee to review the organisational structure and the internal

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

audit system of the nationalised banks. He will be glad to know that we are thinking of setting up a committee like this for a few nationalised banks to go into the matter and I think that with the full co-operation and support of the people concerned, we shall be able to go into the matter and correct the lacunae which might be found here and there.

With these remarks, I think I have covered most of the points that the hon. Members have made. I think the country and the House will, in the same spirit in which they hailed the bank nationalisation measure, approve of this scheme which has been brought forward in order to give effect to the Act that this House has passed. I hope this House will give its wide support to this scheme.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Some clarifications are necessary.

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : We should ask some clarifications, (*Interruption*) Ask the Minister whether he himself will not give the assurance. (*Interruption*)

सभापति महोदय : आप लोग इसमें काफी बोल चुके हैं, अब किसी क्लरिफिकेशन की जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI S. KUNDU : May I ask a clarification? He dealt with Shri Patodia's various questions for about half an hour, but he never took up the points that I raised. He took up Shri Patodia's points and then Shri Kothari's points, but left me in the lurch in between, I want to ask one clarification about the deposits to which he replied at length. I had asked repeatedly why the rate of growth of deposits has fallen down. I wanted an explanation from him. He said that the rate of growth of deposits was much better than in the foreign banks. The rate of growth in deposits in the foreign banks has fallen down hopelessly. There is no doubt about it. I gave some figures in this connection, showing that the rate of growth was 16 per cent about two years back and it has come down to 11 per cent. He has to explain it.

Secondly, I gave a suggestion about opening of 50,000 branches of these banks. He never touched that point. He must tell us what are the difficulties and why it cannot be done. I said that it will give an employment potential to about 2.5 lakhs of people. He never touched that point. I had also referred to salary, allowances and perquisites.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Patodia.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I want a clarification on three points.

SHRI S. KUNDU : Let him reply to my points. This is how you complicate matters. It is impossible for the Minister to remember everything.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Every point is important. Let all the Members put their questions, and he will give the answers. Let us not waste the time of the House.

SHRI S. KUNDU : How can he remember all those points?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : All the questions should be put together.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Mr. Chairman, in my speech as well as in my amendment I have mentioned that while appointing directors consultation should be held with bodies which represent depositors because they are vitally concerned with the decisions taken by the directors and they number more than one crore. Therefore, I wanted a clarification from government that although he may not accept it as binding on the government there should be some sort of consultation.

With regard to the farmers, the Minister dismissed my suggestion by saying that it is regional representation. There is a difference. In India the interests and problems of the farmers differ from area to area. Suppose a farmer is elected or nominated from the north, he will not be able to represent the farmers of the south. Therefore, a clarification is necessary.

Thirdly, although the Minister has dismissed my suggestion for giving powers to the Reserve Bank for the appointment of Chairman and Managing Director, let him give an assurance that in the matter of appointment of Chairman and Managing Director the consultation with the Reserve Bank will be given due weight and will not be dismissed simply as a formal consultation.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : I raised a point about the schemes which the government are making about loans to middle class and small borrowers. At present such schemes are not made public ; that is to say, they are not made available to the borrowers. The borrowers should know exactly the guidelines of government for giving these loans.

Secondly, I have mentioned in my speech as well as in my amendments that so far as the representation of employees other than workers in the Board is concerned, instead of consulting the Reserve Bank the recognised associations might be asked to give a panel of names from whom they can select one and that was my amendment I would like the Minister to say that he accepts it.

SHRI S.A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : Is Government thinking of taking any steps to stop the custom or practice of giving clean credit of several crores of rupees to one or two person ? That practice exists. Since its abuses are known, are Government taking any steps to curtail that ?

Secondly, has the Government taken any steps to rule out the new practice of certificate of deposits by which a certain foreign bank has circumvented the rules regarding limitation on the rate of interest and the question of mortgages ?

Thirdly, recently it was known that the American Government and the Federal Reserve have taken note of the fact that illegal transfer of profits is taking place and accumulating in the secret accounts of the Swiss banks and the American Government have requested the Swiss Government to stop this practice of secret accounts in the Swiss Banks. Will the Government of India

and the Reserve Bank make a similar request to the Swiss Government and the Swiss banks ?

SHRI KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ : The Minister was kind enough to accept in principle one of my suggestions that the deposit of the Central and State Governments should go not only to the State Bank but also to the other nationalised banks. I had further suggested that subsidy for opening rural branches should also be given to nationalised banks, as is being done in the case of State Bank. They should be treated equally in all respects.

Then the Minister said that there is propaganda against the nationalised banks from some quarters. But there are some people who are genuinely interested in giving their advice and experience to the nationalised banks. But they are now treated as 'non-committed people' or reactionaries and their advice is not taken merely for political reasons. Has the Minister come across such propaganda and, if so, what steps he has taken to check it ?

Then I would like to correct an impression. The Minister stated that the Punjab National Bank belongs to me. Let me make it clear that I do not have half a per cent shareholding there. I was made the Chairman at the request of the previous Finance Minister, Shri T.T. Krishnamachari. I refused it twice. Thereafter, he requested me again and I accepted it. I have no substantial interest in that bank, nor am I the Chairman now. But it is my duty, as long as I am there, to serve the shareholders. I must clarify that, because there was that allegation.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I only said that you were the Chairman of the Bank.

18.00 hrs

SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI : I raised a point about the simplification of the procedure for production of non-encumbrance certificate before the bank for which the poor villager has to go to the court, to the lawyers and to the registration office. My suggestion was to get it verified through the

[Shri Sardar Amjad Ali Khan]

bank and the Government officers itself. I require a clarification of that.

श्री सु० अ० खां (कामगंज) : मैं मन्त्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ क्या रिजर्व बैंक ने कोई ऐसा सर्कुलर निकाला है जिसकी रू से बैंकों को डायरेक्शन दिए गए हैं कि वे अपने एरिया के बाहर लोन एडवांस न करें या उन दख्खिस्तों को डील न करें ? मैं इस सम्बन्ध में मन्त्री जी से मिल भी चुका हूँ और एटा की स्टेट बैंक और कामगंज की स्टेट बैंक के एजेन्टों से टेलीफोन पर बात भी की थी तो उन्होंने बताया कि रिजर्व बैंक से ऐसा सर्कुलर है कि दस मील के बाहर लोन एडवांस नहीं करेंगे । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह एरियाज जोकि बैंको से दस मील के बाहर है उनको फायदा पहुँचाने के लिए आपकी क्या स्कीम है और जैसी कि आपकी स्कीम थी कि दस हजार से ज्यादा पापुलेशन पर बैंक खोल जायेंगे—इसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने लिखा भी है जिसका अभी कोई जवाब नहीं आया है, उसमें मैंने सजेस्चन्स दिए हैं—तो क्या आप बतायेंगे कि बैंकों का यह एक्सपेंशन कब तक होगा ?

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : The hon. Minister stated that workmen in the banking industry are well organised. I accept that. So also are employees other than workmen. In the selection of directors why should he adopt one method for workmen and another method for employees other than workmen ? I want an explanation for that.

Secondly, I referred to the salary structure now existing in the 14 nationalised banks. Will he give a statement that no Government servant in the banking sector will receive more than the Reserve Bank Governor ?

Thirdly, regarding the consultative committee, now they have no power. Will he give an assurance that it will be reorganised and revitalised like the local boards of the State Bank of India ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : In the beginning of my speech I had made it clear that I would not be able to cover all the points that hon. Members had made but I am particularly sorry that I forgot to mention the valuable contribution that Shri Kundu made to the debate.

He has mentioned the question of the rate of growth. I have already dealt with it in detail in my answer. About deposit mobilisation I have given the figure of 14 per cent and all that. If you want, I can again read out the figures.

SHRI S. KUNDU : I wanted the reasons. You did not give any reason.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Shri Patodia asked for an assurance from me that consultation with the Reserve Bank of India regarding the appointment on the board of directors will not only be not formal but in substance. I fail to understand how an hon. Member of Shri Patodia's knowledge of financial matters and financial circles could ask a question like this because the Reserve Bank have been given certain very grave responsibilities in this field and no Government can afford to take lightly the role of the Reserve Bank of India in such matters. Therefore the answer is self-evident. The most serious consideration will be given to whatever suggestions the Reserve Bank has to make in such matters.

