

LOK SABHA DEBATES



सत्यमेव जयते

(Eighth Session)

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

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 28, 1969/Bhadra 6,
1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गोआ में मरणागोआ पत्तन में नाविकों की
हड़ताल

+

781. श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री झा० सुन्दर लाल :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

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

(क) गोआ में मरणागोआ पत्तन में नाविकों की हड़ताल कितने दिन चली;

(ख) सरकार को इस हड़ताल के परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी हानि हुई;

(ग) राज्य सरकार को इससे कितनी वित्तीय हानि हुई; और

(घ) वित्तीय हानि को रोकने के विचार से हड़ताल को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रयत्न किये ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :
(क) से (घ). एक विवर्ण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) गोवा गोदी श्रमिक यूनियन (राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस) के वजरा कर्मचारी 16 फरवरी, 1969 से आंशिक हड़ताल पर चले गये और यह हड़ताल 14 मई, 1969 से पूर्ण हड़ताल में बदल गई। वजरा कर्मचारी 25 जुलाई, 1969 से ड्यूटी पर आ गये।

(ख) और (ग). चूकि जहाजी माल का ले जाना तीव्र गति से पुनः शुरू हो गया है, इसलिए इस समय असमाहार्य हानि, यदि कोई हो, का अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है।

(घ) आयोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के अन्तर्गत इस विवाद में "समुचित" सरकार गोआ प्रशासन है। गोआ प्रशासन ने इस विवाद को हल करने के लिए जो प्रयत्न किये व मफल नहीं हुए। उसके बाद गोआ प्रशासन की प्रार्थना पर और उसके सहयोग से भारत सरकार ने संबंधित पक्षों के साथ विचार-विमर्श किया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप 19 जुलाई, 1969 को समझौता हो गया।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, गोआ यूनियन टेरिटरी है। यह स्ट्राइक साठे चार महीने के लगभग चली और इस से सरकार को 9-22 करोड़ रुपये के फौरेन-एक्सचेंज का आटा हुआ। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार की स्ट्राइक से, जिससे कि फौरेन एक्सचेंज की क्षति होने की सम्भावना हो, सरकार को तुरन्त हस्तक्षेप नहीं करना चाहिए था तथा उन लोगों के खिलाफ

जो उन की जायज मांगों को मानने से इन्कार करते थे, सरकार कोई पैनल कार्यवाही करने जा रही है या आप कोई ऐसा विचार रखते हैं कि ऐसे मामलों में जहाँ नेशनल इन्टरेस्ट इन्वाल्ड हो, एम्प्लाय-यर्स के खिलाफ कोई पीनल-क्लाज लगाई जाय ताकि वे लोग एम्प्लाइज की जायज मांगों को फौरन स्वीकार कर लें ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : संविधान के अन्तर्गत यह झगड़ा राज्य सरकार की परिधि के अन्दर था, अस्तु हम लोग इस में कुछ नहीं कर सकते थे। जब हमें गोवा की सरकार ने कहा कि आप भी अपने गुड-आफिसिज का प्रयोग करें, तब हमने प्रश्न किया और यह विवाद समाप्त हो गया और वहाँ पर भी सभी लोग काम पर आ गये।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : मैंने पूछा था कि जहाँ नेशनल इन्टरेस्ट इन्वाल्ड हो, फॉरेन-एक्सचेंज इन्वाल्ड हो, उस मामले में क्या केन्द्र सरकार हस्तक्षेप करना उचित नहीं समझती ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैंने अभी स्पष्ट कहा है कि इस में फॉरेन एक्सचेंज का प्रश्न अवश्य था, लेकिन यह विवाद राज्य सरकार की परिधि के अन्दर था इस लिए हम संविधान के बाहर जा कर इस में हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते थे।

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के भाग ख, ग तथा घ का उत्तर देते हुए कहा है कि

“(b) & (c) . As shipments have been resumed with accelerated pace, it is not possible to assess at this stage the irretrievable loss, if any.”

यह जवाब दे कर मंत्री महोदय सदन को गुमराह करना चाहते हैं, जबकि वस्तु

स्थिति यह है कि इस स्ट्राइक से 20-22 करोड़ रुपये के फॉरेन-एक्सचेंज का सरकार को घाटा हुआ है। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल में फरवरी से लेकर सितम्बर कितना आयरन-ओर वहाँ से एक्सपोर्ट हुआ था, उससे कितने फॉरेन एक्सचेंज की अर्निंग हुई और इस साल में कितना एक्सपोर्ट हुआ और उससे कितने फॉरेन एक्सचेंज की अर्निंग हुई ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बिल्कुल डिफरेंट क्वेश्चन है, जबकि आप का सवाल स्ट्राइक के बारे में है।

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: I want to draw your attention to part (b) of the Question:

“the loss of foreign exchange result of that strike;”

MR. SPEAKER: But what you ask is not relevant.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आयरन-ओर नहीं भेजा जा सका, इसलिए लौटा हुआ। इन्होंने जवाब में कहा है कि हमें लौस का पता नहीं है—यह कैसे हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल में मुझे कोई ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन इस सवाल के साथ यह रिलेवंट नहीं है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न के (ख) भाग के उत्तर में मैंने जवाब दिया है कि इस बात का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है कि कितना लौस हुआ है। ऐसा मैंने इसलिए कहा कि उस पीरियड में जितना आयरन-ओर एक्सपोर्ट नहीं हुआ, उस के सम्बन्ध में जापान वालों से बात कर ली गई थी और उन्होंने डिलिवरी को पोस्ट-पोन कर दिया था। इसीलिये मैंने जवाब में कहा है कि इस अनुमान नहीं लगा सकते

हैं कि कितना लॉस हुआ है। उस समय आयरन-ओर की डिलिवरी पोस्टपोन कर दी गई थी और अब वह माल जा रहा है।

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: My question was very specific. I asked about the loss of foreign exchange and he says, there is no loss.

MR. SPEAKER: Your question was about the assessment of loss.

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: My question was very specific. He should collect the figures from Goa Government as to what were the exports during the period from February, 1967 to September, 1967 and what were the exports from February, 1968 to September, 1968.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not relevant.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: How is it not relevant? When there is the strike, when the export is not being made, there is the loss.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask another question on that.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The supplementary will come out of this Question.

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: It is a part of the main question. How is it not relevant?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not covered by it.

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: My question was about the loss of foreign exchange sustained by Government as a result of the strike.

MR. SPEAKER: But not item-wise.

SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: I asked him a specific question; he says that no loss was sustained . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Singh Deo.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: From the Minister's reply it is clear that the strike continued for five months. May I know whether they consider that in a developing country like ours dock workers occupy a strategic

position and unrest among them can have an adverse effect on the national economy . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask a direct question.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: The very fact that these people went on strike for five months before Government of India came into the picture shows that they do not consider it so. I would like to know whether Government has taken any steps to ensure that the agreement reached in Delhi between Government of India, the Goa Administration, the employers and the labour has been implemented and if not, the reasons therefor.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: As I have said in the main part of my reply, after the agreement had been signed, the workers have called off the strike and they have gone on work. There are certain disputes, but the Goa Administration is taking all steps; they are the competent Government who will do this and they are taking all steps.

श्री शिंदरे : अध्यक्ष महोदय—कहा जाता जाता है—इट इज नेवर लेट—16 फरवरी से स्ट्राइक शुरू हुई और साढ़े चार महीने के बाद कौल-आफ हुई। इतने समय में जो घाटा हुआ, फौरेन-एक्सचेंज का जो नुकसान हुआ, उसके संबंध में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि जापान और बेल्जियम के जो व्यापारी थे, उन के साथ वहां के कारखानेदारों ने बात कर ली थी कि हम उस माल को पीछे भेजेंगे, डिलिवरी को पोस्टपो : किया जाय। लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय इस पीरियड में जितने स्टीमर्स उस माल को ले जाने के लिये वहां आये—उन को वापस जाना पड़ा, कम से कम 50 : टीमर वापस गये, जिसकी वजह से मार्मागोआ पोर्ट की प्रेस्टिज बहुत ज्यादा गिरी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य में ऐसा न हो, इसके लिये हमारी सरकार क्या करेगी ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—गोआ सरकार के प्रतिनिधि, माइन-मोनर्ज के प्रतिनिधि, एक्सपोर्ट

के प्रतिनिधि और बार्ज ओनर्स के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ जो समझौता हुआ है उस को वहाँ की एक्सपोर्ट फर्म—सेजा-गोवा, जो कि इटालियन फर्म है, ने मानने से इकार कर दिया है। क्या इस संबंध में हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई विशेष कदम उठाने के लिये तैयार है या नहीं, क्योंकि वह एक फौरन-फर्म है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैंने यह कतई नहीं कहा है कि इस स्ट्राइक के दरमियान हानि नहीं हुई है। निश्चित ही इतनी बड़ी स्ट्राइक के दरमियान आपस के सम्बन्ध—लेबर-रिलेशन्स—खराब हुए हैं। एक बात जरूर थी कि गोआ के माइन-ओनर्स ने, जिनको उस माल का जापान एक्सपोर्ट करना था, जापान वालों से बात कर ली थी। मैं यह नहीं कह सकता कि कितना घाटा हुआ, लेकिन जैसी सूचना दी गई है कि उस वक्त डिलिवरी को इस्टिमेट कर दिया गया और अब यह माल जाने लगा है। इस के इम्प्रूव करने का एक ही उपाय है कि एम्प्लायर्स और एम्प्लाइज के बीच अच्छे सम्बन्ध हों। हम ने उस समय इस मामले में दखल दिया, जब हम से गोआ की सरकार ने कहा। संविधान के अन्तर्गत यह कार्य उन के अण्डर था, हम इस में हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते थे। इसलिए यदि अच्छे संबंध बनाये जायें तो निश्चय ही उनकी प्रतिष्ठा वापिस आ सकती है।

जहाँ तक सेजा-गोवा का सम्बन्ध है, लेबर के प्रतिनिधि ने खबर दी कि सेजा-गोवा के एम्प्लायर्स जो हैं वह नहीं मान रहे हैं तो हमने फौरन गोवा के श्रम मन्त्री से कहा जिन्होंने कि यहाँ के एग्जीमेन्ट में काफी हिस्सा बढ़ाया था, एक्टिव भाग लिया था और उन्होंने कहा कि हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जहाँ जो नहीं मान रहे हैं उनको मनवाया जाये।

Enquiry into the working of Bharat Sewak Samaj

+

*782. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI ONKAR SINGH:
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:

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

(a) whether the Commission of Inquiry which was set up to inquire into the irregularities committed by the Bharat Sewak Samaj has completed its inquiry;

(b) if so, whether the report has been presented to the Government; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bharat Sevak Samaj is another enemy No. 1. It is a pet child of Mr. Nanda. Since more than five years this House was urging the appointment of a Committee and the Government of India has appointed a Committee of inquiry but its report is not yet forthcoming. I would like to know from the Minister whether the terms of reference of the Inquiry Committee are not defective because the allegations against the Bharat Sevak Samaj were large embezzlement of funds and also its political activities which comes under the ten-point programme which was enunciated by the late Pandit Nehru in the year 1957. That ten-point programme was to fight against the evils of prohibition, drinking and also to fight against corruption. Unfortunately, the terms of reference of the Committee were very narrow and did not cover the unlawful activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj and embezzlement of funds allotted by State Governments.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The State Governments have sanctioned certain grants. May I know whether large-scale embezzlement of funds has been done?

MR. SPEAKER: You are yourself asking and answering the question. You can ask as to what were the terms of reference.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would suggest to the Government that in view of the defective terms of reference the Government should consider giving them fresh terms of reference to go into all aspects of the State grants which have been sanctioned to the Bharat Sevak Samaj and its illegal activities committed throughout India.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: In regard to the latter part of his question, my answer is 'No'. It has been made very clear in the past that the inquiry will be held in respect of those monies which have been given by us, i.e., the Government of India to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. We cannot make inquiries about funds given by State Governments. We are not competent to do so.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Is it a fact that the Government is not forthcoming to make further terms of reference in the matter of inquiry because several high-ups are involved in this? Therefore, to avoid that, they are not forthcoming to widen the terms of reference so far as the inquiry committee is concerned, because political activities have been done in the Bharat Sevak Samaj including Mysore State.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: My answer is 'No', Sir. We do not want to widen the terms of reference.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, my point was quite specific. It was if the Government would come forward with fresh terms of reference. It

would not, because the Bharat Sevak Samaj indulged in many political activities to support Congress candidates in the elections by the Bharat Sevak Samaj volunteers in the elections. Therefore, many big dignitaries are involved. Therefore, they were not coming forward. Will the Government make a special inquiry?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: May I say, Sir, that Bharat Sevak Samaj is not Congress Sevak Samaj. (Interruptions) The inquiry committee will give its findings on the various charges that are made by the members and it will also go into the various complaints made here and elsewhere.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत सेवक समाज कांग्रेस सेवक समाज ही है और सरकार हाफहाटेंडली इसकी इन्क्वायरी कर रही है। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो फ्रस्ट्रेटड, डिजेक्टेड पोलिटीशियन्स थे उनकी मदद के लिए इसको बनाया गया . . . (व्यवधान) .

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly give up this habit; I am not going to tolerate this. Kindly come out with the question.

श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त : मेरा सवाल यह है कि चूँकि मन्त्री महोदय ने यहाँ पर विश्वास दिलाया था इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो भी मदद भारत सेवक समाज को दी है चाहे वह लोन की शकल में हो या ठेका देने की शकल में हो, क्या सरकार ने उस मदद को वापिस ले लिया है भारत सेवक समाज से, और क्या इस तरह का कोई सर्कुलर आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी भेजा है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि टर्म्स आफ रेफरेन्स क्या हैं और रिपोर्ट आने में इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: Sir, we have stopped all payments

and assistance from the Central Government to the Bharat Sewak Samaj. We also have communicated our views in respect of this matter to the various State Governments. My information is, the State Governments are not giving any advances to the Bharat Sewak Samaj. Regarding the other aspects, Sir, the Terms of Reference have been very clear, and they have been announced. I would like to read the terms of reference for the information of the hon. Member. They are: (1) The extent to which Central Government assistance in grants, loans and other advances to the Bharat Sewak Samaj has been utilised by it for the purposes intended; (2) The extent to which Central Government loans and advances given to the Bharat Sewak Samaj are duly secured and measures required for timely recovery; (3) Statement of Accounts of the Bharat Sewak Samaj in respect of the Central grants, loans and advances made to it; the extent to which these have been or can be prepared and furnished and the manner in which they conform to the procedures prescribed for assistance to voluntary organisations. These are the three terms of reference.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Our allegation was about the political activities of the Bharat Sewak Samaj. What about that? Is there any reference to it? (*Interruption*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about the delay? What is the reason for the delay? He has not replied to it. (*Interruption*)

जो देरी हो रही है उसका कारण मन्त्री जी ने नहीं बताया है।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: About the actual period of Inquiry, we have extended the time. They require time. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: The Minister said that the Inquiry Committee was making inquiries and its report will be submitted as soon as that is over. May

I know if besides this Commission other Committees were appointed to inquire about the affairs of the Bharat Sewak Samaj and if so, what are their recommendations and how far have they been accepted by the Government?

MR. SPEAKER: Here the question concerns this Commission only.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मन्त्री जी ने बताया है कि तमाम राज्य सरकारों से कह दिया गया है कि भारत सेवक समाज को न तो किसी तरह से पैसा दिया जाये और न कोई ठेका दिया जाये लेकिन हमारी सूचनायें इससे भिन्न हैं। आज भी भारत सेवक समाज के लोग ठेके का काम करते हैं, सरकारी आफिसों में जाकर इस तरह के काम हासिल करते हैं। इस बात को देखते हुए क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से फिर लिखा-पढ़ी करेंगे ताकि उनको कोई काम न दिया जाये ?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I would like to make it clear. We have not compelled the State Governments in this matter. But we have informed them about the step we have taken in this regard. And, my information is, they have not given any contracts. If there is any specific information, I would like the hon. Member to tell me. I will tell the State Government.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know whether Government are aware that men of all political parties and also Independents work in the Bharat Sewak Samaj?...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Only the Congress people are in a majority.

SHRI POLOO MODY: Let him ask his conscience when he puts this question.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: ... May I know whether Government are aware that in many districts, as, for example

in my own district in Bihar, the men of Bharat Sewak Samaj worked against the Congress candidate and spent money for that purpose?

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: I am very clear in my mind that the Bharat Sewak Samaj is not the organ of any political party. Various people are there functioning in the Bharat Sewak Samaj. About the second part of the question, I am not aware of it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The collusion between the Congress Party and the Bharat Sewak Samaj is now legion. I would like to know whether in view of the unfair activities of the Samaj particularly in connection with elections, Government will now at least in all decency think of winding up the organisation?

MR. SPEAKER: That is not relevant to the main question which relates to the terms of reference.

SHRI M. L. SONDH: The hon. Minister gave us to understand that Government did not purpose to give help to this organisation. But may I ask of him two specific aspects of the matter? One is that certain institutions have been transferred to the Bharat Sewak Samaj. For example, in New Delhi which comes under his charge the community hall in Kidwai-nagar has been transferred to the Bharat Sewak Samaj. Will he take back that hall from the Bharat Sewak Samaj? Secondly, the Bharat Sewak Samaj poses as a government agency in many places and oppresses people. For example, in Mehrauli, there in the Ashoka Youth Hostel. The Bharat Sewak Samaj has been oppressing those people and claiming to be a government organisation and a police organisation.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is very innocent. but I find that it is being extended. The main question relates only to the terms of reference and the appointment of the commission and whether the report has been received or not. But hon. Members

are covering a general picture of everything. I would request the hon. Members to be relevant.

SHRI M. L. SONDH: I shall be relevant

SHRI PILOO MODY: What is the basis for the terms of reference? That can be given in one short statement.

SHRI M. L. SONDH: The first part of the question is whether the inquiry commission set up to inquire into the irregularities has completed its work. I am trying to help the hon. Minister. Perhaps he has some difficulty in completing the inquiry because of those aspects. The institutions which have been transferred to the Bharat Sewak Samaj will have to be taken back. If the Bharat Sewak Samaj is going out of its way to pose as a government organisation, Government should issue a press note and clarify that they have no right to do so. This will help the inquiry to complete its work, which I am sure is your intention and our intention. Could I have at least some assurance?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI M. L. SONDH: Could I have at least some assurance from the hon.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मंत्री जो को कहिये कि जवाब दें ।

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: May I clarify that the Bharat Sewak Samaj is not an agency of the Central Government? If there are any irregularities committed by the Bharat Sewak Samaj, where Central funds are involved, the inquiry committee will...

SHRI M. L. SONDH: The Community hall at Kidwai-nagar has been built with Central funds, but this has been handed over to them. He has not answered my question.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: If there are any irregularities committed by the Bharat Sewak Samaj

in respect of funds given by us, then the commission of inquiry will go into the matter and give its finding, and we can later on take action on it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Meanwhile, they have given them the community hall. What sort of oblique under-hand method is this of helping them?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Unless questions of this nature are permitted, there is no point in having the Question Hour. What are the terms of reference—if they are going to read out only that, then it is just a matter of two seconds. Then, why have supplementary questions on it at all?

MR. SPEAKER: Before the hon. Member came, these questions had been asked. He came a little later only.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is a specific charge being made here, Government have stopped giving funds to the Bharat Sewak Samaj because of financial irregularities. But then Government are handing over to them institutions like the community hall etc.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may kindly listen to me for a while.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Unless we get an opportunity to expose it in this manner, when else shall we do it? But I find that my hon. friends opposite are sitting smug and smiling about it. Shameless fellows!

MR. SPEAKER: There is no harm in smiling. The hon. Member should also smile.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You should be as indignant as we are about this.

Relaxation enjoyed by India in the matter of Fertiliser Shipment from U.S.A.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that at present India enjoys a relaxation

whereby 50 percent of the fertiliser shipments is not being made in U.S. bottoms as is required under the agreement reached;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government of U.S.A. have now asked for a cessation of the concession hitherto enjoyed by us; and

(c) if so, what would be the additional cost on the transport of fertilisers and whether this will push up the prices upto the consumer level?

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

Statement

(a) No, Sir, under the term of aid received from U.S.A. for the purchase of fertilisers at least 50 per cent of fertilisers procured have to be carried in U.S. flag vessels. When U.S. Flag vessels are not available, U.S. Government allow fixtures under non-U.S. flag vessels in excess of 50 percent limit. Thus, under the aid agreement India has the right to carry 50 percent of the fertiliser procured in non-American flag vessels.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: With regard to the fertilisers carried by the U.S. flag vessels, may I know whether it is a fact that the Government of India are paying considerably higher rates of freight as compared to the freight rates available from other competitive lines, and if so, whether the additional cost to India because of the higher freight rate is reimbursed in some form or the other to India by the U.S.A.?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is true that relatively, the freight paid to the U.S. flag vessels is higher than that paid to the non-U.S. flag vessels.

There is a condition in the agreement relating to the loan that has been given for the purchase of fertilisers that 50 per cent of the total quantities of fertiliser purchased from the U.S.A. will have to be shipped in U.S. flag vessels.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Part (b) of my question is whether it is a fact that this additional cost borne by India becomes an additional cost for India or whether it is reimbursed back to India by the U.S. Government in some other form.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: First of all, the credit which is available from the U.S.A. is very cheap credit. The terms of payment are as follows. We have to repay the loan within a period of 40 years, and for the first ten years, the rate of interest is Rs. 2 and for the rest of the 30 years it is Rs. 3. This is one of the cheapest credits that have been made available to India. There is only one more country, namely Canada which has given relatively cheap credit to India.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: My question was whether the additional cost was being reimbursed to India in some form or the other by the U.S. Government.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: No, we have to meet the cost, and the cost is naturally included in the cost of the pooled fertilisers.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: May I know whether after taking into account the freight incidence on fertilisers, the cost of imported fertiliser still works out to be considerably cheaper than the cost of manufacture of indigenous fertilisers and whether the fertiliser marketed by the Government of India is much higher in price as compared to the imported fertilisers, and if so, how Government justify the violation of certain guidelines given by the Finance Ministry in respect of public sector projects that prices will have to be within the framework of the imported cost of such products?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: That is much beyond the purview of the main question.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: It is not beyond the purview of the main question which relates to freight charges and the resulting cost of imported fertilisers. My question is whether it is a fact that compared to the cost of imported fertilisers, the price at which fertiliser is being marketed is very much higher, and if so, is it not a violation of the guidelines provided by Government under which they are not expected to charge any price higher than the imported cost?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: My answer would be 'No'.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: What is this 'No'?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot explain. The hon. Member may ask the hon. Minister.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: It is not a violation.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Does he mean to say that there is no such guideline? He is making a contradiction. Here is the brochure published by Government, in the Finance Ministry. It is a contradiction.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): The hon. Member may read that brochure again.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सस्ते मूद पर और कई-सालों के लिये कर्जा जो अमरीका ने दिया है और उस की वजह से आप ने जो ऊँचे भाड़े पर फटिलाइजर वहाँ से मंगाया है, यहाँ आ कर अल्टीमेटली वह और मुल्कों के मुकाबले तेज पड़ा है जो किसान से वसूल किया जायगा, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसान को आप नकद बेच कर और विदेशों से फटिलाइजर उधार ले कर क्या सरकार फटिलाइजर के

उधार वाले घंघे को पी०एल०-480 की तरह से अपने बजट की आमदनी का एक जरिया बना रही है क्या ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Only a part of the fertilisers is imported from the USA; the rest of the imports are from East European and West European countries, Japan and Canada. As far as the current year is concerned, in the case of nitrogen, only 24 per cent would be imported from the USA and that has nothing to do with PL-480.

Decontrol of Sugar

- *784. **SHRI G. C. NAIK:**
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI S. XAVIER:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI J. H. PATEL:
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether the Indian Sugar Manufacturers Association in their recent meetings in New Delhi have demanded complete decontrol of the Sugar Industry;

(b) whether Government have studied their demands;

(c) whether an initiative is being taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Association pleaded for a freer sugar policy, with the ultimate objective of decontrolling sugar on a long term basis.

(b) to (d). The sugar policy to be adopted for the next year is under consideration of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I want to bring one thing to the notice of the House. Very often, the number of members whose names are clubbed together in one question is large. In the previous question it was 8; in this one, it is 10. Even if two or three supplementaries are asked by the member who actually puts the question and at least one question is allowed to the others, it takes up a lot of time by this system. So if you would agree, I would remit this matter to the Rules Committee for review.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Several hon. members have approached me in this connection, saying that they do not get their turn. It is for the Rules Committee to decide.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: You kindly apply the rule of relevance and repetition.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You know that previously one question was signed by many members. Now it is done separately. It is not signed by many. Fortunately, great men think alike and naturally their names are clubbed together and certain questions come in that way. It will be an injustice to us if our names are removed.

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly discuss it in the Rules Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There is the Rules Committee. How can this House supersede everything I cannot understand.

MR. SPEAKER: He has not followed me. A number of hon. members approached me in my chamber saying that they do not get their turn because of the large number of names clubbed together in one single question. I said I was helpless, this was the practice already allowed by the Rules Committee, if at all anybody could change it, it was the Rules Committee and I had nothing to do with it.

SHRI RANGA: This is not the time when we can discuss this. You raise this point and we do not have an opportunity of saying anything contradictory. You make a suggestion all of a sudden. I can go on mentioning the earlier practice and saying something on it. But is this the proper time for this? Let us take it up at the right time. You are raising it at a time when we cannot make our observations.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him not misunderstand me.

SHRI G. C. NAIK: May I know Sir, the retail price of sugar in the open market and the controlled sugar price in the capital cities and other parts of the country. Also the price at which the sugar is exported and the impact of which the control has on the export of sugar? Has the Government examined the healthy effect on general prices and production of sugar in case the entire sugar was decontrolled as demanded by the sugar manufacturers?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As I have said, the policy for next year is under the consideration of Government. (*Interruption*).

SHRI R. K. AMIN: May I know specifically from the minister whether the policy of partial decontrol has had a salutary effect on increasing production of sugarcane and sugar in the country? May I also know his reaction to the suggestion that part of the excise duty revenue be set apart for increasing productivity of sugarcane?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: About the first part of the question, it has been definitely proved that because of the adoption of partial decontrol, we have been able to increase the sugarcane acreage and also to increase the availability of cane to the factories. That is why sugar production went up from 22.5 to 35.5 lakh tonnes. Regarding the latter part of the question about excise

duty, that is a much wider issue. There is a cane cess levied by State Governments and it has been the approach of the Government of India that that cess should be utilised for development of cane by the State Governments.

SHRI J. MOHAMAD IMAM: Is it not a fact that controls bring about scarcity, destroy free market and create black market and also afford an excellent opportunity for those who are in charge of control to misuse their position and indulge in anti-national activities? Is it not a fact that this control policy will always breed suspicion in the minds of the public and also increase the price of the commodity that is controlled? Soon after decontrol of sugar, various speculations were made and placards were displayed in Bombay saying, "Do you know your socialist leader? He has made much money through the decontrol of sugar." To avoid all this, will Government think of decontrolling sugar entirely and creating a free market, especially in view of the fact that there is adequate supply of sugar?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: I have replied already to the major policy issue involved in this question.

SHRI J. H. PATEL spoke in Kannada.

MR. SPEAKER: We do not know whether it is a speech or a question! (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My hon. friend has put a question in Kannada. He has done it in the past also. The previous Speaker had given an assurance on the floor of the House that all south Indian languages will be simultaneously interpreted. That has not yet been done. He should get an answer from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He will get a written reply.

SHRI J. H. PATEL spoke in Kannada.

MR. SPEAKER: What I understand is—this is what I can guess—that you want a reply. I have not followed your question; the hon. Minister has not followed your question. You seem to understand my **English**. Are you following it? (*Interruptions*) In respect of such questions which are not understandable to the Chair or to the Minister, the only alternative is to send a written reply.

SHRI J. H. PATEL spoke in *Kannada*.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He should get a reply. It is his right. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): It should be applicable to Members who are not able to follow either English or Hindi. Now, the presumption is—if the hon. Member does not know either **English** or Hindi, how is he in a position to put a supplementary arising out of the answers that have been given? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is his right to put it in *Kannada*. Even in the past, it has been done. He should get a reply. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: The hon. Member has put a supplementary in *Kannada* to convince the Speaker to arrange immediately the simultaneous interpretation of various South Indian languages on the floor of the House. If the Speaker can give an assurance that it is coming soon, he will not insist on the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: In respect of the questions or the speeches that are made in languages which either the Chair or the Minister does not understand, the only alternative is to get it translated and send a written reply to the Member.

We are making some arrangements for simultaneous interpretation and I hope, we will do it soon.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We want a categorical assurance from the Chair.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: The previous Speaker had promised that it would be done. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am told, something is being done. If you want to be very sure about it, you can come and meet me in my chamber. I shall let you know. I think, we will be able to do it very soon.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: In view of the fall in the price of sugar and stocks being sufficient, the situation is ideal for decontrol. From the answers of the hon. Minister it appears that they are seriously considering the question of decontrol of sugar. I would request the hon. Minister to let the House know as to when he proposes to announce the policy decision with regard to decontrol. Secondly, would he consider revising the excise duty on sugar so that the price paid to cane-growers may be increased?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We shall announce the policy well before the new season starts. As to the second part, I do not think that excise duty has anything to do with sugar-cane price.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: In view of the fact that there is a considerable difference between the price of levy sugar and that of free sugar, may I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the apprehension expressed in a major section of the society to the effect that complete decontrol of sugar might lead to hoarding and, consequently, exploitation of the consumers in India?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Government would take into consideration all these factors before coming to any conclusion.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: This move for complete decontrol has been hatched by the sugar magnates in a conspiracy. I want to caution the ministers about that. Even when Government has fixed Rs. 73 a tonne

as the minimum price they have put forward a case for payment according to the recovery and in some areas factories are permitted to pay even Rs. 40 or 44, specially in my State. In order to help the growers and to help the increased production of sugar, they should not completely de-control sugar. If they want to de-control sugar, let Government fix a minimum price for sugarcane as well as for sugar taking into consideration the manufacturing cost of sugar and then lift the entire control; otherwise, it will lead to jeopardy and loss in the country. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether this point will be taken into consideration before making any announcement in the matter of policy about sugar.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: All aspects will be taken into consideration before Government comes to the final decision regarding the sugar policy for the coming season. As regards payment of sugarcane price below the minimum price, if cases like that have been there, I will advise that such factories should be prosecuted by the State Government for paying less than the minimum price.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: They got your permission and after that they are paying less than that.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: There cannot be any permission to pay below the minimum price.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: Some of the factories in my State have been permitted by the Sugar Directorate, Government of India, to pay Rs. 44 for the recovery of 5 per cent. Kindly make an investigation.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Whatever be the instructions, anybody who violates and pays less than the minimum price is liable to prosecution.

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY: You have permitted.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: Nobody can permit that.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: With regard to the collection of sugarcane cess for the development of the sugar industry in the country, may I know whether Government has got any information that the cess collected by the various State Governments has been utilised for the development of the sugar industry?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We have considerable information to this effect. This has been raised from time to time but our policy has been that State Governments should spend all the amount, or the major portion of it, for cane development.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिस प्रकार से चीनी उत्पादकों के द्वारा गन्ना उत्पादकों और चीनी उपभोक्ताओं की खुली बाट होती है उसको देखते हुए चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की कोई योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचारधीन है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: No, Sir; at the moment there is no such proposal.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: As the hon. Member from the D. M. K. Party suggested—I will put it in another language—may I know whether the Government is considering a proposal of controlling the price of sugarcane as well as that of raising the price of market sugar so that there is no difference in the price of sugar sold in rural areas and urban areas at controlled rate. Is there any proposal to control the price of sugarcane as well as the price of sugar?

MR. SPEAKER: It has been replied to earlier. This is the same question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that 150 MLAs of the U. P. Legislative Assembly have demanded nationalisation of sugar industry.

Because the Chief Minister is in league with the sugar industry magnates, he has not written to the Central Government. In view of this, will the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture take notice of this demand of 150 MLAs of U. P. and consider this matter in all its seriousness?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: We have not received any proposal from the U. P. Government or anybody else.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Chief Minister is in league with the sugar industry magnates. That is why he will not do it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The Government is going to decontrol sugar and the prices may go down. When the prices go down, the sugar factories will not be in a position to pay the minimum price of Rs. 100 per tonne. May I know from the Government whether they are going to fix the price of sugar in such a way that the sugar factories are able to pay the minimum price of Rs. 100 per tonne to the sugarcane growers? Otherwise, the sugar factories are able to pay the minimum price of Rs. 100 per tonne to the sugarcane growers? Otherwise, the sugar factories will pay only Rs. 86 per tonne. May I know from the Government what steps they are going to take to see that the minimum price of Rs. 100 per tonne is maintained?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Rs. 100 per tonne was never the minimum price fixed. The hon. Member is misinformed about the position. He is a very knowledgeable person. I wonder how he is misinformed. The minimum price is Rs. 7.37 per quintal linked with the recovery of 9.4 per cent. That is the minimum price. The Government does not propose to fix the minimum price of Rs. 100.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: The Government have issued the

orders; they have recommended to pay Rs. 100. Why can't you do it?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Sugar is an article of food for growing children. It should be available to consumers at controlled rates. I understand some of the State Governments have asked the Centre to give more quotas for sale of sugar in the open market. According to official figures, during the period of four months between 1st October, 1968 and 1st January, 1969, 24 cooperative sugar factories in Maharashtra sold 59,179.4 tonnes of sugar in open market and this fetched them a fortune of Rs. 18,24,48,000. Had they sold the same quantity of sugar to the Government at the controlled price for distribution by ration shops to consumers, they would have got only Rs. 8,43,22,000. This means that cooperative sugar factories earned a profit of about Rs. 9,81,26,000 in four months.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: May I know whether the Maharashtra Government has asked the Central Government to allot them more quota of sugar to be sold through cooperative sugar factories in the open market and earn more profit? Will the Government release more quota of sugar to be sold at controlled price by ration shops to consumers?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: As compared to quotas released for controlled distribution during the last year, considerable increases have been made in the quotas released this year. For instance, last year, the total monthly quota released was roughly 1.66 lakh tonnes. As against that, the total release, both controlled and free sugar, is to the tune of 2.6 lakh tonnes this year. The quantities which are being released this year are more than those of last year.

सरकारी क्षेत्र में चलचित्रों का निर्माण

* 787. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी चलचित्रों का निर्माण करने का है :

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

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). Except a short feature film now being produced in the Film Institute, Poona as a training assignment. Government have no immediate plans for production of feature films in the public sector. The Films Division of the Central Government, however, produces a large number of documentary films and newsreels. The Memorandum of Association of the Film Finance Corporation Ltd., Bombay, a public sector undertaking, was amended recently to provide, *inter alia*, also for the production of feature films. But even that Corporation has no immediate plan to start production of a feature film.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : यह बात किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है कि चल चित्रों का प्रभाव जन जीवन पर बहुत ज्यादा पड़ता है और इससे लोगों को दिशा मिलती है । यह महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कुछ मुट्ठी भर पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में है । मुट्ठी भर पूंजीपति डायरेक्टर्स को पैसा दे करके अपने मतलब की फिल्मों बनवा लेते हैं । सभी फिल्मों का एक ही थीम होत है, दो लड़के, एक लड़की या दो लड़कियां, एक लड़का । सभी जानते हैं कि जितनी भी फिल्में बनती हैं उन का कोई लक्ष्य नहीं होता है सिवाय इस तरह की बानों को प्रदर्शित करने के । पंच-वर्षीय योजनायें बनती हैं । उन के साथ इनका 2028 (aii) LS—2.

कोई तालमेल नहीं होता है । क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि सरकार की जो नीति है, जो एम है, जो योजना है, इन सब के अनुकूल हम देश में चल चित्र बनें । केवल न्यूजरील बनाने से यह काम नहीं होगा । चल चित्र भी इस प्रकार के बनने चाहियें । जनता को दिशा दिखाने के लिए क्या इस प्रकार की फिल्में बनाने पर सरकार विचार करेगी ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I share the views which my hon. friend has expressed. I agree with him that it is very important that our films should have some social commitments, and I hope that this atmosphere will prevail in the near future. With this in view we have also thought of setting up a Film Council and I think that this Film Council will be in a position to convince and carry the film producers that it is important that this medium is also used for social purposes.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या यह सच है कि खोमला कमीशन ने फिल्मों के मुद्धार के जो मुद्दाव दिये हैं उन में यह भी मुद्दाव दिया है कि भारतीय फिल्मों में चुम्बन को, ग्रासिंग को, नग्नता को प्रदर्शित करने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये ? यदि यह सच है तो क्या यह सब भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुकूल है ? यदि अनुकूल नहीं है तो क्या सरकार इन मुद्दावों को ठुकरा देगी ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इन मुद्दावों को स्वीकार करने जा रही है या ठुकराने जा रही है ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: A summary of the Khosla Commission's report has already been placed on the Table of the House. So, my hon. friend must have seen that the Khosla Commission has suggested this in a particular context. Government has not yet come to a conclusion about this recommendation and when it comes to a conclusion, we will come to the House.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: In view of the latest report of the Khosla

Commission regarding motion pictures, may I know from the Minister what is the Government's view on kissing and secondly, in the picture which they intend producing whether they are going to accept the recommendation of the Khosla Commission?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I do not know what my friend wants to know. He has asked me what is the Government's view on kissing. I do not know if he wants to know Government's view on kissing as such or Government's view on kissing in films. Government's view on kissing is that it is a private affair.

SHRI HEM BARUA: True, it is that the Khosla Commission's recommendations were placed on the Table of the House, and the Khosla Commission has recommended a revolutionary change in motion picture in the direction of kissing and nudity. May I know whether Government has accepted this particular recommendation of the Khosla Commission? Are they going to instruct the film-makers not to introduce kissing into the films?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I have said already that the Khosla Committee report has not yet been examined by the Government and Government has not yet come to any conclusion. (Interruptions).

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Sir, Cinema like art is the mirror of nature. My friends here are opposed to kissing. I would like to know from the Minister whether there is kissing in this country or not.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: As long as persons like my friend, Mr. Lobo Prabhu, are there in this country, I hope kissing will be duly looked after.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Will the Government give any assistance for the film now being made by three Indians in London on the life of Udham Singh who shot

Sir Michael O'Dwyer in 1940? As this relates to our Freedom Movement, will the Government give any assistance for this film 'Man from India' that is being made?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I have already replied to this question. No proposal has been made to the Government. After the proposal is made, the Government will consider it sympathetically.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, question hour is over. We will take up the Short Notice Question. We will take up this kissing affair again sometime later.

SHRI HEM BARUA: How can the question hour be over without settling the problem of kissing?

MR. SPEAKER: I quite appreciate your views.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में वर्षा और बाढ़ के कारण क्षति

+

S. N. Q. 1. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :
श्री विश्वनाथ राय :
श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव :
श्री धरजू पाण्डेय :

क्या सिद्धाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों और बिहार के पश्चिमी जिलों में भारी वर्षा और बाढ़ के परिणामस्वरूप उन क्षेत्रों के लोगों के जीवन और सम्पत्ति के लिये भारी खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या इन क्षेत्रों के लोग भोजन और जल की समुचित व्यवस्था न होने के कारण भूख और प्यास से तड़प रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां तो इस संबंध में सरकार बचाव के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है और इन जिलों में बाढ़ के कारण कुल कितनी क्षति हुई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(I) उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि बाढ़ों से उत्तर प्रदेश के इन पूर्वी जिलों के कुछ भाग थोड़े-थोड़े समय के लिये प्रभावित हुए हैं : बनारस, मिर्जापुर, गाजीपुर, बलिया, गोरखपुर और देवरिया । मिर्जापुर और बनारस के जिलों में बहुत हानि होने की सूचना नहीं मिली ।

गाजीपुर जिले में 8,640 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र और लगभग 1.5 लाख लोग प्रभावित हुए । बलिया जिले में 10,680 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र (जिसमें लगभग 6,800 हैक्टेयर वह क्षेत्र शामिल है जहां फसलें उगी हुई थीं) और लगभग 1 लाख लोग प्रभावित हुए । अनुमान है कि कुल 25,27,000 रुपये की क्षति हुई है । गोरखपुर जिले में 6,400 हैक्टेयर से अधिक क्षेत्र (जिसमें लगभग 3,600 हैक्टेयर वह भूमि शामिल है जहां फसलें उगी हुई थीं) और 17,000 से अधिक लोग प्रभावित हुए । अनुमान है कि कुल 1,35,000 रुपये की सम्पत्ति का नुकसान हुआ है । देवरिया क्षेत्र में 320 हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र (जिससे 144 हैक्टेयर वह क्षेत्र शामिल है जहां फसलें उगी हुई थीं) प्रभावित हुआ और बाढ़ों से लगभग 1,10,000 रुपये की हानि होने का अनुमान है । इन जिलों को कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ है इसको अभी निर्धारित नहीं किया गया ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बहराइच और गोंडा जिलों में अगस्त, 1969 के दूसरे और तीसरे सप्ताहों में भारी वर्षापात हुआ । 18 अगस्त और 22 अगस्त के बीच बहराइच नहर और उपान्तिक बांध के 5वें मील पर क्रमशः 429 मिलिमीटर और 534 मिलिमीटर घनीभूत भारी वर्षा हुई जोकि एक असाधारण बात थी ।

सरजू, राप्ती और घाघरा के बाह-क्षेत्रों में इस भारी वर्षापात के परिणामस्वरूप बहराइच और गोंडा जिलों में बड़े व्यापक रूप से बाढ़ें आ गईं । बहराइच जिले में सरजू नदी के ऊपर, बेल्हा बोहरा नामक उपान्तिक बांध में, इसके 5/0 वें मील पर, दरार आ गई । कृपकों ने बांध में 3/0 वें मील पर एक और काट बना दी ।

सरजू नदी, जो कि बंबई रेलवे पुल पर मापी जाती है, का जल स्तर अचानक 21-8-1969 को 132.05 मीटर तक चढ़ गया जो कि उच्च बाढ़ स्तर से 0.95 मीटर ऊंचा है । 21 अगस्त, 1969 की प्रातः को सरजू का स्तर 130.80 मीटर था और उसी सायें को यह बढ़ कर 132.05 मीटर हो गया—स्तर का 1.25 मीटर पर ऊंचा हो जाना—एक अचानक घटना थी । इसी प्रकार, गोंडा जिले में बलरामपुर पर राप्ती नदी लगभग उच्च बाढ़ स्तर तक पहुंच गई जिससे बलरामपुर नगर में तथा गोंडा जिले के सहवर्ती क्षेत्रों में भयंकर बाढ़ें आ गईं ।

ऐसा ख्याल है कि बहुत सा सशयगत क्षेत्र जलमग्न और क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया किन्तु यह किस हद तक हुआ है इसका अनुमान अभी लगाया जाना है और राजस्व अधिकारियों से इस बारे में जानकारी मिलने पर सूचित कर दिया जाएगा ।

सूचना मिली थी कि गंगा नदी भी गाय-घाट के निकट अपने बाएं किनारे को काट रही है, जिससे बलिया देरिया बांध को खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया । राज्य सरकार तत्तक आवश्यक कार्रवाई कर रही है ।

सहायता कार्य

राज्य सरकार ने सहायता कार्यों के लिए सभी आवश्यक प्रबन्ध किए । देहाती तथा मोटर कश्तियाँ द्वारा जलमग्न लोगों को निकालने के लिए प्रबन्ध किए गये । मुफ्त सहायता और तकावी के लिए पर्याप्त धन

राशियां स्वीकार की गई हैं। राज्य सरकार ने ज़रूरतमन्द लोगों के लिए डाक्टरी सहायता तथा आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई से सम्बन्धित प्रबन्ध भी किए हैं। अभी तक राज्य सरकार ने सहायता कार्यों पर लगभग 6 लाख रुपये व्यय किए हैं।

(ii) बिहार

उत्तरी मुंगेर के खगरिया नगर का बचाव तटबंध द्वारा होता है जो कि सही सलामत है। तटबंध, जहां ऊंची जमीनों पर नगर के बाजू में घर बने हुए थे, में आई दरारों में पानी रिसने लगा था। इन दरारों को अब रेत के बोरों से बंद कर दिया गया है। गंगा का जल स्तर 25 अगस्त को 1948 के 124.20 फुट के उच्च बाढ़ स्तर से 1.05 फुट ऊंचा हो गया। 27 अगस्त को यह स्तर 6 इंच नीचे हो गया। गंगा का स्तर इसकी ऊपरी पट्टी में गिर रहा है। स्थिति की बड़ी निकटता से निगरानी की जा रही है और सभी सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

बाढ़ का पानी मुंगेर नगर की कुछ निम्न-स्तरीय बस्तियों में घुस गया जो कि बाढ़ के दिनों में एक साधारण बात है। बहरहाल, 25 अगस्त से बाढ़ का स्तर गिरने आरम्भ हो गया है। समाचारपत्रों में यह गलत सूचना दी गई थी कि मुंगेर का बिजली घर बाढ़ग्रस्त हो गया था। बिजली घर काम नहीं कर रहा था क्योंकि मुंगेर को ग्रिड से बिजली सप्लाई की जा रही है।

बाढ़ का पानी लखमेनिया और शहीवपुर कमल (मुंगेर) के बीच नेशनल हाईवे नं० 31 के 21 से 23 वें मील में सड़क से लगभग 7 से 30 सेंटीमीटर ऊंचा बह रहा था। बाढ़ों ने कुछ जगहों पर पार्श्वों को काट लिया। सभी सम्भव सुरक्षात्मक उपाय किए गए हैं और इस समय सड़क तटबंध के प्रति पानी का कोई प्रत्यक्ष प्रवाह नहीं है, और हल्की गाड़ियों का यातायात हो रहा है। गंगा के स्तर के नीचे आ जाने से, अगले 2 अथवा 3 दिनों में सड़क

के भारी गाड़ियों के लिए खुल जाने की सम्भावना है।

24 अगस्त की प्रातः को गंगा का स्तर पटना में 1967 में 49.079 मीटर (निस्सार 45307 क्यूजक) के पहले रिकॉर्ड किए गये उच्चतम स्तर से 18 सेंटीमीटर ऊंचा हो गया। इसके पश्चात् वह नीचे गिरना आरम्भ हो गया और अब पटना नगर को कोई खतरा नहीं है।

बिहार सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि पटना, शाहवादा, मुंगेर, भागलपुर, दरभंगा, सारण, मुजफ्फरपुर, सहरसा, पूर्णिया और चम्पारण जिलों के 1384 ग्रामों में लगभग 3.44 लाख हैक्टेयर क्षेत्र बाढ़ों द्वारा प्रभावित हुआ था। 11.62 लाख हैक्टेयर वह क्षेत्र प्रभावित हुआ है जहां फसलें उगी हुई थीं। 824 घर क्षतिग्रस्त हुए हैं और कुल 12.61 लाख लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं। अभी तक किसी व्यक्ति अथवा पशु के मरने की सूचना नहीं मिली है। कोई पशु महामारी नहीं फैली। फिर भी मुंगेर और भागलपुर जिलों में हैजे के कुछ केस हो गये, किन्तु सूचना मिली है कि स्थिति काबू में है। बाढ़ के उतरने के बाद ही राज्य सरकार द्वारा हानि का पूरा अनुमान लगाया जाएगा।

सहायता कार्य

राज्य सरकार ने बाढ़ प्रभावित लोगों को बचाने और उनकी सहायता करने के लिए आवश्यक सहायता उपाय किए। जलमग्न क्षेत्रों से लगभग 29000 लोग बचाए गये। 84 सहायता शिविर काम कर रहे हैं और 2000 क्विंटल अनाज गरीबों में मुफ्त बांटा गया है। 3,35,000 लोगों को मुफ्त राशन दिया जा रहा है। बाढ़ प्रभावित जिलों को सहायता कार्यों के लिए 24 लाख रुपये की राशि अलॉट की गई है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने, प्रधान मंत्री सहायता कोष से, बिहार में सहायता कार्यों के लिए 30,000 रुपये की राशि स्वीकार की है।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों का दौरा कर के आये हैं और उन्होंने कहा है कि वहाँ पर चार करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर की क्षति हुई है। बलिया बरिया के टूटने से बलिया बर्बाद हो गया है। मंत्री महोदय स्वयं जा कर बलिया की स्थिति देख आये हैं। उस बांध को बचाने के लिए स्थायी ठोकर के निर्माण के लिए डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये का एस्टीमेट बनाया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के उप-मुख्य मंत्री ने इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय को एक पत्र भी लिखा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को वह रकम देने के बारे में अविलम्ब घोषणा करेंगे ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): It is an urgent work. When the State Government sends its request and let us know the exact position regarding the implementation of this project, the Government of India will try to give necessary assistance so that the project may be implemented.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में गोंडा, बस्ती और बलिया में बाढ़ से विशेष क्षति हुई है। वहाँ पर कई हजार मकान गिर गये हैं, किसानों की रबी और खरीफ़ की फसल बर्बाद हो गई है और गरीब हरिजनों और किसानों के घरों में अन्न का एक दाना भी नहीं रहा है। क्या भारत सरकार अपने वित्त मंत्रालय या स्केसिटी डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से उन लोगों के लिए मकान बनाने और खाने आदि की व्यवस्था करने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था करेगी ?

DR. K. L. RAO: The State Government has taken all the necessary steps. They will not be able to assess the damage till the floods recede and when they send the report on damages, naturally the Government of India will send a team and determine the amount of money that is to be given as assistance.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Sir, I submit that a conference of Speakers should be convened by your goodness to discuss the conduct of the Speaker of UP Assembly. Sir, your predecessor has set up a precedent in this regard, which should be emulated.

MR. SPEAKER: That does not arise here. We are on the short notice question. Five gentlemen are clubbed together. Only one has asked the question.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: In view of the fact that floods in Northern India, especially in Eastern U.P., Northern Bihar and Western Bihar are an annual feature, may I know whether any master plan for flood control is under the consideration of the Government and if so, the time by which it will be finalised and taken up for implementation?

DR. K. L. RAO: The priority schemes have been drawn up both for Bihar and U.P. It involves certain sum of money. That money has not been completely found in the plan so far. I hope that in the course of the fourth and subsequent plans it will be possible to take some positive measures to protect the flood both in Bihar and U.P.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : यह दुर्भाग्य है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल के दो जिले, बलिया और देवरिया, सर्वदा बाढ़ से ग्रसित रहते हैं। वहाँ दो भयंकर नदियाँ गंगा और घाघरा हैं। गत वर्ष जब केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री बलिया गये थे तो उन्होंने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि गंगा और घाघरा के किनारे के जो गांव बाढ़ के समय जलमग्न हो जाते हैं उनके बचाव के लिए पक्के ठोकर और तटबंध का निर्माण किया जायगा। साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी आश्वासन दिया था कि सिंचाई विभाग के विशेषज्ञ वहाँ पर जा कर जांच करेंगे और इन दो भयंकर नदियों के किनारे पर स्थित गांवों को बाढ़ से बचाने की समुचित व्यवस्था करने के

लिए एक योजना तैयार करेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय अपने आश्वासनों के अनुसार अपने विशेषज्ञों को वहाँ भेज कर जांच कराई है और उन गांवों को जलमग्न होने से बचाने के लिए पक्के ठोकर तटबंध के निर्माण का आयोजन किया है।

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true that the bank of river Ganga at Gaighat is being eroded and it causes lot of damage. We have been concerned about it. A number of experts have visited this site and they have drawn up a scheme. It will cost Rs. 1-1/2 crores to do that work. The only trouble so far was, the necessary finance was not forthcoming. But now, the U.P. Government thinks that they have to undertake the work. Very rightly they will take it up in the next season.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : इस साल उत्तर प्रदेश में जो बाढ़ आई है सरकारी सूचना के अनुसार उस में पचास से अधिक व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई है कई लाख आदमी उस से प्रभावित हुए हैं और बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर मकानों, फसलों और पशुओं की क्षति हुई है। यद्यपि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस संबंध में यथाशक्ति सहायता देने का आदेश दिया है लेकिन जितने बड़े पैमाने पर वहाँ क्षति हुई है उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के लिए यह संभव नहीं है कि जिन लोगों का नुकसान हुआ है वह उन की पूरी और वाजिब सहायता कर सके। क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भारत सरकार से यह सिफारिश की है कि वह इस काम के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की विशेष रूप से सहायता करे; यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को क्या लिखा है और इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है। इन इलाकों में बाढ़ एक पर्मानेंट फ्रीजर बन गई है और हर साल पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाकों में लाखों आदमी प्रभावित होते हैं और करोड़ों रुपये

की सम्पत्ति बर्बाद होती है। लगभग हर साल बरसात के समय गंगा और घाघरा मृत्यु का दृश्य उपस्थित करती हैं। यह बात सही है कि आप के पास पैसों का अभाव है लेकिन इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि इस गरीब इलाके के लाखों आदमी हर साल बाढ़ से बर्बाद होते हैं और बहुत बड़ी राष्ट्रीय क्षति होती है, सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बनाने का विचार कर रही है जिस से इन के पानी को बाढ़ के जमाने में रिजर्वार्थ बना कर रोका जाय और उस पानी को रोक कर दूसरे वक्त उस का इस्तेमाल किया जाय ? क्या ऐसी कोई बड़ी योजना सरकार कार्यान्वित करने जा रही है और क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर इस योजना को वास्तविक स्वरूप देने के लिए सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के साथ बातचीत कर के उस के ऊपर विचार कर रही है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: With regard to the relief, I would submit that the floods are just receding, and the UP Government feel that they would take some more time to assess the damages due to the recent floods. When they write to the Government of India about the damages, the Planning Commission would send a team and they will fix what relief could be given. Meanwhile, relief is given by the UP Government. And financial assistance would be given by the Centre.

With regard to the damage caused by the floods in the Ganga and Ghaggra, these are some of the biggest rivers in the country and the floods in these river naturally cause heavy damage. The only question is what efforts we should make in order to see the damage is reduced as much as possible and the people do not suffer. That is exactly what we are trying to do by putting up the Baria-Ballia bund. We are also taking some measures along the Ghaggra river course to reduce the damage as much

as possible. It would not be possible by having any kind of irrigation project to reduce the damage due to the floods. For instance, it would not be possible to take away the floods from the Ghaggra river, for example. We are having a very big project on the Ghaggra at the moment; it has been sanctioned and work is in progress. It will take a large amount of water from the river for irrigation, but still it would not have any impact on the floods that occur in that river, because the maximum amount of water that would be taken away for irrigation would be of the order of 10,000 to 12,000 cusecs whereas the river carries about 7 to 10 lakhs cusecs. So, it would not have any impact.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बार बार उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के उत्तरी भाग में बाढ़ आती रहती है। इससे करोड़ों रुपये और आदमियों की क्षति बराबर होती रहती है। तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन की तरह से राप्ती घाघरा और नारायणी को कंट्रोल करने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है कई बार इस पर चर्चा हुई। तो मैं यही जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या परमानेंट बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए नारायणी, राप्ती और घाघरा को कंट्रोल करने के लिए दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन की तरह से कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है या नहीं अगर है तो उस पर कब तक अमल किया जायेगा ?

DR. K. L. RAO: Compared with the other rivers mentioned by the hon. Member Damodar is relatively a minor river.

In the case of the Damodar river valley scheme, the entire river is flowing through Indian territory, and, therefore, it has been possible to construct four dams across the Damodar

river and its tributary. In the case of Rapti, the river comes from Nepal, and there is a goddam-site in Nepal territory. But we cannot enter there and build a dam. But once the river comes into the plains of UP, it becomes all plains, and we cannot build any dam there, because once we do so, the whole area will be submerged. That is the main trouble in the case of the Rapti. We know that the floods in that river cause a lot of trouble. This year, the rainfall was also concentrated and extensive and it has caused a lot of flooding in the Baria-Ballia area, and that cannot, therefore, be helped. The only thing that we can do is to construct bunds and raise the villages and that is what we are doing now.

श्री मु० अ० खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारे पास ऋष्या नहीं है जो उन जगहों का मुश्किल इंतजाम किया जा सके जहाँ कि बाढ़ से इन्सानी जानें जाया करती हैं और तमाम नुकसान हुआ करता है, मेरे ख्याल में किसी भी जल्दतर को पूरा करने से पहले सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो कुछ जगहें ऐसी मुश्किल हैं जहाँ हर साल यह दरिया तबाही लाया करती है और लोगों की जानें जाया करती हैं, उन का इंतजाम पहले किया जाय। और दूसरी बात एक और भी है कि कुछ दरिया ऐसी हैं कि जो जमीन को काट देती हैं और उन की जमीन दूसरी तरफ को चली जाती है दूसरे किनारे पर तो जिस गांव को वह काटती हैं वह पूरा गांव तबाह हो जाता है। उन के पास खाने को कुछ नहीं रहता। सरकार ने आज तक कोई ऐसा कानून और कायदा नहीं बनाया है कि जो जमीन कट कर दूसरे किनारे पर चली जायगी वह किसकी होगी। आज 20 साल बाद भी न सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कोई ऐसा कायदा बना सकी कि जो जमीन कटकर दूसरी तरफ चली जायगी वह किस की होगी। ऐसी गैर-कानूनी स्थिति है कि आज तक सरकार इस का फैसला ही नहीं कर पाई कि वह किस की होगी। जिन गांवों

की जमीन कट जाती है वह गांव सारी जिन्दगी के लिए, सारी उम्र के लिए तवाह हो जाते हैं। उन के पास खाने को नहीं रहता है और भीख मांगने की नाबत आ जाती है। आस पास के गांव वाले चन्दा वसूल कर के उन के खाने का इंतजाम करते हैं। (व्यवधान) यह बड़ा अहम सवाल है। तो मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध करने जा रही है कि वह जमीन जो इस किनारे से कट कर उस किनारे पर चली जाती है उस का सही इंतजाम हो सके और वह उन्हीं को मिल सके कि जिन बेचारों की जमीन कट कर उधर चली गई है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: This kind of state of affairs does arise in the case of the Ganga particularly. For example, in the Barja-Balia area, most of the riverine land has been eroded in UP and deposited in the Bihar side. So, what the hon. Member has said is quite correct. I would request the hon. Home Minister to look into this and see what he can do in the matter.

श्री मु० अ० खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश की जमीन कट कर बिहार में चली गई है यह अलग बात है। मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की ही जमीन एक किनारे से कट कर दूसरे किनारे चली गई है उस के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं ? (व्यवधान) इन्होंने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जमीन बिहार में चली गई यह तो दो सूबों की बात है। लेकिन एक ही सूबे की जमीन इस किनारे से कट कर उस किनारे चली जाय तो वह जमीन किस की होगी ? जवाब नहीं है। यह है सरकार जिन के पास कोई कानून आज तक नहीं है। इस के ऊपर आज तक कुछ सोचा ही नहीं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस का जवाब मिलना चाहिए। आई प्रोटेस्ट। किस की जमीन है वह ? यह क्या इलाज करेंगे किसी का इन से अपना इलाज नहीं हो सकता। इन को यही पता नहीं कि वह जमीन किस की है ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : केन्द्र के वाद नियंत्रण विभाग के रहते अब तक जो वादें आती रही हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब एक के वाद दूसरी बाढ़ आती है तो तवाही अधिक बढ़ती जाती है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रालय ने आने वाली बाढ़ों का कोई लेखा जोखा तैयार किया है कि बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण नहीं हो रहा है और एक के वाद दूसरी बाढ़ ज्यादा तवाही लाती है ? यदि हाँ, तो उस का कारण क्या है और उस को दूर करने की कोई योजना है क्या ?

DR. K. L. RAO: In a greater river like the Ganga, floods occur year after year. This year, the Ganga reached the maximum level during the last thirty years, and there was flooding heavily in UP; it entered Varanasi city, and then it went down to Patna and created a large amount of havoc there, and then it entered Monghyr and now it is entering Malda in West Bengal. Later on, after two days it goes to Pakistan. So, damage due to floods is inevitable. The only thing that we can do is to reduce the damage and reduce the suffering. That is what we are doing by the flood control measures that we have undertaken and are going to undertake.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: There is people's Government in U.P. Many Members from UP have already asked questions. I am the first Member from Bihar to ask this question. In UP there is people's government in power, but so far as Bihar is concerned, there is President's rule, and we have bitter experience of President's rule during the last one year. So, I want to know whether Government have taken special care to give relief to the people of Bihar and whether alternative land has been given to those people whose houses and lands have been flooded and eroded, for construction of houses?

DR. K. L. RAO: The State engineers and officers have told me that they are taking measures in order to give immediate relief.

श्री मोलह प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने तो बिहारी की हैसियत से प्रश्न पूछा है, मैं एक हिन्दुस्तानी की हैसियत से पूछ रहा हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फलड विहार और उत्तर प्रदेश दोनों जगह है ।

श्री मोलह प्रसाद : इसी लिये मैं एक हिन्दुस्तानी की हैसियत से पूछ रहा हूँ । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार बाढ़ योजना के अन्तर्गत बाढ़ में प्रभावित लोगों नियंत्रण को मुआवजा देने के लिए तैयार है ?

दूसरा प्रश्न—जब डा० सम्पूर्णानन्द उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री थे, उस समय एक जल-गुण्टी योजना चलाई गई थी, लेकिन उस के बाद चन्द्र भानु गुप्ता के ज़माने में चन्द्र और सूर्य दोनों गुप्त हो गये हैं, उन्होंने उस योजना को समाप्त कर दिया है । क्या सरकार उस योजना को फिर से कार्यान्वित करने का विचार कर रही है ?

तीसरा प्रश्न—बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिये इस समय क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है—उग का विवरण क्या है ? राज्य सरकार ने इस पर कितना व्यय किया है और केन्द्र सरकार उन बाढ़ पीड़ितों के लिये क्या सहायता देने जा रही है ?

DR. K. L. RAO: No compensation can be paid for the flood-affected people because in it involves such a large cost that no one can afford it.

With regard to the Jalkundi project, the dam site on Rapti is located 50 miles inside Nepal and we are not able to enter into Nepal and take up this work. At one stage, we thought we should be able to do it, but under present circumstances, it was not thought proper that we should take up this work inside Nepal.

श्री मोलह प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे अन्तिम सवाल का जवाब दिलवाइये । केन्द्र सरकार ने क्या सहायता की है और क्या व्यवस्था की है, इस का ब्यौरा दिया जाये ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: This question about floods has come in various shapes during this week, by way of short notice questions, call attention motions and then again ordinary questions. With the consent of the House—and I was very happy Government also agreed—we fixed a regular debate on this for Saturday, 30th. Originally Saturday was not in the schedule of Lok Sabha sittings, but we included it to take up this question in a regular debate. I suggested to hon. members that there is enough time then when they could speak and put their points of view. In spite of that, this has come thrice during this week. I would repeat this request to them now.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: There are villages near about the Ganga which are being completely eroded and there is very serious danger to life, property, animals, everything. 48 hours will be too late; something has got to be done immediately to check this kind of erosion because villages are being cut. I know this is happening to a portion of my constituency; the same thing is happening in other parts of Bihar and UP round about the Ganga. Something has got to be done by the Minister immediately to protect those villages and prevent this kind of erosion happening. The Minister should say something about it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not too late. After all, we have fixed it already.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Villages are being cut.

WRITTEN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

Pattern of Industrial Relations and Employment

*785. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian National Trade Union Congress has recently

expressed concern over the future pattern of industrial relations and the employment situation in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes Sir; in the resolution passed at its 18th Session at Quilon the Indian National Trade Union Congress gave expression to such concern.

(b) These matters are under Government's constant review and necessary action is taken from time to time.

Profits made by Sugar Manufacturers

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

(a) whether he is now in a position to give the annual figures of net and gross profits made by the sugar manufacturers, both in private and cooperative sectors, after the new sugar policy was announced in 1967;

(b) whether it is a fact that the prices of sugar are artificially kept high by delaying sugar releases; and

(c) if not, what are the details of the sugar releases, month-wise, in the last 12 months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) On the basis of information received from 146 out of 200 sugar factories, the net profits made by them during their accounting year 1967-68 work out as under:—

Figures in crore Rs.

116 Private sector factories	11.59 (net)
53 Cooperative factories	11.23

Generally, sugar factories do not prepare a separate manufacturing and trading account, but keep a single profit and loss account, and hence it is not possible to give figures of gross profit. Profit and loss figures for 1968-69 are not yet available.

(b) No, Sir. The sugar quotas are released regularly every month.

(c) A statement showing the dates of release and the quotas of sugar released during the last 12 months, is laid on the table of the House:

Statement

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Date of release	Levy sugar	Free sale sugar	Total
23-9-1968	1.00	0.78	1.78
23-10-1968	1.00	0.66	1.66
23-11-1968 } 13-12-1968 }	1.00	0.66	1.66
23-12-1968	1.00	0.66	1.66
23-1-1969	1.26	0.70	1.96
23-2-1969 } 5-3-1969 }	1.26 } 0.26 }	1.52 } 0.70 }	2.22

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Date of release	Levy : sugar	Free sale : sugar	Total
23-3-1969 .	1.52	0.85	2.37
23-4-1969 .	1.52	0.85	2.37
23-5-1969 .	1.59	0.90	2.49
23-6-1969 .	1.59	0.95	2.54
23-7-1969 .	1.59	0.95	2.54
23-8-1969 .	1.59	0.95	2.54

Failure of 'Grow More Food' Campaign

*788 SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Grow More Food' campaign has absolutely failed in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government for taking up the campaign again;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) how far this campaign will help in the self-sufficiency of food in the country?

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) The campaign for increasing food production is in fact very much on the way with the adoption of new strategy for agricultural development in the country from 1966-67.

(d) The salient features of the new agricultural strategy are cultivation of high-yielding varieties of Seeds, multiple Cropping, minor irrigation for intensive cultivation, organised provision of inputs like fertilisers and

pesticides, timely provision of liberal credit facilities including institutional finance, farmer's education and training and intensification of research.

(e) It is envisaged that imports of foodgrains under PL 480 would cease after 1971. The foodgrains production programme under the Fourth Plan have been drawn up with this objective in view.

Training and Employment Opportunities

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

(a) whether Shri Babubhai Chinai, President of the All India Organisation of Industrial Employers, addressing the 36th annual session of the organisation in New Delhi, stressed for better training and greater employment opportunities and urged upon the trade union leaders to examine the question of rationalisation and automation in the perspective of growth of industrialisation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Government have seen a copy of the address made by him.

(b) Employment opportunities in the context of the country's Five-year Plans, and training facilities commensurate with the requirements and resources, are certainly to be provided alike in the public and private sectors. As for automation, the Government have already set up a Committee to study the issue and make suitable recommendations, having regard to the needs both of technological advance and the social good of the community, and to recommend safeguard for avoiding and minimising any harmful social effects of the introduction of automation.