Shri Viswanatham wanted to know what we were doing to publicise the various schemes that we have made for the small creditors, borrowers and the public. I see that the various banks do publicise from time to time in the newspapers and periodicals the schemes that they make. They have also taken out hand bills and other kind of literature to try to tell the borrowers or the people who can use the funds or who can utilise the new schemes that the Banks make. But I will take his suggestion. We will re-examine how effectively we can do it and whether we can improve upon it.

Several questions were asked by my hon. friend Mr. Dange. I am sorry at this moment I will not be able to answer any of those questions.

SHRI S.A. DANGE : Why ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Because I am not prepared obviously to deal with those questions. But we shall take note of them.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj has already clarified the matter. I did not allege that he was the owner of the Punjab National Bank. He was only the Chairman. Then, he wanted to know about the propaganda carried on against reactionaries, the people who were opposing the bank nationalisation. I do not think this is a propaganda. This is a hard truth which is spoken about such people who opposed bank nationalisation as being called reactionaries. This is a general thing about reactionaries. This is not a propaganda.

About the 10-mile limit, it is true that there is a system by which we say that the banks normally should not extend credit facilities beyond 10 miles from its nearest branch. This is done so that effective control can be exercised by the banks on the people who are given the credit facilities. The real solution to this problem is to open more and more branches and we will see what can be done about it.

The last point that was made by Mr. Maran was about the salary of the Custodians of several banks who are receiving more salary than that of the Governor of the Reserve Bank. This is a question which must receive our serious consideration. I would like to assure him that we are already paying attention to this matter and we will set matters right very soon.

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I put all the motions together ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No. separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. I first put Motion No. 1 in the name of Shri Tenneti Viswanatham.

The motion was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I put Motion No. 2 in the name of Shri Patodia.

The motion was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put Motion No. 3 in the name of Shri Banerjee.

The motion was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, I put Motion Nos. 4 and 7 in the name of Shri Maran to the vote of the House.

The motion were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the motion No. 8 in the name of Shri S. Kundu to the vote of the House.

The motion was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I will put his other motion No. 9 to vote.

The motion was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put motion No. 10 in the name of Shri S. S. Kothari to the vote of the House.

The motion was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put motion No. 11 in the name of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

The motion was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I will put motion No. 12 of Shri Sardar Amjad Ali to the vote of the House.

The motion was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put motion No. 13 of Shri Lobo Prabhu to the vote of the House.

The motion was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put motion No. 14 in the name of Shri Ramavatar Shastri to the vote of the House.

The motion was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up the next item on the agenda.

18.14 hrs.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

MOTION RE: REHABILITATION OF
EAST PAKISTAN REFUGEES

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I beg to move : "That this House is of opinion that effective steps be taken for the rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees."

Sir, the Bengalis were and are the least communal-minded people but they have suffered the most due to the conspiracy of the British rulers as also due to the betrayal of our national leaders in whom the people of Bengal have put their complete trust. But due to massive and historic victory of the Awami League under the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman a new horizon has opened in the eastern wing from where perhaps the new dawn may radiate over the whole of Indo-Pakistan to end the atmosphere of bitterness that is prevailing to-day. I hope and aspire that the victory of the Awami League will open a new era of peace, amity, understanding, co-operation and collaboration between India and Pakistan and the traces of bitter conflict will soon be over between these two countries.

I also hope that Sheikh Mujibur Rehman will function as a leader of all sections of the Bengali people of East Pakistan and try his best to win over the minorities and assure them of an equal and honourable living in their own home land along with their brothers of the majority community and he will also try to break the barriers of trade and commerce, culture and free communication between West Bengal and East Pakistan and a new relation between East Pakistan and West Bengal on the basis of the concept of relation prevailing in the Scandinavian countries and between Canada and USA will emerge. I wish that Pakistan under the leadership of Awami League and its leader Mujibur Rehman will prosper in their own way and with their own ideals and objectives in their own country.

I addressed one long letter to the Prime Minister and to the Minister of Rehabilitation regarding refugee rehabilitation in which I

stressed the need for creating international pressure on Pakistan to stop refugee influx. In reply to me, they assured that they would be taking immediate measures. But, now, because of the political situation in East Pakistan, as also in West Pakistan, the present situation has completely changed. Now, I would request the Government not to disturb the progressive forces coming up there and I would say that there is no necessity now of creating any such international pressure. This subject may be tackled in such a way that the progressive outlook from them may help in solving the problem of the influx of refugees. I have worked with Mr. Mujibur Rehman for 5 years in East Pakistan. He was one of the close comrades and I am sure he will look to the interest of the minorities of East Pakistan and I hope that the refugee influx will soon stop. Already the rate of influx has shown downward tendency.

According to Government statistics about 45 lakh refugees crossed into India from East Pakistan and unofficially the figure is 60 lakhs. There are three categories namely, (i) those who crossed into India before 1964 ; (ii) those who entered India after the East Pakistan massacre of minorities in 1964 and upto 1969 whose number would be about 10 lakhs ; and (iii) about 250 lakhs who have entered into India during 1969 and 1970.

I have suggested in my letter to the Prime Minister that there should be a separate Ministry of Rehabilitation which should be re-opened. The Minister of Rehabilitation replied to me that the matter will be sympathetically considered. Before I come to this aspect, I will make one suggestion. In view of the replies by most of the Chief Ministers of State Governments to the Prime Minister, almost not very favourably, as regards rehabilitation of new refugees in different States, I suggest, another second most important step must be taken to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers of all States including the Chief Commissioner of Andamans so that a consolidated, realistic and concrete and time-bound programme for rehabilitation of the refugees may be taken.

Shri Sanjivayya said something in his reply about the transit camps in West Bengal.

I find there is some improvement. The quantum of food has been increased from 500 to 600 grammes. There have been certain improvements there. But, regarding the transit camps in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, UP, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Rajasthan what is the position? Government itself admits that only 87 paise is spent. In the last meeting of the Consultative Committee they said this. For food, clothing, utensils, blankets, etc. in Mana and other camps, only 87 paise is being given in transit camps and it is only 82.21 paise in the quasi-permanent camps. How can any human being live with 82 paise per day? The refugees are also human beings. How can they live with 82 paise per day?

I would also make another request. As regards the refugees who have come after the massacre of 1964, about 6 lakhs of them are still in West Bengal, but Government have refused to give them any benefit as refugees. I would earnestly request Government to consider their case and treat them as refugees and give them all necessary benefit for their speedy rehabilitation.

According to the report of the Review Committee set up by the Government, we find that the rehabilitation schemes in Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and parts of Orissa and Bihar have completely failed, and the refugees are disheartened. It is only in the areas of Dandakaranya, the Terai area of UP and perhaps also Rudrapur and the Betia camp in Bihar that the refugee rehabilitation has succeeded.

As regards the rehabilitation of the new refugees who number about three lakhs and the six lakhs who came after 1964, a concrete time-bound scheme should be adopted. For this purpose, I would suggest that instead of dispersing them to different States, they should be consolidated in certain areas in the Dandakarnya project. For instance, I may point out that in the Malkangiri area there is an area of 60,000 acres of agricultural land, in the Bastar area of Madhya Pradesh district, 30,000 acres of agricultural land, in the Kantarvaji area about 60,000 acres of agricultural and in the Chanda area also, a similar area of land is available. I

would suggest that instead of dispersing these refugees to different States, these areas should be consolidated. At present, only 10,000 families have been settled there. If these areas are consolidated, then it is possible to settle nearly 40,000 refugees there. Instead of keeping them in their present transit camps, I would request that transit camps should be first opened in West Bengal and from there they should be sent straight to the rehabilitation sites. That is one of my humble requests. I think that there is a possibility of the extension of the Dandakaranya project and in the Terai and Rudrapur area also, that possibility is there.

In reply to my letter to him, the hon. Minister has said that Government are exploring the possibility of rehabilitation in the NEFA area. I would request that this should be expedited, so that we may know what possibility is there for the rehabilitation of the refugees there. Shri Satish Chandra Das Gupta, a veteran Gandhian leader has given very significant statistical figures to the Government of India and has pointed out that in the Sunderbans area nearly two lakhs of refugees could be rehabilitated. That would not only help in fisheris development in the Sunderbans, but will also increase the West Bengal food production to a surplus of 11 per cent.