पत्रकारों पर विदेशी प्रभाव

- *790. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
 श्री रणजीत सिंह :
 श्री सुरज भान :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 20 मार्च, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 607 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशी पूंजी अथवा अन्य साधनों से पत्रकारों पर प्रभाव डालने के बारे में जांच इस बीच पूरी हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस अत्यधिक विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं तथा जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) से (ग) गत आम चुनावों में तथा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिये धन के

प्रयोग के बारे में गृह मंत्रालय के जांच व्यूरो द्वारा की गई जांच में यह मामला भी शामिल था। गृह-मंत्री ने विषय पर 14 मई, 1969 को लोक सभा में बक्तव्य दिया था।

शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर

- *791. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री हेमराज :
 श्री हेम बहग्रा :
 डा० रानेन सेन :
 श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साहू :
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर लगाने की योजना, जो पिछले कई वर्षों से सरकार के विचाराधीन है, कब तक क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसा शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमिटर न होने के कारण अन्य देशों का भारत विरोधी प्रचार जांर पकड़ रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) कलकत्ता के निकट अति उच्च शक्ति का ट्रांसमिटर सितम्बर, 1969 के मध्य तक चालू हो जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग) भारत के शत्रु देश वराबर भारत विरोधी प्रचार करते रहते हैं। आकाशवाणी द्वारा धरेलू सेवा तथा विदेशी सेवा में इसका प्रभावशाली ढंग से खंडन किया जाता है। नये उच्च शक्ति के ट्रांसमिटर से आकाशवाणी पड़ोसी देशों में वर्तमान शार्टवेव सेवा के साथ मीडियम

वेव पर भी और शक्तिशाली ङग में प्रसारण कर सकेगा ।

केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम

792. श्री प्रेम चंद्र वर्मा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम का कार्य बहुत असन्तोषजनक है और गत कुछ वर्षों में सरकार इसे बन्द करने का विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह निगम 1962 के लिये नियत किये गये लक्ष्यों को भी अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं कर सका; और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि देश में अनाज तथा अन्य सामान रखने के लिये भाण्डागारों की बहुत अधिक आवश्यकता है; और यदि हां, तो देश में कुल किन्ती भाण्डागारण क्षमता की आवश्यकता है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार इस निगम को एक नया रूप देने का है ताकि यह देश में गोदामों की कमी को पूरा कर सके और पीछे हुए घाटे को पूरा करके लाभ अर्जित करने योग्य हो सके ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं : सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों की समिति ने अपनी नवी रिपोर्ट में निगम के कार्य का विस्तृत मूल्यांकन किया था और उनकी सिफारिश के आधार पर यह निर्णय किया गया था कि इसे अपने मौजूदा रूप में ही चालू रखा जाना चाहिए। फिलहाल निगम का कार्य संतोषजनक है।

(ख) जी नहीं। 1961-62 के लिए निर्धारित लक्ष्यों को उमी वर्ष में ही प्राप्त कर लिया गया था और कुछ हद तक लब्धि लक्ष्यों में भी अधिक थी।

(ग) जी हां। मौजूदा अनुमानों तथा परियोजना पर निर्भर करते हुए यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य भाण्डागार निगमों द्वारा 10 लाख मोटरी टन की अतिरिक्त क्षमता के भाण्डागार बनाना अपेक्षित है।

(घ) जी नहीं। तथापि, भाण्डागार क्षमता में वृद्धि करने की दिशा में पहले से ही पग उठा लिये गये हैं। बाद में वर्षों में लाभ होने में 1955-66 में हुई हानि को पहले ही पूरा कर लिया गया है।

चीनी से राशन हटाया जाना

793. श्री मोठा ल. ल. मोना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी के मूल्यों में भारी कमी हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप चीनी पर राशन बेकार हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार चीनी पर से राशन समाप्त करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) यद्यपि खुले बाजार में चीनी के मूल्य नीचे आए हैं लेकिन ये अभी भी नियंत्रित माध्यमों से वितरित की जाने वाले लेडी-चीनी के मूल्य से ऊंचे हैं।

Broadcast of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's Statement

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Pyare Lal gave a copy of the statement issued by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to All India Radio for broadcast during the last year;

(b) whether the full statement was broadcast by the All India Radio;

(c) if not, what part of the statement was broadcast and what other part of it was left out;

(d) why a portion of the statement by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, which related to a promise made by Mahatma Gandhi to the people of Pakhtoonistan at the time of partition of India was not broadcast; and

(e) whether during his proposed visit to India in connection with the Gandhi Centenary, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan will be given freedom to broadcast over All India Radio his reminiscences of Gandhiji?

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) An edited version of the statement was broadcast.

(c) A copy of the statement brought by Shri Pyare Lal and a copy of the edited version as broadcast are laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1862/63.*)

(d) The portion of the statement relating to the promise of Mahatma Gandhi was included in the broadcast.

(e) Yes, Sir. All India Radio will be glad to do so.

High Prices of Fish in Bengal and Assam

*795. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the very high prices of fish in Bengal and Assam for the last few years; and

(b) whether any scheme is being considered to make the fish available in these States at reasonable prices?

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

(b) Plan schemes with an outlay of Rs. 235.21 lakhs in West Bengal and Rs. 115 lakhs for Assam have been drawn up for the development of fisheries in West Bengal and Assam. The Government of India also have under consideration a pilot scheme for reclamation of Sunderbans which is expected to pave the way for progressive utilisation of the derelict Swamps in the Sunderbans region and provide sizeable quantities of fish for marketing in Calcutta.

Recognition of Trade Unions

*796. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for recognising the trade unions in an industrial undertaking;

(b) whether it is a fact that the management of an industrial undertaking has to deal sometime with three or four trade unions even with minority representation; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to make rules under which the management of the undertaking is required to deal with one particular union which is recognised and having majority representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) In the Central sphere and most of the States, where there is no specific legislation, the Criteria for Recognition of Unions are as in the voluntary Code of Discipline.

(b) As far as the voluntary Code of Discipline is concerned, the management has to deal with the majority union recognised, subject to certain conditions, for the purpose in an establishment or industry in a local area.

(c) The question would be considered on receipt of the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour.

समाचार-एजेन्सियों में सरकार के 'शेयर'

797. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बातें को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन समाचार-एजेन्सियों के क्या नाम हैं जिनमें केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकारों के 'शेयर' हैं तथा उनके शेयरों की पृथक्-पृथक् संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सरकार को एक घोषित नीति है कि समाचारपत्रों तथा समाचार-एजेन्सियों के स्वामित्व अधिकारों में सरकार के 'शेयर' नहीं होने चाहिये ?

(ग) क्या इस नीति में कोई परिवर्तन किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उनका व्योरा क्या है तथा नीति में परिवर्तन करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): (क) सूचना एंड्व की जा रही है और यथोचित समय मदन को मेज पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

A.I.R. Station for Leh

*798. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio had decided to open a Radio Station at Leh;

(b) if so, what will be its name—Radio Kashmir or All India Radio; and

(c) when it will start functioning?

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) All India Radio.

(c) During 1972-73.

C.B.I. Enquiry against Basumati (P) Ltd.

*799. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.B.I. investigation into the affairs of the "BASUMATI" (a Bengali Journal published from Calcutta) is completed;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) whether one Director of the "BASUMATI" has been charged by C.B.I. with forgery?

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

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

I.D.A. Assistance for Tele-Communications

*800. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI BHARAT SINGH
CHAUHAN:
SHRI RAM SINGH AYAR-
WAL:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

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

(a) whether the International Development Association have agreed to provide \$55 million assistance for financing the further extension and modernisation of tele-communication facilities in India;

(b) if so, the details of the extension scheme to be financed, with this assistance; and

(c) in what form such assistance would be secured and from which country/countries?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The International Development Association have provided a credit of \$27.5 millions and the World Bank has provided a loan of same amount.

(b) (i) Expansion of local telephone exchanges to increase the net capacity by approximately 325,000 lines of automatic equipment and 20,000 lines of manual equipment, together with the necessary cables and subscriber equipment to add approximately 300,000 installations.

(ii) Expansion of long distance network by approximately 12,000 inter-urban speech channels together with the necessary switching and terminating equipment.

(iii) Expansion of the telex network by approximately 5,000 subscriber installations together with the associated switching and long distance channels and expansion and modernisation of the public telegraph service.

(iv) Expansion and modernisation of training and research facilities appropriate to the increasing scope and complexity of P&T's operations.

(c) The goods will be purchased through competitive global tenders, for which foreign exchange will be made available by the IDA/World Bank.

Printing work given to Thompson Press, Faridabad

*801. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a Government Resolution not to give any Government printing job to the British-set Thompson Press of Faridabad;

(b) whether the Thompson Press was on the approved list of the D.A.V.P. during 1967 and 1968;

(c) whether a former Chief of the D.A.V.P. took job with the Thompson Press after his retirement;

(d) whether a former Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting took personal interest in giving prestige book jobs to this particular foreign printer violating all the rules; and

(e) whether Government will lay on the Table a statement regarding all the jobs given to the Thompson Press by the media units of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting in the last three years with estimates and actual amount disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir. The Press was informed by the Department of Industrial Development in May 1968 that Government had no objection to their undertaking any printing work that might be allocated by the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery and any other printing work entrusted to them by the National Book Trust, Sahitya

Academy or other similar organisations.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A former Director of advertising and Visual Publicity, who retired from Government service as principal Information Officer, served immediately after retirement as Director of the Indian Institute of Mass Communications for 2 years before he took up employment with the Thompson Press.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Only one job, viz., the printing of the book 'Fourth General Elections' has so far been entrusted by D.A.V.P. to the Thompson Press. The procedure laid down for assigning jobs to private printers was followed in this case. The estimated cost of printing of the publication was Rs. 59,000 and actual payment made was Rs. 56,152.75. No other Media Unit of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has given any work to this Press.

Prices of Kharif Foodgrains

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

(a) whether the Agricultural Prices Commission have fixed the minimum prices of Kharif foodgrains for 1969-70; and

(b) the basis on which the prices are fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The minimum support prices of principal kharif foodgrains for 1969-70 season have been fixed by Government after keeping in view the prices recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission.

(b) Support prices being assured minimum prices for the producer, not

only cover the cost of production but also provide for adequate incentives which are designed to maintain a socially desirable cropping pattern and are conducive to the introduction of improved agriculture practices.

Cow Protection

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

(a) whether he had received any communication from the Jagatguru Shankaracharya on the subject of cow protection;

(b) if so, whether the Jagatguru had threatened to launch a country-wide agitation and the enrolment of volunteers had already started; and

(c) how Government propose to solve the issue amicably and peacefully?

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

(b) In his letter dated 5th of August, 1969, Shri Jagatguru Shankaracharya has stated that unless the Government agree to enact a law providing for a total ban on the slaughter of cow and its progeny, the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti shall have to start a non-violent agitation after three months. The Government have no information about the enrolment of volunteers.

(c) It is the desire of the Government that this matter should be settled amicably and peacefully by getting the advice of the Committee on Cow Protection, followed by the Government of India's decision on the recommendations.

Government would appeal to the members of the Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti to rejoin the deliberations of the Committee instead of thinking of mass agitation on this issue

Prices of Vanaspati Ghee

*804. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI S. B. PATIL:

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

(a) whether prices of Vanaspati Ghee have been increased repeatedly; if so, the prices at the beginning of the Agriculture year 1968-69 and how they have since been increased from time to time;

(b) the reasons for these increases;

(c) whether it is a fact that the prices of vanaspati have almost doubled over the last 5 years; and

(d) the steps being taken to bring down the prices?

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. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1863/69.]

Book on Land Reforms by U.N. Secretary-General

*805. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the publication of a book on land reforms sponsored by the U.N. Secretary-General in collaboration with F.A.O. and I.L.O.;

(b) if so, whether he has also come across a particular recommendation contained in the book that the problem of the small peasant, the tenant and the landless has been made acute in the countries with rising population pressures, in the absence of comprehensive reforms of tenure and production structure; and

(c) in view of the publication of this book, whether Government will

take immediate steps so as to advise the States to take to radical land reform programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The publication in question is the Fifth Report on Progress in Land Reform prepared by the Secretary-General of U.N. in collaboration with FAO and ILO for the 46th Session of the U.N. Economic & Social Council.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Attention of the State Governments has already been drawn to the need for expeditious and effective implementation of land reform programmes.

All India Service for Wild Life

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to create a new All India Service for Wild Life as suggested by the Indian Board for Wild Life in its Session on the 8th July, 1969;

(b) whether the Board has also requested for leasing out forest Blocks to Tourist Agencies; 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) No, Sir. There is no proposal to create a new All India Service for Wild Life nor has it been suggested so by the Indian Board for Wild Life in its Session on 8th July, 1969.

(b) No, Sir, the Board has not requested for leasing blocks to tourist agencies.

(c) Does not arise.

**बेकारी की समस्या के हलके लिए
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन से सहायता**

*807. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विकासशील देशों में बेरोजगारी की समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिये भारत सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम से सहायता मांगी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन से भारत को किस प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त हुई है ?

**श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में
राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :**

(क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन से विशेषकर बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान के लिये अभी तक कोई सहायता नहीं मांगी है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन ने अपने विश्व रोजगार कार्यक्रम के एक अंग के रूप में एशिया जनशक्ति योजना बनाई है जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य एशिया क्षेत्र के देशों में यथामंभव उच्चतम उत्पादनकारी रोजगार स्तर की प्राप्ति है। रोजगार योजनाओं के निर्धारण और तैयार करने में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन से उपयुक्त सहायता लेने के प्रश्न पर उचित समय पर विचार किया जाएगा।

**रासायनिक खाद पर लगे नए कर का
किसानों पर प्रभाव**

*808. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में रासायनिक खाद पर लगाए गए नए कर के कारण किसानों में असंतोष तथा भय का वातावरण फैल गया है और किसान उर्वरकों का उपयोग कम कर रहे हैं जिस से कृषि विकास में बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किसानों में व्याप्त असन्तोष तथा भय को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों के हित में रासायनिक उर्वरकों पर लगे नए कर को समाप्त करने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कर कब समाप्त किया जायेगा ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

**साद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
.हकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-
साहिब शिन्डे) :** (क) जी नहीं। राज्य सरकारों तथा विनिर्माताओं से अब तक उर्वरकों की कुल खरीद की प्राप्ति रिपोर्टें न तो कोई महत्त्वशाली असंतोष या भय प्रदर्शित करती हैं और न उर्वरकों के प्रयोग में कोई सामान्य कमी को प्रदर्शित करती हैं। किन्तु, खरीफ फसल के लिये उर्वरक का प्रयोग अभी हो रहा है और कुल खरीफ का अनुमान करना, अभी काफी जल्दी है। कर के लगने से किसानों की अतिरिक्त लागत पूरी करने के लिये, अनाजों की कीमतें काफी लाभकारी हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

(ङ) देश की विकास योजनाओं की आर्थिक व्यवस्था के लिये संसाधनों की बढ़ती हुई आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुये, उर्वरक उपकरण को हटाना उचित नहीं समझा गया है।

**Development of resources of Bastar
Region**

*809. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, had initiated pro-

proposals for the integrated development of resources in Bastar region mainly for the betterment of the conditions of the Adivasis and settlement of new migrants from East Pakistan and other Indian repatriates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to implement these proposals;

(d) whether any recommendation has been made by any authority for the establishment of one single authority for taking up integrated development of resources in Bastar District; and

(e) if so, whether Central Government propose to consider such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). The former Finance Minister (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) and the former Rehabilitation Minister (Shri Mahavir Tyagi) visited Dandakaranya in November, 1964. From the available data it appeared to them that there were certain possibilities for the establishment of industries based on the mineral and forest resources. However, further investigations and surveys had to be carried out before specific schemes could be formulated.

The suggestions since made by two Expert Teams engaged in a techno-economic appraisal and an appraisal of the irrigation and power potentialities of the area are now under various stages of study and consideration by the concerned authorities.

(d) and (e). The Dandakaranya Development Authority, which had been constituted with the dual object of resettlement of displaced persons from East Pakistan and integrated development of the area with particular regard to the promotion of the interests of the area's tribal populations, is in charge of the work of approved development programmes in

Bastar district as a part of their Dandakaranya Development Project.

No recommendation has been made by any authority for the establishment of any other Authority for the purpose.

Wheat Allegedly dumped in Sea in Andaman

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

(a) whether wheat stored in the Andaman Supply Department was dumped into sea during April-May-June, 1969;

(b) if so, the quantity dumped; and

(c) the reasons for this loss and whether any responsibility has been fixed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Some wheat was dumped into sea on 20th June, 1969.

(b) 87 bags containing 8,265 kgs net weight.

(c) This wheat was damaged by contamination with diesel oil during shipment from Calcutta. The matter is being enquired into by the Andaman Administration.

Incidence of Pneumoconiosis among Mine Workers

5099. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the incidence of Pneumoconiosis, due to dust particles, among the workers in the mines, is on the increase;

(b) if so, the details of this occupational disease in the past three years, year-wise, in coal and other mines;

(c) whether the Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad, has carried out any study to determine how much and what kind of dust causes pneumoconiosis and whether they have also established some environmental conditions which should be maintained so that mine workers in India are not disabled by the dust they breathe; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A survey carried out in 1961 in 12 coal mines revealed that 18.8 per cent of the 950 cases examined were suffering from coal miners' pneumoconiosis. Another survey, undertaken jointly by the Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad and the Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences Patna, to study the incidence of coal miners' pneumoconiosis, is presently in progress.

T.V. Staff sent for training abroad

5100. SHRI NARDEO SNATAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of All India Radio so far sent for Television training abroad since the introduction of T.V. in India on an experimental basis indicating the particulars of their age, qualifications, and category of job;

(b) how many of them are at present employed in the T.V. Unit; and

(c) the main considerations for their selection for training and whether Government are satisfied that

the training abroad has been instrumental in effecting improvements in the programmes and performance of the T.V.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) 57. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1864.69]

(b) Twenty two. Besides these, six officers are associated with the work relating to planning and development of television.

(c) Selection of persons for training abroad in television is made keeping in view their technical suitability, special experience in a particular field and their usefulness to the service after training. The Government are satisfied that the training of these officers has been instrumental in improving the T.V. service.

Working of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation

5101. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the working results of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation from January, 1968 to June, 1969;

(b) whether this Welfare Fund Programme is being administered with the assistance of the Central Government and whether this Organisation has been set up by the Central Government itself; and

(c) the amount of money provided for the Welfare of the workers so far and the amount of money spent from January, 1968 to June, 1969?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Information on the working results of

the Fund is given in the Annual Reports of the Department of Labour and Employment every year, as also of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. These reports, however, relate to financial years beginning 1st April and ending 13th March.

(b) The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation has been set up by the Central Government under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Act 1947. The Act is administered by the Central Government with the assistance of a tripartite Advisory Committee and Coalfield Sub-Committees.

(c) As the accounts of the Fund relate to the financial year, figures of expenditure for the specific period mentioned in the question are not available. The amounts actually spent during 1967-68 and those provided in the Fund's budget for the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 are as follows:—

1967-68	: Rs. 4,97,94,668 (Actual expenditure)
1968-69	: Rs. 4,99,88,700 (Revised Estimates).
1969-70	: Rs. 5,14,99,000 (Budget Estimates).

Improvement in living conditions of Agricultural Labourers

5102. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to safeguard the interests and to improve the living conditions of agriculture labour, including fixation of minimum wages, taking into account the increased income to the agriculturist due to the use of high yielding varieties of seeds; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). The subject matter of the

question relates, in the main, to the State Sphere and the policy to be followed for safeguarding the interests of agricultural labour and for improving their living conditions has been set out in the Fourth Five Year Plan Document.

The Programme of cultivation of high yielding varieties of seeds leads to increased productivity, which in turn tends to increase the income of the farmers. The benefits accruing from this Programme are expected to percolate to agricultural labour also.

In so far as the fixation of statutory minimum wages in agriculture falls in the State Sphere, State Governments have been urged, from time to time, to fix/revise the rates of minimum wages. In the case of employment in agriculture carried on by or under the authority of the Central Government, the statutory minimum wages were revised recently in May, 1969. The details of the statutory minimum wages fixed by the Central Government have been published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 3, Sub-Section (ii), dated the 19th May, 1969.

Allotment of Telephone Connection to Medical Practitioners and Schools

5103. SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Practitioners and Schools form part of exempted categories for the allotment of telephone connections and are given preference in the said allotment;

(b) if so, the total number of applications of Medical practitioners and Schools lying for allotment of telephone connections from various telephone exchanges in Delhi particularly South Delhi and the reasons for delay in sanctioning telephone to them; and

(c) the time by which their applications are likely to be considered and telephone connections sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) Registered Medical Practitioners and Recognised Schools are eligible for registration in the 'Special' category and are given preference in the allotment of telephones on the recommendations of the Telephone Advisory Committee (TAC) where such Committees are functioning and at the discretion of the Head of the Circles at other places.

(b) Medical Practitioners—908 of which 423 are in South Delhi. Schools—68 of which 23 are in South Delhi.

There is not enough spare capacity in various exchanges to clear the applicants on these waiting lists.

(c) The list under special category is placed before the T.A.C. whenever capacity is available in a particular exchange area. The T.A.C. has the authority to sanction out of turn priority to 50 per cent of the applications on the Waiting List in the 'Special Category'. It is, therefore, not possible to state precisely as to when the telephones will be given to those on the Waiting list in the Special category. In Delhi it takes nearly 3 to 5 years for clearance of such waiting list.

Sanctioning of Telephone Connections in New Delhi

5104. SHRI TULSIDAS JADHAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8332 on the 1st May, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the telephone connections have since been provided to all those who were not given the said connections due to non-laying of the underground cables;

(b) whether the work of laying the underground cables has since been completed and demand notes sent; and

(c) if so, the time by which the telephone connections will be provided to all those whom they have been sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The work of laying the underground cables in Malviya Nagar has since been completed. Of the 44 pending applicants, 10 applicants have been provided with telephones and demand notes to another 33 numbers have since been sent. The demand of one applicant has been transferred to another area. The connections will be provided after the payments are made.

Irrigation facilities to the agriculturists affected by the extension of Bagdogra Air port

5105. SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5163 on the 3rd April, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the Minister of Defence has furnished the report asked for about providing irrigation facilities for the 200 acres of land in the Darjeeling District affected by the extension of the Bagdogra Airport making the lands accessible only through the security areas; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Ministry of Defence has recently agreed to permit an officer of the State Government to visit the area and to render a detailed report. If necessary in collaboration with the concerned Defence authorities.

(b) A copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House provided it is not considered prejudicial for the Nation's security.

Seniority of Assistants in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

5106. SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2530 on the 7th August, 1969 regarding Assistants in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and state:

(a) the names of the Assistants (Departmental) and the dates of their confirmation during the year 1964 and onwards;

(b) the names of the Assistants, with their dates of appointments and confirmation who have been recruited through the U.P.S.C. and confirmed after the date of confirmation of Assistants at (a) above and shown senior to them; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Assistants who are likely to be recruited in future, through the U.P.S.C. will also rank senior to these Assistants and if so, the number thereof with reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI (I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1865/69.]

(c) Yes, Sir. The number of future direct recruit Assistants, who will be senior to the promote Assistants referred to in part (a) of the Question, has been indicated in Column 7 of the enclosed statement.

The reason why the future direct recruits would rank senior to the promote Assistants already confirmed, is that, according to the relevant rules, permanent vacancies are required to be filled as per quota reserved for direct recruit Assistants and promotee Assistants, and their seniority is determined according to the permanent vacancies reserved for each category and not by the dates of their confirmation.

Working hours of domestic servants

5107. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that domestic servants in India are required to work for 16 hours a day;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the Domestic Servants Organisation requesting for eight working hours a day; and

(c) if so, the nature of action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD). (a) Information asked for is not available.

(b) A representation was received from the Domestic Workers Union, Delhi, in April, 1968.

(c) The question of providing statutory protection to domestic servants as well as exploring ways and means of improving their condition have been considered by the State Governments and also by the Central Government from time to time. It has, however, not been found possible to make any statutory provision for the purpose, mainly because of the diffi-

culty of enforcing any such law and the possibility of such an enactment resulting in large-scale retrenchment of domestic servants.

Crop Insurance Scheme

5108. SHRI MANGLATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 245 on the 31st July, 1969 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken regarding the Crop Insurance Scheme; and

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India and any other State-Co-operative Apex Banks have been consulted in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No Sir, no final decision has been taken.

(b) No.

Public Sector Bakery at Nagpur

5109. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a Bakery in the public sector at Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof 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) The nine bakery plants which were received by Government as gift from Australia and Canada have been allotted to other cities and towns.

taking into consideration the market, potential, population etc.

Recovery of outstanding dues of Evacuee Properties by State Governments

5110. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments to whom the work of recovering outstanding dues for evacuee properties was transferred on agency basis have made negligible recoveries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government are taking in this regard?

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

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

Disposal of Properties

5111. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 9564 properties awaiting disposal as on the 1st August, 1967, only 59 could be disposed of upto the 1st September, 1968;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government are taking in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Properties awaiting disposal as on the 1st August, 1967, in various regions numbered 9468. From 1st August, 1967, to 1st September, 1968, 4853 properties were disposed of. However, during the same

period, 4769 properties were resumed, due to the default of purchasers/allottees for non-payment of balance purchase price/instalments etc: All possible efforts continue to be made to speed up further the disposal of pending properties

Shortage of Fertilizers

5112. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there may be shortage of 13 lakh tonnes of fertilizers in the country within two years as per the report prepared by a Working Group of the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): The report of the Planning Group on Fertiliser Industry constituted at the instance of the Planning Commission gives the following estimates of deficit in fertiliser production for the next two years:—

Deficit in terms of N and P 2°5

(In thousand tonnes)

	1969-70	1970-71
N	1,100	980
P2 5°	460	575

The deficit, however, will be covered by imports so that there would be no shortage of fertilisers to the farmer.

Rice supply to Kerala

5113. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total quantity of rice supplied to Kerala during the first six months of 1969 as against the total quantity of rice supplied during the same period last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): 4.21 lakh tonnes rice was despatched to Food Corporation of India's depots in Kerala during the first six months of 1969 as against 3.37 lakh tonnes despatched during the same period last despatched is issued directly from these Depots to fair price shops and other nominees of Kerala Government against the authorizations issued by the State Government.

All India Radio News about President Nixon's Eight Point Plan on Viet Nam

5114. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the All India Radio announced president Richard Nixon's eight point plan on Viet Nam recently;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the All India Radio did not announce the ten point plan of the National Liberation Front; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. This was noticed in All India Radio's news bulletins.

(b) No, Sir. This was also noticed in news bulletins.

(c) Does not arise.

सूरतगढ़ प्रक्षेत्र में हानि

5115. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सूरतगढ़ (राजस्थान) में कृषि प्रक्षेत्र में कितनी हानि हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उस प्रक्षेत्र में उत्पादन देश में प्रति एकड़ मध्यमान उत्पादन से भी कम है ; और

(ग) क्या सूरतगढ़ प्रक्षेत्र का स्थान लुधियाना (पंजाब) और पंत नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के प्रक्षेत्रों की तुलना में गिर गया है, और यदि हां, तो इसकी स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए अथवा इसको छोड़ने के लिए क्या सरकार प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) सूरतगढ़ फार्म षट पर नहीं चल रहा है। वर्ष 1967-68 तक उसने 4.11 लाख रुपये का निवल लाभ प्राप्त किया, जिसमें फार्म पर विनियोजित पूंजी पर दिया गया 4 प्रतिशत याज सम्मिलित नहीं है। वर्ष 1968-69 के हानि लाभ का लेखा अभी तैयार नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के अखिल भारतीय उत्पादन और सूरतगढ़ फार्म के उत्पादन को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। बखिये संख्या LT 1866/69] देखने से यह पता चलेगा कि गेहूं, चना, कपास, चावल और बाजरे के सम्बन्ध में सूरतगढ़ फार्म का उत्पादन अखिल भारतीय औसत उत्पादन से अधिक रहा है। सरसो और गन्ने के सम्बन्ध में सूरतगढ़ फार्म का उत्पादन अखिल भारतीय उत्पादनों से कम रहा।

(ग) सूरतगढ़ और पन्तनगर फार्मों के वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 के उत्पादनों को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। यह देखा जायेगा कि कुछ मामलों में सूरतगढ़ का उत्पादन पन्तनगर के उत्पादन से अधिक है, जबकि कुछ अन्य मामलों में पन्तनगर का उत्पादन सूरतगढ़ के उत्पादन से अधिक है। पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय के लुधियाना स्थित फार्म के उत्पादन के आंकड़े प्राप्त किये जा रहे हैं और बाद में इस फार्म और सूरतगढ़ फार्म के उत्पादन का तुलनात्मक

विवरण लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

सूरतगढ़ फार्म को अपर्याप्त सिंचाई और बार बार की बाढ़ों के फलस्वरूप हानि उठानी पड़ी है। सिंचाई व्यवस्था के सुधार और बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना बनाने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

चीनी, खांडसारी और गुड़ का उत्पादन

5116. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू मौसम में चीनी, खांडसारी और गुड़ का कितना उत्पादन हुआ और गत वर्ष के आंकड़ों की तुलना में ये आंकड़े कितने कम या अधिक हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : 1968-69 वर्ष के दौरान 15 अगस्त, 1969 तक चीनी का उत्पादन 35.22 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ है जब कि 1967-68 वर्ष में इसका उत्पादन 22.48 लाख मीटरी टन हुआ था। 1968-69 में खाण्डसारी सहित गुड़ का उत्पादन 67.30 लाख मीटरी टन होने का अनुमान है जबकि 1967-68 में इसके अनुमानित आंकड़े 63.37 लाख मीटरी टन थे।

किसानों की शिकायतों के बारे में प्रसारण

5117. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्षों में ट्रैक्टरों, उर्वरकों, सिंचाई, कीटनाशी दवाइयों और बीजों के बारे में किसानों की शिकायतों का उनको टेपरिकार्ड करने के बाद कुल कितनी बार प्रसारण किया गया ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि केवल रात्रि में प्रसारित होने वाले कृषि कार्यक्रमों में किसान कोई रुचि नहीं लेते हैं क्योंकि उनमें उनकी प्रतिक्रियाओं और भावनाओं का समावेश नहीं होता है और केवल यह बताया जाता है कि "यह करो" और "यह मत करो" और इसी लिये ये प्रसारण सफल सिद्ध नहीं होते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कृषि कार्यक्रम को अधिक रुचिकर बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

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

(क) 415 समयस्या सम्बन्धी शिकायतें ।

(ख) जी, नहीं । कुछ केन्द्र सुःह सुवह तथा दोपहर में भी कृषि कार्यक्रम प्रसारित करते हैं । इनमें खेतों में कार्य से सम्बन्धित कृषि के कुछ ठोस विषय भी शामिल हैं । यह कार्यक्रम उन व्यक्तियों में लोकप्रिय है जिनके लिये यह प्रसारित किया जाता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Requirements of Tractors in U.P.

5118. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI RAHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

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

(a) the total requirements of tractors in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the system of distribution of tractors to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The total requirement of various types

of tractors in Uttar Pradesh during the Fourth Five Year Plan, has been estimated at 1,25,000 Nos.

(b) The tractors are distributed on the basis of "FIRST COME FIRST SERVED" to bonafide agriculturists. The demand of Government departments and Institutions like Schools and Local Bodies, etc. is met on priority basis upto 5 per cent of the allotment, 10 per cent of the quota is meant for members of defence forces.

Printing of Telephone Directory of Madurai

5119. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any letter from an M.P. about the difficulties of Madurai telephone customers due to faulty printing|delay in printing of the telephone directory; 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, Sir. A letter dated 3rd May, 1969 forwarding a press cutting from the 'Hindu' daily appeared on 3rd May, 1969 under caption 'Madurai Phone Users hit by new levy' was received from Shri Madhu Limaye, M.P.

(b) After examining the matter a reply was given to Shri Madhu Limaye that the telephone directory of Tamil Nadu had since been issued. Strict instructions have been issued to all Heads of Circles|Telephones Districts to avoid delay in issue of telephone directories. The April 1969 issue of the directory was distributed to the subscribers at Madurai by 20th June, 1969.

Daily Farm at Faizabad

5120. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved the scheme for a Dairy Farm at Faizabad;

(b) if so, the total outlay on the same: and the capacity of the plant;

(c) the number of persons likely to be employed in the project; and

(d) the probable time when it would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (d). The subject matter concerns the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. Their reply has not yet been received. The information will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

गोबर का ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग

5121. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि गांवों में लकड़ी के अभाव में किसान लोग प्रतिवर्ष करोड़ों मन गोबर का प्रयोग, जो बड़ा बहुमूल्य खाद है, ईंधन के रूप में करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस खाद का दुरु-प्रयोग रोकने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लकड़ी के कोयला के उपयोग की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद, कृषि, सामूदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) (क)जी हां ।

(ख) इस समय कोई योजना विचारार्थन नहीं है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

(घ) व्यावहारिक कठिनाई यह है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जलाने की लकड़ी और ढोंगों का गोबर मुफ्त या नाममात्र मूल्य पर उपलब्ध होता है जबकि पत्थर के कोयले जमे व्यापारिक ईंधन अधिक महंगे होने के कारण, ग्रामीण समुदाय के आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर लोग उनका उपयोग करने में स्वाभाविक रूप से कठिनाई अनुभव कर सकते हैं । पत्थर के कोयले के मौजूदा भावों को देखते हुए, ग्रामीण घरों में जलाने के लिए प्रयोग किए जा रहे ढोंगों के गोबर के स्थान पर पत्थर के कोयले को ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग करना सम्भव नहीं है । शहरी क्षेत्रों में जलाने की लकड़ी तथा लकड़ी के कोयले के स्थान पर पत्थर के कोयले के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देना एक अच्छा तरीका है, इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जलाने की लकड़ी की उपलब्धता में सुधार होने के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण-क्षेत्रों में ढोंगों के गोबर का ईंधन के रूप में प्रयोग कम होगा और परिणामस्वरूप ढोंगों के गोबर को खाद के रूप में उपयोग करने के लिए बचाया जा सकता है ।

समागम के लिये शेरनी के स्थान पर जर्मनी में शेर भेजना

5122 श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के एक चिड़ियाघर से एक शेर को गलती से शेरनी समझकर जर्मनी के एक चिड़ियाघर में समागम के लिए भेजा गया था परन्तु जर्मनी के

चिड़िया घर में पहुँचने के उपरान्त ही इस तथ्य का पता चला कि वह शेरनी न हो कर शेर था।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी भूल करने के उत्तरदायी अधिकारों के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) भारत सरकार ने इसको जर्मनी भेजने तथा वापिस भारत लाने में कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की?

साक्ष्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). आवश्यक जानकारी सम्बन्धित सूत्रों से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

संचार विभाग में स्वचालित मशीनों का लगाना

5123. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी: क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने संचार विभाग में स्वचालित मशीनें लगाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने किन कारणों से ऐसा निर्णय किया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग म राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क)जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Review of working of the Regional Co-ordination Committee for Publicity

5124. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a review of the working of the Regional Co-ordination Committees for publicity has been undertaken by his Ministry;

(b) whether in conducting the review, the representatives of the State Governments have also been associated;

(c) the aspects of the working of these Committees which are under review; and

(d) when the results of the review will be available?

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) State Governments are not associated with these Committees.

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

Failure of 'Vana Mahotsava'

5125. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Vana Mahotsava' campaign started by the late Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru has absolutely failed in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are considering to restart the "Vana Mahotsava" campaign in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the area selected for restarting the campaign?

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

(a) No, Sir. However, it has not given the desired results.

(b) The main reason is the absence of after-care of the seedlings planted during Vana Mahotsava.

(c) to (e). Vanamahotsava is being observed all over the country since 1950. So far 20 "Vana Mahotsavas" have been celebrated. Hence the question of restarting the campaign does not arise.

Cow-breeding farm in Hissar District (Haryana)

5126. SHRI MAHANT DIVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a farm for the development of Haryana cow breeding has been set up in Hissar District, Haryana;

(b) if so, whether the farm has been set up with the foreign collaboration;

(c) if so, the name of the country and the foreign exchange involved in it;

(d) the expected time by which the farm will start production of original Haryana breed of cows in the country; and

(e) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government for setting up such farms in other parts of the country, if so, the location thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The Cattle Breeding Farm at Hissar is one of the oldest Livestock Farms and is already producing bull calves, heifers and cows of original Haryana Breed.

(e) Six Central Cattle Breeding Farms for the production of progeny tested bulls of breeds of national importance have been approved by the Planning Commission. Three of these have been established one at, Chiplima (Orissa) for Sindhi cow, the second at Suratgarh (Rajasthan) for Tharparkar cow and the third at Ankeleshwar (Gujarat) for Surti buffaloes.

Deforestation in the country

5127. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the deforestation of forests is on the increase in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government for the preservation of forests;

(c) the details of land converted into barren land as a result of deforestation; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to convert such lands into cultivable land in the country?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The forest area lost for various purposes in the country during the year 1966-67 was 0.19 million hectare, as against the total area of 1.07 million hectares released since 1951-52. In the state of U.P., an area of 56 thousand hectares and 38 thousand hectares was released in 1965-66 and 1966-67 respectively as

compared to 106 thousand hectares released since 1951-52. The position is however not alarming in view of the fact that the total forest area in the country has increased from 73.44 million hectares in 1951-52 to 75.35 million hectares in 1966-67 inspite of 1.07 million hectares having been released for River Valley Projects, Rehabilitation of displaced persons, Cultivation etc.

(b) "Forests" is included in the state list of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. However, the Central Board of Forestry of which Minister for Food and Agriculture is the Chairman has recommended time and again that encroachment in any form upon forests should be prevented and that the existing area be augmented to bring it to the prescribed percentage viz. 33 per cent, by consolidation of holdings, acquisition of private forests and by transferring as forests all available lands such as waste lands, Panchayat Samiti lands, ravines, canal bands etc. The most important scheme of the last three Plan periods was afforestation. During the First Plan period a start had been made when 50 thousand hectares were afforested at a total cost of Rs. 1.37 crores during the Second and Third Plan Periods 633 thousands hectares were tackled at a cost of Rs. 23.84 crores. During the period 1966-67 to 1968-69 the achievement in regard to man-made forests was 357,700 hectares at a cost of Rs. 19.78 crores. The programme will also continue during Fourth Plan.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Introduction of Milk Supply Scheme in other parts of the country

5128. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the introduction of the milk supply scheme in other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the names of the cities where the schemes are going to be introduced;

(c) the time by which the scheme will be put into operation;

(d) the details of the effects of the operations of the other milk schemes on the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme; and

(e) how Government are considering to meet the requirements of the Delhi population?

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

(a) While a number of milk supply schemes are being set up or completed in the State Sector, the Government of India has no plan to set up milk supply schemes, elsewhere in the country, other than expansion of Delhi Milk Scheme.

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

(e) The following steps are envisaged:—

- (i) Procurement area of the D.M.S. has been extended. A new procurement area in the Haryana State about 20 miles away from Karnal has been taken up. Milk collection has also been started from areas in district Muzaffarnagar in U.P. and districts of Alwar and Bharatpur in Rajasthan.
- (ii) Four Intensive Cattle Development Projects have been sanctioned for the milk shed of D.M.S. in districts Meerut (U.P.), Gurgaon and Karnal (Haryana) and Bikaner (Rajasthan).
- (iii) Co-operative Milk Societies are being organised progressively. Loans for the purchase of milch animals are being provided to the producer members of these Societies.

- (iv) Arrangements have been made for the procurement of about 1,00,000 litres of milk per day from Mehasana District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union, Mehasana.
- (v) Action is in hand for expansion of Central Dairy of the Scheme to its optimum handling capacity. The Central Dairy is being expanded from its original capacity of 2.55,000 litres per day to 3,00,000 litres in the first stage, and to 4,35,000 litres per day in the 2nd stage.
- (vi) A Balancing Station with a capacity of 50,000 litres per day in the first stage is being set up at Bikaner in Rajasthan.
- (vii) Firm agreements have been entered into with the contractors who supply milk to D.M.S.
- (viii) In order to provide an incentive to the contractors, the rate of commission payable to them has been increased.

Northern Food Zone

5129. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Government have removed restrictions on the movement of wheat between eight States and three Union Territories in Northern India;

(b) if so, the details of the new arrangements made; and

(c) whether the enlarged zone has been working satisfactorily?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The enlarged Northern Wheat zone comprises the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and West Bengal (excluding the rationed areas) and the union territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh.

(c) Yes, Sir.

देश में नलकूप लगाना

5130. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री सूरज भान :

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

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में सरकार ने देश में कुल कितने नलकूप लगाए हैं ;

(ख) उन में से कितने नलकूप काम नहीं कर रहे हैं और उनके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ; और

(घ) सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में काम न कर रहे नलकूपों की तुलनात्मक प्रतिशतता कितनी है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकारों से जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

श्रमिक कल्याण समिति का प्रतिवेदन

5131. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
 श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
 श्री बज्र भूषण लाल :
 श्री रणजीत सिंह :
 श्री सूरज भानु :
 श्री के० एम० अन्नाहम :
 श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल :
 श्री गणेश घोष :
 श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह :
 श्री शशि भूषण :
 श्री धीरेश्वर कलिता :

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

(क) क्या 1966 में स्थापित की गई श्रमिक कल्याण समिति का प्रतिवेदन इस बीच प्राप्त हो गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

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

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद). (क) जी हां ।

(ख) श्रम कल्याण सम्बन्धी समिति की रिपोर्ट की प्रतियों मंसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं । समिति की सिफारिशों का सार रिपोर्ट के खण्ड 3 में किया गया है । ये सिफारिशें राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग के पास भेजी गई हैं और इन पर निर्णय आयोग की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने और उस पर विचार किए जाने के । जायगा ।

(ग) प्रश्न प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मीदीनगर के श्रमिक संगठन

5132. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें मीदीनगर के श्रमिक संगठनों के बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कई वर्षों तक काम करने के बाद भी मजदूरों को नियमित नहीं किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि तीन श्रमिक संगठनों के मजदूरों को उन सुविधाओं से भी वंचित रखा जाता है जो मजदूरों को सामान्यतः प्राप्त हैं ; और

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

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद)

(क) से (घ). यह मामला राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है । हमारे पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में डाकघर

5133. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री हृषिक चन्द कछवाय :
 श्री एन० शिवप्पा :
 श्री गार्डिलगन गोड :

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

(क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में राज्य-वार कितने नए डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में संचार के साधन अभी तक बहुत ही कम हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या वतुर्य योजना के सन्दर्भ में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विशिष्ट निर्णय लिए गए हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :
(क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितने डाकघर खोले जाएंगे, यह संख्या अभी तक निश्चित नहीं की गई है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 31-7-1969 को 92994 डाकघर थे जबकि स्वतंत्रता मिलने के समय यह संख्या 18121 थी । कुल डाकघरों में से 90 प्रतिशत डाकघर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हैं । इस समय ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का प्रत्येक डाकघर औसतन दो मील के घेरे में आने वाले गांवों में डाक सेवा प्रदान करता है । देश में 31-3-69 को तारघरों और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घरों की कुल संख्या क्रमशः 10244 और 3011 थी जबकि स्वतंत्रता मिलने के समय यह संख्या क्रमशः 3230 और 230 थी । इन डाकघरों में से अधिकांश ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हैं ।

(ग) डाक--(क) में दिये गए उत्तर को नदेनजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

तार और टेलीफोन--चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश के खासकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 2400 तारघर और 2000 लम्बी दूरी के सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

नित्यप्रति की घटनाओं के कार्यक्रमों का हिन्दी में तैयार करना

5134. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से प्रसारित नित्यप्रति की घटनाओं आदि से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों की मूल प्रति

हिन्दी में भी तैयार करने का निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये निर्णय किस तिथि तक क्रियान्वित किये जायेंगे ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० इ० कु० गुजराल) :
(क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह साधनों की उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करते हुए उत्तरोत्तर किया जायेगा ।

Development of the Land under Forest

5135. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of land under forests in India and its percentage of the total area;

(b) the extent of forest area in each State, the percentage of land in each State under cultivation and how much is lying fallow though cultivable and how much of land is uncultivable;

(c) the policy in regard to the development of the forests and how much progress has been made during the last three years in this regard;

(d) the total income from the forests at present per year and how much progress has been made during the last three years in this regard;

(e) whether any scientific methods have been adopted for the development of the forest and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE):
(a) The land area under forests in

the country in 1966-67 was 75.35 million hectares and its percentage to total land area is estimated at 23.1.

(b) The required information for the year 1966-67 is given in statement 'A' laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1867/69].

(c) "Forests" is included in the State list of the Seventh schedule of the Constitution. However, the Central Board of Forestry (of which Minister for Food and Agriculture is the Chairman) has recommended time and again that encroachment in any form upon forests should be prevented and that the existing area be augmented to bring it to the percentage prescribed in the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 viz. 33 per cent by consolidation of holdings, acquisition of private forests and by transferring available lands such as waste lands, Panchayat Samiti lands, ravines, canal banks etc. as forests.

A number of schemes have been implemented during the successive five year development plans for an around development of forests. Development programme for the forestry schemes has been receiving increased tempo year to year.

Statement 'B' showing schemewise financial and physical achievements of the Forestry Development schemes during 1966-67 to 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-1867/69].

(d) The gross revenue derived from forests the country is Rs. 100 crores approximately per year. It is likely that by the end of the Fourth Plan the revenue would touch the level of about Rs. 150 crores.

(e) Yes Sir.

The following are among the scientific measures adopted to improve the quantity and productivity of the Indian forests:

(i) Adoption of better and more intensive management techniques and tending operations.

- (ii) Complete extraction of all materials felled by use of modern logging techniques and equipment.
- (iii) Improvement of communications.
- (iv) Fullest and rational utilisation of all the species available whether primary or secondary in various sizes by improving upon the wood conversion technique, wood seasoning and preservation treatment.
- (v) Raising plantation of quick growing and other economic species.
- (vi) Rehabilitation of degraded forests.
- (vii) Improvement of National Parks and Wild Life Sanctuaries, etc.

Policy for opening Post and Telegraph Offices

5136. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the policy of the Government to open Post Offices, Telegraph Offices, and Public Call Offices in towns and villages is different or is the same and what are its basis;

(b) whether Government are aware that with the present policy it is not possible to provide these facilities to the villagers and even in the next 50 years the villagers will not be able to have such facilities as are available in the towns today; and

(c) whether Government would reconsider its policy and change it from the present commercial pattern to the requirements, circumstances, consider-so, when it will be considered and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The policy of the Government is to give more liberal consideration to the opening of post offices in rural areas, as compared to urban areas. The endeavour is to provide essential postal facilities within easy reach of the rural public even if it entails a loss, within certain permissible limits.

The policy in regard to opening of telegraph offices and Public Call Offices is similar. Though, ordinarily, such offices are opened only if they are expected to be remunerative, in the less developed areas, a policy has been adopted under which such facilities can be sanctioned even on a loss basis within permissible limits at certain categories of stations. The present policy is linked to the administrative importance of the place and its remoteness from the general tele-communications network. Special consideration is also being given to a limited number of pilgrim centres, including tourist centres and agricultural and irrigation project sites and townships.

(b) It is true that under the existing policy, it is easier for stations in urban areas to satisfy the policy requirements. This is due to the fact that fewer persons come forward to take telephone connections in rural areas and further, the traffic is not sufficient to make such projects remunerative.

Even so, in accordance with the current policy, it has been possible to increase the number of post offices five-fold since Independence, from 18,121 to 92,994 offices. At present a rural post office serves, on an average, 6 villages within a radius of about 12 sq. miles.

On the telecommunications side also, the number of telegraph offices and public call offices have gone up from 3230 and 230 at the time of Independence to 10244 and 3011 respectively.

(c) Even under the present policy, special consideration is being given to less developed and backward areas. In the case of post offices, a higher limit of loss, upto Rs. 2,500 per annum is allowed.

It may also be pointed out that even at present, Government is incurring a loss of over Rs. 3 crores in respect of rural post offices.

In respect of telegraph and telephone facilities, an overall limit of Rs. 40 lakhs over a five-year period for telegraph offices and a similar sum for public call offices has been provided in respect of provision of these facilities in rural areas.

केन्द्रीय मत्स्य पालन निगम

5137. श्री प्रेम चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय मत्स्य पालन निगम को हानि हो रही है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार निगम के कार्य-करण में सुधार करने के विचार में इस मामले की जांच करने के लिए कोई समिति या कोई विशेषज्ञ नियुक्त करेगी; और यदि हां, तो यह कार्यवाही कब तक की जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। केन्द्रीय मत्स्य पालन निगम को हानि हो रही है। निगम की मुख्य कठिनाई यह है कि इसके मत्स्य सम्भरण के अपने खेत नहीं हैं। निगम ने कुछ जलाशयों का उत्तरदायित्व ले लिया है और उसका अब विकास किया जा रहा है। निगम ने मछली की अधिप्राप्ति के बारे में निजी व्यापार से, जोकि अच्छी तरह से स्थापित हो चुका है और जिसका सम्भरण तथा वितरण केन्द्रों से परम्परागत सम्बन्ध बना

हुआ है, प्रतियोगिता करनी पड़ती है। अधिकतर मछली व्यापार से प्रतियोगिता में प्राप्त की जाती है।

(ख) निगम के निदेशकों के बोर्ड ने निगम की गतिविधियों का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए निम्न विचारार्थ विषयों के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की थी।

- (1) निगम ने उन उद्देश्यों को कहां तक पूरा किया है जिनके लिए उसकी स्थापना की गई थी।
- (2) क्या यह निगम एक व्यवहार्य एकक के रूप में कार्य कर सकती है।
- (3) क्या इसके व्यय को कम तथा आय को बढ़ाया जा सकता है।
- (4) यदि निगम को मुख्य रूप से विपणन संगठन के तौर पर कार्य करना था तो इसके विस्तार का कार्य क्षेत्र तथा अतिरिक्त अधि-प्राप्ति की सम्भाव्यता क्या थी।

समिति को यह भी कहा गया था कि वह इस बात की जांच करे और रिपोर्ट दे कि क्या निगम की गतिविधियों को विभिन्न सूत्री बनाया जा सकता है, यदि हाँ, तो यह इस प्रकार के संगठन के लिए कैसे सम्भव था।

समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है और अब वह सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

केन्द्रीय मत्स्य पालन निगम का कार्यकरण

5138. श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय मत्स्य-पालन निगम के वर्षवार कार्य का व्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में निगम के प्रबन्ध में कोई परिवर्तन हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) वर्तमान अध्यक्ष, प्रबन्धक, निदेशक तथा सचिव के क्रमशः नाम तथा वेतन क्या हैं; और

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में निगम द्वारा कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया और उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) केन्द्रीय मत्स्य-पालन निगम के कार्यों में मुख्यतः मछलियों की अधिप्राप्ति व विक्रय आता है। 1965-66 (वाणिज्यिक क्रियाकलापों को प्रारम्भ करने की तिथि 3-12-65 से), 1966-67 और 1967-68 के दौरान, निगम ने क्रमशः 431 मीटरी टन, 1441 मीटरी टन और 1108 मीटरी टन मछली की अधिप्राप्ति और विक्री की। निगम के इन तीन वर्षों के कार्यकलापों के परिणाम निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

	कुल विक्री	व्यापारिक लेखा (सकल लाभ)	लाभ और हानि लेखा (कुल हानि)
1965-66	6,78,018 रुपये	(—) 26,526 रुपये	2,08,244 रुपये
1966-67	25,88,952 "	3,71,929 "	5,60,714 "
1967-68	36,08,475 "	2,76,926 "	12,67,491 "

निगम ने 1965-66 में दामोदर घाटी योजना के जलाशयों और 1967-68 में गजरात, पश्चिमी बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश में 13 अन्य जलाशयों के विकास का कार्य भी ले लिया है।

(ख) निगम के अन्तर्नियमों में के उपबन्धों के आधार पर, अध्यक्ष और प्रबन्ध निदेशक के अतिरिक्त, निदेशक मंडल के सदस्य प्रत्येक वार्षिक साधारण बैठक में सेवा निवृत्त हो जाते हैं और एक नये निदेशक मंडल का गठन किया जाता है। परिवर्तनों का व्योरा विवरण में दिया गया है। जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 1868/69]

(ग) अपेक्षित जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

(i) अध्यक्ष पद के व्यक्ति को कोई वेतन नहीं दिया जाता जो पद आजकल रिक्त है।

(ii) श्री एस० रे प्रबन्ध निदेशक है। उनका वेतन 2346.25 रुपये प्रति मास है।

(iii) वर्तमान सचिव का नाम श्री डी० के० सिन्हा है, उनका वेतन 1888.20 रुपये प्रति मास है।

(घ) निगम ने अभी तक कोई सामग्री निर्यात नहीं की है।

Cooperative Farming

5139. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the statement in the

draft Fourth Plan that there has been no substantial progress from co-operative farming, why does not Government allow incentives like the Tax Credit Certificates for productivity above a certain average as in the industry which will be encashable against all dues to the Government, Central or State

(b) in view of the expressed necessity to democratise the cooperative movement and to extend it to the weaker sections, when and how changes in the rules and procedures will be made;

(c) since the report records that overdues have increased from 20 per cent in 1960-61 to 33 per cent in 1967-68 and societies should be reduced in numbers from 2,12,000 to 1,20,000 what changes are proposed to avoid such losses which ultimately fall on the tax payer; and

(d) in the purposed reduction of overdues, what steps will be taken to avoid the impression that it pays to default which will further accentuate the problem of overdues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Cooperative farming societies are already exempt from payment of income-tax in respect of profits arising out of their business in credit, supply of inputs, cottage industries and marketing of agricultural produce of their members and also of processing of agricultural produce of their members without aid of power. Provision of tax incentive may not therefore be suitable for cooperative farming societies. In the Fourth Five Year Plan emphasis is on revitalisation of existing dormant and weak farming societies. New socie-

ties will be organised only in compact areas and if they have a potential for growth.

(b) Measures have already been initiated to shift the emphasis in loaning procedures of cooperative from asset-nexus to production potential with a view to ensuring larger and smoother flow of funds to weaker sections. To provide incentives to agricultural credit cooperatives, a scheme for creating special Bad Debt Reserve with subsidy from Government, is being implemented. A special scheme for helping small farmers on a pilot basis in selected areas is also being worked out.

(c) Overdues only indicate that the loans were not repaid on due date; they are not bad debts. For reducing the overdues, recovery machinery is being tightened and wherever necessary, additional recovery officers are being appointed. A scheme for converting short term loans into medium term loans has also been introduced to meet the situation arising out of defaults consequent on natural calamities.

(d) Denial of fresh credit to defaulters and initiation of legal proceedings against defaulters are steps intended to discourage the tendency to default.

दक्षिण राजस्थान में नलकूप लगाने के लिए सहायता

5140. श्री मीठा लाल मीना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि राजस्थान के दक्षिणी क्षेत्रों के कुछ किसान अपने खर्च पर नलकूप लगाने के लिए तैयार हैं केन्द्रीय सरकार नलकूप लगाने के लिए आवश्यक मशीनों को सप्लाई करके उनको कोई सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है;

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

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार 'रिंग' मशीन की सहायता से कुछ प्रायोगिक नलकूप लगाने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). सिंचाई राज्य का विषय होने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई सहायता प्रदान नहीं करती है। राजस्थान सरकार का एक राजकीय भूगर्भ जल बोर्ड है जिसके पास "न हानि और न लाभ" के आधार पर किसानों के लिए छिद्रण कार्य करने के लिए 33 शक्तिचालित रिंगें मौजूद हैं। ऐसे किसान जो कि इस संस्था की सेवाओं का उपयोग करना चाहते हैं, वे मुख्य भूगर्भ जल इंजीनियर, राजस्थान भूगर्भ जल बोर्ड, जोधपुर को लिख सकते हैं। ऐसे अभ्यावेदनों के प्राप्त होने पर, जहां नलकूपों की मांग है उस क्षेत्र की भूगर्भ जल की उपलब्धता के सम्बन्ध में बोर्ड आँचिच्यता का अध्ययन करेगा और यदि क्षेत्र में नलकूपों का बनाना उचित समझा गया, तो संस्था के द्वारा नियमों के अनुसार अदायगी पर कार्य किया जायेगा।

(ग) राज्य में भूमिगत जल के अनुसन्धान का अध्ययन तीन एजेन्सियों, अर्थात्, राजस्थान भूगर्भ-जल बोर्ड, भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्था और इस मंत्रालय के समन्वेषी नलकूप संस्था के द्वारा किया जा रहा है। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत समन्वेषी नलकूप संस्था राज्य के विभिन्न भागों में 75 समन्वेषी कुओं को छिद्रण करने की आशा करती है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र विकास कार्यक्रम (विशेष निधि) की तकनीकी तथा वित्तीय सहायता से, समन्वेषी नलकूप संस्था के द्वारा जेलौर तथा जैसलमेर जिलों के खास क्षेत्रों की भूगर्भ जल शक्ति का अनुमान करने के लिए एक विशेष परियोजना कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। परियोजना के अन्तर्गत 21 समन्वेषी छेदों के छिद्रण करने की आशा की जाती है।

राजस्थान में अनाज की वसूली

5141. श्री मोटा लाल मोना : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में अनाज की वसूली के दौरान भारतीय खाद्य निगम क कर्मचारियों और उनके साथ मिलकर साजिश करने वाले कुछ व्यापारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच पूरी हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

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

(ख) केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की जांच के निष्कर्षों से जिन्हें जांच का कार्य सौंपा गया था, संबंधित कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध कदाचार तथा गैर-सरकारी व्यापारियों के साथ साठ-गांठ के आरोप साबित नहीं हुए हैं। तथापि उनके विरुद्ध रिकार्ड को न बनाये रखने तथा विवरणी को न प्रस्तुत करने के आरोप स्थापित किए गये हैं। केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही करने तथा सम्बन्धित गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों को ब्लैक लिस्ट में रखने की सिफारिश की है। तदनुसार उचित कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Committee to examine the use of underground waters

5142. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that excessive use of underground water by means of shallow tubewells in any particular area is leading to scarcity of water for irrigation purposes;

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the different aspects of the problem;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to set up an expert Committee to look into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHAB SHINDE): (a) Excessive use of groundwater leading to depletion of supply in the existing wells have been reported in limited parts of Mehsana District in Gujarat, Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh, and Coimbatore and Chingleput Districts in Tamil Nadu. With the present fast rate of groundwater development in most parts of the country, it has been felt that similar situation may arise in certain other areas due to over-pumping. In certain parts, uncontrolled development may lead to contamination of good quality water by saline water or salinisation of the soil with brackish groundwater.

(b) to (d). The matter was examined by the Central Working Group for formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals on Minor Irrigation. The Working Group recommended that the States should give serious consideration to introduction, as early as possible, of a suitable groundwater legislation with a view to regulating and controlling groundwater extraction within safe limits. The legislation, it was envisaged would define the ground water rights

and enable undertaking of measures for regulating and controlling extraction of groundwater in problematic areas which may be notified under the proposed Act. The recommendations of the Working Group were brought to the notice of the State Governments by this Ministry. The proposal was discussed at the State Agricultural Production Commissioners' Conference held in May, 1969. The consensus of opinion in that Conference was that a stage had now been reached when legislative measures would need to be taken for regulating and controlling groundwater development. It was however, recognised that it would be essential to carry out scientific groundwater investigations before such legislative measures can be implemented. It was suggested at this Conference that the Government of India should draft a model Bill for guidance of the State Governments. A Working Group has been set up by this Ministry for drafting this model Bill.

गोरखपुर म टेलीफोन व्यवस्था

5143. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान गोरखपुर सिटी में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था की ओर दिलाया गया है जैसा कि 26 मई, 1969 के 'आज' में प्रकाशित समाचार में बताया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) (i) ट्रंक लाइनों पर चोरी के मामलों की संख्या कम करने के लिए तांबे के तार के स्थान पर एल्यूमिनियम की तार लगाने के लिए कार्रवाई की गई है,

जिससे ट्रंक परिपथों की कार्य-कुशलता में वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ii) निगरानी कड़ी कर दी गई है, और कर्मचारियों को ये हिदायतें दे दी गई हैं कि वे उपभोक्ताओं के प्रति शिष्टतापूर्ण व्यवहार रखें। यदि छानबीन करने पर कर्मचारियों की गैर-जिम्मेदारी साबित हो जाती है तो उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई भी की जाती है ।

(iii) टेलीफोनों पर लम्बी अवधि तक गड़बड़ी न रहने पाए, इसके लिए एह-तियात के तौर पर उपाय किए गए हैं ।

हिन्दी टेलीप्रिंटर्स में दोष

5144. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री सूरज भान :

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

(क) क्या सरकार को मद्रास में निर्मित हिन्दी टेलीप्रिंटर्स में दोषों के बारे में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं; और

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

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग म राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) जी हां, शिकायतें मिली थीं और मेसर्स हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स, मद्रास द्वारा निर्मित हिन्दी टेलीप्रिंटर मशीनों की पहली खप में निर्माण की एक खराबी का पता लगा था ।

(ख) इसकी छानबीन के लिए मेसर्स हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिंटर्स ने एक 'जीनियर

भेजा था। खराब मशीनों में खराबी दूर करी गई थी। उसके बाद प्रयोग करने वालों से कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली।

रोमन देवनागरी टेलीप्रिंटर्स

5145. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री सूरज भानु :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

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

(क) समस्त भारत में ऐसे कितने बड़े डाकघर हैं जहाँ रोमन और देवनागरी टेलीप्रिंटर्स की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) भारत में निर्माण आरम्भ होने से लेकर अब तक कुल कितने देवनागरी टेलीप्रिंटर्स का प्रयोग किया गया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय तथा संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) ऐसे तारघरों की संख्या जहाँ रोमन लिपि की टेलीप्रिन्टर मशीनें इस्तेमाल में लाई जाती हैं—580।

ऐसे तारघरों की संख्या जहाँ देवनागरी लिपि की टेलीप्रिन्टर मशीनें इस्तेमाल में लाई जाती हैं—68।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिन्टर्स लि० से 384 देवनागरी टेलीप्रिन्टर खरीदे गए हैं और उन्हें विभागीय तारघरों, प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों, टेलिक्स एक्सचेंजों में और प्राइवेट पाठियों और प्रेम एजेंसियों को पट्टे पर दिये गये परिपथों पर इस्तेमाल में लाया जा रहा है।

Higher Freight charge by the American Ships on Fertilizers

5146. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND

AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that freight rates of American ships used for shipment of fertilizers to India are higher than those of non-American ships; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not importing fertilizers in non-American ships?

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

(b) Under the terms of aid received from U.S.A. for the purchase of fertilizers at least 50 per cent of fertilizers procured have to be carried in American ships and the remainder in Non-US Flag (Non-American) ships.

दैनिक "पेट्रिओट" तथा "लिक" का प्रकाशन

५१४७, श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेसर्स रायसीना प्रकाशन लिमिटेड, लिक हाउस, दिल्ली द्वारा, वर्ष 1967 के बाद से, दैनिक "पेट्रिओट", साप्ताहिक "पेट्रिओट" और "लिक" (अंग्रेजी) की कितनी प्रतियां प्रति दिन तथा प्रति सप्ताह प्रकाशित की गई हैं;

(ख) इस कम्पनी के कितने समाचार पत्र तथा पत्रिकायें विदेशों को भेजी गई हैं तथा उन देशों के क्या नाम हैं; और

(ग) उन देशों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ इस कम्पनी के प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त किये गये हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) नई दिल्ली से रायसीना

प्रकाशन लिमिटेड अंग्रेजी दैनिक 'पैट्रिओट' तथा साप्ताहिक 'पैट्रिओट' (हिन्दी) और यूनाइटेड इंडिया प्रिन्सिपलिटम प्राइवेट लिमिटेड अंग्रेजी साप्ताहिक 'लिक' को प्रकाशित करने हैं :—

औसत खपत संख्या

1967-68 1968-69

पैट्रिओट, अंग्रेजी		
दैनिक	30,743	52,836
" साप्ताहिक		
(हिन्दी)	15,000	11,328
लिक, अंग्रेजी		
साप्ताहिक	13,035	11,938

हिन्दी साप्ताहिक 'पैट्रिओट' का प्रकाशन 14 मार्च, 1968 को आरम्भ हुआ।

(ब) एक त्रिवरण ममा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल टी—1869/69]

(ग) रायसीना प्रकाशन लिमिटेड के ब्रिटेन, अमेरिका तथा रूस में प्रतिनिधि हैं।

आकाशवाणी के लिये समाचार एजेन्सी

5148. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री गंगा रेड्डी :

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

(क) उन गैर-सरकारी एजेन्सियों के क्या नाम हैं जिनसे आकाशवाणी समाचार प्राप्त करता है;

(ख) इस मद के लिए वर्ष 1965 से आज तक पी० टी० आई, तथा यू० एन० आई० को कितनी धनराशि अदा की गई है;

(ग) क्या आकाशवाणी कुछ हिन्दी समाचार एजेन्सियों से भी समाचार खरीदता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1965 से अब तक हिन्दी समाचार एजेन्सियों से कितनी सामग्री खरीपी गई है तथा उसके लिए कितनी धनराशि की अदायगी की गई है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) 1. प्रैस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया।

2. यूनाइटेड न्यूज आफ इंडिया।

3. हिन्दुस्तान समाचार।

4. समाचार भारत।

5. एसोसियेटेड न्यूज सर्विसेज, आन्ध्र प्रदेश (हैदराबाद में प्रादेशिक समाचार एकक के लिए)।

(ख) खबरे लेने के लिए दी गई कुल राशि, जिसमें टेलीप्रिंटों का किराया शामिल नहीं है, इस प्रकार थी :—

रुपयें

1. प्रैस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया

(1 जनवरी, 1965

से जून, 1969 तक) 58,29,270.00

2. यूनाइटेड न्यूज आफ

इंडिया

(1 जनवरी, 1965

से जून, 1969 तक) 16,25,492.00

(ग) जी, हां। समाचार एजेन्सियां ये हैं :—

1. हिन्दुस्तान समाचार, और

2. समाचार भाती।

(घ) समाचार भारती एक महीने में लगभग 800 समाचार भेजती है। संसद के अधिवेशनों के दौरान यह संख्या 1000 समाचार प्रति मास तक बढ़ जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान समाचार एक महीने में लगभग 1000 समाचार भेजता है। इनको दी गयी राशि इस प्रकार है :—

रुपये

हिन्दुस्तान समाचार :

आकाशवाणी ने इसमें खबरें लेना 1 जुलाई, 1968 से आरम्भ किया था। 1 जुलाई, 1968 से जून, 1969 तक दी गई राशि) : 66,924.00

समाचार भारती :

(आकाशवाणी ने इसमें खबरें लेना 1 जुलाई, 1968 से शुरू किया था। 1 जुलाई, 1968 से 30 जून, 1969 तक दी गई राशि) : 49,992.00

रायसीना पब्लिकेशन्स लिमिटेड

5149. श्री मोलू प्रसाद : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में ऐसे विदेशी दूतावासों तथा मिशनो के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी छपाई तथा प्रकाशन कार्य वर्ष 1967, 1968 तथा 1969 में यूनाइटेड इण्डिया प्रेस लिमिटेड, दिल्ली ने किया था और जो रायसीना पब्लिकेशन्स, लिंक हाउस, नई दिल्ली का है;

(ख) इस उपक्रम को रूम, अरब लीग तथा लोकतांत्रिक जर्मनी के महा वाणिज्य

दूतावासों द्वारा छपाई के शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यूनाइटेड इण्डिया प्रेस को कुछ मशीनें रूम से आयात की गई थीं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और उनका मूल्य कितना था; और

(ङ) क्या मशीनों के मूल्य का भुगतान किया गया है या नहीं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). सरकार के पास इस बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है क्योंकि भारतीय मद्रणालयों को विदेशी दूतावासों के लिए काम लेने पर कोई रोक नहीं है, और ना ही इस प्रकार के कार्यों के बारे में सरकार को सूचित करना आवश्यक है।

(ग) और (घ). जी, हां। यूनाइटेड इण्डिया प्रेस द्वारा मॉन्वियत संघ से नीचे लिखी मशीनें आयात की गई थीं :—

किस प्रकार की मशीन थी	लागत	वर्ष
-----------------------	------	------

रुपये

- | | | |
|--|----------|------|
| (1) स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड की मार्फत एक न्यूजपेपर रोटररी | 6,65,000 | 1961 |
| (2) वास्तविक उपभोक्ता लाइ-सेंस के अन्तर्गत एक लाइन कम्पो-जिंग मशीन | 70,000 | 1964 |

किस प्रकार की मशीन थी लागत वधे

रूपये

(3) वास्तविक उप-भोक्ता लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत दो लाइन कम्पोजिंग और अलग कार्स्टिंग मशीनें। ये भारत में सोवियत संघ के व्यापार प्रतिनिधि से प्राप्त की गई थीं जिसने पहले इन्हें प्रदर्शन प्रयोजनों के लिए आयात किया था