The best area for the rehabilitation of the refugees is the Andamans. That is the only area where the least number of people have felt disheartened. But I think that according to the Government's own admission, only 700 families have been sent there. I visited the Andamans myself, and I have found that in the little Andamans alone, 50,000 families can be rehabilitated. The Government plan was to send 60,000 more families there, but unfortunately, I do not know what has happened to that. In 1950, Government had sent an inter-departmental high-powered team.....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): 60,000 families there?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour): About 50,000 families. That was what we were told.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Shri Jyotirmoy Basu was also there, and we went there together. At least 40,000 to 50,000 families could be settled there, because three crops can be grown there. The inter-departmental team consisting of Government officers, the best of the secretaries of almost all the departments including the Planning Commission went there and then submitted a report after a field survey that it was possible to settle 75,000 refugees there by 1971 and another 75,000 by 1973. But I do not know why Government have not yet sent the refugee families there and they say that they will send only 6000 families there. I have a shrewd suspicion.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Please give me five more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, he may wind up his speech now. This is only a one-hour discussion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have a shrewd suspicion that either Government have a policy that they do not want to send the East Pakistani refugees there or the Chief Commissioner there, about whom I have a suspicion that he is very unsympathetic towards the refugees, is creating some trouble there. A committee should be set up to see that refugee rehabilitation is expedited in Andamans. It is possible to rehabilitate 2-3 lakh refugees there.

According to the report of the Review Committee set up by Government, 75 per cent of the refugees have had no economic rehabilitation. Having a hearth or home, or a piece of land does not amount to economic rehabilitation. This is not my finding, but that of Government's own Committee. One has only to go and see for oneself the conditions in the squatters' colonies in and around Calcutta. These are as bad as slums, worse even. I have raised this matter in consultative committee and here also. These colonies are the breeding ground of the cult of violence. Even now they do not have the authority papers. In these colonies stay the middle class and lower middle class people. Something should

be done to see that their problems are expeditiously attended to and appropriate relief given.

Coming to the dilatory tactics of Government, I will say this. There were two schemes since 1955. One was the Bahala township scheme. But still negotiations are going on. Some kind of preparatory work was started, but it has not been completed. Another is the Refugee Industrial Corporation set up to give industrial rehabilitation to the refugees. It has become a cockpit of corruption. I would request the Minister to institute an inquiry into this before giving more funds to that body so that this institution can be fruitfully used for rehabilitation of refugees.

I would insist that all industrial rehabilitation should be given to the refugees in West Bengal, small scale, medium scale and so on. That will help to accelerate the rate of growth of the industrial economy of the State. It will also give employment to people and develop the infra-structure. This could be done easily because it does not involve the question of land.

Lastly, the question of compensation. The Minister has said that the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact exists and for that reason, it is not possible to give compensation to refugees although Rs. 200 crores compensation has been given to refugees from West Pakistan. I would say that the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact exists but only in the morgue. I say proportionate compensation should be given to the refugees in the eastern side. A rehabilitation fund should be created and it should be used for industrial and agricultural development. Co-operative agriculture could be encouraged. On the basis of compensation given on the western side, this fund should be used on the eastern side instead of taking shelter under the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact which as I said, exists only in the morgue.

I have not raised this issue in a political perspective of partisan spirit. Let Government treat the problem of these unfortunate people as a national problem, as a human problem and let them deal with it as a matter of conscience, as a matter of duty that the whole nation owed to them at the time of the partition of India.

श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे सम्मानित मित्र समर गुहा ने जो पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में अभी मुजीबुर्रहमान के नेतृत्व में अवामी लीग की जो जीत हुई है जिस से हमारे सम्बन्ध पाकिस्तान के साथ सुधरने की आशा व्यक्त की है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान में लेख मुजीबुर्रहमान के नेतृत्व में यदि सरकार बनती है तो जरूर हमारे और पाकिस्तान के जो सम्बन्ध हैं उन में सुधार होगा। ऐसी मैं आशा करता हूँ। फिल्लु मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे अपने विदेश मंत्रालय को अभी से आग्रह करें और कम से कम हमारे जो हाई कमिश्नर पाकिस्तान में हैं वे वहाँ के अधिकारियों से मिल कर अभी से कम से कम इन रेफ्यूजीज की समस्या के बारे में कुछ बातचीत शुरू कर दें जिससे और शरणार्थी यहाँ न आयें और जो शरणार्थी यहाँ आ चुके हैं उन में भी फिर से वहाँ जाने की प्रवृत्ति हो।

आज भारतवर्ष में हमारी अपनी समस्याएँ हैं जिन में जमीन की समस्या सबसे टेढ़ी हो रही है। सब जगह लैंड ब्रैव और क्या-क्या मूवमेंट चल रहे हैं और जो हमारे पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से शरणार्थी आ रहे हैं वे भी जमीन की मांग कर रहे हैं। उनको जमीन दें तो आप कहां से देंगे ? कुछ दिन पहले मुझे बिहार में शरणार्थी कैम्पों में जाने का अवसर मिला था। वहाँ मैंने देखा कि कुछ लोग ऐसे भी थे जो दूसरे काम कर सकते थे, लेकिन जब मैंने उनसे पूछा कि यदि आप मैकेनिक हैं या बिजली का काम कर सकते हैं तो क्यों नहीं करते, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमें जमीन मिलने की आशा है। वह किसान नहीं थे। लेकिन यहाँ उनको जमीन की आशा कुछ पार्टी वालों ने दे रखी है। इसलिए उन्हें यह बात साफ-साफ कह देनी चाहिए कि जमीन हमारे पास नहीं है और आपको अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना पड़ेगा।

दूसरी बात मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा

कि आज जिस अवस्था में वे लोग शरणार्थी कैम्पों में रह रहे हैं वह मानवता के लायक नहीं है। शीत में ठण्ड में गर्मी में किस तरह से नौ पांच-पांच, छः-छः, सात-सात के परिवार छोटे-छोटे तम्बुओं में रहते हैं, यह आश्चर्य की बात है। इसलिए उनके पुनर्वास के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी जितनी जल्दी हो सके कुछ ऐसी स्कीम बनानी चाहिए जिसके अनुसार काम कर वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें और अपना जीवन-यापन सम्मान के साथ सिर ऊंचा उठा कर कर सकें।

अभी हमारे एक सम्माननीय मित्र ने कहा है कि सरकार से भरण-पोषण के लिए उनको 82 या 83 पैसे प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति मिलते हैं। लेकिन गरीबी जो सूचना है वह यह है कि ये 83 पैसे प्रत्येक शरणार्थी को नहीं मिल रहे हैं। अगर कोई शरणार्थी अकेला परिवार में है तो उसको मिलता होगा। लेकिन प्रत्येक परिवार का चाहे पांच, सात या आठ सदस्यों का है तो उसे अधिक से अधिक 70 या कुछ ऐसे ही रुपये मिलते हैं। पांच का है तब भी 70 रुपये मिलेंगे और 10 का है तब भी 70 ही मिलेंगे। तो वे उससे क्या खाते होंगे और किस तरह रहते होंगे ? यह एक विचारणीय प्रश्न है। अतएव आप उनको कुछ रोटी के टुकड़े देकर उनके शरीर और आत्मा को एक साथ भले ही रख रहे हों, लेकिन इससे कुछ नहीं होगा। उनकी आत्मा मरनी जा रही है और वे अपने को हीन समझते हैं। इसलिए सबसे आवश्यक यह है कि उनको अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने के लिए कुछ कार्टेज इण्डस्ट्री के काम वहाँ उनको दिए जायें या और इस तरह के काम दिए जायें जिससे वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें।

इस मिलसिले में मैं अम्बर चखें का नाम लूंगा। हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी खदरधारी हैं और चखें के भक्त भी। इस वक्त हमें अतिरिक्त कपड़े की आवश्यकता भी है। तो अगर वे अम्बर चखें हम उनको दे सकें जिसकी

[श्री वेणीशंकर शर्मा]

कीमत 500 या 600 रुपये के लगभग होगी और उससे चलाने की प्रक्रिया उन्हें सिखायें तो जैसा मुझे मालूम हुआ है पांच सदस्यों का एक परिवार उससे डेढ़ सौ से दो सौ रुपये महीने तक कमा सकता है। इसी तरह से सिलाई की मशीनें हैं या और दूसरे काम हैं जो उनको दिए जा सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि जो प्रभावी कदम उठाने की बात इस प्रस्ताव में कही गई है वे प्रभावी कदम इस प्रकार के होने चाहिए जिससे कि हम उन्हें रोजगार दे सकें और वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें।

जहां तक उनके पुनर्वास का सवाल है, हमने पहले उन्हें हिमालय की तराई में, राजस्थान में या पंजाब में ले जाकर बसाया लेकिन वे वहां से भाग कर चले आए क्योंकि जो मछली पानी में रहती है उसको आप जमीन पर रखना चाहें तो वह नहीं रह सकती। पूर्वी बंगाल के लोग पानी के जीव हैं अतएव उनके लिए उपयुक्त स्थान यदि कोई है तो वह अंडमान है और अंडमान में जितने पूर्वी बंगाल से आए हुए शरणार्थी बसाये जा सकें वे वहां बसाये जाने चाहिए।