1,42,947 1966

(ङ) लाइसेंसों की उपयोगिता के आकड़े या उनके अन्तर्गत आयातित वस्तुओं के लिए किए गए भुगतान का ब्योरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश को चीनी की आवश्यकता

5150. श्री गं० च० वीक्षित: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार मध्य प्रदेश की चीनी की कितनी आवश्यकताओं को वास्तव में पूरा किया गया ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे): 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 के वर्षों में चीनी के मूल्य तथा वितरण पर पूर्ण नियंत्रण था। चीनी की उपलब्ध मात्रा को स्थापित आधार पर राज्यों को वितरित किया गया था। 1967-68 में आंशिक विनियंत्रण की नीति को लागू किया गया था। कारखानों में चीनी के उत्पादन के

60 प्रतिशत को लेवी के रूप में अधिग्रहण किया गया था और मध्य प्रदेश सहित राज्यों को मासिक कोटों में वितरित किया गया था। लेवी अधिप्राप्ति की दर में 60 प्रतिशत से 70 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के साथ आंशिक विनियंत्रण की नीति को चालू वर्ष 1968-69 के लिए भी जारी रखा जा रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अप्रैल, 1969 में अपने चीनी के मासिक कोटे को 1,700 मीटरी टन तक अर्थात् 7687 से 9387 मीटरी टन बढ़ाने के लिए कहा था। मई-जून, 1969 की अवधि से मध्य प्रदेश के मासिक कोटे को 1850 मीटरी टन तक अर्थात् 7687 मीटरी टन से 9537 तक बढ़ा दिया गया था। इस प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के उनके कोटे में 1,700 मीटरी टन की वृद्धि से सम्बन्धित अनुरोध की बहुत हद तक पूर्ति कर दी गई थी।

गत तीन वर्षों में चालू वर्ष 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश को चीनी की निम्नलिखित मात्राएं आवंटित की गई थीं :—

1965-66	1,69,875	मीटरी टन
1966-67	1,37,490	” ”
1967-68	75,319	” ”
1968-69		
(अगस्त, 1969 तक)	85,487	” ”

मध्य प्रदेश को दिये गये खाद्य पदार्थ

5151. श्री गं० च० वीक्षित: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अमरीका से उपहार के रूप में प्राप्त गेहूं तथा खाद्य पदार्थों में से मध्य प्रदेश को वर्ष 1967-68 में गेहूं तथा अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों की कितनी मात्रा दी गई ; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा इसमें से कितनी मात्रा का वितरण किया गया है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) संयुक्त राज्य

अमेरिका से 1950 के भारत केयर करार और 1951 के भारत-अमरीकी करार के अधीन गेहूं और अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों की निम्नलिखित मात्रायें प्राप्त हुई थीं जोकि 1967-68 में मध्य प्रदेश को सप्लाई की गई थीं :—

वस्तु	भारत-केयर करार (मी० टन)	भारत-अमरीकी करार (मी० टन)	जोड़
गेहूं (जिसमें बुलगर गेहूं तथा पिसी हुई गेहूं शामिल हैं)	10,353.7	10,494.8	20,849.5
दुग्धचूर्ण	1,113.5	365.0	1,478.5
सलाद तेल	5,036.9	857.9	5,894.8
संमिश्रित खाद्य	—	46.8	46.8
कॉन मील	2.0	478.8	480.8
पी बीन्स	—	56.1	56.1
माइलो	1,000.0	2,016.6	3,016.6
गेहूं का आटा	147.7	55.4	203.1
सी० एस० एम०	9,171.1	—	9,171.1
जोड़	26,824.9	14,371.4	41,196.3

(ख) भारत-अमरीकी करार के अधीन आयातित मात्राएं करार की शर्तों के अनुसार वितरण के लिए सीधे ही स्वीकृत सहायता एजेंसियों को सप्लाई की गई थीं। भारत-केयर करार के अधीन प्राप्त वस्तुएं राज्य सरकार द्वारा वितरित की गई थीं।

मध्य प्रदेश के इंदौर डिवीजन में केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों में बोनस की अदायगी

5152. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के इंदौर डिवीजन (मध्य प्रदेश) में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने औद्योगिक उपक्रमों ने 1967-68 में अपने

कर्मचारियों और मजदूरों को बोनस दिया गया ;

(ख) कर्मचारियों को कुल कितना बोनस दिया गया था ;

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र के कितने और कौन-कौन से उपक्रमों ने उपरोक्त बोनस नहीं दिया है ; और

(घ) कर्मचारियों को बोनस की अदायगी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) इन्दौर डिवीजन में केन्द्रीय सरकार का कोई ऐसा उपक्रम नहीं है जो

बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत आता है।

(ख) से (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

मध्य प्रदेश को गेहूँ, चावल और चीनी का आवंटन

5153. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से गेहूँ, चावल और चीनी की अधिक मात्रा आवंटित करने के लिए हाल में ही प्रार्थना की थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इनकी कितनी मात्रा का आवंटन किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने गेहूँ और चीनी की अधिक मात्रा आवंटित करने हेतु अनुरोध किया था लेकिन चावल के लिए ऐसा अनुरोध नहीं किया गया था। मध्य प्रदेश चावल के मामले में अधिगेष राज्य है।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के अनुरोध पर उनके जून, 1969 के को कोटे 5,603 मीटरी टन से बढ़ाकर 10,603 मीटरी टन कर दिया गया था। जुलाई, 1969 के कोटे में और वृद्धि कर 15,603 मीटरी टन आवंटित किया गया था। अगस्त और सितम्बर, 1969 के लिए आवंटित कोटा 10,603 मीटरी टन प्रति माह है। आगे किये जाने वाले आवंटन मध्य प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं और केन्द्र के पास उपलब्ध स्टॉक पर निर्भर करेंगे।

मई-जून, 1969 की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश के लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे में 1,850 मीटरी टन की वृद्धि कर 7,677

मीटरी टन से बढ़ाकर 9,537 मीटरी टन कर दिया गया है जबकि राज्य सरकार ने 1,700 मीटरी टन की वृद्धि करने हेतु किया था।

मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रैक्टरों की मांग तथा सप्लाई

5154. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रैक्टरों की वार्षिक मांग क्या है तथा उसे 1968 में और मार्च, 1969 तक कितने ट्रैक्टर सप्लाई किये गये ;

(ख) इनकी सप्लाई सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा की गई थी अथवा निजी एजेंसियों द्वारा ; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1969 में अधिक ट्रैक्टर देने के बारे में मांग की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर 1968-69 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश की आयातित ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता 1360 थी। इसमें से, 775 आयातित ट्रैक्टर राज्य को वितरित किये गये।

(ख) ये ट्रैक्टर सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा नियमित किये गये।

(ग) जी हाँ,। राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगम की सूचना के आधार पर 1969-70 के लिए ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता 2400 ट्रैक्टर है। चालू वर्ष के आयात कार्यक्रम को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने के उपरान्त ही मध्य प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्यों को ट्रैक्टरों का नियतन किया जायेगा।

Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society

5155. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and addresses of the office-bearers and members of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society Ltd. and the address of its registered office; and

(b) whether share certificates have been issued by the Society to its members and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). A special enquiry on the working of this Society had been ordered by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. Delhi under the provisions of the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act. The enquiry is in progress. Information required will become available on completion of the enquiry.

Film on Late Udham Singh

5156. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newspaper reports that some Indian Immigrants doing business in the U.K. have decided to form a Film Company in London and that their first production will be a feature film on late Shri Udham Singh who had shot Sir Michael O'Dwyer who was Governor of Punjab in 1919;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the prospective producers approached the Government of

India for any financial or other assistance;

(d) if so, the details of the request; and

(e) Government's decision in regard thereto?

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) Government have not seen the script; as such no comments can be offered.

(c) No, Sir

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

Reduction in Industrial Labour

5157. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a constant reduction in the number of industrial labour; and

(b) if so, the extent there of during the last year?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Statistics of Labour Disputes

5158. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of such disputes industry-wise filed during the year 1968-69; and

(b) the number of such disputes settled during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1870/69].

टेलीफोनों की कुल संख्या

5159. श्री हुषम चन्द कछवाय ; क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में गैर-सरकारी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये गये टेलीफोनों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) कितने व्यक्तियों तथा कार्यालयों के टेलीफोन सम्बन्धी आवेदन-पत्र विचारार्थ हैं और उनके लिए टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) आवश्यक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है, और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर दी जाएगी ।

(ख) 31.3.69 को प्रतीक्षा सूचियों पर आवेदकों की कुल संख्या लगभग 4.6 लाख थी । टेलीफोन प्रणालियों में विस्तार करके इन आवेदकों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ।

मध्य प्रदेश को आवंटित आयातित ट्रेक्टर

5160. श्री हुषम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 में मध्य प्रदेश को रूस तथा

अन्य देशों से आयातित ट्रेक्टरों में से कितने ट्रेक्टर दिये गये ;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में मध्य प्रदेश को कितने ट्रेक्टर दिये जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) राज्य में कृषि विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितने ट्रेक्टरों की मांग की है तथा इन ट्रेक्टरों को उनको सप्लाई करने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के अन्तर्गत रूस तथा अन्य देशों से आयात किये गये ट्रेक्टरों में से 775 ट्रेक्टर मध्य प्रदेश को नियतन किये गये । ब्याग निम्न प्रकार है :—

	संख्या
जेटर—2011	400
डी टी—14बी	300
बालेरस	75
	—
	775
	—

(ख) और (ग). इस वर्ष राज्य सरकार ने 2,400 ट्रेक्टरों की मांग की है । उन्होंने चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना की अपनी आवश्यकता 8,500 बताई है । निःसन्देहः राज्य सरकार की ट्रेक्टरों की आवश्यकता कुछ सीमा तक देशी उत्पादन के द्वारा पूरी की जायेगी । सरकार अतिरिक्त ट्रेक्टरों के आयात के लिये भी विचार कर रही है जो कि विदेशी मुद्रा के विनिमय की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये बाकी आवश्यकता को कम से कम कुछ अंश तक पूरी करेगी ।

दुग्ध से बने पदार्थों पर लगे नियन्त्रण
 आदेश, 1969 का उल्लंघन

5161. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
 खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की
 कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969 के दौरान दिल्ली के
 ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में दुग्ध से बने पदार्थों पर लगे
 नियन्त्रण आदेश, 1969 का उल्लंघन करने
 वाले कितने व्यक्ति हैं जिनके विरुद्ध सरकार
 ने कार्यवाही की थी ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों
 पर मुकदमा चलाया गया ।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा
 सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
 अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) तीन ।

(ख) तीनों व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमा
 चलाया गया । उनमें से एक दोषी पाया गया
 है और शेष दो के विरुद्ध मामले अभी तक
 न्यायालय में विचाराधीन हैं ।

**Fertilisers gift to India from foreign
 Countries**

5162. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
 SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA:

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

(a) the names of the countries
 along with the total quantity of ferti-
 lisers given to India as gift during the
 period from the 1st January, 1960 to
 the 30th June, 1969 and also the quan-
 tity of fertilisers purchased from the
 foreign countries;

(b) the value thereof; and

(c) the total amount realised from
 the sale of the fertilisers received as
 gifts from foreign countries during
 the years 1967 and 1968, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICU-
 LTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
 AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-
 SAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). The
 required information is given in
 statements I and II laid on the Table
 of the House. [Placed in Library.
 See No. LT-1871/69).

**Confirmation of Employees of the
 Department of Rehabilitation**

5163. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
 Will the Minister of LABOUR AND
 REHABILITATION be pleased to
 state:

(a) the number of gazetted and
 non-gazetted employees on the stren-
 gth of the Department of Rehabilita-
 tion and its offices on the 30th June,
 1969;

(b) the number of employees cate-
 gory-wise who are confirmed in
 lower posts and who are purely tem-
 porary;

(c) the number of temporary em-
 ployees category-wise who have com-
 pleted less than 5 years service, 5
 years to 10 years, 10 years to 15 years
 and 15 to 20 years service; and

(d) the reasons for their being
 temporary and the action being taken
 in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-
 MENT AND REHABILITATION
 (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a)
 to (d). Information is being collect-
 ed and will be laid on the Table of
 the Sabha.

**Soil conservation works in M. P.,
 A. P. And Mysore**

5164. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:
 Will the Minister of FOOD AND
 AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special attention
 was paid to the soil conservation

works in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore during the year 1966-67; 1967-68 and 1968-69; and

(b) the amount allocated for the purpose, state-wise, during the period for each of those two categories state-wise and the amount left unutilised and the reasons for the unutilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUL-

TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHUB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Soil Conservation Programmes in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore as also in other states fall under two categories, viz. State Sector scheme, and Centrally Sponsored schemes. The amounts allocated and actually spent for each of those two categories State-wise are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Year	State Sector		Centrally Sponsored Sector		Total	
		Amt. allocated	Expenditure	Amt. allocated	Expenditure	Amt. allocated	Expenditure
Madhya Pradesh . .	1966-67	198.00	219.16	48.50	44.94	246.50	264.10
	67-68	200.00	265.03	52.00	52.03	252.00	317.06
	68-69	250.00	292.47	50.50	50.60	300.50	343.07
Andhra Pradesh . .	1966-67	81.00	57.93	13.00	15.38	94.00	73.31
	67-68	61.00	57.49	15.00	14.73	76.00	72.22
	68-69	45.00	45.00	14.00	13.94	59.00	58.94
Mysore	1966-67	100.00	178.42	10.00	7.76	110.00	186.18
	67-68	100.00	100.96	7.00	6.46	107.00	107.42
	68-69	84.00	110.00	13.35	13.47	97.35	123.47

The additional expenditure in Mysore and Madhya Pradesh under the State Plan Sector was due to increase in the soil conservation programme in the wake of drought and scarcity conditions. Additional funds were met from other sources like Rural Man-Power funds, Tribal Block Development and drought relief funds. The Government of Andhra Pradesh could not utilise the funds allocated in the year 1966-67 and 1967-68 in full due to the inadequacy of the Organisation and State budgetary resources.

Different Export version of Indian Film "Sangam"

5165. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export versions of many Indian films are

different from what is passed by the Board of Film Censors for Indian release;

(b) whether it is compulsive to censure the export versions of Indian films;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the export version of the film 'Sangam' produced by R. K. Films, as many as 113 passionate kisses between Raj Kapoor and Vyjantimala have been shown along many semi-nude and suggestive lust-laden bedroom scenes;

(d) the reasons why such ugly, untrue and distorted portrayal of our nation's culture is permitted to be exported through films without let or hindrance by the Government;

- (e) the reasons why Government are not anxious to present the true culture of our country to the foreigners by strictly censoring our pictures for export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (e). The Central Board of Film Censors set up under the Cinematograph Act, 1952 sanctions films for public exhibition in India only. Films or prints of films meant for exhibitions abroad only are not required to be certified by the Board. Under the Sea Customs Act, films are allowed to be exported abroad by the port authorities on the recommendations of the Advisory Boards nominated for the purpose. These films which are already certified by the Central Board of Films Censors for exhibition in India are treated as carrying the recommendation of the Advisory Board for export abroad without fresh scrutiny. The film "Sangam" was one such film.

Muslim Trust Property

5166. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount realised by Government year-wise during the last three years from the Muslim Trust properties which were taken over by the Custodian of Evacuee Property on migration of their trustees to Pakistan or which were taken over by the Custodian but after representation from any of the trustees or Muslims in India, the Wakf properties were released by the Custodian;

(b) whether the amount received is in Government custody or in the hands of any Muslim organisation; and

(c) the amount of interest Government received and the amount transferred to any Muslim organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Government have not realised during the last three years, any amount in respect of Muslim Trust properties which were taken over by the Custodian of Evacuee Property on migration of their trustees to Pakistan or which were taken over by the Custodian but, after representation from any of the trustees or Muslims in India, were released by the Custodian of Evacuee Property.

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

Food Advisory Council

5167. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

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

(a) whether Government have set up a Food Advisory Council to secure the advice of different interests on the National Food Policy;

(b) if so, the composition of the Advisory Council and the categories of different interests who will work on the Council; and

(c) the names of the various official and non-official members of the Council?

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

(b) The Advisory Council is composed of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, eight other official members including the member-Secretary and 18 non-official members. It represents the interests of producers, food-grains trade, consumers, cooperatives and others.

(c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1872/69].

Bringing down Prices of foodgrains and their direct Marketing

5168. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India propose to make grains cheaper and narrow the gap between the procurement and the issue price through direct purchases from the cultivators; and

(b) whether the Corporation propose to open 'Shops' in mandies to receive the produce from the cultivators directly and make full and prompt payment therefor by eliminating the middlemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The Food Corporation of India procures and issues foodgrains at the prices fixed by the Government. The Corporation is allowed incidental charges for meeting their expenditure on the procurement, storage and distribution etc. of the foodgrains and no margin of profit is allowed to it. These charges are scrutinised closely by the Government and only the barest minimum charges are allowed.

(b) The method of procurement in each State is left to be decided by the State Government concerned. Therefore, if the State Government agrees to such an arrangement the Food Corporation would be prepared to undertake direct purchase from the producers.

Reclamation of waste land

5169. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the different State Governments have

acted upon the recommendations of the Waste Land Survey Committee so as to bring waste land under cultivation; and

(b) if so, the State-wise break-up of the lands that have been brought under cultivation under this scheme and also how many landless families have been rehabilitated under this scheme?

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

(b) According to the available information, 1.10 lakh families have been resettled on 4.74 lakh acres of reclaimed land. The State-wise break-up is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1873/69].

National Tonnage Club Seminar on Agriculture held at Bhubaneswar

5170. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he attended the National Tonnage Club Seminar that took place at Bhubaneswar on the 25th June; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken by the seminar so as to increase the agricultural production in the country?

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

(b) In the seminar, the ways and means to increase agricultural production were discussed and the following action programme by the Tonnage Club was finalised:

- (i) To arrange demonstration-cum-short duration training on the fields of members having technical and practical background.

- (ii) To start Inter-District Exchange of Farmers and to participate in Inter-State Exchange Programme organised by the Central body.
- (iii) To help the members in initiating and improving irrigation and other potentialities.
- (iv) To make efforts to spread the achievements in agriculture to the neighbouring farms.
- (v) To undertake village projects for higher production wherever possible.
- (vi) To arrange the supply of scarce inputs to its members, wherever possible.
- (vii) To cooperate and collaborate with Government and other agencies for increasing agricultural production.

Introduction of Telex in Monghyr Bihar

5171. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had declared in Parliament that Telex has been introduced in Monghyr, Bihar for the benefit of the Press reporters;

(b) whether this Telex has in fact been installed and is in working order at Monghyr; and

(c) if not, the reasons for misleading the Parliament and the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) As far as could be gathered from the perusal of records, it appears that no declaration was made in the Parliament and no assurance held out regarding introduction of telex service at Monghyr (Bihar);

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

Applicability of Journalists Act to Part-time Correspondents

5172. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Journalists Act and the Wage Board recommendations apply to mofussil part-time correspondents whose main profession/avocation is journalism;

(b) whether the Wage Board has suggested payment of a monthly retainer plus payment on column basis to these correspondents;

(c) if so, whether the leading newspapers have refused to implement this recommendation;

(d) whether it is also a fact that these papers have dismissed mofussil correspondents on a big scale to avoid payment in terms of the Wage Board recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The part-time correspondents of newspapers who are employed as such in Newspaper establishments and whose principal avocation of life is journalism, would be covered by the provisions of the Working Journalists Act and Wage Board recommendation.

(b) Yes. The Wage Board has laid down the rates of the monthly retainer payable to part-time correspondents of Newspapers and News agencies. In addition payment should be made on column basis, the rate to be settled by mutual negotiations.

(c) to (e). These matters fall in the State sphere.

घनसर, खान सुरक्षा केन्द्र, जिला घनबाद
में की गई अनियमितताएं

5173. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या भ्रम
तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को खान सुरक्षा
केन्द्र, डाकखाना घनसर, जिला घनबाद
में हो रही अनियमितताओं के बारे में कोई
शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनकी जांच
की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष
हैं ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय
में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :

(क) जी नहीं । परन्तु खान बचाव
केन्द्र, घनबाद के एक कर्मचारी से एक भ्रम्या-
वेदन प्राप्त हुआ था ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) भ्रम्यावेदन में की गई शिकायतें
निराधार पाई गई हैं ।

Demand of higher wages and Bonus by P.T.I. Federation

5174. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will
the Minister of LABOUR AND RE-
HABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
P.T.I. Federation at its meeting held
at Madras had demanded higher
wages and bonus;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact
that the P.T.I. Board has not consider-
ed their demands; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Gov-
ernment to have a negotiated settle-
ment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-
MENT AND REHABILITATION
(SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a)
to (c). The subject matter falls in the
State sphere.

Award of Scholarships under Welfare in Orissa

5175. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI: Will the Minister of INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING AND
COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to
state:

(a) the amount of scholarships, both
for technical and non-technical educa-
tion of the children of P. & T. em-
ployees, awarded in Orissa and other
circles in 1968-69 and 1969-70 from
the Welfare Scheme;

(b) the amount towards Book
awards given in Orissa Circle during
this period; and

(c) the income groups of employees
to whom these facilities have been ex-
tended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING AND IN THE DE-
PARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The total
amount of financial assistance on ac-
count of departmental scholarships
both for technical and non-technical
education of the children of the P.&T.
employees awarded in all Circles in
1968-69 works out to Rs. 4,48,741 out
of which Rs. 5,820 was in respect of
the Orissa Circle. The payments made
during 1969-70 so far are Rs. 74,618 for
all the Circles and Rs. 1,150 for the
Orissa Circle. Figures for the entire
year can only be known after the
financial year 1969-70 is over.

(b) Rs. 100 during 1968-69 and nil
in 1969-70 so far.

(c) P. & T. employees drawing pay
upto Rs. 500 p.m.

Break-down in Telephone lines in Puri District

5176. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days in a month the telephone communication line to Nayagarh, Jatni and Nirakarpur in the District of Puri remains out of order;

(b) the reasons for such frequent disorders in these lines; and

(c) why no steps are being taken to set this in order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The telephone circuits were interrupted as follows:—

(i) Khurda—Nayagarh Trunk—

January '69	1 day
February '69	1 day
March '69	1 day
April '69	2 days
May '69	1 day
June '69	4 days

(ii) Khurda—Jatni Trunk—
January—June '69—Nil

(iii) Jatni—Nirakarpur Trunk—
January—June '69—Nil

(b) The interruptions are mostly due to copper wire thefts.

(c) The Postmaster General, Cuttack has approached the I. G. Police and the Home Secretary for preventive action.

“युववाणी कार्यक्रम” के लिये प्रोड्यूसर

5177. श्री अ० दीपा :

श्री कु० दे० त्रिपाठी :

श्री रामचरण :

श्री राज देव सिंह :

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

(क) आकाशवाणी दिल्ली में, आकाशवाणी के शीघ्र ही आरम्भ होने वाले “युववाणी” के कार्यक्रमों के लिए प्रोड्यूसरों की नियुक्ति किस आधार पर की गई है ; और

(ख) उनकी शैक्षणिक योग्यता तथा अनुभव का वर्णन क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) प्रोड्यूसर (हिन्दी) का एक पद स्थानान्तरण के द्वारा भरा गया है। प्रोड्यूसर (अंग्रेजी) का एक पद विज्ञापित किया गया है और चयन शीघ्र ही किया जाएगा। नियमित चयन किये जाने तक एक प्रोड्यूसर (अंग्रेजी) को केंजुअल आधार पर लगाया गया है।

(ख) इन दोनों व्यक्तियों की शैक्षणिक अर्हतायें तथा उनके अनुभवों का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है :—

शैक्षणिक अर्हतायें

अनुभव

प्रोड्यूसर (हिन्दी) इण्टरमिजियेट

1-4-56 को स्टाफ़ आर्टिस्ट नियुक्त हुए।
23-7-59 को सहायक प्रोड्यूसर (हिन्दी)

शैक्षणिक अर्हतायें

अनुभव

नियुक्त हुए तथा 5-10-68 को प्रोड्यूसर (हिन्दी) के पद पर पदोन्नत हुए।

प्रोड्यूसर (अंग्रेजी) बी० ए०, बी० एल०

समाचार प्रभाग में स्क्रिप्ट राईटर के रूप में काम किया। 1966 में अमेरिका में कोलम्बिया विश्वविद्यालय में पत्रकारिता के स्कूल में अध्ययन किया। 1967 में यू० एन० रेडियों में काम किया और वास्टन के एजुकेशनल टेलीविजन स्टेशन में रेडियो और टेलीविजन के प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में काम किया।

Employees' State Insurance Scheme Dispensaries in Orissa

5178. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places where Government propose to start Employees' State Insurance Dispensaries in Orissa during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the estimated expenditure for the same; and

(c) the approximate number of employees to be covered by each of the dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR; EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): Administration of medical care under the Employees State Insurance Scheme is the responsibility of State Governments. The Employees State Insurance Corporation has reported as under:—

(a) It is proposed to extend the Employees State Insurance Scheme to 7 more centres in Orissa. Proposal for opening of dispensaries at 4 centres

(Belpahar, Hirakud, Jaykaypur and Rourkela) have been received from the State Government but it has yet to send proposals in respect of 3 centres [Bardol (Cement Nagar), Berhampur and Sumabeda].

(b) Recurring expenditure of Rs. 85,000 to 90,000 per annum and non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 25,000 for each of the dispensaries have been proposed by the State Government.

(c) The estimated number of insurable employees in each centre is as follows:—

Name of Centre	No. of employees
Bardol (Cement Nagar)	800
Belpahar	1,700
Berhampur	750
Hirakud	1,300
Jaykaypur (Rayaguda)	1,400
Rourkela	21,000
Sumabeda	1,800
TOTAL:	28,750

Development of deep-sea fishing during Fourth Plan

5179. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out a programme for development of deep-sea fishing in the country in the Fourth Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the States where this scheme will be developed; and

(c) the details of the nature of Central Assistance given to those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The programme consists in essence of introducing 300 sea-going trawlers for off-shore and deep-sea fishing through private, cooperative and corporate enterprise. As supporting programmes the Government will operate a fleet of deep-sea exploratory vessels for survey of fisheries and fishing grounds. Deep-sea fishing harbour facilities will be provided at selected points. Operatives who require special skill in navigation and fishing operations will be trained in Central institutions which have been set up for the purpose.

(b) The scheme is expected to be in operation in all the maritime States and Union Territories where deep-sea harbour facilities exist or are being provided. These States are: Gujarat, Maharashtra, Kerala and Madras. The construction of deep sea fishing harbours is also being considered in the States of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Bengal as well as in Goa and the Andamans. Meanwhile small scale operations will be initiated in all these States utilising existing facilities.

(c) Construction of fishing harbours at major ports will be carried out as

a Central Scheme. The Centre will give assistance to the extent of the full cost of other fishing harbours in accordance with the pattern of assistance to be decided for the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Landing and Berthing facilities for fishing vessels at minor ports". The Central Government will also incur the full expenditure of the Central Deep Sea Fishing Stations which will explore fishing grounds all round the coast. The Central Government will, further, bear the full cost of establishment and operation of institutions for training of fishing vessel operatives.

बिहार में बीड़ी-उद्योग

5180. श्री रामानुजार शास्त्री : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में बीड़ी मजदूरों की कुल संख्या क्या है और बिहार के उन नगरों के क्या नाम हैं जहाँ ये मुख्य रूप से कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि: बीड़ी मजदूरों के लिये भी भाविष्य निधि योजना बनाई गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त योजना से अब तक कितने बीड़ी मजदूरों को लाभ पहुँचा है;

(ग) इस योजना को सभी मजदूरों के लिये लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सभी बीड़ी मजदूरों पर उक्त योजना को लागू करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है तथा यह कार्यवाही कब तक किये जाने की संभावना है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा झाजाव) :

(क) बिहार सरकार ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

राज्य में बीड़ी श्रमिकों की कुल संख्या अनुमानतः लगभग 33,000 है । जिन

महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में बाड़ी उद्योग विद्यमान है वे इस प्रकार हैं—चक्रगढ़पुर और मनोहरपुर (मिर्जापुर जिला), अंझा (मुंगेर जिला), बिहार शरीफ (पटना जिला) और दलसिंहसराय (दरभंगा जिला) तथा उनके समीपवर्ती गांव/क्षेत्र)।

(ख)से (घ). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाई गई योजना बाड़ी उद्योग पर लागू नहीं होती। इस उद्योग के कर्मचारियों पर और कोई भविष्य निधि योजना लागू नहीं होती।

Demonstration by Food Corporation of India employees

5181. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the Regional Office of the Food Corporation in Delhi have organised several demonstrations recently against two senior officers in the Office premises during the Office hours;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the office bearers of the Employees Association had been charge-sheeted at one time or the other and they excite other employees and disclose office secrets to the Press;

(c) if so, what action has been taken by the Corporation against such employees under the Conduct Rules to maintain proper discipline in the office; and

(d) what amenities have been provided by the Corporation to the office bearers of this Association?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The demonstrations were organised outside the office premises and outside the office hours.

(b) and (c). Some of the office-bearers of the Employees Association

have been charge-sheeted at various times and cases against them are still under investigation. For holding demonstrations by members of the Staff Association no action has been taken by the Corporation under Conduct Rules as the demonstrations were held outside office hours and outside office building.

(d) Special casual leave upto a maximum of 20 days in a calendar year is granted to the office bearers for participation in the meetings of the Association including the meetings with the management. They are also given Travelling Allowance/Daily Allowance as and when they are required to attend meetings called at the instance of the management to discuss various problems of mutual interest.

संसद सदस्यों द्वारा दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को भेजे गये पत्र

5182 श्री निहाल सिंह क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन मास में संसद सदस्यों द्वारा दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अधिकांशियों को कितने पत्र भेजे गये थे, उनमें से कितने आवेदनपत्र ऐसे हैं जिनका दुग्ध 'टांकन' जारी करने से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है और उनका किन विशिष्ट मामलों में सम्बन्ध है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के उच्च अधिकारी संसद सदस्यों द्वारा हिन्दी में लिखे गये आवेदन-पत्र पढ़े बिना छठे अधिकारियों को भेज देते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) 13-5-69

से 12-2-69 तक की 3 माह की अवधि में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने मंगद मदियों से 1017 पत्र प्राप्त किये। इनमें से 20 पत्र दूध के टोकनों को जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में नहीं थे। इनमें से 16 पत्र दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना में नीकरी/स्थानान्तरण से सम्बन्ध रखने थे। दो पत्र कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतों के रूप में और दो नये दुग्ध डिपो खुलवाने के सम्बन्ध में थे।

(ख) जी नहीं। क्योंकि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के प्रायः सभी वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को हिन्दी का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान है, अतः ऐसे पत्रों को थिना पढ़े ही निचले अधिकारियों को भेज देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के चौकीदारों के वेतनों का गबन

5183. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नार्थ एवेन्यू तथा माउथ एवेन्यू, नई दिल्ली के दुग्ध डिपुओं में चौकीदार नैनान किये जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि खजांची तथा डिपो प्रबन्धक जाली प्रविष्टियां करके चौकीदारों का वेतन ले लेते हैं और वहां कोई चौकीदार नहीं रखा गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) डिपो के चौकीदार को दिये जाने वाले वेतन को खजांची तथा डिपो प्रबन्धक के द्वारा जाली प्रविष्टियां करके लेने के सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। किन्तु, डिपो नम्बर 55 (नौर्य एवेन्यू) पर घर पर दूध पहुंचाने वाले व्यक्ति ने फरवरी, 1969 को घर पर दूध पहुंचाने के भाड़े की अदायगी न होने के सम्बन्ध में अभिवेदन भेजा था। अब अदायगी कर दी गई है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

दिल्ली के सुपर बाजारों में चोरी

5184. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) दिल्ली के सुपर बाजार से गत दो वर्षों में कुल कितने मूल्य की वस्तुएं चुराई गई हैं;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) भविष्य में सुपर बाजार से वस्तुओं की चोरी रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) हाल में होने वाली बर्मा, जिसमें चोरी तथा उठाई-गिरी का अंशक भी शामिल है, सुपर बाजारों (कोऑपरेटिव स्टोर लि०, नई दिल्ली) की बिक्री का लगभग 2.5 प्रतिशत भाग ग्रांकी जाती है। 12,885.23 रु० के मूल्य की वस्तुओं की चोरी वास्तव में पकड़ी

गई थी और इसके लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति रंगे हाथों पकड़े गए थे ।

(ख) 18 कर्मचारियों की नौकरी समाप्त कर दी गई थी । कर्मचारियों के अलावा 30 व्यक्ति रंगे हाथों पकड़े गए थे उन्हें हिरासत में ले लिया गया था । सुपर बाजार के प्रबन्धकों द्वारा अन्य 116 मामलों, जो पकड़े गए, पर भी उचित कार्यवाही की गई थी ।

(ग) सुरक्षा प्रबन्धकों को और भी मजबूत किया गया है, पुलिस के उप अधीक्षक के पद के एक मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी और कुछ अन्य सुरक्षा कर्मियों की सेवाएं इन प्रयोजन के लिए प्राप्त की गई हैं और

विभिन्न बिजली विभागों के माल की आकस्मिक जांच करने के लिए एक आंतरिक लेखा टोली गठित की गई है ।

Per capita increase in Agricultural Production

5185. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the per capita increase in agricultural production in 1955, 1964 and 1968?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): The following table shows the Index Numbers of agricultural production, population and per capita agricultural production for these years:

Year	Index* Number of Agricultural Production (Base 1949 50=100)	Index** Number of Population Base 1950=100	Index Number of per capita agricultural Production Col. 2 X 100) (Col. 3)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1950	100.0	100.0	100.0
1955	117.0	109.0	107.3
1964	143.1	132.9	107.7
1968	161.8	146.6	110.4

*Data relate to agricultural years ending June.

**Data relate to mid-year population.

Import of Rice Mill Machinery

5186. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government imported rice mill machinery in the last three years when India herself is producing very good machinery for these mills; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b) During the last three years Government had permitted import of 5 composite rice mills and basic components for 19 other mills by the Food Corporation of India from Japan under the fifth yen credit, as this type of modern machinery was not being produced in the country.

**पटना जल बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों की
कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि**

5187. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पटना जल बोर्ड में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सभी कर्मचारियों में एकत्रित की जाने वाली कुल राशि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में जमा करा दी जाती है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कर्मचारियों से अब तक कुल कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त की गई तथा भविष्य निधि में जमा कराई गई है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कर्मचारियों को पिछले पांच वर्षों से भविष्य निधि की राशि की अदायगी नहीं की गई है, यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) उक्त कर्मचारियों को भविष्य निधि की अदायगी कराने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है तथा वह कार्यवाही कितने समय तक कर ली जायेगी ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद) : (क) से (ङ). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का प्रशासन न्यामियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड की जिम्मेदारी है, जोकि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संगठन है । इसका भारत सरकार से ताल्लुक नहीं है । भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने सूचित किया है कि पटना वाटर बोर्ड उक्त अधिनियम तथा उसके अधीन बनाई गई योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता ।

Meeting called by General Manager of Samachar Bharati, News Agency

5188. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of meetings of the Bureau Chiefs of the Branch Offices of the Samachar Bharati News Agency, New Delhi were held by the General Manager within the last six months;

(b) if so, whether the General Manager of the Samachar Bharati, New Delhi, obtained previous permission of the Board of Directors;

(c) the total expenditure involved in the travelling and daily allowances with a break-up in respect of each office; and

(d) whether the General Manager has the delegation of powers to call meetings any time he likes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). The Samachar Bharati is an independent News Agency and the Ministry have no control over its day-to-day working.

**आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली से "ब्रज माधुरी"
पर वार्ता**

5189. श्री शिवचरण लाल : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिन व्यक्तियों को आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से "ब्रज माधुरी" कार्यक्रम में वार्ता प्रसारित करने के लिये गत तीन वर्षों से आमन्त्रित किया जाता रहा है उनका "ब्रज" से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या उन सभी व्यक्तियों की सूची, जिनकी वार्ता उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम में प्रसारित की गई थी, सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि 'ब्रज माधुरी' के कार्यक्रम के प्रस्तुतकर्ता की आयु 60 वर्ष से अधिक है, तथा वह काम नहीं कर सकता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० नुजरास) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जनवरी से जून, 1969 तक की अवधि के दौरान, "ब्रज माधुरी" कार्यक्रम में प्रसारण के लिए आमन्त्रित किए गए वार्ताकारों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रख दी गई है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिय संख्या एल० टी० 1874/69] ।

(ग) और (घ). ब्रज माधुरी कार्यक्रम के प्रोड्यूसर 60 साल से अधिक की आयु के हैं, परन्तु वह अपने कर्तव्य निभाने के बिल्कुल योग्य हैं । उनका वर्तमान कन्ट्रैक्ट 30 मितम्बर, 1969 को समाप्त होगा और तब वह रिटायर हो जायेंगे ।

Alleged Association of Chief Producers of AIR with R.S.S.

5190. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article in the monthly magazine Mother India of July, 1969 about the association of the Chief Producer-Adviser Music, All India Radio, with the R.S.S.; and

(b) if so, what action Government are considering to take against the said person and how far these reports are correct?

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) Government are not considering any action.

Chief Producers in A.I.R.

5191. SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chief Producers/Dy. Chief Producers working in All India Radio, the date of their present employment, their present emoluments and also similar information in respect of Chief Advisers, if any;

(b) the substantial contribution with regard to the quality contents of A.I.R. programmes in their respective spheres by each one of them during their present employment;

(c) whether A.I.R. has gained by these appointments with reference to the quality of programmes and the new ideas given by them;

(d) if so, to what extent and if not, why the cadre should not be dispensed with; and

(e) the total cost of staff attached to these category of Staff during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Eleven. A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1875/69].

(b) A quantitative assessment is not possible.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The extent, which it is not possible to estimate quantitatively, varies from person to person.

(e) Rs. 73,849.

बिहार में खेतिहर मजदूरों तथा हरिजनों को भूमि का निवतन

5192. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार की प्रथम एवं द्वितीय भोला शास्त्री सरकारों ने आगामी 2 अक्टूबर अर्थात् महात्मा गांधी जतावदी तथा बिहार के खेतिहर मजदूरों तथा हरिजनों को वासगित भूमि के लिए पचियां देने का काम पूरा करने का निर्णय किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्पूर्ण बिहार राज्य में उनके नाम में अब तक कुल कितनी पचियां जारी की गई हैं ;

(ग) पटना जिले में विभागवार कितनी पचियां जारी की गई ;

(घ) उपर्युक्त काम पूरा करने में देरी होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) उपर्युक्त काम की क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या विगिष्ट कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व में मिली-जुली सरकार ने इस कार्य का 2 अक्टूबर, 1969 तक पूरा करने का निर्णय किया था और 31 मई, 1969 को इस संबंध में स्थानीय अधिकारियों को सरकारी अनुदेश जारी कर दिए गए थे ।

(ख) सम्पूर्ण बिहार राज्य में 1,91,090 व्यक्तियों के अधिकारों को अब तक रिकार्ड किया गया और उन्हें पचियां जारी की गई ।

(ग) पटना प्रभाग में 53,673, तिरहुत प्रभाग में 48,203 भागलपुर प्रभाग में 33,853 और छोटा नागपुर प्रभाग में 55,361 व्यक्तियों को पचियां जारी की

गई हैं । पटना जिले में 23,324 व्यक्तियों को पचियां जारी की गई हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ). यद्यपि बिहार प्रिवी-लिज्ड पसेन्स होमस्टेड टेनेन्सी एक्ट सन् 1947 में बनाया गया था और जनवरी, 1948 में लागू हुआ था, तथापि 1964 तक इसमें विभिन्न कारणों से तब तक कोई प्रगति नहीं की जा सकी थी, जब तक कि इस कार्य को आगामी 2 अक्टूबर तक पूरा करने के लिए दो विशेष अभियान नहीं चलाए गए । इस उद्देश्य के लिए पूरे राज्य में एक नया विशेष अभियान चलाया गया है, जो कि अब भी चल रहा है ।

बिहार में चावल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

5193. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले कुछ महीनों में बिहार में चावल के मूल्य प्रति मन 15 रुपये से लेकर 20 रुपये तक बढ़ गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या चावल मूल्य अन्य राज्यों में भी बढ़ गये हैं ;

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

(घ) बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को रोकने और उनको पहले वाले स्तर तक लाने के लिए सरकार का क्या प्रभावी कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) बिहार के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में अप्रैल के बीच तथा अगस्त 1969 के मध्य में चावल के मूल्यों में 10.70 रुपये से 24.00 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के बीच वृद्धि हुई है ।

(ख) अन्य राज्यों में भी वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति रही थी । इस अवधि में चावल के

शोक मूल्य के सूचकांक में 1960 से 218.5 तक वृद्धि हुई है।

(ग) मूल्यों में यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः मौसमी है।

(घ) शहरी तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उचित मूल्य की दुकानों के माध्यम से बिहार सरकार ने गेहूँ की सामान्य सप्लाई के अतिरिक्त 20,000 मीटरी टन चावल निर्मुक्त किया है।

Second Central Wage Board Award on Cotton Textile

5194. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the majority recommendations of the Second Central Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry;

(b) the reasons for not accepting the recommendations in toto; and

(c) the details of recommendations which have been accepted and others which have not been accepted by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes. Copies of the Government Resolution announcing acceptance of the majority recommendations and giving a summary of these recommendations was placed on the Table of the Sabha on the 21st July, 1969.

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

Ban on Rickshaw-Pulling by Women

5195. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some parts of the country women are plying the rickshaws for their livelihood; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ban this

trade of rickshaw pulling or driving and finding out alternative employment for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Government has not received any report regarding plying of rickshaws by women. The Labour Ministers Conference at its 12th Session in 1955 recommended the gradual abolition of rickshaw pulling in general, and pending that, regulation of the rickshaw pullers conditions of work. The Government of India also have addressed the State Governments on the abolition of handpulled rickshaws and made suggestions from time to time. These are:—

1. Drawing up a phased programme for the abolition of "Rickshaw-pulling".
2. Prescribing suitable regulations governing the conditions of work, medical examinations etc.
3. Preventing exploitation by middlemen by encouraging cooperatives of rickshaw-pullers.

Meeting between A.I.R. Officials and Union of Staff Artistes

5196. SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every month there is a meeting between the A.I.R. Officials and the representatives of both the Unions of Staff Artistes;

(b) if so, whether Government have granted recognition to both the trade unions and how many such meetings have taken place;

(c) the points on which agreements have been reached and the points on which still there is deadlock and no agreement has been reached; and

(d) the names of the office-bearers of both the Unions and the approximate membership claimed by each of them?

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

(b) No, Sir; nine such meetings have been held so far.

(c) The meetings are intended to facilitate understanding of the view points of the Staff Artistes. These are not in the nature of negotiations and therefore the question of agreement of a deadlock does not arise.

(d) According to Government's information office bearers of the two Unions are as follows:—

All India Radio Staff Artistes Union

President	Shri S.S.S. Thakur
Vice-President	Shri N. Y. Kama Shastri
General Secretary	Shri Ashok Bajpai

All India Radio Broacasters and Telecasters Guild

President	Shri George Fernandes, M.P.
Vice-President	Shri Surajeet Sen
General Secretary	Shri S.B. Bhaduri

Government have no information about the membership of the two Unions.

देहू रोड छावनी में एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की मांग

5197. श्री वसवन्त : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहू रोड की असैनिक जनसंख्या ने वहां पर एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज स्थापित किये जाने की मांग की है;

(ख) क्या सरकार उनकी मांग का विरोध कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं । देहू में 100 लाइनों का एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने की एक योजना की मंजूरी देने के लिए कार्रवाई की जा रही है

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Assistance for Cooperative Programmes

5198. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some grants have been provided by the Centre to the States during the Fourth Plan period in the form of block loan and block grants for cooperative programmes; and

(b) the allotment of the grants, State-wise and the detailed programmes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) Central assistance to States for the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969—74) with the exception of the funds to be provided by the National Co-operative Development Corporation, will be given as block loans and grants each year.

(b) Central assistance to States during the Fourth Five Year Plan will not be related to any individual scheme or group of schemes or head of Development, State-wise figures of allotment, exclusively in respect of Cooperation, are therefore not available.

Lift Irrigation in Orissa

5199. SHRI CHINTAMANJ PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have submitted proposals regarding lift irrigation for the sanction and assistance by Central Government for inclusion in the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Government of Orissa suggested an outlay of Rs. 17.92 crores for minor irrigation programme during the Fourth Plan. This included a provision of Rs. 1.65 crores for Lift Irrigation Schemes. The Planning Commission after taking the overall resources position of the State including its own resources and its eligible share of Central assistance recommended an outlay of Rs. 10.75 crores for the Minor Irrigation Programme during the Fourth Plan. The revised Plan is yet to be finalised by the State Government.

बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में मधुवन डाकघर के लिये इमारत

5200. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यद्यपि चम्पारन जिले में मधुवन डाकघर के निकट सरकारी भूमि खाली पड़ी है तथापि डाकघर एक किराये की इमारत में स्थित है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार उस धन से जो उसने इन सब वर्षों में किराये के रूप में इस इमारत के लिये दिया, उक्त

डाकघर के लिये अपनी इमारत बनवा सकती थी;

(ग) क्या सरकार का डाकघर के निकट खाली पड़ी भूमि पर डाकघर की इमारत बनवाने का विचार है जिसमें इस फिजूल खर्ची को रोका जा सके; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) यद्यपि इस समय डाकघर एक किराये की इमारत में है, किन्तु सरकारी भूमि पर डाकघर की इमारत बनाने के लिए इस भूमि को इस्तेमाल में लाने पर कार्रवाई प्रगति पर है । यह इमारत पहले इस कारण तैयार नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय आपात काल में निर्माण-कार्य पर रोक लगा दी गई थी ।

(ख) जी नहीं । प्रस्तावित इमारत के निर्माण की अनुमानित लागत 94,338 रुपये है और वर्तमान किराये की इमारत पर जो कि 1-9-1952 को किराये पर ली गई थी, पर अब तक 6,633 रुपये किराया दिया गया है ।

(ग) निर्माण-कार्य की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है और शेष औपचारिकताएं पूरी होते ही निर्माण कार्य शुरू होने की संभावना है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

भूमी निकालने और औसाई करने की मशीनों की मांग

5201. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि देश में आरम्भ की गई कृषि क्रांति के परिणामस्वरूप बीज

बोने और फसल काटने के लिये देश में भूसी निकालने और औसाई करने की मशीनों की मांग धीरे-धीरे बढ़ रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किसानों को ये मशीने सप्लाई करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है और इसको कहां तक क्रियान्वित किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है तो, इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या इन मशीनों का देश में निर्माण करने के बारे में सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक योजना शामिल की है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भूसी निकालने और औसाई करने की मशीनों की मांग धीरे-धीरे बढ़ रही है । ये मशीनें बोने तथा कटाई करने के कार्य के लिये प्रयोग में नहीं लाई जाती हैं, परन्तु कटाई की गई फसल से अनाज के दानों को अलग करने तथा उसको साफ करने का काम लिया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). द्वितीय तथा तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, सुधरे हुये औजारों तथा नये उपकरणों का प्रचार करने की योजना में, भूसी निकालने की मशीनें, औसाई-मशीनें आदि, किसानों को रियायती दरों पर सप्लाई की गई । कुछ क्षेत्रों में ये मशीनें काफी लोक-प्रिय हो गई हैं । चालू योजना के अन्तर्गत, रियायती दरों पर उपकरणों की सप्लाई समाप्त कर दी गई है और प्रदर्शनों के द्वारा लोक-प्रियता प्राप्त की जाती है । किन्तु बुवाई की आवश्यकता के लिये बीज-ड्रिल आदि के

प्रचार के लिए, अधिकांश राज्यों में 1966-1969 की अवधि के दौरान प्रदर्शनों तथा प्रचार के लिये एक विशेष योजना चालू की गई थी ।

(घ) और (ङ). काकी विनिर्माताओं ने संगठित तथा छोटे पैमाने के क्षेत्र में भूसी निकालने की मशीनों, औसाई-मशीनों आदि का उत्पादन, स्थानीय मांग के अनुसार उनकी किनानों की उपलब्धता के लिये शुरू कर दिया है । राज्य सरकारों तथा कृषि-उद्योग निगमों के द्वारा स्थापित किये गये वर्कशॉपों में भी क्षेत्र की मांग के आधार पर इनका निर्माण किया जा रहा है ।

बिहार में उपभोक्ता सहकारी भण्डार

5202. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों द्वारा इस वर्ष राज्य-वार, कितनी उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियां स्थापित की गई ;

(ख) बिहार के जिन नगरों में यह स्टोर स्थापित किये गये हैं, उसके नाम क्या हैं और ऐसे प्रत्येक नगर की जनसंख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का चम्पारन में मोतीहारी, बेतिया, चकिया और रक्सैल में यह स्टोर खोलने का विचार है यदि हां, तो कब; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Hindi Talks

5203. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Editorial Staff of the Hindi daily, *Navbharat Times*, Delhi, have been very frequently given bookings for broadcast of Hindi programmes from AIR Delhi;

(b) the names and the number of bookings given to such staff during the year 1967, 1968 and upto the 31st July, 1969;

(c) the special reasons for giving such frequent bookings to the employees of this particular daily; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in return for these special bookings the incharge Producer had been frequently contributing articles in the said daily and receiving huge amounts?

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

(a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1876/69*]. It is not possible to draw any firm conclusion from the statement alone whether personnel of *Navbharat Times* have been given disproportionate bookings.

(c) Some of the bookings were for serial programmes of the News Services Division, specialist programmes like sports commentaries or programmes addressed to special audiences. As the field of choice for these programmes is limited some persons had to be given repeat bookings.

(d) The matter is being looked into.

Delay in Granting Telephones in Baroda, Gujarat

5204. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP:
SHRI RAM CHARAN:

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Delegation led by the Gujarat Assembly Members and Members of the Telephone Advisory Committee has expressed dissatisfaction over the continuous delays in the granting of telephones to several thousands of citizens of Baroda city of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) A delegation had met the Minister when he visited Baroda City.

(b) It is proposed to expand Baroda Telephone System as below:

1. A 200 lines expansion to increase the capacity of the Industrial Estate Exchange from 200 to 400 lines has since been commissioned.
2. A 600 lines small automatic exchange is under installation in the administrative wing of the X-Bar Exchange building and is likely to be commissioned by the end of 1969.
3. A 1000 lines expansion to the existing exchange is included in the 1969-70 MAX-I strowger programme and is likely to be commissioned in 1971-72.
4. 3000 lines X-Bar MAX-I equipment is likely to be supplied in the last quarter of 1969-70 and expected to be commissioned by 1971-72.

During Fourth Plan 4,800 line exchange capacity will be progressively commissioned. At present the average waiting period for getting a new connection at Baroda is about 7 years and it is expected that this will decrease to about 4 years by the end of the Fourth Plan period i.e. by 31st March, 1974 with the planned expansion as given above.

Radio Station for Baroda

5205. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP;
SHRI RAM CHARAN;
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN;
SHRI SURENDRANATH
DWIVEDY;

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

(a) whether a delegation led by Members of Gujarat Assembly and Telephone Advisory Committee had demanded a Radio Station at Baroda;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to make a suitable provision in this regard in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

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). There is already an A.I.R. studio at Baroda. Acting to construct permanent studio building is under way. This studio is linked with Ahmedabad station. Proposal to set up a transmitter at Baroda has been included in the Fourth Plan.

Schools for Cooks and Waiters

5206. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU;
SHRI SATYANARAIN
SINGH;
SHRI BADRUDDUJA;
SHRI GANESH GOSH;

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

(a) whether Government have started any schools for Cooks and Waiters;

(b) if so, the details thereof; 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) 4 Institutes of Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition have been started at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and 4 Foodcraft Institutes have been sponsored at Kalamassery (Kerala), Panaji (Goa), Bangalore (Mysore) and Lucknow (U.P.). Another Foodcraft institute will be started at Nagpur (Maharashtra), before the end of this year. The course offered at these institutes include cookery and waiting.

(c) Does not arise.

Welfare of Tribals in Tripura

5207. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1465 on the 1st May, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour in respect of Tribal Economy have since been received by Government;

(b) if so, Government's decision in the light thereof and the directions, if any, issued to the Tripura Government in this regard; and

(c) the details of the training facilities for Tribals in Tripura being provided in the current year and the number of Tribals likely to be trained thereby?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Three specific training schemes pertaining to training of tribal girls as 'dhais', training of young tribal

farmers, and training of tribal students in weaving, carpentry, leather-work and basket making etc., have been provided by the Administration during the current year involving an expenditure of Rs. 14,000 altogether 59 tribals are likely to benefit from these schemes. In addition, tribals would benefit, in common with others, from the general provision of Rs. 6.44 lakhs provided during the year for training and employment facilities.

Supply of Foodgrains to Tripura

5208. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been of late acute food scarcity in Tripura, so much so that price of rice in the Union Territory shot up to Rs. 2.30 per kilogram and above in many parts of the Territory; and

(b) if so, the quantities of rice and other foodgrains demanded by the Tripura Administration during each of the months of the year 1968-69 from the Centre and the quantities of them actually supplied to that Administration by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) It is not a fact that acute food scarcity developed in Tripura in recent months as a result of which price of rice in the open market in Tripura shot up every where. Prices of foodgrains in Tripura this year have been comparatively lower than those prevailing during the corresponding period in previous years except in two tribal areas of Kanchanpur and Chamamu where prices of rice started rising in the 4th week of May and went above Rs. 2.30 per kg. This trend continued upto the 3rd week of June, 1969 when steady flow of supplies of foodgrains through fair price shops in these areas brought down the prices.

(b) The demand for foodgrains received from the Government of Tripura is for a whole calendar year and not separately for each month. The quantities of rice, wheat demanded by Tripura Government for the calendar years 1968 and 1969 and the quantities actually supplied to them from the Central pool during 1968 and allotted so far for 1969 are as under:—

Year	Demand received		Quantity Supplied/Allotted	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
	(In '000 tonnes)			
1968	30.7	31.6	27.5*	31.6
1969	35.9	35.0	22.0†	23.6†

*Excluding 6.5 thousand tonnes supplied in December, 1968 against 1969 demand.

†Up to August 1969.

Powers of Panchayats in Tripura

5209. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a considerable disparity in the powers of the Panchayats in Tripura vis-a-vis those of the Panchayats in other parts of the country;

(b) if so, in what main aspects the Tripura Panchayats enjoy more limited powers and the reasons for such disparities; and

(c) the steps, if any, being taken to bring them at par with the Panchayats in other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Telephone Facilities to New Capital of Gujarat

5210. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner the telephone facilities are to be provided to the new capital of Gujarat State;

(b) whether the Government of Gujarat has sent any proposal to the Central Government in this behalf; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) A 50 lines small automatic exchange has already been provided at Gandhinagar. This exchange is proposed to be replaced by a 200 lines automatic exchange by the beginning of October '69. Further expansion of the exchange upto 600 lines has also been programmed. As a long term arrangement a main automatic exchange with an initial capacity of 2000 lines has been planned.

For trunk working, initially, the Gandhinagar Exchange will be provided with a manual trunk exchange with 8 channels to Ahmedabad. As a long-term arrangement it is programmed to provide subscriber trunk dialling facilities to Ahmedabad and other stations.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal has been discussed in detail with the Chief Minister by correspondence and with the State Minister for P.W.D. and Electricity personally. Action as indicated in para (a) above is being taken accordingly

Telephone connection to farmers

5211. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has a proposal under examination to provide Telephone connection to farmers in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether this decision will be applied to all the States; and

(c) if so, the number of connections that are likely to be provided to farmers in Mysore State during the Fourth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) There is no special scheme at present to provide telephone connections to farmers in Himachal Pradesh. The farmers can, however, obtain telephone connections as per normal rules. The demand for telephones for farmers in rural areas being few, provision of telephones in such areas is ordinarily not economical. The Research Branch of the Department has taken up development of a cheaper type of communication system to meet such needs.

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

Working of Suratgarh Farm

5212. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the capital invested in the Suratgarh Farm and what has been the profit or loss therein annually since its inception;

(b) the amount of profit in terms of percentage of capital that was expected from it and whether the target was achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The requisite information is given below:—

Year	Capital invested	Profit	Loss
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	7.59	..	2.71
1957-58	12.08	..	5.09
1958-59	40.51	1.70	..
1959-60	61.86	..	2.25
1960-61	98.46	2.84	..
1961-62	101.20	..	6.23
1962-63	133.82	..	6.51
1963-64	133.32	..	11.77
1964-65	120.30	..	9.93
1965-66	112.87	..	24.17
1966-67	132.31	18.71	..
1967-68	180.00	49.52	..
1968-69	Not yet available		
TOTAL	72.77		68.66

The profit/loss mentioned above is after providing for interest on capital invested at the rate of about 4 per cent per annum.

(b) and (c). No target as such was fixed. The Farm has suffered from inadequate irrigation supplies and periodical floods. In spite of this, over a period of 12 years, the Farm has earned a net profit of Rs. 4.11 lakh after providing for interest charges on the capital invested.

Working of Government Farms in Public Sector

5213. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government Farms that have been established in the Public Sector in India and where the same are located;

(b) the capital invested in each and the profit made or loss incurred there-in annually since their starting; and

(c) if there is any loss or inadequate profit, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Six Central State Farms have been set up in the Public Sector as under:

Name of States	Location
Rajasthan	1. Suratgarh 2. Jetsar
Punjab	3. Jullundur
Haryana	4. Hissar
Orissa	5. Jharsuguda
Mysore	6. Raichur

It is proposed to set up another Farm in the Canannore District of Kerala.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1877/69.]

Workers' Participation in Public Sector Undertakings

5214. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government consider workers' participation in running the Public Sector enterprises necessary to improve their working; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme providing for workers' participation in the management of the Public Sector Undertakings has been prepared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Government consider that any scheme of workers' participation in an undertaking, whether in the public or the private sector, is likely to bring about better understanding and cooperation between the management and the workers; this may lead to improvement in the working of the undertaking.

(b) In 1957 Government of India introduced a scheme of workers' participation in management in the shape of Joint Management Councils, to be implemented on a voluntary basis, in large industrial establishments.

गहन समुद्र मत्स्यग्रहण के लिए यंत्रिकृत नौकायें

5215. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मछुओं को गहन समुद्र मत्स्यग्रहण के लिये यंत्रिकृत नौकायें सस्ते मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने तथा देश में मत्स्यग्रहण के लिए सुविधाएँ बढ़ाने के लिए इन नौकाओं के देश में बने इंजनों में त्रुटियाँ दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) पेय जल में मत्स्यग्रहण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या नई कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने के जहाजों के निर्माण के लिए जहाज निर्माताओं के दो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोजनों की व्यवस्था की गई है, जिन में से एक पूर्वी तट पर व दूसरा पश्चिमी तट पर होगा। इन के जो मूल्य लिए जाते हैं उन मूल्यों को निर्धारित करने वाले विभिन्न सूत्रों के आधार पर ये मूल्य उपयुक्त प्रतीत होते हैं। उभले पानी में

मछली पकड़ने के लिए छोटी यंत्रिकृत नौकायें मुख्यतः राजकीय नौका निर्माण प्रांगणों में ही निर्मित की जाती हैं और मछुओं को उचित मूल्य पर प्रदान की जाती है। सरकार देश में ही निर्मित समुद्रीय डीजल इंजनों की कार्य-निष्पादन क्षमता का समय-समय पर परिवेक्षण करती रहती है और बतलाये नये दोषों को दूर करने के लिए विनिर्माताओं से बातचीत करती रहती है। कुल मिलाकर देशी समुद्रीय डीजल इंजनों की कार्य निष्पादन क्षमता में सुधार हो रहा है। देश में ही निर्मित समुद्रीय डीजल इंजनों के मूल्य विन्यास का परिवेक्षण किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जहाँ तक अन्तर्देशस्थ जल संसाधनों का सम्बन्ध है वहाँ भी मछली के अण्डों के उत्पादन पर बल दिया जा रहा है। इस के साथ ही मत्स्य प्रजनन, पालन और संवर्द्धन के लिए उन्नत प्रविधि को अपनाया जा रहा है। खारे पानी में मत्स्य पालन के विकास के लिए भी कदम उठाये गये हैं और सुन्दरवन में एक मार्गदर्शी योजना प्रारम्भ की जा रही है।

Import of Russian Tractors and their Distribution

5216. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Russian DT-14 and Bellarus Tractors imported, with dates of import, in the current year; and

(b) the number actually supplied so far to the farmers in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The import programme for 1968-69 includes 6,000 DT-14B and 500 Byelarus tractors. Of these, 3,598 DT-14B and 202 Byelarus tractors have so far been received in different ships and on different dates.

(b) The required information is being collected from the concerned States and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र में नैमित्तिक कलाकारों की नियुक्ति

5217. श्री हृ० दे० त्रिपाठी :
श्री राजदेव सिंह :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 31 जुलाई, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1713 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों के रूप में नियुक्त किये गये दस व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा शैक्षिक अर्हतायें क्या हैं;

(ख) 1968 में आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र में प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंटों की नियुक्ति करने वाली चयन समिति के सदस्य कौन-कौन थे और क्या इस समिति में इन व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति की थी जो नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों के रूप में प्रोडक्शन असिस्टेंटों का काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) प्रथम बार नैमित्तिक नियुक्ति करने हेतु क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जानकारों विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

(पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल. टी.--/69]

(ख) चयन समिति में निम्नलिखित व्यक्ति थे :—

1. श्री के० पी० शुंगलू, केन्द्र निदेशक, आकाशवाणी, नई दिल्ली ।

2. श्री पी० के० कपूर, सहायक केन्द्र इंजीनियर, आकाशवाणी नई दिल्ली ।

3. श्री वी० एम० एन० कैम्फर, सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक, आकाशवाणी, नई दिल्ली ।

4. श्री हेमेश नाथ, प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव आकाशवाणी दिल्ली ।

चयन समिति ने केवल उन्हीं व्यक्तियों को नहीं चुना जो केज्युअल आधार पर प्रोडक्शन एसिस्टेंटों के रूप में काम कर रहे थे ।

(ग) स्क्रिप्ट लेखक के पदों पर उन व्यक्तियों को, जिन्होंने कार्यक्रमों के लिए नाटक, रूपक आदि की अच्छी स्क्रिप्टें दी हों, केज्युअल आधार पर लगाया जाता है । अनाऊन्सर के पदों के लिए उन व्यक्तियों में से जिन्होंने स्वर परीक्षा पास कर ली हो, केज्युअल आधार पर चुना जाता है । कापिस्ट और जनरल एसिस्टेंटों के पदों के लिए विभिन्न केन्द्रों द्वारा नौकरी के लिए समय-समय पर प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्रों के आधार पर उन व्यक्तियों को लगाया जाता है जो अपेक्षित लिपिकीय काम को करने के लिए मुलभ्य हों ।

Incorrect News Broadcast by A. I. K.

5218. SHRI GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) what are the sources of information to A. I. R.;

(b) whether wrong news are broadcast without ascertaining the correctness of the information before announcing, for instance, the news said that Shri Madan Mohan, Chairman of Praja Samithi was arrested in Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) which was contradicted by the Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad as reported in the 'Deccan Chronicle' dated the 2nd July, 1969;

(c) whether Government are aware of other such instances;

(d) if so, what action Government have taken against those who announce such wrong news; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to guard against such mistakes in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The sources of information to AIR are:

(i) Services of the established news agencies, Indian and foreign;

(ii) AIR's own correspondents;

(iii) Official information agencies of the Central and State Governments;

(iv) News monitored by the Monitoring Department; and

(v) Important institutions.

(b) To the extent possible the correctness of news is verified. The news about the arrest of Shri Madan Mohan, Chairman of the Telengana Praja Samithi was given on the basis of a despatch from UNI. It was subsequently found that he was arrested the next morning instead of the previous night. The news about the arrest in the morning was given again.

(c) to (e). There may be a few other such instances, AIR puts out every day as many as 100 news bulletins from Delhi alone. It is not always possible to verify the accuracy of the news prior to broadcast, particularly those received from established News Agencies. Wherever the accuracy of a news item is in doubt, efforts are made to verify its authenticity. Nevertheless, it is possible that some news items broadcast may turn out to be inaccurate. In such cases, contradictions or the correct news is broadcast promptly. Action against those who broadcast wrong news does not arise as they cannot be held responsible for the accuracy or otherwise of a news item. However, it is the constant endeavour of the AIR to give correct news.

छोटे किसानों को ऋण

5219. श्री देवराव पाटिल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कृषि विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत छोटे किसानों की आवश्यकताओं को उच्च प्राथमिकता देने के बारे में निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) क्या केवल छोटे किसानों को सरकारी ऋण देने के बारे में कोई अनुदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भन्ना साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) कृषि विकास कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में छोटे किसानों की आवश्यकताओं और समस्याओं की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया गया है कृषि क्षेत्र में चौथी योजना के मुख्य उद्देश्यों में से एक उद्देश्य छोटे किसानों को विकास में भाग लेने योग्य बनाना और उस से लाभ उठाने योग्य बनाना है। इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न उपाय उस चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना 1969-74-प्रारूप में पैरा 6.21, 6.22, 6.23 (कृषि सम्बन्धी अध्याय) और 8.15 (संक्रान्ति सम्बन्धी अध्याय) में दिये गये हैं, जो पीछले अप्रैल में लोकसभा के फटल पर रख दिया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) किसानों को ऋण देने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को कोई अनुदेश जारी नहीं करती है। सामान्य रूप से सरकारी (तृतीय) ऋणों से सभी किसान लाभ उठा सकते हैं। चतुर्थ योजना के अन्तर्गत सामान्य नीति यह है कि सरकार द्वारा संचित दिये जाने वाले ऋण कम से कम कर दिये जायेंगे और संस्था-नात्मक-विशेषतया सहकारी-ऋणों की पूर्ति

बढ़ाई जायेगी। यह भी मुनिश्चिन किया जाता है कि चोरो राजा के दौरान प्रमुख उद्देश्य में से एक छोटे किसानों को बचाई के लिए ऋण नष्टकारी नीतियों और भूमि विकास बैंकों की नीतियों तथा कार्य विधियों को नवीन रूप देना है।

गंगापुर नगर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के कर्मचारियों के लिए रिहायशी क्वार्टरों का निर्माण

5220. श्री मोठा लाल मीना : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के भरतपुर सब डिवीजन में गंगापुर नगर में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के कर्मचारियों के लिए रिहायशी क्वार्टरों के निर्माण की योजना सरकार ने स्वीकार कर ली है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के लिए नये भवन के निर्माण की योजना भी स्वीकार कर ली है ; .

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

(घ) उक्त क्वार्टरों तथा भवनों का निर्माण कब तक हो जाने की संभावना है और उस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं, सरकार ने अभी तक गंगापुर नगर, राजस्थान में क्वार्टरों के निर्माण की कोई योजना स्वीकार नहीं की है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Staff for 'Yuva Vani' of A.I.R.

5221. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHAS-
TRI:

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:
SHRI RAM CHARAN:

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

(a) the names of the staff employed for the 'Yuva Vani' Programmes of A.I.R., Delhi for English as well as Hindi, staff artistes and regular Government servants, with their designations;

(b) the educational qualifications of each of them with their special aptitude; and

(c) the criteria adopted for their selection and posting in the 'Youth Service'?

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 information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1878/69].

(c) No fresh recruitment has been made but the existing personnel or those on the panels from previous selections have been assigned this work having regard to their age, interest in programmes for the young and experience of handling studio equipment and presenting recorded music.

Seminars and Symposia by Film Institute of India, Poona

5222. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Institute of India, Poona has been arranging seminars and symposia in various parts of the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the seminars and the symposia provide useful forums for a thorough discus-

sion of the subject matter and meeting of talents; and

(c) if so, what prevented the arrangement for seminars and symposia in the year 1968-69?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Holding of seminars and symposia was assigned as a new item of work to the Film Institute on the basis of the recommendations made in their first report (Fourth Lok Sabha) by the Estimates Committee (1967-68). The details of the scheme could not be worked out during the year 1968-69. The Film Institute of India is proposing to hold a seminar at Poona during the current financial year.