साथ ही साथ एक बात मैं और कहूंगा कि जो उनके बालक हैं उनकी शिक्षा दीक्षा का आज कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। वे बंगाल से आए हैं। इसके लिए जो बंगला भाषा पढ़ने वाले हैं उनके लिए बंगाली अध्यापक रखकर कम से कम प्राइमरी तक की शिक्षा उनको उसी भाषा में देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। फिर जिसमें जगह वे रहेंगे वहां की भाषा तो वे सीखेंगे ही। उसके बाद जो हायर सेकेंड्री स्कूल हैं उसके अन्दर जाकर वे शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। लेकर आज उनकी प्राइमरी शिक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि उनकी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इतना ही कह कर मैं हमारे मित्र समर गुहा ने जो बातें कही हैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जो कुछ ऐसे कदम आगे उठावेंगे जिससे और शरणार्थियों का यहां आना बन्द हो और जो यहां आ चुके हैं उनके लिए पूर्व पाकिस्तान में कुछ ऐसा वातावरण बनाया जाय कि वे फिर वहां वापस जा सकें। तभी हमारी समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है, अन्यथा नहीं।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): Sir, I am grateful to Shri Samar Guha, an hon. Member of this House, for bringing at the fag-end of this section an important problem that we face. I am not one of those who believe that any change in the atmosphere of East Pakistan will be necessary for our early rehabilitation of our East Pakistan refugees. I am not going to depend on them or any other country for that matter. After all, that is a separate country. I knew Mujibur Rahman very well. I am very glad that a bloodless revolution has taken place in East Pakistan. I am quite aware of it. But we are not dependent on them for our rehabilitation matters, on their goodwill or on their co-operation or whatever it might be.

When the tragic partition took place, it was certainly a mistake on the part of our leadership. I feel like that even now. The leadership was very eager to come into power and to do some service to the country. I do not blame them. They had the idea to serve the country, and the logical conclusion was, because a situation was created that a separate Pakistan came into being.

But then, what have we done after that? I come from West Bengal. In the first five year plan, Rs. 100 crores were spent and of course it was the money of the Central Government. But then 80 per cent of that money was wasted absolutely. If real rehabilitation is to be taken up one thing has to be remembered. It is natural that the Bengalis are an emotional people. There are linguistic barriers and cultural barriers and other things are also there. Therefore, the settling of the East Pakistan refugees in some of the States, in different States in our

country, is not very successful. I am quite glad that in some States they have been rehabilitated but then the whole thing is wrong from the point of view of the linguistic barrier, this language barrier, when the refugees are dispersed like that. This is a cruelty perpetrated on them.

Then, I know that West Bengal does not have enough land. I agree. But what about the Sunderbans? The Sunderbans area could be used for rehabilitating the refugees. That would create conditions whereby the growth of a breeding ground for guerilla war tactics can be checked; it will not be allowed or practised. If we try to rehabilitate the refugees in the Sunderbans area, I think quite a lot of them can be helped to settle there; more than 2,50,000 people.

One thing more. I am not enamoured of the Dandakaranya project also, where some rehabilitation has been done. Quite a lot is still missing, and there could have been more rehabilitation there.

So far as the Andamans are concerned, certainly we have got something to do with the Andamans, because of Netaji. The Bengalis have a soft corner for the Andaman islands. Many of our heroes and martyrs of the past were in the Andamans at sometime or other. Therefore, so far as the Bengalis are concerned, they have their own tender feeling towards the Andaman island. Therefore, the rehabilitation in the Andamans should be made complete. Some figures have been given. I am not a believer in statistics. Statistics will lie very often. Therefore, I will not go into statistics. But I tell you that rehabilitation in the Andamans is not complete; not even half-complete. Quite a large number of people are to be rehabilitated there. (*Interrupts*) I am addressing the Chair and not that hon. Member, and through the Chair, I am addressing the hon. Minister.

Now, we have a very youthful Minister who has dynamism and in him I have great hopes. I know that he can set new trends. Therefore, I am suggesting to the hon. Minister through you that even today there is so much of corruption and vice

in the Rehabilitation Department of my State and it must be probed into. If he really means business, this propping must be done by him. Let him go to these places and see the position for himself. I do not believe that the States are resisting rehabilitation. After all, they are patriotic. At the same time, I do not blame the refugees either. Somehow or other, because of the difference in culture, language and other things, Bengalis find it difficult to go to other areas.

I would request the Minister to make a visit to the transit camp and see the conditions that prevail there. I am sure that will bring tears to the eyes of the Minister. I have no doubt about it.

I whole-heartedly support the suggestions of Shri Samar Guha. I say that Guha has done signal service to the refugees by pointing out the problem obtaining there. It is a grim problem, a serious national problem. For no fault of theirs, they had to flee from East Pakistan. When the honour of their womenfolk was at stake they left behind all their property and came to West Bengal.

Sir, I am grateful to you for the indulgence shown to me. I conclude by saying that the refugee problem is not a problem for West Bengal alone. West Bengal is sitting on a volcano. It may explode any time. Therefore, I give this warning to the Minister that the West Bengal refugee problem should be solved at the national level, because then alone can you save the integrity and security of India.

SHRI AMIYANATH BOSE (Arambagh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a tragic irony of history that after 23 years of independence this Parliament is considering a motion for rehabilitation of the East Pakistan refugees. You will forgive me, Sir, if I take my mind back to a period when this position was foreseen and the people of India and Bengal were warned of the consequences of partition by my father, Shri Sarat Chandra Bose. Recently, not very recently, a very eminent British historian in one of his books has written that some time in 1946 when he was meeting an important Congress leader that leader told him, and I quote :

[Shri Amiyanath Bose]

"We are very tired ; we cannot go to jail again. It is time that we come to power."

Because certain Congress leaders were not willing to go to jail again. Bengal had to be sacrificed. For that the unity, the culture, economy of Bengal was sacrificed and India was betrayed. History will record them as traitors to our country.

In those tragic moments we were still in the Congress. My father warned the people of Bengal and till the very last breath of his life he fought against the partition of India and partition of Bengal. In fact, I am reminded that almost half an hour before his death he was writing on the problems of East Bengal and the problems of East Pakistan refugees. It was only after he had completed signing the article which appeared the next morning in the paper, *The Nation*, that he had the heart attack and he was dead.

I do not believe that this Government will settle or rehabilitate the East Pakistan refugees. This Government is carrying on the tradition of those who destroyed the unity of India. This Government is the successor of those who destroyed the unity of Bengal. This Government is the successor of those who threw the entire East Bengal to the wolves, if I may borrow an expression from Badshah Khan.

It is fortunate that the people of East Pakistan have now reasserted themselves ; perhaps, the madness of East Pakistan will now come to an end and we shall see a new horizon in East Pakistan. But apart from that has the Government of India preformed its responsibilities ? I remember those words of Sardar Patel ; I remember those words of Pandit Nehru when he said that every East Pakistan refugee coming to India was a national responsibility. They did so in the midst of partition, when they were signing the partition agreement and were signing away the unity of India. At that time these Congress leaders told the people of East Pakistan that the life of every East Pakistan refugee was a national responsibility. Have we discharged that national

responsibility ? Has the Government discharged this national responsibility ?

Today we are being told that we in Bengal believe in violence, that we in Bengal believe in Naxalite activities. You will permit me just to relate a story of mine. It is not a story. A gentleman comes with a letter from a person who belonged, I do not know whether he still belongs, to the extremist movement of Bengal. The young man comes into my room with a letter from that gentleman and says, "I have just passed out from the Shibpur Engineering College with a first class degree. My father died a month ago leaving my widowed mother and two young sisters. My father left no money. You are a Member of Parliament. Could you write to the West Bengal Government ? I do not want a job of an engineer. If I could be made a peon in Writers Building, I could give some food to my sisters and widowed mother." If this young man turns Naxalite, do you call him a criminal ?

Therefore, I say that I really do not believe from the whole record of the last 23 years that the Government of India will solve the problem of rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees. If this Government does it—I hope, they will do it—they will have at least, even at this late hour, honoured the promise of leaders whose name they take every day.