Primary Co-operative Societies in Sugarcane areas of Bihar

5223. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 23rd March, 1967, the representatives of the Reserve Bank of India, the Central Government, the Government of Bihar, National Cooperative Union and the Bihar State Canegrowers' Cooperative Association, met at New Delhi under the Presidentship of Professor D. R. Gadgil and took decisions about the pattern of primary co-operative societies in the sugarcane areas of Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Secretary to the Government of Bihar, Department of Cooperation, by his letter No. 679 dated the 9th May, 1967 directed the Registrar, Co-operative Societies Bihar to issue instructions to the local authorities for implementation of the policy;

(c) whether so far the bye-laws of not even one canegrowers' cooperative service society have been amended and not even one canegrowers' cooperative service society has been formed;

(d) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) to (e). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, when received.

Strike by Tea Plantation Labour

5224. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports that the Tea Plantation labour in West Bengal, following the failure of the tripartite negotiations due to the stiff attitude of the tea garden owners, are reported to have decided to go on an indefinite strike from the 18th August, 1969 in support of their ten-point demands including an upward revision of the minimum wages; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to avert the strike?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The workers went on strike from August 18, 1969.

(b) The matter falls in the State sphere, and the State authorities are seized of the situation. We are in touch with the State Labour Minister and will use what good offices we can for resolving the dispute.

Strike by Textile Workers in West Bengal

5225. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOU-DHURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newspaper reports that 50,000 textile workers in West Bengal have gone on strike since the 8th August, 1969 to press their demands for upward revision of their wages, gratuity and re-opening of the 9 Textile Mills which had been closed down;

(b) whether Government's attention has also been drawn to a reported statement made by the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal while addressing the textile workers that though the United Front stood by them in their struggle for the redress of their grievances, the responsibility for their present economic plight rests with the Central Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to end the strike; and

(e) Government's reaction to the statement made by the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal referred to in part (b) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (e). The textile workers went on a day's token strike on the 8th of August, 1969, to press their demands. The Government have seen press reports. The Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal is reported to have said that though the State Government had no power to help in the increase of wages for the workers, it would stand by them in their struggle, and that the Central Government was responsible for the present economic conditions in the country. Wage structure in the textile industry is regulated by the recommendations made by the tripartite Wage Board, after taking

into account all the relevant considerations. The subject of the strike falls in any case, in the State sphere and the State Government are seized of the situation.

Film Institute of India's Liaison with other Countries

5226. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Institute of India, Poona has been able to establish closer liaison with its counterparts in other countries with a view to keep itself in touch with what is happening in other similar institutions in the world;

(b) whether Government have at any stage considered the feasibility of improving the curriculum consistent with India's cultural heritage and making the course longer as in other foreign Institutes; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Film Institute of India is a member of International Liaison Centre of the Cinema and Television Schools, Paris, to which all the leading cinema schools of the world are affiliated. The Institute has also received experts from similar institutions in Paris, Moscow and Lodz (Poland).

(b) The syllabi for the various courses at the Institute are reviewed from time to time with a view to making improvements. For this purpose, Boards of Studies for various courses have been constituted consisting, among others of important representatives from the film industry. Besides, a number of lectures by eminent experts are arranged to make the students aware of Indian culture and history.

There is no proposal at present to make the courses longer but this aspect will be considered at the time of introducing TV course at the Institute.

(c) Does not arise.

Export and Import of Forest Products

5227. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of major and minor forest products in 1967-68 was worth Rs. 77.5 million and Rs. 129.21 millions respectively and during the same period import of major forest produce was Rs. 301 millions and minor forest produce Rs. 21.64 million;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has examined the scope for increasing the exports and reducing the imports to the minimum; and

(c) if so, the prospects for future?

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

Purse-Seining Survey of the Tuna Fishery

5228. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether purse-seining survey of the Tuna fishery has been undertaken to exploit this important species of fish which is now being exploited by Japan and U. S. S. R. in the Indian Ocean;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Purse-seining survey for Tuna fishery has been undertaken by vessels operated by Indo-Norwegian Project and Deep Sea Fishing Station on experimental basis.

(b) After preliminary training and trial operations 10 cruises were undertaken to different areas to determine the type of craft and gear which would be suitable for fishing tuna by purse-seines. On the basis of the experience gained, new gear is being fabricated and dock fittings are also being changed. Experiments are being continued and adequate data will be available only after continuous survey for a period of time. The indications so far are that there are potentialities for purse seining for Tuna in the Laccadive Seas. Further investigations are being carried out in Kerala Coast and near Laccadive, Minicoy and Wadgo bank and also in the Seas off Gujarat.

(c) Does not arise.

Prices of Kapas and Cotton

5229. SHRI DEORAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Kapas and Cotton for the next year have been fixed;

(b) whether Government have prepared a cotton policy for the year 1969-70; and

(c) if so, whether the price for Kapas to be purchased by the traders from the cotton growers will be fixed taking into consideration the market price of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. The prices of Kapas and Cotton for the next year have been fixed.

CULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) to (c). Cotton price policy for the year 1969-70 is being formulated and will be announced shortly.

Pahari Dhiraj Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

5230. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 2711 and 2712 on the 7th August, 1969 and state:

(a) whether four members of the Pahari Dhiraj Cooperative House Building Society mentioned in reply to part (a) intimated the fact of acquiring land/house in Delhi formally within one month; if so, on which date and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) when these members acquired land/house in Delhi and from where and for how long they are continuing their membership unauthorisedly;

(c) the reasons for not so long striking off their membership and taking action against them for not intimating the fact within one month; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken against the guilty office bearers who allowed such irregularity so long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) No, Sir. Reasons for not intimating the fact of acquiring land/house in Delhi are not known to the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi.

(b) to (d). One member had a house prior to the registration of the society. No provision at that time existed in the bye-laws of the society that persons having land/house could not become its members. The remaining three members acquired land/

house subsequently. Information as to when and from where land/house were acquired is not available with the society. The persons being promoter members, the society at its general body meeting decided against debarring them from its membership on the condition that no plot would be allotted to them. This does not constitute an infringement or irregularity for which action could be taken by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

Kissing and Nude Scenes in the Films

5231. SHRI B. P. MANDAL:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Official Committee has no objection to including in a film a kissing or a nude scene according to a report published in *Hindustan Times* dated the 7th August, 1969;

(b) if so, whether such a practice is bound to produce a disastrous effect on the minds of the youths of the country;

(c) whether kissing and nudeness on Indian screen would be in keeping with the tradition and culture of India; and

(d) the justification of the new move and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). The Khosla Committee in their report on Film Censorship submitted to Government on 31st July, 1969, a copy of the Summary of Conclusions of which was laid on the Table of the House on 6th August,

1969, has *inter-alia* recommended that if in telling the story, it is logical, relevant or necessary to depict a passionate kiss or a nude human figure, there should be no question of excluding the shot provided the theme is handled with delicacy and feeling, aiming at aesthetic expression and avoiding all suggestion of unnecessary prurience or lasciviousness. It will take some time before the entire report is considered and decisions taken thereon by the Government.

Production of Foodgrains

5232. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the exact quantity of foodgrains produced in India during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) the produce expected in 1969-70;

(c) the figures as compared to previous years; and

(d) if on the decline, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) Estimates of foodgrains production in India for 1966-67 and 1967-68 are given below:

(Thousand tonnes)

year	Production
1966-67	74,231*
1967-68	95,588**

*Partially Revised Estimate.

**Final Estimate.

The Final Estimate of foodgrains production for 1968-69 is not yet ready.

(b) It is too early to give an estimate of foodgrains production for 1969-70.

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

Producers in A.I.R.

5233 SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2662 on the 7th August, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the information in respect of Producers at A.I.R. Delhi Station given against part (a) of the above mentioned question is not incorrect;

(b) the names of the producers at A.I.R. Delhi Station who are over 58 years and 60 years of age may be given;

(c) the date on which each of the Producers who is over 55 years is due to retire in view of Government Policy indicated in part (c) of the above mentioned question; and

(d) the names of the Producers who are retiring in the next two months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) A slight inaccuracy had crept in the figures relating to Delhi. The information given under columns 8 and 10 relating to Producers over 55 and 60 should have been given as "3" and "2" as on 30th September, 1969. Inadvertently, the break up was not given.

(b) Over 58 years of age—Nil

Over 60 years of age—(1) Shri Pratap Singh Chaudhury (2) Shri B. R. Paliwal.

(c) The names of Producers who are or will be over 55 years of age as on 30th September, 1969 and are due to retire thereafter are:—

1. Shri Pratap Singh Chaudhury
2. Shri Kuldip Singh Akhtar
3. Shri B. R. Paliwal
4. Shri Chinta Mani Jain
5. Shri Mohan Singh Sengar

- (d) 1. Shri Pratap Singh Chaudhury
2. Shri Kuldip Singh Akhtar
3. Shri B. R. Paliwal

Misbehaviour by Staff Artiste and Producer of A.I.R., Delhi

5234. SHRI S. M. JOSHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Staff Artiste slapped a Producer in the Transcription and Programme Exchange Service of All India Radio Delhi and as a result of an enquiry held in the episode was transferred to another station outside Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for a similar misconduct by a Producer at Delhi Station against an Engineer, no action has been taken against the said Producer; and

(c) the special circumstances for treating this Producer at Delhi favourably and taking no action against such a misconduct?

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

(b) The Producer concerned has been warned despite his written apology and withdrawal of the complaint by the Engineering Assistant.

(c) The staff Artiste in the earlier case did not repent for his action and was transferred outside Delhi in the interest of discipline. He was, however, transferred back to Delhi after he expressed regrets orally to Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Broadcast of English Lessons in School Programmes from A.I.R. Delhi

5235. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1631 on the 31st July, 1969 and state:

(a) the details of the payments made to one Shri Barlow and other British Nationals for preparing the English lessons broadcast in the School Programmes of All India Radio Delhi Station:

(b) whether All India Radio officials had been writing direct to the British Council officials for the supply of the material for broadcasts; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the British Council had sponsored the deputation of the Programme executive incharge School Broadcast Programmes to B.B.C. for training in the School Broadcast Programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No payments were made to anyone for preparing the lessons. A fee of Rs. 35/- per broadcast was, however, paid to one Mr. John Mills for participation (giving his voice) on two occasions—in July, 1966 and August, 1966—when the lessons were first started.

(b) Yes, occasionally. Once All India Radio had agreed to broadcast the lessons as suggested by the Delhi Administration, it was necessary for All India Radio in the interest of speedy arrangements for broadcasts

to keep in touch with the British Council, who were assisting the Delhi Administration in the preparation of the lessons.

(c) No, Sir.

Non-inclusion in Central Information Service of Sub-Editors of A.I.R., Simla

5236. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Editors in the Simla Station of All India Radio refused to accept salaries on August 1st, 1969 as a protest against their non-inclusion in the Central Information Service;

(b) the reasons for their non-inclusion in the Central Information Service; and

(c) the other A.I.R. Stations, if any, whose such staff are not included in the Central Information Services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir; They are sub-editors in the office of Director of Monitoring Service and not Simla Station of AIR. They have since drawn their pay.

(b) Decision to include them in C.I.S. has already been taken.

(c) Other than those already in the C.I.S., there are no journalistic posts at A.I.R. Stations to qualify for inclusion in the Central Information Service.

Indo-German Agricultural Development Project

5237. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the districts selected for an integrated development programme under the Indo-German Agricultural Development Project;

(b) the criteria for the selection of the districts; and

(c) whether Government would consider suggestion for selecting Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh under this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) The districts so far selected for integrated development programme under the Indo-German Agricultural Development Project are as follows:—

(i) Mandi & Kangra (H.P.)

(ii) Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu).

(iii) Almora (U.P.)

(b) In the light of their experience of agricultural development work in hilly areas in Himachal Pradesh where the initial project was taken up in 1962 the German experts indicated preference for other hilly areas in the country. On that basis the final selections were made in consultation with the State Governments.

(c) There is no offer from the German Government for an additional project in a non-hilly area.

'Today in Parliament' Programme of AIR

5238. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no mention of the non-official business that was not concluded on August 8, 1969 in the Lok Sabha, was made either in 'Today in Parliament' or in the news broadcast of August 8 (night) or August 9, (morning news broadcasting) despite the fact that such inconclusive discussions were mentioned in the past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, at what times that was broadcast from A.I.R.?

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 item could not be noticed as there was heavy pressure for other important news and the debate was incomplete. Normally, where a Member has not completed his speech on a bill, it is noticed on the day the bill is actually discussed.

Effect of Taichun and IR-8 Variety of Rice on Health

5239. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new variety rice (Taichun and IR-8) has bad effects on health;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the difference in the vitamin contents of the new variety and the old ones?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Nutritive quality of rice depends upon protein content, and upon the balance of its constituent amino-acids including thiamine and lysine. Most of the traditional varieties record about 7 to 8 per cent protein in rice. The new high yielding varieties like Taichung Native 1, IR-8, Jaya and Padma all record almost the same protein content as local varieties. While efforts are being made to breed varieties with still better protein content, the presently released dwarf rices are not inferior to local varieties in nutritive value.

Thiamine which is present in the superficial layers of rice kernel is considered optimum when present at the rate of 0.25 mg./100 gms. All the dwarf rices mentioned above record thiamine content which is either optimum or higher than optimum. Similarly, lysine is considered optimum in a variety when present at the rate of 3.5 per cent of protein. The new varieties maintain a satisfactory optimum of this amino-acid.

Registration of Housing Co-operative Societies in Delhi

5240. SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new Housing Co-operative Societies are not being registered by the Registrar of Cooperatives Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that new model bye-laws for Group Housing Co-operative Societies were made available to the public as far back as July, 1968;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for the Central Government in not permitting the registration of the new societies; and

(d) the reasons for issuing the model bye-laws for group Housing Co-operative Societies, if Government had no intention to permit the registration of new cooperative societies in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Gujranwala Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi

5241. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gujranwala Cooperative House Building Society had been permitted to hold the draw of lots for the purpose of allotment of plots on the 9th August, 1969;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a number of intending purchaser members were not allowed to participate in the draw and the draw was limited to a few selected members and if so, the reasons therefor and whether this was permissible under the rules of Cooperation;

(c) the number of intending purchaser members for the 242 sqr. yards plots at present and the Members who were considered for the draw of lot of plots on the 9th August, 1969 and the number of such persons who were intending purchaser-members for the 242 sqr. yards plots but had been exploited by the management of the society to accept the 167 sqr yards plots instead; and

(d) whether Government propose to ask the society to give equal treatment to all members of the society and if not, the policy of Government?

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

(b) Allotment of developed plots to the members of the Cooperative House Building Societies is made by the societies subject to the approval of the Lt. Governor of Delhi in terms of the lease agreement entered into between the societies and Lt. Governor. The list of eligible members is drawn up in accordance with the seniority date of enrolment but actual allocation of plots among the eligible members is done on drawal of lots. In the

case of Gujranwala Cooperative House Building Society, the list of eligible members was also drawn up before the date of draw of lots. Since the number of plots in the different sizes was less than the number of members seeking allotment all the members could not be allotted plots of the size for which they had paid. Therefore, these members, with reference to the date of enrolment, were either offered plots of smaller sizes or were asked to wait till the additional area to be allotted to the society was developed, in case they wanted the allotment of plants of the sizes for which they had made the payment. The method adopted for the allotment of plots did not violate the cooperative rules.

(c) It has been intimated by the Society that 234 members had requested for the allotment of plots of 242 sqr. yards. As against this, the society had 117 plots of the sizes between 225 and 242 sqr. yards and 12 plots between the sizes of 175 and 200 sqr. yards. Therefore, only 117 and 12 members could be considered for allotment with reference to date of enrolment. Out of the remaining 105 members, 69 members had given their written consent to the society to be considered for allotment of plots of 167 sqr. yards and 36 members agreed to wait for the allotment of plots till the additional area to be allotted to the society was developed.

(d) No, Sir. The Government consider the present method of allotment to members adopted by the Delhi administration to be equitable.

Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative House Building Society

5342. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the years or which Accounts of the Delhi School Teachers' Cooperative Housing Building Society have been audited by the Registrar Cooperative Societies and irregularities found therein;

(b) the action taken against the officials responsible therefor and the remedial measures contemplated to check such practices in future to safeguard the interests of the members;

(c) whether the Society has taken over the land allotted to it and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the amount collected from each member and the purpose for which it has been collected; and

(e) whether the cost of the land collected from the members has been deposited with the Government and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADSWAMY): (a) and (b). The Accounts of the Delhi School Teachers Cooperative House Building Society have been audited till the year 1966-67. The audit for the later years is going on. The details of the irregularities can be given on completion of the audit.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The information is not available.

(e) A sum of Rs. 11,29,840 collected from the members has already been deposited with the Delhi Administration.

Dispute regarding Telephone installations in Hyderabad

5243. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Postmaster General's Office, Hyderabad regarding the telephone installation dispute between the Postal Department, and the road and Buildings Department of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the places where the R&B Department have objected to the installation of the telephone Pole and the reasons for the objection; and

(c) whether the Postal Department are authorised as per Rules to instal a telephone pole by the side of the State roads and if so, the distance of the pole from the road in the Town areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) A report to that effect has been received now.

(b) The R&B Department of Andhra objected to the erection of telephone posts along the State Highways in five cases in the districts of Krishna, Srikakulam, Chittoor and East Godavari. The R&B Department insisted on the posts being planted 50 ft. away from the centre of the road which was not practicable in certain cases. Some of the objections have been cleared after discussions and the others are being pursued with the state Government.

(c) The P&T Department is authorised to instal posts by the side of roads under section 10 of the Indian Telegraph Act. No limits of the distance from the road is laid down in the rules.

Tenements for displaced persons in Kopri colony, Thana and Mulund (Maharashtra)

5244. SHRI KIKAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government worked out the under-mentioned costs in case of each of the tenements with the following areas to be charged from the displaced persons occupying Government built multi-storeyed buildings

in Kopri colony, Thana and Mulund in Maharashtra State:

Colony	Area		Cost
	Sq. ft.	Rupees	
(i) Kopri Colony	385	3767 and 3710	
(ii) Mulund	1283	3669	
	684	3247	

(b) whether there was any reduction of about Rs. 600 in the final cost per tenement;

(c) if so, the details under various heads under which reduction was ordered; and

(d) the land areas (i) constructed and (ii) open around each tenement finally charged for in the cost schedules of these buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The cost of the tenements recovered from displaced persons in Kopri Colony and Mulund in Maharashtra and the areas under these tenements are as under:—

Colony	Area	Cost
(i) <i>Kopri Colony</i>		
(a) Middle tenements	319-23	3106
(b) Corner tenements	330-3	3255
(ii) <i>Mulund Colony</i>		
Tenements	63 to 440	2567 to 7155

(b) The above valuations were fixed in 1955 and no reductions have been made since then.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The land areas under the tenements in question are indicated in reply to part (a) of the question above. The break-up of the area

constructed upon and left open for each tenement is not readily available. The time and labour involved in collecting this information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

Working of post offices in rural areas

5245. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the Post Offices in India, particularly in the rural areas, suffer from lack of adequate number of counters and postal staff; and

(b) if so, the steps, if any, being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. But in a very few offices, particularly in the urban areas, there may be a temporary shortage of counters due to the inability of the Department to get suitable rented accommodation for post offices. It is not correct, however, that there is a general shortage of staff. Efforts are always being made to get adequate accommodation for post offices.

Working of Railway Mail Service

5246. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Mail Service in India is not running smoothly; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) No; on

the whole the functioning of the Railway Mail Service in India is fairly smooth.

(b) There are, however, some problems such as shortage of accommodation in RMS vans and Mail Offices and defective lighting in the mail vans. For solving these problems, we have a programme for construction of mail vans and mail offices. Constant liaison is being maintained with the Railways with a view to ensuring proper lighting in the mail vans.

Films Censored

5247. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8844 on the 8th May, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding films censored has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The information has already been collected and sent to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs on 18-8-1969 in fulfilment of the assurance. However, another statement furnishing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1880/69.*]

Central Assistance to Village Co-operative Societies in Gujarat

5248. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of assistance rendered by the Central Government to the Government of Gujarat towards the schemes for the consumers service organised through the medium of Village Co-operative Societies in the villages of Gujarat; and

(b) the places where these Societies are located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for distribution of consumers articles in rural areas through marketing and village cooperatives was sponsored by the Government of India during the year 1963-64 as a complement to the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of urban consumers stores. Under this scheme selected marketing societies were assisted in the shape of share capital contribution and managerial subsidy to the extent of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 each respectively. This scheme has been transferred to the State Sector from the current financial year.

(b) In Gujarat State, according to information available, 3897 village co-operatives and 193 marketing cooperatives were undertaking distribution of consumers' articles in rural areas. The places of their location are not readily available.

Suspension of P&T Employees in Kerala for Participations in Strike

5249. SHRI P. VISVAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of permanent P&T employees in Kerala, who are still under suspension consequent on the token strike of September 19, 1968;

(b) how many of them are served with charge-sheets;

(c) how many who have been served with charge-sheets, have submitted their explanations; and

(d) how many suspended employees have not been served with charge-sheets and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The number of such employees is 139.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Re-instatement of Employees of P&T in Kerala Circle

5250. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in the P&T Kerala circle whose services still stand terminated as a consequence of the token strike of September 19, last year;

(b) how many of these employees have submitted review petitions to the P&T authorities;

(c) how many employees were re-instated after their submitting the review petitions; and

(d) how many review petitions are still pending for disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): (a) The number of such employees is 142.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Seniority, Right of Promotion and Confirmations of Scheduled Caste Tribes Employees

5251. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any rule protecting the seniority and right of promotion and confirmation of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees of Class III and Class IV

of the Postal and Telegraphs Department;

(b) whether the violation of such rules have been committed by the D.E.T. Cuttack Orissa circle and whether such complaints have been made;

(c) whether some clerks recruited in 1957 in the D.E.T. office Cuttack have been made senior to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes candidate recruited in 1956 and whether any representation protesting such action has been received; and

(d) 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.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). Yes. 3 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes clerks recruited in 1956 were ranked junior to some officials of 1957 recruits due to their not passing the confirmation examination in the permissible number of four chances, according to the orders then in force.

T. V. Production

5252. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target of production of Television sets in the Fourth Five Year Plan has been drawn up;

(b) if so, the number of such TV sets likely to be produced during the Fourth Plan and places to be covered by TV programme;

(c) whether any licence has been issued for production of TV sets; and

(d) if so, when and how many of such sets have been manufactured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The matter is under consideration.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan period it is proposed to set up TV stations at Srinagar, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Lucknow and to expand the TV Centre at Delhi.

(c) Licences have been issued to four firms for a total capacity of 30,000 sets per annum.

(d) Licences were issued in 1967.

760 sets have been manufactured by one of the licensees up to July, 1969.

Rural Indebtedness in the country

5253. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey in the recent past to ascertain the extent of rural indebtedness in the country;

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to undertake any survey in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government have not conducted any such survey. However, the R.B.I. has conducted this All India Rural Debt and Investment Survey in 1961-62. The findings of the Survey are contained in a priced publication of the R.B.I., titled 'All India Rural Debt and Investment Survey 1961-62, (Outstanding Loans, Borrowings and Repayment of Rural Households).

(c) In view of the above position in (a) and (b), Government does not propose to undertake any such survey in this regard at present.

Articles written by Officials of A.I.R., Delhi for Newspapers

5254. SHRDI K. D. TRIPATHI:
SHRI S. M. JOSHI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2659 on the 7th August, 1969, and state:

(a) the steps which Government had taken to verify the particulars of the A.I.R. employees who had been regularly contributing political articles in newspapers and journals of Delhi;

(b) whether it is not a fact that a Hindi Producer of Delhi Station of All India Radio had contributed a series of political articles in the 'Nav Bharat Times' and Hindi 'Hindustan' of New Delhi under the pen name of 'Rajniti ka Ek Vidyarathi' during the year 1967-68 which had criticised Government's basic politics in regard to economic matters and external policies; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to probe into this and take suitable action against the said Producer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Government had no information about any employee of All India Radio contributing political articles to newspapers and journals. On the receipt of notice of this question, an inquiry was conducted and it was found that a Producer of Delhi Station of All India Radio has been writing articles under the pen name of 'Rajniti ka Ek Vidyarathi' for the last 30 years. According to the Producer, the articles contributed by him during 1967-68 are not of political and controversial nature and did not criticise Government's basic policies in regard to economic and external matters.

He had not obtained permission for contributing these articles.

(c) Scrutiny of the articles contributed by this Producer has been ordered and suitable action will be taken under the rules governing the appointment of Staff Artistes in All India Radio.

Opening of shops in Indra Market, Delhi, after the normal working hours

5255. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9795 on the 15th May, 1969 and state:

(a) the action taken by the Labour Department of Delhi Administration on their letter No. 1478 M.N.D. dated the 30th May, 1969; and

(b) the number of time the shop inspector visited the shops in Indra Market Delhi at 8.30 P.M. the closing hours of the shops and the number of fruit merchants challaned so far on the charge of opening shops after the closing time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No such letter is said to have been issued by the Labour Department of Delhi Administration.

(b) The shops inspector visited six times during the period from 1st June to 21st August, 1969; 26 prosecutions have been launched against fruit and vegetable merchants for violating the provisions relating to the closing hours.

Handling of Foodgrains at Madras Port

5256. SHRI DEVEN SEN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) when the handling of foodgrains at Madras Port was handed over to the Food Corporation of India;

(b) when the amount to the credit of the workers employed on foodgrain handling at Madras Port in the Employees Provident Fund was transferred from his Ministry to the Food Corporation of India;

(c) whether an assurance was given to the food-grain handling workers at Madras Port that a dispensary would be opened for them;

(d) if so, when the assurance was given and what is holding up the opening of the dispensary; and

(e) whether an assurance was also given to the said labour to extend to them gratuity benefit and if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): (a) From 16th December, 1968.

(b) The amount in the Contributory Provident Fund of the departmental workers employed at Madras has not so far been transferred to the Food Corporation of India. The matter is under consideration.

(c) and (d). The Memorandum of Settlement entered into between the Government of India and the Transport and Dock Workers Union, Madras on 21.5.66 provides that the departmental foodgrain workers at Madras will be given out-door medical treatment facilities as soon as arrangements in this regard are made. After examining various proposals, it was decided to provide this facility through a dispensary to be run by the Dock Labour Board Madras but that did not materialise. It has since been decided by the Food Corporation of India to run a dispensary. This is expected to start working w.e.f. 2.10.69.

(e) No such assurance has been given. However, the matter is under consideration.

Comparative Prices of Consumer Goods

5257. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the comparative prices of the different consumer goods including milk products, cloth, spices, and soaps etc. at the beginning of 1964, 1965 and 1969;

(b) the overall percentage rise in the prices over this period of 5 years and the percentage rise in respect of each item;

(c) the main reasons for these all round increase in prices and the steps taken by Government during all these years to stabilise the prices and why these steps failed in their objective; and

(d) how far the minimum wage of a worker has increased during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

स्वतन्त्रता दिवस तथा गणराज्य दिवस पर आकाशवाणी से हिन्दी में वार्ता

5258. श्री राम चरण : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र से इस वर्ष स्वतन्त्रता दिवस एवं गणराज्य दिवस के अवसर पर वार्ता के लिए एक व्यक्ति विशेष को ही बुलाया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उन व्यक्ति में हिन्दी की योग्यता नहीं है ; यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे अवसरों पर उन व्यक्तियों को, जिनकी

मातृभाषा हिन्दी नहीं है, हिन्दी के कार्यक्रमों में भाग लेने को बुलाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री ई० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

आकाशवाणी, दिल्ली के इंजीनियरों द्वारा किया गया निजी कार्य

5259. श्री राम चरण : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी दिल्ली के कुछ इंजीनियर आकाशवाणी स्टूडियो में मशीनों पर कुछ फर्मों के लिए निजी कार्य करते हैं तथा उन फर्मों से पैसा प्राप्त करते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकांशियों ने ए० ए० में मामले का पता लगाया है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एक इंजीनियर को रिजर्विंग यूनिट में किसी अन्य स्थान पर स्थानान्तरित किया गया था ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त इंजीनियर का का नाम क्या है तथा क्या सरकार दोषी पाये गये अन्य इंजीनियरों के नाम बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखेगा ; और

(घ) भविष्य में ऐसे कदाचार को रोक्ने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री ई० कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख) सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) कदाचार को रोकने के लिए नियमों में पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है।

ब्रज माधुरी कार्यक्रम का दिल्ली के स्थान पर मथुरा से प्रसारण

5260. श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डैज : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार का विचार ब्रज माधुरी तथा ब्रज भाना के अन्य कार्यक्रमों को आकाशवाणी केन्द्र दिल्ली के स्थान पर आकाशवाणी केन्द्र मथुरा में प्रसारित करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसा कब तक कि ये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हाँ। मथुरा से ब्रज कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत करने का एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है। इस कार्यक्रम को मथुरा और दिल्ली दोनों केन्द्रों से प्रसारित किया जाना जारी रहेगा।

(ख) प्रबन्ध पूरे हो जाने पर।

Staff Artistes in T.V. Centre, A.I.R.

5261. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Staff Artistes including Producers and Assistant Producers, working in the Television Centre of All India Radio, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that many such artistes have been given assignments different from their categories and are not paid for the work assigned;

(c) if so, the number and names of such Staff Artistes who have been assigned duties not covered by their contracts and terms of employment;

(d) the mode of recruitment for various categories of employees in the T.V. Centre; and

(e) what are the duties of a Production Assistant in the T.V. Centre and how far these are different from those at an A.I.R. Station and what are the qualifications of all the existing Production Assistants in the T.V. Centre and how they were recruited?

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

(a) 117.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Direct recruitment in all cases. Provision exists for appointment by promotion also, in the categories of Producers and Assistant Producers.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1881/68].

Advertisement of Drugs on A.I.R.

5262. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE:
SHRI GEORGE
FERNANDES:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of the 14th August, 1969 wherein some Delhi Doctors and Medical Experts have mentioned that advertisement of certain drugs in the A.I.R. Commercial programme is unethical; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take 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) Yes, Sir.

(b) Advertisements which are accepted for All India Radio's commercial service conform to the standards laid down in the Code for Commercial Broadcasting.

उत्तर बिहार में टिड्डी तथा अन्य कीड़ों द्वारा फसलों को क्षति

5263. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर :

श्री केदार पासवान :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत एक महीने में उत्तर बिहार में टिड्डी दल और अन्य कीड़ों द्वारा फसलों का बहुत नुकसान पहुंचाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कीड़ों पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिए सरकार तत्काल क्या उपाय करने जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) मानूम हुआ है कि बिहार के 6 जिलों में नीफहायर (जैमिडस) द्वारा धान की फसल को हानि पहुंचाई गई है और गत एक महीने में इस से प्रभावित क्षेत्र अनुमानतः 65,000 एकड़ है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने राज्य कीट अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत इन क्षेत्रों में कीट अधिसूचित किए हैं और उसने केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए अनुरोध किया है ।

केन्द्रीय दल द्वारा प्रभावित क्षेत्रों को देश आने के फलस्वरूप, भूमि से नियन्त्रण उपाय आरम्भ कर दिए गए हैं और 7000 एकड़ से भी अधिक भूमि में यह उपाय किये गये

हैं । कृषि मन्त्रालय के दो वायुयान सहरसा और दरभंगा हवाई अड्डों से कार्य कर रहे हैं । और प्रत्येक वायुयान 1500 एकड़ प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से प्रभावित क्षेत्र पर कीटनाशक औषधियां छिड़क रहा है । अब तक 12,500 एकड़ भूमि पर छिड़काव किया गया है । परन्तु लक्ष्मीशार वषा के कारण हवाई छिड़काव में बाधा पड़ रही है ।

Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi

5264. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government for the allotment of residential plots by the House Building Societies in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that some Cooperative Societies in Delhi have recently allotted plots to their members on the basis of 'first come first served' and by restricted draw of lots and thus debarring a number of members desirous of purchasing plots by allotment;

(c) at what level this policy decision was taken and whether it is in accordance with the policy laid down by Government;

(d) whether Government are aware that this policy is suicidal for co-operative movement and would defeat the very purpose of co-operation; and

(e) if so, what steps Government purpose to take to undo the wrong already done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY): (a) According to Delhi Administration, allotment of developed plots to the members of Cooperative House Building Societies is made by the societies with the approval of Lt-Governor in terms of the lease agreement executed between the society and Lt-Governor. The list of eligible

members is drawn up strictly on seniority/date of enrolment basis, but actual allocation of plots among eligible members is by drawal of lots in the presence of all members of the society and representatives of Land Building and Cooperative Departments.

(b) Plots were allotted to its members by two cooperative house building societies on 24th July and 9th August, 1969 by drawal of lots following the procedure mentioned in reply to (a) above.

(c) According to the Cooperative Societies Act, the decisions on the manner of allotment should be taken by the Managing Committee of the concerned society but under the agreement executed with the Lt. Governor, the society is required to follow the principles of allotment of plots mentioned in reply to (a) above.

(d) The present practice is not incompatible with the principle underlying the cooperative movement.

(e) Does not arise.

12.26 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DEMANDS OF PERMANENT EMPLOYEES OF CHANDIGARH UNION TERRITORY

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The reported frustration and dissatisfaction prevailing amongst the permanent employees of the Union Territory of Chandigarh on account of the failure of the Government to meet their demands for the revision of grades

and allowances in accordance with the recommendations of the Punjab Pay Commission and the allotment of residential plots at concessional rates.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the bulk of the employees of the composite State of Punjab were, on reorganisation, provisionally allocated to Punjab, Haryana or Himachal Pradesh with effect from 1st November, 1966. There were, however, about 6,000 employees working in Chandigarh Administration who remained provisionally unallocated to any of the successor States. Apart from the unallocated employees, Chandigarh Administration also had deputationists drawn from the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. While the deputationists have been allowed the pay and allowances as in the parent cadre from time to time, the unallocated employees are continuing in the unrevised Punjab scales as in force prior to 1st November, 1966. When the Punjab Government raised the rates of the Dearness Allowance to the same level as and under the Central Government with effect from 1st September, 1968, the enhanced rates were allowed to the unallocated employees also. These employees have, however, been agitating for grant of the revised Punjab scales which came into force with effect from 1st February, 1968.