Bengal is looking towards India. Bengal has made the greatest contribution for India's independence. Bengal was sacrificed the most so that some people could get into power. Bengal demands justice. The East Pakistan refugees demand justice. They do not want mercy; they demand justice. They want that the promises made at the time of independence of India and partition of the country should be fulfilled and the honour of India redeemed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this refugee problem as has been explained just now is an outcome of the partition and the whole nation has to take the responsibility of it. The promises were made at the time of partition and they were never fulfilled. What the imperialists did to divide the country, their stooges in this country are still maintaining very religiously. Can you imagine between

the two neighbouring areas, namely, West Bengal and East Pakistan, you cannot today exchange newspapers? You cannot get a newspaper from there and they cannot get a newspaper from Calcutta. For that, you have to go to London, Paris or Kathmandu. Who is interested in it? There is an unseen hand, not everything outside but also within the country.

Even after 23 years, West Bengal is loaded with numerous problems, residuary problems, and at least for those problems West Bengal will need no less than Rs. 150 crores. They are dishing out from West Bengal about Rs. 500 crores as earnings in local currency as well as in valuable foreign exchange.

There is a problem of regularising the squatters' colonies where people live in sub-human conditions. When we are talking about a new palace for the Prime Minister and a bungalow with 1800 sq. ft. plinth area for a Minister in this capital, you must go and see how they live on the railway sidings. Those hovels are flourishing in immorality because they have no other alternative.

About the payment for properties and assets left behind by our brethren who came from East Pakistan, you gave them about Rs. 196 crores. It is a good thing that you did. We are glad to see that they are living well and they have settled themselves. But what about others? You have not given them a single pie on that account. Now, the time has come when we want *hisab* from the Central Government as to whether the money is going to be given to those who have left the things behind as a result of the partition which you had decided in conspiracy with the British imperialists.

What Islamabad has been doing for East Pakistan, Delhi has been doing the same for West Bengal. Take the reading on the wall, what has happened in East Pakistan, take the verdict of the people and make up your mind.

The present problem is the current incoming exodus of refugees from East Pakistan. The External Affairs Ministry have a vast establishment in various countries spending crores and crores of rupees in

foreign exchange. Who will give the explanation? Why is it that they failed to warn us beforehand? I may tell the Rehabilitation Minister that we are apprehending a mass exodus of refugees because of the activities of the reactionary forces before the elections. So, you can make arrangements so that they could be received as human beings and not as wild animals from jungles. This is an outcome of reactionary activities. They have now been thrown out like a piece of rag. The arrangements made are meagre, less than meagre, and the sufferings of the people are so great that there have been numerous deaths at the border places where the reception camps have been opened. You go and see their living conditions. We have seen just a sheet of plastic erected at the height of 2 ft. or 3 ft. and they are crawling into it. The whole place is filthy and there is no arrangement whatsoever. Hundreds and thousands of people are pouring in everyday. We are reading articles in the newspapers about it.

Today, I am sorry to say, after about three months struggle I could extract this piece of information from the Government that they are spending about 87 p. per refugee per day. If you are required to keep a dog, you require to spend three times that money on it. The Minister has to take a defence that an average Indian does not get more than 36 p. I say, this is after 23 years of golden Congress rule! So, a refugee cannot be entitled to more than that. That is the Congress rule of the last 23 years. How much does a Minister get? Do you know? A Minister in the Central Government costs the exchequer money of the people who spend 86 paise for themselves, Rs. 50,000 a month on an average. The people will decide one day whether what will be the name of these people. What will they be called? A Governor in West Bengal—we have calculated it—taking his assets into account, costs Rs. 40,000 a day to be maintained by people's money and for a refugee 86 paise. We have no money. Sir, on police the expenditure has increased from Rs. 4.5 crores to Rs. 76 crores in the Central Budget. On Defence it is Rs. 1166 crores. For what? You cannot negotiate with your neighbours. You squander money.

I demand here and now and I put it before the House through your good offices

[Shri Jyotirmoy Basu]

that the Government must sanction at least Rs. 3 per day per adult refugee and for a child below 12, it can be Rs. 2. Let the Government make a categorical declaration finally and firmly that Rs. 3 is the minimum that an adult refugee will get as long as he is in Government control and let it be Rs. 2 for a person below 12 years.

Now, there are ways and means. They are not doing anything. Mr. Amiyath Bose has very rightly said that they are the least bothered about this issue. It is all an outward show. Let them rot and die as rats.

Sir, there are cultivable surplus land in West Bengal. There is the Sunderbans Scheme which will cost Rs. 200 crores and take 10 years for completion. It is reclaimed, several lakhs of refugees can be resettled. In other districts also cultivable land need to be reclaimed. The Government is not coming forward. They are daily-dallying and shilly-shallying as usual. They could have easily developed the Andamans by now, but they are not sincere about it. At our instance, an MPs' team is going. I want to convince others that the Central Government is not serious about resettling refugees. Everything is a failure.

About sharing the responsibility, we have been asking the Prime Minister through the Rehabilitation Minister to call a conference of Chief Ministers. Let the liability be shared by all the Chief Ministers. No. Politics have to be bought and sold. They are not willing to mix up things because that may mean a loss of something, political loss to them. So, they are not willing to do that.

What about negotiating with East Pakistan, now that things have changed? Why don't you negotiate and normalise trade, travel and cultural relations? We want an understanding with our neighbours and so negotiate with them. I say again that if you don't mend these things now, it will be too late. Read the writings on the wall that have come out in East Pakistan and take note of that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I start by saying that

the recent elections in Pakistan especially the election results in East Pakistan are extremely heartening. I am sure if the policy which was announced by Shri Mujibur Rehman in his election manifesto before the people of East Pakistan is really translated into action, then the hate-India campaign in East Pakistan will vanish and I am sure normalcy will be restored there and there will be no cause for any influx of refugees from East Pakistan.

Recently, the discussion has been initiated because nearly 2,36,000 refugees came from East Pakistan and I am surprised to note that in reply to a question which I tabled and other members also tabled, the Rehabilitation Minister said that 76 refugees who died in Deoli camp including 50 children did not die because of proper clothing there but they died of malnutrition and other diseases which they brought from East Pakistan while coming. This is a sad affair, a sad commentary also. Why are they not looked after? I am basing my statement on what has been said by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan Assembly. He said, people did not die because of lack of clothing and food, but of mal-nutrition. This is really surprising and I am ashamed to read that statement. What happened to the Bengalee refugees? They did not want to work only on doles; they wanted gainful employment. They were peasants and if they get good land, they can work. These people who were rehabilitated in Mikir hills in Assam were uprooted when Bengal Khada movement took place in Assam. They were settled in Rudrapur.

19.00 hrs.

Some of the farms in Rudrapur are worth seeing. Let the hon. Minister go and see how peasants coming from East Pakistan have got bumper crops. The main point is that they should be given gainful employment. They do not want doles. Their condition excites horror more than pity. You find small children living on the pavements. Somebody crushes their hand, somebody tramples upon them completely, and when they say something, some people say, they are refugees, they are in the habit

of fighting with other people, because they are supposed to be the distinct of society. I would request the Minister to increase this amount of 86 paise to Rs. 3 as suggested by Mr. Basu, or at least Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per family. Why should they get only 86 paise? Even the worst criminal in C class gets more than that. This is ridiculous. There should be no fear of death due to mal-nutrition.

With these words, I request the Minister to throw some light as to how the Chief Ministers are likely to rehabilitate these refugees.

श्री देवेन सेन (आसनसोल) : महापति महोदय, भारतीय राजनीतिक वातावरण में हमारी पार्टी का जो प्रस्ताव है पाकिस्तान और हिन्दुस्तान के बीच संघर्ष चलने के सम्बन्ध में उसको मैं फिर दोहराते हुए पेश करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस बात को ठेक अप करे और पाकिस्तान के साथ उस पर चर्चा चलाये। मेरी पार्टी का प्रस्ताव है :

“कॉन्फेडरेशन आफ इण्डिया एण्ड पाकिस्तान”

मैं इसलिए यह कहता हूँ कि आज उसका वातावरण है। ईस्ट पाकिस्तान और वेस्ट बंगाल में बड़ा सामंजस्य है। भाषा हमारी एक है और बंगला भाषा की तरक्की ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में ज्यादा हो रही है। मैं आपके सामने एक बात रखना चाहता हूँ। 1950 में वरलिन में एक कॉन्फरेंस हुई जिसमें टर्की, फ्रांस, यू० ए० आर०, ट्यूनिशिया आदि के प्रतिनिधि आये हुए थे। एक दिन यह प्रस्ताव हुआ कि हर एक डेलिगेशन अपने देश का गाना गाए और उसको रेकार्ड किया जाए। पाकिस्तान के फौज अहमद आए हुए थे। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि क्या हम दोनों एक साथ गाना नहीं गा सकते। उन्होंने कहा कि जरूर गा सकते हैं। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि कौन गाना चुना जाए? उन्होंने कहा :

“ऊर्द्ध्व गगने बाजे मादव”

मैंने कहा ठीक है। हमने गाया :

“ऊर्द्ध्व गगने बाजे मादव,
निम्न उतला धरणी तल”

गाना समाप्त हो चुकने के बाद जो प्रतिनिधि इंग्लैंड, अमरीका, फ्रांस और जर्मनी से आए थे वह कहने लगे कि हम तुम लोगों को समझ नहीं पाते। उधर तुम्हारा झगड़ा होता है पाकिस्तान के साथ और इधर तुम दोनों ही एक गाना गाते हो। मैंने कहा कि ऐसी ही रिश्तेदारी हमारी है पाकिस्तान के साथ। इसलिए कॉन्फेडरेशन का प्रस्ताव लेकर हमारी सरकार आगे बढ़े।

मैं पाकिस्तान पर कोई आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता क्योंकि मैं आरोप लगाने के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ। न मैं उनमें जमीन मांगता हूँ और न यू० एन० ओ० में जाकर उनके खिलाफ कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शेख मुजीबुर्रहमान से मिलकर देखो। तुम्हारे साथ नेहरू लियाकत पैकट हुआ था। वेस्ट बंगाल का जो मौजूदा डेवैक्वी प्रापर्टी पैकट है उसके अनुसार वेस्ट पाकिस्तान से जो लोग भी यहां आए थे उनको 4 करोड़ रु० मिला था। लेकिन ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से हम लोग कुछ नहीं पा रहे हैं। लेकिन हम इतना तो कर सकते हैं कि हम नेहरू लियाकत पैकट के अनुसार चलें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा कि वह इस पर ध्यान दें। नेहरू लियाकत पैकट के प्वाइन्ट नं० 5 में कहा गया है कि :

“Rights of ownership in or occupancy of the immoveable property of a migrant shall not be disturbed. If, during his absence, such property is occupied by another person, it shall be returned to him, provided that he comes back by the 31st Dec. 1950.”

वह जैसे का तैसा रहेगा। अगर कोई रिफ्यूजी ऐक्सेंट होगा तो जब वह लौटकर

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

आये तब उसे देना पड़ेगा। चाहे जब भी आये उसको देना ही पड़ेगा।

इसके बाद प्वाइन्ट नं० 6 में कहा गया है कि :

"That in the case of a migrant who decides not to return, ownership of all his immoveable property shall continue to vest in him and he shall have unrestricted right to dispose of it by sale, by exchange with an evacuee in the other country, or otherwise."

चर्चा में अक्सर कहा जाता है कि इवैववी प्रापर्टी ग्रेन्ट ईस्ट पाकिस्तान से नहीं है, नेहरू लियाकत अली पैक्ट है। अगर उस पैक्ट पर ही जोर दिया जाए तो बहुत से रिफ्यूजीज का दुःख दूर हो सकता है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ पाकिस्तान के साथ ट्रेड रिलेशन हो जाने चाहिए और जहाज के रिलेशन भी चालू हो जाने चाहिए। हमारी तरफ से ईस्ट बंगाल को कोल दिया जाना चाहिए और पाकिस्तान से हमको फिश लेना चाहिए। इस तरह से दोनों का झगड़ा एकदम बन्द हो जाएगा। इसके बाद हमको दोनों बीच में कंफेडरेशन का नारा देना चाहिए।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY
(Cooch-Bihar) : Today's discussion is on the motion that :

"This House is of opinion that effective steps be taken for the rehabilitation of East Pakistan refugees."

The motion is very simple, and it says that effective steps be taken for the rehabilitation of the refugees.

Within the short span of time at our disposal, firstly we have to consider whether this Government has taken up any scheme for the rehabilitation and resettlement of the displaced persons from East Pakistan.

In the reports published by the Ministry, they have given certain figures. The hon. Minister also has taken pleasure in announcing that Government are spending much more money on the East Pakistan refugees than on the West Pakistan refugees. From the latest report of the Ministry, we find that the amount spent for the East Pakistan displaced persons is Rs. 302 crores, while that for the West Pakistan displaced persons is Rs. 205 crores. If we go a little bit into the details, in the case of grants to the West Pakistan refugees, the figure is Rs. 101 crores, while that in regard to the East Pakistan refugees is Rs. 136 crores. For the Dandakaranya scheme, it is Rs. 48 crores, for the rehabilitation reclamation scheme, it is Rs. 5 crores; in regard to the housing schemes, in the case of West Pakistan refugees, it is Rs. 66 crores, while in the case of the East Pakistan refugees, it is Rs. 47 crores and there are several other minor things. We have not come across to any scheme whereby really any grant has been given to the DPs from E. Pakistan. Whatever they have given has been in the form of cash doles, dry doles etc. for relief measures when they are accommodated in camp sites or at rehabilitation sites. I agree certain expenditure has been incurred on this account. But when the hon. Minister wants to say that a grant has been given to the extent of Rs. 136 crores, taking all these things together, we have to consider what has been done for the refugees from W. Pakistan numbering about 4.7 million, and compare them with D.P.s from East Pakistan whose number is 5.5 million. What do you find? You find that relief measures have taken a larger amount out of the Rs. 302 crores that has been accounted for by the E. Pakistan DPs. What is more—and this has already been said by some hon. members—the refugees from West Pakistan have not only been given a little less than Rs. 200 crores by way of compensation, but they have been given 60 lakh acres (standard acres) of Punjab agricultural land and 4.44 lakh properties, built either by the Central Government or by the State Governments or have been given by way of exchange with Muslim evacuees from India.

Consider the position. Compensation of a little less than Rs. 200 crores, 4.44 lakh built properties, 60 lakh acres of agricultural

land along with 5.6 lakh acres got from government land in Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and some other States. This is the benefit the DPS from West Pakistan have received.

What is the total benefit? If you calculate, the value of 60 lakh acres and 4.44 lakh house properties—all these will come to about Rs. 2,500 crores.

Government may say that they had the Compensation Act enacted in 1954 and this Parliament gave its sanction to it and they have acted accordingly. But I would remind them what was the pledge given at the time of partition. The first Prime Minister of India on the midnight of 14 August, 1947 and Sardar Patel had given certain pledges. I have had occasion to refer to these here two or three times in the past. Have the pledges given by the then national leaders been honoured or not? I do not know how to put it to the hon. Minister. But I say if the law-breakers are sinners before the state the pledge-breakers are sinners before God.

They always come prepared to say that they have spent huge amount and all these things. What is the scheme that has so far been taken up by Government for the rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan? Practically it is not for their rehabilitation but for the rehabilitation of some of the officers concerned.

A sum of Rs. 48 crores have been spent on the Dandakaranya project. Without quoting anything from it, I would request the hon. Minister to go through the Public Accounts Committee's report. Here it has been said after all these recommendations, comments after comments that at least 40 per cent of the total amount spent on the Dandakaranya project has not gone to the benefit of the displaced persons. Not only that. Out of the total amount, at least another 30 per cent benefit drawn from the Project has been given to several States from which they secured land for rehabilitation under certain terms and conditions.

Here is a book that I have brought out by the UN High Commissioner for Refugee Rehabilitation.

There is a separate organisation called the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee Rehabilitation. About 80 to 85 countries have taken benefit. It has been said in the report, I quote one or two lines:

"In India a tremendous effort has already been made for the settlement of Tibetan refugees, for whom a considerable amount has been allocated from the proceeds of the UNICEF Campaign and the organisation of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee Rehabilitation. This amount, however, was intended to have the refugee settlement in industry and on land. 300,000 dollars were allocated in a proper scheme and that was given to the handicapped and aged within this age group of refugees."

So, it is a fact that even this Government had shown its desire to take the money from this United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee Rehabilitation in respect of Tibetan refugees. Even if we admit that Government do not have enough funds, I would like to ask a straight question to the hon. Minister whether this Government had shown any keen desire to seek any assistance from the United Nations Rehabilitation Commissioner's Fund, or whether they have submitted any proposals.

I would request the hon. Minister to go through pages. In this report there is mention of several schemes and projects, advantage of which has been taken up by several countries. In a word I must say that the scheme so far taken up by the Government for the rehabilitation of displaced persons is a total failure. As a matter of fact, Government have not taken up any project in a systematic way. Knowing full well that the displaced persons will come, as they are coming even today, they have not taken up any programme.

If it is possible on the part of the Government to have a five year plan for some other projects, is it not possible for the Government to have some kind of time-bound project for these refugees. Ultimately it can be said that this Government does not have a mind to do something for the

[Shri B.K. Daschowdhury]

rehabilitation of the displaced persons. It is following a policy of discrimination, and for the financial policy this Government will have to pay heavy price in course of time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD) : I am thankful to Shri Samar Guha who has once more attracted the attention of Parliament, Government and the nation to the problem of the East Pakistan refugees. It has been discussed through many Questions, through debates in Parliament, not only in this session, but it has always been taken up thanks to the hon. Members, and we on our side have tried to meet the points and to do our best.

In this debate some of the hon. Members who have participated have brought in a lot of politics. They have gone to the origin of partition, they have been rhetorical and said that it is a betrayal of the country, that the national leaders have not fulfilled their pledge etc. I do not want to go into that part of the debate, because I do not want to cash in on the plight of our dear brethren who are leaving East Pakistan and still coming to this country. I shall confine myself to what we have done so far and what we propose to do in future.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Let him deny that a pledge was given by the national leaders.

SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD : If we shut our mouths and open our ears, we can understand each other better.

As for the Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact, it is a political question, and I have many times replied to it. I know it was a difficult thing that was done at that time, and it has done a lot of harm to the East Pakistan displaced persons compared to the West Pakistan displaced persons who got their compensation. But in this case, as the Pact was there, it was presumed that they would go there and have their own way of disposing of their property. This Pact was there. I know and I admit and many times we have

said that the Pakistan Government did not keep this promise, and did not allow these persons to go and dispose of their property. They made it difficult for them to go and do that. (*Interruption*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Now pay money.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : So, the political part of the subject can be disposed of thus.

I now come to the most important part, and that is this. I do repeat it. Hon. Members frequently say that the Government have forgotten the pledge given to them. That is not so. Even after that, it has been repeatedly said—and I repeat on behalf of the Government—that it is a national problem, and whatever we are doing, it is as a national problem that we are doing. It is not the State Government of West Bengal or Orissa or Madhya Pradesh, but the national Government in this country at the Centre, with the co-operation of the State Governments that are trying to solve this problem. We remember our pledge. It is not the fault of those who have come to this country. It is as a result of the partition of the country, and as a result of the Independence that we have got that we have to pay this price. Therefore, let nobody have this to say, that we have forgotten our pledge.

Now, I would also say that we are not satisfied with what we have done. We should not be. But then, what I say is, up till now in this country we have 41.81 lakhs of old migrants. We have spent on them Rs. 322.59 crores. Compared to this—(*Interruption*)—This running commentary should stop, Sir. They have spoken, and they should give me a chance to speak. If they do not want to listen to me, I will be very glad to sit down.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Sir, under rule 376, I raise a point of order. Whenever a Minister tries to say an incomplete thing or misleads the House, if you expect us to keep quiet and listen to him, I am afraid I am not in that group. I will say that he has not given the whole picture correctly and justly.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I may remind you that you cannot have a running commentary sitting down. If you want to interrupt, you can get up and ask a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Thank you. I make a note of it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am never in the habit of misleading the House. I never dare to do so. I know what I am responsible for and I have never failed to give the facts that I know as facts available with me in the Ministry. My friend can pull me up if I give wrong figures. I am not misleading the House. Now, I was saying that we remember our pledge. As it is said the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. We have done our bit. We have in this country, 41.81 lakhs of old migrants and on them we have spent so far Rs. 322 crores. I am not comparing this with what we spent on West Pakistan refugees. On them, we have spent Rs. 205 crores—which is less. But as Mr. Daschowdhury himself said, they got their compensation. They have got some acres of land also, but the East Pakistan refugees could not have them. So, we do not forget this fact. We know that the Nehru-Liaquat pact in the case of East Pakistan stood in their way. They have put them into difficulties. Had they not been put so such difficulties, I think they would have been in a much better position. So, let it not be said that we have forgotten our pledge and have not done our bit.

As I said, it was our duty to help them ; not a question of mercy. I very well remember this. Let it not be said that we have not done anything for them. The problem of old migrants was reviewed in 1960-61 with the then West Bengal Government and by 1961 we had almost solved the problem of old migrants.

What was left was the residuary problem for which we have asked to give about Rs. 21.88 crores. Out of this we have already authorised about Rs. 14 crores, not all of which has been spent by the West Bengal Government, either under President' rule or the United Front Government, let alone Congress Government. They have not spent all the amount. Out of Rs. 21 crores something is still left to be spent on the

residuary problem. That is one part of the story.

The other part is about the new migrants who started coming from 1964. By December, 1965 it reached the figure of about 8 lakhs and was stationary there. But, unfortunately, it started again from the beginning of this year and from 1st January, 1970 to this day we have in this country 2,47,000 refugees, new refugees who have come, and this is the problem before us now. So far as the old migrants are concerned, as I said, by and large the problem has been solved. Of course, there is the problem of squatters, which was raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, on which we had a series of talks with the then Government. I find the hon. Member is not hearing me.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is not listening to what the Minister says.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I was saying that this problem was taken up by the West Bengal Government and the Central Government and all those refugees who have come to the camps up to a particular date, we have regularised them in the squatters' colony. Those who do not want to take our help, or those who do not want to take a advantage of this, by themselves they want and settled in the West Bengal villages. I know they will number a few lakhs. It is true.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Six lakhs, according to the report.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I do not say they did it by pleasure, but somehow they managed themselves. They did not seek our help in the camps and they settled themselves in the villages. Therefore, at this point of time the old migrants is not a question before us.

The question before us is how far the persons that we have in hand, and the persons that are coming into this country at present, in addition to the 2,47,000 who have already come, how best to rehabilitate them, how best to settle them. Up till now we have been able to disperse all of them, barring a few hundreds who are in the reception

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

centres. The other day Shri Samar Guha stated in one of the meetings that their number is more than that. We have checked it up. I feel that we are still correct in our figures. After the session is over, the hon. Member can go and check up the position. I will again send my officers to assess the position. I have myself gone there and so also the Minister.

We are trying to see that the moment they come we should be in a position to remove them from that site. A question was asked by Shri Samar Guha: why can't you straightaway send them to the rehabilitation site? I agree that it will be an ideal arrangement. But, as is known to the House and the hon. Members, it is only when lands are available in the different States that we can send them to the rehabilitation site. The overwhelming majority of the displaced persons that are coming are Namasudras, small landless cultivators, who require settlement on land. They will find it difficult if we put them somewhere else. Therefore, what we have done is that we have reopened our old camps in the different States and also opened a few new camps and we have sent them there. By now we have removed almost all of them to the different camps in the States. Of course, Dandakaranya is a central project where we have received 50,000 people. I am thankful to the States which have reopened their old camps and have started their other establishment and have tried to take them in. We have given them "on account" money. It is a national problem and we are sending the entire money. Till we have been able to rehabilitate them they will be in the camps. Let it not be said that we are not viewing it as a national problem. We are viewing it as a national problem. Unfortunately, off and on the East Pakistan Government take such action which make more people come out of East Pakistan. But for that the problem would have been solved by now. Therefore, it would not be right to say that we are not doing it.

Then, I will go into another important question that Shri Jyotirmoy Basu and other friends have raised. They have said that we are spending on them about the ration

and other things 87 paise and 98 paise. This is per head. When we compute it in terms of a family, it is Rs. 121 to Rs. 130 per family that we are spending on them. Barring what we are spending on establishment, on removing them, on capital expenditure...(*Interruption*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Imagine five persons eating in the same kitchen, can it suffice with 86 paise per head per day ? In 23 years my hon. friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad's party has given 86 paise sending capacity to an average Indian !

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I am not in the position of denying this fact. How can I deny it ? It is true that in spite of four Plans we have not been able to do as much as we would have liked to do. In this country there are families which are not getting Rs. 121 per family per month for expenditure.

I do not say that it is an ideal situation. I do not claim that this is all that is the best to be spent upon them. What I am saying is that seeing the constraint and limitations on our resources, we are spending per family Rs. 121 to Rs. 130 which, compared to a large number of families in this country, is more than what they are spending on themselves. I do not claim that it is a very good and ideal situation. I am only stating the fact that it is not that they are worse off. How can Shri Jyotirmoy Basu say that there are persons who are spending three times that much on their dogs ? Persons, who are spending three times that much on their dogs, should not be called human but they should be called sub-human. In this country a large number of families are spending less than Rs. 121. It is not a credit to me or to anyone of us. But with the economy of the country being what it is and the constraint and limitations, on our resources we are trying our best. Rs. 121 to Rs. 130 per family is a reasonable amount that we are spending in the present situation.

Now I would come to the actual rehabilitation of these 247,000 families which have come. I hope and pray with hon. Members that with the coming of elections in East Pakistan the minorities there would not be

squeezed out. I hope, the East Bengal Government, as hon. Members have expressed, would see that they are their citizens. But I have to provide land for the settlement of those who have come. The Prime Minister herself is taking keen interest in this. At every stage we have kept her informed but, much more than that, she has herself asked for information from us many times and has taken all possible steps to sound the State Governments in this matter. Either by sending officials—my Secretary and other high level officers—or otherwise, either myself going or my colleague, Shri Sanjivayya, going, we have always been in touch with the State Governments. The State Governments have done the job of opening the camps. We are trying to get the land. Some of the State Governments have said that they have no lands. The Rajasthan Government has suggested the reclamation of the Chambal ravines...(*Interruptions*). In the beginning in Dandakaranya it was all forests and the populations was very small but now it is all populated. Similarly, we are trying to examine this project. We shall try to find out how best we can clear or reclaim the Chambal ravines. The Orissa Government have given us two projects—the Potteru river project and the Phulbani District project. We are also trying to look into them. We have told the State Governments that we are prepared to give 25 per cent of the land that we will reclaim of their local Tribals and Harijan population. This way we are trying to argue with the State Governments and find land.

I must say that some of the State Governments have their own limitations and difficulties but none of them has said that it is not a national problem and that they do not want to cooperate. All that they have said is that they have their own landless people and their own difficulties. So, as the Consultative Committee was advised and as I also said on the floor of this House, we have asked the Prime Minister and very soon, next week or within a few days, she will be addressing letters to the concerned Chief Ministers about this. If and when necessary, after we get a response from the letters, we shall also advise the Prime Minister to call the Conference as well.

All these things show that we are trying to do our best to rehabilitate them. It is true that it has not been possible for us to immediately procure the land for them and settle them. But, as I have detailed the efforts made, I think, we should not be accused by saying that we are heartless persons and we do not want to do it. As I have said, in the case of old comers, we have done our responsibility and duty. So also, in the case of new comers, we shall continue to do that and we shall do our best. I am not so disappointed and dejected as the hon. Members who said that this Government can never do it. We shall do our best.

In the Deoli camp, we had some deaths. This is an old camp where detenus were kept including our Deputy Minister. There are built-in quarters there. There were some deaths. Therefore, we have now issued orders for a special feeding programme for the children and we shall see that what happened in Deoli camp is not repeated. It is true there was mal-nutrition; they came from East Pakistan and some of them died. We have taken the precautions to see that it should not happen again. We know our responsibility. We remember our responsibility. We shall do our best. It is a national problem. And we are doing our best, I am not so much disappointed and dejected as the hon. Members are that this Government cannot do it. This Government has done quite a lot and shall continue to do it.

I would only say in the words of my hon. friend Shri Deven Sen Babu who reminded me of a song we used to sing as a marching song when Netaji visited Bhagalpur :

उपारे दुआरे हानि आघात
आमरा आनिबोरंगा प्रभात
आमरा दूटाबो तिमिर रात्रि
बाधार विशाचल ।

I am hopeful of this that we shall break into the darkness and we shall solve this problem to the best of our ability and limitations of our resources. With these words, I would request the hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha, the mover of the resolu-

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

tion to withdraw the resolution. We are doing our best and there is no need to press for this resolution that he has put before the House.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : May I have a clarification from the hon. Minister ? I would like to know from the hon. Minister that in view of the fact that Nehru-Liaquat Ali Agreement is not being honoured by the Government of Pakistan and in view of the fact that properties are being taken over by them as enemy property which has also been admitted in reply to questions by the hon. Minister, may I know from him whether he will think about the matter and he will evolve a new principle so that the East Pakistan displaced persons may have their compensation for the properties left in Pakistan ?

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU DHURI (Krishnagar) : May I also have a clarification from the hon. Minister ? When any help is proposed to be given to the refugees, I see a long list of loans that are given to them which they are expected to repay. Those loans are like capital purchase loans, house-building loans, etc. Then, to get those loans they have to spend half the amount on that. In Nadia, I have been facing this problem very acutely. I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to whether it would not be possible for them to make available more and more grants and that loans be gradually reduced as far as possible ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is true we are giving them loans. But it is not only loans. We are giving them grants also. For example, in the case of housing, we are giving them a loan of Rs. 200 and we are giving them Rs. 600 as grant for development. We are giving grants as well as loans. We have told the State Governments that in case where they feel it is a very hard case and the loan cannot be recovered, in such cases, it can be remitted. So also we have given instructions. We have got grants and loans too.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : What about the Nehru-Liaquat pact that I have raised ?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : I have stated my position about the Nehru-Liaquat Pact. To have a better information and to know what can be done, it is a political question and it may be taken up with the External Affairs Ministry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, I have forgotten to mention about the fisheries. You know a large number of refugees have come from the coastal areas of East Pakistan. West Bengal is 65% deficient in fish production. They can be very usefully utilised in developing fisheries in West Bengal. When I went to the Andamans, I found the fishermen very happy there. These fishermen can be sent in larger number to the Andamans. The Minister did not say anything about Andamans.

Another point I want to raise. I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister during the end of last session about Namasudra Community. They are a fishing community. Recruitment should be made from them for the security services.

I also made a request that another Sainik School should be opened in West Bengal for them particularly and a Bengal Regiment should be set up with the recruits largely from them. In reply to my letter, Mr. Sanjivayya wrote :

"The Minister of Home Affairs has requested the Heads of various security organizations to take steps for recruitment and send a monthly progress report regarding recruitment to that Ministry."

Sir, I am glad to know it but I hope afterwards that some report about that will be given to me.

I also made another request to the Prime Minister as also to the Rehabilitation Minister that a task force should be raised for national service from among the refugees. The reply from the Minister of Refugee Rehabilitation was that the suggestion was noted and the matter was being examined. What is the result of that examination should also be made known to us.

I also made another concrete suggestion that the Refugee Rehabilitation Ministry should be separated from the Labour Ministry because rehabilitation is an enormous task. In reply to that, the Minister said that they had noted the suggestion. I wrote to the Prime Minister and she has said that the Government are giving very serious thought to my note where she has said that the suggestion has been noted. I would like to know from the Government as to what is the result of noting of this suggestion.

About Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact, the compensation issue is very important. The Minister in his reply to one of my questions has said, "The Nehru-Liaquat Pact exists." What I have said, I would again repeat. It exists in the political morgue. The Minister has admitted that the Pakistan Government has failed to keep up their promise. If Pakistan has failed to keep up their promise, is it not our duty that we should keep up our national promise and pay compensation to the East Pakistan refugees? I have suggested the means for it also. A consolidated compensation fund may be created so that this fund may be used for helping industrial, agro-industrial and agro-co-operative sectors.

I will conclude by saying : let us not forget that when the 1944 Wavell Plan was first announced, Netaji was in Rangoon. He made a passionate appeal to the Indian people and their leaders. I must quote him. He was broadcasting from Rangoon. I quote what Netaji said :

"If India is divided, she will be ruined politically, economically, socially and culturally. My divine motherland shall not be cut off."

How prophetic it has proved to-day !

I will only request the Minister of the Central Government that the refugees have

become victims to-day and have been uprooted from their motherland, not as a result of any natural calamity, but due to political decision taken by our national leaders. Therefore, it is our national responsibility. Let this Government not forget this.

To-day I have made my speech in a constructive mood.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Very true.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. PARTHASARATHY) : Thank you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA :not in a partisan outlook but in a sense of deep anxiety, earnestness and in the name of the nation and if we have anything left in the conscience of the nation and the conscience of the Government, we shall appeal that this uprooted humanity should not be left uncared for. They should be treated as best as you can with a full sense of our national duty and with all our national resources.

With these words I finish : Sir, I do not want to make a political debate. I wanted just to make an appeal to the Government. I wanted to make an appeal to the conscience of the Government and to the conscience of the nation about the need to expedite rehabilitation. Thank you.

Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Motion.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

19-46. hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 18, 1970/Agrahayana 27, 1892 (Saka)