Government's stand has been that the agitation must first be called off before the question of their pay scales could be considered. After the agitation by the employees was called off, the matter was given earnest consideration by Government. Government are advised that the legal position with regard to these unallocated employees, so long as they remain unallocated to any State, is that they will be deemed to be employees of the State of Punjab on deputation to Chandigarh. Therefore these employees will be entitled to Punjab

[Shri Y. B. Chavan.]

scales of pay. Government have accepted this advice and will take action accordingly.

The employees working under the Chandigarh Administration have also been demanding sale of residential plots to them at subsidised rates and allotment of houses on hire-purchase basis. The Chandigarh Administration are examining schemes for the sale of residential plots on reasonable rates to lowpaid employees and for allotting built-up houses on hire-purchase basis to these employees.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: As the minister himself said, there are two categories of employees serving in the Union Territory Administration of Chandigarh. The unallocated employees, who number 6000 according to the minister, number 7500 according to me. They are being denied the advantage of the revised grade made available to the allocated employees. The allocated employees are getting this benefit of revised grade by Punjab and Haryana with effect from 1st February, 1968. Another important point is, each employee has been suffering a loss of about Rs. 35 per month on an average. It would have been much better if the Government had accepted the course of negotiation. But this Government, as compelled by force of habit, never accepts the genuine and legitimate demands of the employees when they adopt the course of negotiation. Therefore the employees of Chandigarh Administration were compelled to adopt the method of agitation, demonstration, resort to hunger-strikes, chain fast, etc. When we approached this Government, they said, unless the employees withdraw the agitation, they would not be able to meet their demands. Now they have withdrawn their agitation and the minister also has shown a gesture of goodwill. He says, they are entitled to the benefits which have been made applicable to the employees allocated to Punjab.

In this respect, I would submit that they should have declared Chandigarh as a Union Territory for all time to come.

AN HON. MEMBER: How is it relevant?

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Since this matter is lingering and since the future of Chandigarh is indefinite and uncertain and they have taken so much time for deciding this issue, it has given rise to statements and counter-statements by the two Chief Ministers. There have been threats of self-immolation and hunger-strikes are going on. You are aware, Sir, that your colleague, Mr. Darshan Singh Pheroman is in jail and has resorted to hunger-strike. In view of all this, may I know whether Government would make a declaration that Chandigarh will remain as Union Territory for all time to come?

Secondly I want to know whether the Government will make these benefits available retrospectively from 1st February, 1968. I also want to know whether, because the Chandigarh Administration has allotted residential Class II to highly paid employees, highly paid engineers, highly paid doctors and highly paid other members of academies, they are going to deny this benefit to their own employees. I want to know whether the Government of India is going to persuade the Union Territory Administration to allot them these plots at concessional rates and also consider the possibility of selling their houses on hire-purchase system.

MR. SPEAKER: This was a clarificatory question . . .

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :
स्वीकर साहब, प्रच्छा हो चंडीगढ़ का सवाल
हल करवा दीजिये, काहे को बीच में डाल
रखा है ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon Member has raised the political question of the future of Chandigarh. He wants the Government to make a declaration that Chandigarh will remain a Union Territory for all time to come. My answer is 'no'; Government cannot make such a declaration . . .

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What about its being an Indian territory for all time to come?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Has he any doubts about it in his mind?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let there be at least one assertion from you. (Interruption)

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as residential plots are concerned, I have explained that the Government is examining the scheme. About the basic demand of the unallocated employees that they should be treated as deputationists from the Punjab Government, it is accepted in principle. (Interruption) The matter will have to be gone into whether it can be done retrospectively.

श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा (अमृतसर): मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उन वृत्तिवादी कारणों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करेगी जिनके कारण चंडीगढ़ के सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ये सब समस्याएँ बनी हुई हैं ? एक तो यह कि चंडीगढ़ के सम्बन्ध में जो राजनीतिक निर्णय होना बाकी है क्या उसके सम्बन्ध में कोई अविश्लेष्य निर्णय लिया जायेगा ? दूसरे जितने सरकारी कर्मचारियों के ऐलोकेशन के केपेज अभी तक बनाया है उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार अविश्लेष्य निर्णय लेगी ? तीसरे सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने निवासों के सम्बन्ध में और ग्रेड्स के सम्बन्ध में जो मांग की है उसके हल के लिये क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई निश्चित अवधि बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय के अन्दर वह हो जायेगा क्योंकि अनिश्चित काल के लिये उसको लटकते नहीं रहना चाहिए ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: About the political character, Chandigarh is a matter full of complexities at the present moment. Naturally we are depending on both the State Governments to evolve some solution to the problem. As far as the Government of India is concerned, we have made the position clear to both the State Governments.

As far as the problem about pay-scales of unallocated employees is concerned, I would say this. In Chandigarh today there are two types of government servants working there. There are some people who have been allocated after the reorganisation to Haryana and Punjab; some of them are working on deputation in the Chandigarh Administration. But there are some people who are not allocated to either of these States and who are working in the Chandigarh Administration. The problem was what should be their status and what should be the pay-scales to which they should be entitled. On legal examination it has been found that these people who are unallocated still remain as Punjab employees and as such, they would be entitled to the pay-scales which are prevalent in Punjab today. Government has accepted this in principle and they will be given the same scales. About the future allocation, grades, etc. it is a matter of further detail and I will have to go into the details before I say anything.

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले (चान्दनी चौक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे प्रयत्नना है कि मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी उदारता के साथ चंडीगढ़ संघ राज्य के सरकारी कर्मचारियों की मूलभूत मांगों को स्वीकार किया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्लाट आप देने की योजना बना रहे हैं उसकी कीमत क्या है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि शाह आयोग ने सर्वसम्मत निर्णय किया था कि चंडीगढ़ भाषाई आधार पर हरियाणा को मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों का शिक्षा

[श्री रामगोपाल शालबाले]

का माध्यम (80 प्रतिशत) हिन्दी है। इसलिए चंडीगढ़ हरियाणा को मिलना चाहिए। आपने स्वयं उस आयोग को बिठाया था लेकिन स्वयं ही उसकी सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया। आज वह झगड़ा चल रहा है—कभी कोई धमकी देता है, कभी कोई धमकी देता है। आपने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तीन हिस्सों में बांट रखा है—एक हरियाणा वाले, दूसरे चंडीगढ़ के केन्द्र शासित और तीसरे पंजाब के। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शाह आयोग ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उनको मानने में आपके रास्ते में क्या कठिनाई है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the Chandigarh problem is concerned, I do not think I have to add to what I have already said. About the distribution of government employees among the different State cadres, it was absolutely inevitable. Because of the re-organisation of the State some areas went to Haryana, some to Himachal Pradesh and some remained in Punjab; therefore, naturally the services had to be distributed on the basis of State cadres. That cannot be helped. Of course, there is the special position of some people who still continue in Chandigarh as unallocated employees and about that I have already stated.

श्री राम गोपाल शालबाले: शाह आयोग के बारे में यह क्वेश्चन था, उसके बारे में भी प्रकाश डालिए।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण: शाह आयोग के बारे में जो फैसला किया है वह आप को भी मालूम है कि क्या किया है।

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कहा कि चंडीगढ़ में जो अनएलोकैटेड सर्विसेज हैं उनको पंजाब की सर्विसेज में माना जायेगा अर्थात् आन डेपुटेशन

फ्राम पंजाब। जहां तक मैं समझा हूँ उन्होंने ऐसा कहा है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आन डेपुटेशन फ्राम पंजाब मानने का निर्णय उन्होंने किस आधार पर किया है क्योंकि पंजाब बंट चुका है—पंजाब और हरियाणा दो में वह विभाजित है। वे जो सात हजार या 6 हजार सर्विसेज के लोग हैं जिनको आपने पंजाब से आन डेपुटेशन माना है उसका कारण क्या है ? उनको आप आन डेपुटेशन फ्राम हरियाणा क्यों नहीं मानते ? आपने उनको जो आन डेपुटेशन फ्राम पंजाब माना है क्या इसके पीछे यह बात तो नहीं है कि राष्ट्रपति चुनाव में आपने कोई अन्दरूनी वायदा कर दिया हो कि हमें वोट दोगे तो हम चंडीगढ़ को पंजाब में मिला देंगे . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member is completely misled in this matter. There are no political commitments of whatever nature and there are no political interpretations for continuing these people as on deputation from Punjab. This is the legal position. When some people continued to be in the Punjab cadre and were not allocated to any of the States on re-organisation, naturally their pre-reorganisation status continues in law. That is exactly what it amounts to. It has no political overtones.

श्री भोम प्रकाश त्यागी : पंजाब और हरियाणा दोनों का नाम क्यों नहीं रखा है ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member is not following the line of argument. Haryana came into existence after the re-organisation of Punjab. These people continue their status in law before re-organisation. These two things are very clear. If he does not want to follow the argument, what can I do?

12.39hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR HEAVY ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES FOR 1968-69

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries for the year 1968-69, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1856|69.]

PAPERS UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Triguna Sen, I 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 by the Government on the working of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1967-68.
- (2) Annual Report of the Lubrizol India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1857|69.]

REPORT OF THE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS INQUIRY COMMITTEE, 1968—PART II

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee, 1968—Part II. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1858|69.]

REGISTRATION OF NEWSPAPERS (CENTRAL) AMENDMENT RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Amendment Rules, 1968 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 823 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1969, under sub-section (2) of section 20A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.
- (2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1859|69.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE: Sir, I lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Food Corporation of India for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 35 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1860|69.]

TEXTILES COMMITTEE (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक): मैं कपड़ा समिति अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 22 की उपधारा (3) के अधीन कपड़ा समिति (दूसरा संशोधन) नियम, 1969 की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखता हूँ जो दिनांक 9 अगस्त, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० ए० अ० 1818 में प्रकाशित हुए थे।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1861|69.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

NINETY-FIFTH AND NINETY-EIGHTH
REPORTS

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) Ninety-fifth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-seventh Report on the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Department of Agriculture)—Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore.
- (2) Ninety-eighth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixth Report on the Ministry of Education—(i) Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad; and (ii) Archaeological Museums.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF
MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE
HOUSE

ELEVENTH REPORT

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE (Ratnagiri): Sir, I beg to present the Eleventh Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.40 hours

RE. MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE
IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received notice of a Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 198 from Sarvashri Madhu Limaye, Ram

Sewak Yadav and George Fernandes. The Motion reads as follows:—

“That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.”

The reasons given are:—

“This Government is a Government of contradictions; it is in collusion with Big Business, foreign capital, feudal relics and bureaucracy and has only recently encouraged destruction of the Constitution and democracy in Uttar Pradesh.”

May I request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to this Motion to rise in their places?

श्री मधु लिमये (मंगेर) : कुछ अर्ज करने दोगे इसके पहले ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बाद ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जरा अर्ज करने के बाद ज्यादा लोग खड़े हो जायेंगे ।

MR. SPEAKER: Let the leave be granted first. Those who are in favour of leave being granted to this Motion may please rise in their places.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यही हम दिखाना चाहते थे दुनिया को कि यह लोग क्या कर रहे हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Let me count the number. There are only 13 Members standing in their seats in favour of it. They are less than 50. So, the leave is not granted.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame!

12.42 hrs.

RE. POLITICAL SITUATION IN
UTTAR PRADESH

श्री जनेदवर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में जो कुछ हुआ है उस पर तो बहस होनी ही चाहिये । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yashpal Singh.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): On what? There is nothing before the House now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I rise on a point of order under Rule 376(2), that is, regarding the business before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Concerning what matter?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Under Rule 376(2), that is, regarding the business of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The business before the House now is the Press Council Bill.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): Sir, before we go to that item, I have a point of submission to make.

MR. SPEAKER: We have passed on to this item.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I invite your kind attention to Rule 340? I want that the business before the House be adjourned . . . (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the point of order. I have disallowed the adjournment motion. Shri Yashpal Singh.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन सदस्यों ने मेरे रिजोल्यूशन को सपोर्ट किया या अपोज किया, मैं दोनों का मशकूर हूँ। चूँकि जिन्होंने अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं इस संसद् की मर्यादा के अनुसार किये हैं . . .

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : एक मिनट के लिये जरा मुनिये अध्यक्ष महोदय यह उत्तर प्रदेश से सम्बन्धित मामला है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के डिप्टी स्पीकर ने आपको तार भेजा है।

MR. SPEAKER: You can come and meet me in my chamber.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: They are meeting the President. There has been the rape on parliamentary democracy in U.P. Assembly. We have given an adjournment motion; we have given a Call Attention Notice. . . (Interruptions) What is this? Kindly hear us. There was a discussion when the police entered the West Bengal Legislative Assembly . . . (Interruptions).

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : यह सिलसिला जनतंत्र के लिये खतरा है (व्यवधान)।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात मुनिये, हम फिर आप के चैम्बर में आयेंगे। एक मिनट आप हमारी बान मुन लीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले आप हमारी चैम्बर में आइये, फिर उसके बाद मुनेंगे। (व्यवधान)

आप जरा बँ जाइये।

श्री शिव नारायण : यू० पी० असेम्बली न बनाइये।

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. members may please sit down. I told them my view. It may not be very pleasing to us; I have also been at a loss to understand what is going on there, but there is a certain procedure, a certain convention in this House and we are bound by that. If we start discussing the conduct of the House and the Members of State Legislature . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): Did we not discuss about West Bengal when police entered the premises of the West Bengal Assembly? Also when the Speaker of the West Bengal

[Shri Uma Nath]

Assembly adjourned the House, it was discussed on the floor of the House . . . (Interruptions). So, how can you discriminate?

MR. SPEAKER: It will be a very unhealthy practice if we are to discuss the conduct of the Speaker and the Members of the State Legislatures . . .

SHRI UMANATH: Subject to that caution, a discussion was allowed. Subject to the caution that you have made, that we should not directly refer to the conduct of the Speaker, we were permitted a discussion when the Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly adjourned the House. So also when police entered the West Bengal Assembly, it was discussed here. You can give certain cautions and limits, but you cannot rule out the thing . . . (Interruption)

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Let me tell you, Sir, what is going on in U.P. I represent U.P. We know about U.P. because we come from U.P.

श्री शारखडे राय (बॉसी) : मान्यवर,
एक वयान दिलवाइये और बहस करवा
दीजिये।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): We very respectfully submit to you that we would be bound by the traditions and precedents of the House. I would like to take my ground precisely on the precedents and the traditions of the House. We will not be directing how the Speaker of the U.P. Assembly should conduct the business. We assume that he knows it very well. But we have a duty which we have discharged in the past, and if today we abdicate that duty, I think, legitimately we will be charged that the Lok Sabha has double standards: if it is a question of something happening in the West Bengal Assembly, the Lok Sabha thinks that it is duty-bound to take cognizance of the issue, but if something happens in the U.P.

Assembly, we are avoiding the opportunity of conveying what we feel about it. I am not saying that the House should be given an opportunity to pass any judgment on the conduct of the Speaker of the U.P. Assembly, but there is something that has happened which is absolutely identical with the assault on the West Bengal Assembly by the angry policemen; the policemen were called, the MLAs were assaulted and bodily lifted. . . . (Interruption). The ultimate guardian of all democratic institutions in this country is the Lok Sabha, the Parliament. We cannot abdicate our duty when we find that a chance should be given to discuss the conduct of the police. I submit to you that we shall not be encroaching upon the autonomy of the U.P. Assembly, that we shall not be indulging in any indignity towards the Speaker of the U.P. Assembly. We will be discharging our duty if you provide an opportunity to the House to express what we feel about what transpired in the U.P. Assembly the day before yesterday.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I never wanted to raise this issue. We never wanted to discuss the conduct of the Speaker of U.P. Assembly. Sir, I have been in this House for the last thirteen years and I know something of this House and how we should perform our duties. Some of the ejected MLAs came and saw me this morning and it is surprising that not only the Police but the Provincial Armed Constabulary men were there and even the Deputy Speaker was not heard. The Marshal and the Police both defied him. This has happened there and I am afraid Mr. C. B. Gupta who was here rushed back and created all this trouble. (Interruptions) and this House should discuss the conduct, not of the Speaker, but of the Chief Minister. Sir, otherwise, I fear Parliamentary Democracy will come to an end. There is a rape of parliamentary democracy and a great danger to it. It is high time that

Mr. C. B. Gupta is kicked out of his office. (Interruptions).

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: This is the way. जरा हम लोगों को भी आप सुनिये । यह लोग हुल्लड़वाजी करते हैं, जोर से चीखते हैं इसलिये आप उनको सुन लेते हैं मेहरवानी करके जरा हम लोगों को भी तो सुनिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहाँ तक मेरा ताल्लूक है मैंने अपना व्यु उसके बारे में आलरेडी दे दिया है । जो रूल्स आफ प्रोसीज्योर हैं और जैसाकि मैं उनको समझा हूँ उसका यहाँ डिस्कशन करना ठीक नहीं है । वेस्ट बंगाल के बारे में उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने जमावि कहा गया है यहाँ डिस्कशन ऐलाऊ कर दिया था मैं नहीं समझता कि वह कैसे किया था और किन हालात में किया था मैं उसमें देखूंगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो कहना सही है कि राज्य विधान सभाओं के अन्दर जो चीजें होती हैं उनकी चर्चा साधारण तौर पर यहाँ नहीं होनी चाहिये लेकिन आखिरकार राज्य विधान सभाएं या यह हमारी अपनी लोक-सभा संविधान के अन्तर्गत काम करती है । लोक-सभा के लिये संविधान की धारा 118 है जोकि इस प्रकार है :

"Each House of Parliament may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business."

इसी तरह राज्य विधान सभाओं के लिये भी संविधान की धारा नम्बर 208 है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह आरोप किया जाता है कि संविधान की धाराओं की हत्या हुई है तब इस लोक-सभा को उसके बारे में विवाद करने का और बहस करने का पूरा अधिकार है । अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के पास उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के डिप्टी स्पीकर

श्री वासुदेव सिंह का तार आया है जिसकी कि नकल हमारे पास भी आई है । वहाँ पर स्पीकर ने मार्शल के द्वारा डिप्टी स्पीकर को निकाल दिया . . . (व्यवधान) . . . सदन में विभाजन होने जा रहा था । उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार गिर रही थी । खेर साहब ने डिबीजन नहीं होने दिया । आज से कोई दो साल पहले यहाँ लोक-सभा में भी ऐसी नाबत आई थी । यहाँ पर भी उस समय कुछ लोग कह रहे थे कि डिबीजन नहीं होना चाहिए । खाडिलकर साहब उस समय चेयर में थे । हमने कहा था कि डिबीजन होना चाहिए और तब खाडिलकर साहब ने तब डिबीजन कराया था । उस वोट पर सरकार हारी थी । अब जबकि संविधान व लोक व की इस तरीके से हत्या हो रही है तो क्या आपका यह कर्तव्य नहीं है अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप प्रधान मंत्री या गृह मंत्री को कहें कि पहले वह उस बारे में एक अपना वक्तव्य दें और उसके बाद तत्काल उसके ऊपर यहाँ बहस शुरू हो ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एक प्रक्रिया की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । इस सदन की भी और दूसरी राज्य विधान सभाओं की भी यह प्रक्रिया है कि जब किसी अनुदान के ऊपर आप मतदान कराते हैं और सदस्यों को यह पूछने हैं कि जो इसके पक्ष में हों वे "हां" कहें और जो विपक्ष में हों वे "ना" कहें । यह "हां" या "ना" कहने के बाद कोई सदस्य उसको चुनौती देता है तब आप डिबीजन की अनुमति देते हैं । उस अवसर पर डिबीजन के लिए जो आप अनुमति देते हैं उसका एकमात्र कारण यह होता है कि यह "हां" और "ना" की जो बात आई है उसका आप कन्फरमेशन करना चाहते हैं, उसकी पुष्टि करना चाहते हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में भी इस प्रकार की घटना घटी कि जब "हां" और "ना" का शब्द आ गया उसके बाद जब घंटी बजी तो उस घंटी के बजने के बाद फिर विधान सभा

[श्री प्रकाशश्री शास्त्री]

स्थगित नहीं की जा सकती थी। यह जो उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष की कार्यवाही थी वह संविधान की प्रक्रिया का सर्वथा उल्लंघन है और इस प्रकार का उल्लंघन करके उन्होंने संविधान की हत्या वहाँ पर की है। लेकिन इससे भी बढ़कर गम्भीर और खेदजनक बात मैं विशेषरूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे भारतीय क्रान्ति दल के 9 विधान सभा के सदस्य वहाँ पर घायल हुए हैं। अगले दिन 200 पुलिस के आदमी अध्यक्ष ने सदन के अन्दर बुलाये और पुलिस वालों को अन्दर बुलाकर सदस्यों को घसीट-घसीट कर बाहर निकाला गया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या इस बात की आप अनुमति देंगे कि इस सदन के अन्दर दिल्ली की पुलिस आये और सदस्यों को यहाँ से खींच-खींच कर बाहर निकाल दे? इस लोक-सभा भवन की परिधि के अन्दर आनकी हुकूमत चलती है और उसके अन्दर पुलिस राज्य नहीं हो सकता। विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष ने पुलिस को विधान सभा के भवन के अन्दर आने की अनुमति देकर संविधान की दूसरी अवहेलना की है। इसीलिए जिस समय यहाँ पर पश्चिमी बंगाल की चर्चा आई थी तो आपके इसी आसन पर बैठे हुए श्री खार्डिलकर ने एक व्यवस्था दी थी कि इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं कि यह विषय पश्चिमी बंगाल से सम्बन्धित है लेकिन क्योंकि वहाँ पर संविधान की हत्या हुई है इसलिए मैं उस पर यहाँ अनुमति देता हूँ। उस पर यहाँ लोक-सभा में विवाद किया जाय। मेरा कहना है कि उसी प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर हुआ है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान के आप रक्षक हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस सरकार को कहें कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में एक वक्तव्य दे और उसके ऊपर यहाँ पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के सर्वोच्च आसन पर आप विराजमान हैं। डिप्टी स्पीकर आप के नीचे हैं।

जिस वक्त कभी डिप्टी स्पीकर यहाँ चेयर में होते हैं और हुजूर जब वहाँ पर आते हैं तो डिप्टी स्पीकर उठ जाते हैं। जब वहाँ घंटी बजी तब हंगामा मच गया, हाउस के अन्दर जूते चलने लगे, मेजें पीटी जाने लगीं और अध्यक्ष महोदय के ऊपर वह लोग अटैक करने लगे . . . (व्यवधान) . . . वहाँ पर तूफान बढतमीजी होने लगी, हंगामा होने लगा, वोटिंग नहीं हो पाई तब उत्तर प्रदेश के उप मुख्य मंत्री श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने कहा कि हाउस गड़बड़ में है, हंगामा हो रहा है। हम मेजारिटी में हैं हैं। हमारे पास 221 की मेजारिटी है। हमारी गवर्नमेंट को कोई वहाँ पर खतरा नहीं है वह कोई एम० एम० बनर्जी की गवर्नमेंट नहीं है। वहाँ जो फैसला किया था वह स्पीकर ने किया था। चीफ मिनिस्टर, डिप्टी चीफ मिनिस्टर या गवर्नमेंट आफ उत्तर प्रदेश ने वह डिसीशन नहीं लिया था। वह गवर्नमेंट का डिसीशन नहीं है। बल्कि वह स्पीकर्स डिसीशन है। वे उत्तर प्रदेश की गवर्नमेंट को अटैक कर रहे हैं। विधान सभा का सर्वोच्च अधिकारी स्पीकर है। स्पीकर की वहाँ पर आटोनमी है और यू० पी० असेम्बली का स्पीकर पूरा राइट रखता है कि जरूरत पड़ने पर वह हाउस को डिजॉल्व करे या मार्शल को बलाये। उसी तरह से यहाँ इस हाउस में अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी आटोनमी है। अब उधर के लोग जो इस तरह से अक्सर शोरशराबा या हत्या आदि कर लेते हैं वह आपकी अनुकम्पा के ही कारण हो पाता है और जो आपने अभी तक किसी को निकाला नहीं उसी का यह इनाम है। यह उधर के कुछ लोग अब टुल्लडुवाजी पर उतर आये हैं। इसलिए मैं आपसे पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो वहाँ पर डिसीशन लिया गया वह स्पीकर का डिसीशन था, उसकी सारी जिम्मेदारी वहाँ के स्पीकर पर है और अगर यहाँ पर कुछ कहा जाता है तो वह स्पीकर के खिलाफ होगा वह वहाँ की गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ नहीं होगा।

13 hrs.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): In this U.P. matter there appear to be some special and unsavoury matters which if brought to your notice in good time might have convinced you that this was within the ambit of the sort of discussion we are entitled to hold. In this matter, since certain aspects of parliamentary government as a whole have been brought into disrepute from whatever we hear, my feeling is that we have jurisdiction to discuss it especially in view of what was done in the case of the West Bengal Assembly.

Therefore, my suggestion to you is that you might meet representatives of different parties in your Chamber and make up your mind so that tomorrow we can have a discussion on a suitable motion which can be formulated after discussion in which you have also participated and given directions.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलराम-पु.) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में जो कुछ हुआ है वह अत्यन्त खेदजनक है, इस बात को हम सभी स्वीकार करेंगे। लेकिन तथ्य जो हैं पहले उनके बारे में इस सदन को पूरी जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए। उनके बाद तथ्यों के बारे में अगर सदन चर्चा करना चाहता है और आप इजाजत देते हैं तो सदन को बहस करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। जहाँ तक तथ्यों का सवाल है, किस परिस्थिति में वहाँ पुलिस बुलाई गई, इस सम्बन्ध में यह सदन जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहेगा। आप शासन को निदेश दे सकते हैं कि वह सारी जानकारी, उत्तर प्रदेश से बात करके सदन के सामने रखे। एक बार जानकारी आ जाय तब फिर आप तय कर सकते हैं कि उस पर बहस का मौका मिलना चाहिए या नहीं मिलना चाहिए।

आप यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि कहीं पुलिस बुलाई जाय या पुलिस घुस जाय तो विधान सभा की पवित्रता भंग होती है। इसमें पश्चिम

बंगाल और उत्तर प्रदेश में भेद नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन वहाँ पर जूते फेंकने का भी हम स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते हैं, और अगर चर्चा होगी तो हम उसकी निन्दा करेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश में जो घटनाएँ हुई हैं उनकी निन्दा की जानी चाहिये, फिर चाहे वह किसी पक्ष की ओर से की जाये। लेकिन तथ्यों के बारे में सरकार से बतव्य मांगने के बाद आप विचार करें। अगर आप निर्णय करते हैं कि चर्चा करना आवश्यक है तो आप हमको चर्चा करने का मौका दें।

MR. SPEAKER: Before I came to the House, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had discussed this matter with me. This adjournment motion was also brought to me immediately before I entered the Chamber. So, I thought that that was over, and when the hon. Member got up on a point of order, I thought that he was raising a point of order concerning the Press Council Bill. But he got time . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Please do not try to ridicule me every time. I know the rules . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Will he please listen to me? He is very impatient.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I know the rules very well.

MR. SPEAKER: I thought that he wanted to raise a point of order regarding the Press Council Bill. I did not know that he wanted to speak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I wanted adjournment of the House . . .

MR. SPEAKER: There was a lot of noise and din continuing in the House. It would have been much better if he and his colleagues had seen me in my Chamber . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I had written to you already.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not see it..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That means that notices and slips are being rejected without your seeing them even. I would like to put the record straight. I had sent the adjournment motion. I had also written to you a slip requesting you to kindly allow me to raise this issue under Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: That was his adjournment motion....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I had sent the adjournment motion, I had sent a calling-attention-notice and I had also written a letter to you requesting you to permit me to raise this under rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that I have received his adjournment motion. He had written to me concerning his adjournment motion..

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): One can always move for adjournment of the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: When did I deny it? What has gone wrong?

Later on, I found that all the Members wanted to speak on the Speaker's conduct and what happened in the U.P. Assembly, and they were speaking mostly on points of order and they had taken various procedural objections. It was all very nice of them to have invited my attention to those things. All this time, they have been saying that something wrong has been done from the point of view of the Constitution. All this time, I have also been thinking whether by allowing it, I may not also wrong the accepted procedure and conduct of business in this House....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In Bengal, it can be different?

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members had invited my attention to what had happened in the past in the case of Bengal and other matters..

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Twice.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is impatient. Why should he not listen to me?

SHRI UMANATH: He is helping you.

MR. SPEAKER: He is distracting me and not helping me.

I have been thinking all this time whether it would be proper and whether it was proper at that time also to allow a discussion concerning the autonomy within the State Legislatures, concerning their procedures and conduct of business inside the House, to be raised here in this House or not. At least we have discussed it, as far as my knowledge about the Constitution goes and about the procedure goes; that does not tally with the incidents and the instances that happened in the past. That refuses to accept....(Interruptions). I am not contradicting you....

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): How can you comment on the decision of another occupant to the Chair?

MR. SPEAKER: Something is going in the country which is creating new history. I have never heard of the Deputy-Speaker and the Speaker defying each other. I have never heard that the results of a division could be withheld or some wrong results could be given—this happened once in a University. All these things are going on.

As to what is the solution we can adopt, we must be very serious about it; we must give serious thought to it. I intend to discuss it with the Presiding Officers also when we meet sometime in December or so. It has always been the practice in the past to discuss things in the conference of the Presiding Officers. Things are happening in this country in a different set of circumstances and background. They are very perplexing for the Chair also. What should the Speaker of the Lok Sabha do? Should he fall in line or assert himself and

say 'this is something wrong', 'this is right'? I am going to call for the past proceedings. I will look into them and will discuss it with Leaders of the Opposition, After all, I am in your hands or in the hands of the Constitution....

SHRI NATH PAI: We are in your hands.

MR. SPEAKER: But where what is sought to be done and the Constitution clash, I have to go by the accepted procedure of this House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Where is the Leader of the House?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We adjourn for lunch now.

13.07 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair.]

RE: POLITICAL SITUATION IN UTTAR PRADESH—Contd.

श्री जार्ज फ्रनॅंडीज : सुबह वाले मामले में मंत्री महोदय ने कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया है। हम आश्वासन चाहते हैं कि सदन में बयान आएगा। रघुरामैया साहब मौजूद हैं— मैं..... (इंटरप्शन)

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सभापति महोदय.....

सभापति महोदय : जब तक मैं इजाजत न दूँ कोई नहीं बोले। जो विषय इस वक्त हाउस के सामने है उस पर दो घण्टे का समय निर्धारित किया गया था। दो घण्टे तीस

मिनट का समय उस पर लिया जा चुका है। दो बजे के बाद कोई जीरो आवर नहीं है जैसा कि आपने बारह से एक बजे तक फिक्स किया हुआ है।

श्री जार्ज फ्रनॅंडीज : यह मामला मुबह से चल रहा है। हम गृह मंत्री से आग्रह करने हैं कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में जो कुछ हुआ है, उसके बारे में वक्तव्य दें। उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में दो दिन में जो घटनाएँ घटी हैं उनके बारे में सदन में स्टेटमेंट आना चाहिये और इस मामले पर बहस होनी चाहिये। हम तीन दिन से इस प्रश्न को यहाँ उठा रहे हैं कई तरीकों से। संसद् कार्य मंत्री मौजूद हैं। उन से कहिये कि गृह मंत्री को वह बयान देने के लिये कहें। उन्होंने इस के बारे में आश्वासन भी सदन को दिया है। इस प्रश्न पर आज हो और तत्काल ही यहाँ बहस होनी चाहिये।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : हम कोई विवाद खड़ा करना नहीं चाहते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय ने जब यह मामला उठया था तो खुद कहा था कि वह पुरानी कार्रवाई को देखेंगे। लेकिन हमें खबर मिली है कि आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश असम्बली में लोगों को निकाला जा रहा है और आगे भी निकाले जायेंगे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप गृह मंत्री से कहें कि वह स्टेटमेंट दें। इस में कौन सी बुरी बात है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सभापति महोदय

सभापति महोदय : अगर इस तरह से बोलना शुरू कर दिया जाएगा तो कुछ रिकार्ड पर नहीं आएगा।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : मैं

सभापति महोदय : यह रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं वाक आउट करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : फरनेंडीज साहब ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया था . . .

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (फूलपुर) : यहां भी आप पुलिस बुलायेंगे ?

सभापति महोदय : अगर जरूरत पड़े।

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेंडीज : यह नहीं हो सकता है। नहीं (इंटरफ़ॉस)

सभापति महोदय : इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता है। अगर आप इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा कर देंगे, अधिका की बात को न मानेंगे, तो चेयर के लिए जो उचित होगा वह करेगी। आपने कमिट किया था कि एक आदमी उठेगा परमिशन के साथ और अपनी बात कहेगा और उसका जवाब चेयर देगी। शान्तिपूर्वक आप लोग कार्रवाई को चलने दें।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : यह कांग्रेस कमेटी का दफ्तर नहीं है। जैसा आप चाहेंगे चलायेंगे तो ऐसा नहीं होने दिया जाएगा

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : जिस समय पंजाब विधान सभा में पुलिस आई थी तब भी मामला सदन में उठा था। बंगाल विधान सभा में आई तब भी उठा था। उत्तर प्रदेश में जो काण्ड हुआ है वह इन दोनों से गम्भीर है। उमरें बारे में सारा देश चिन्तित है। इस वास्ते हम लोगों ने कालिंग एटेंशन भी दिया। एडजर्नमेंट मोशन भी दिया। हमारी प्रार्थना है कि आप होम मिनिस्टर से बयान दिलवाय। यह मांग आप की आज्ञा से उठाई जा रही है। उन्होंने आपकी आज्ञा के बिना उठ कर कहा कि क्या यहां भी पुलिस बुलाई जाएगी? उनके वास्ते यह कहना गलत था। आपको भी

नहीं कहना चाहिए था कि जरूरत पड़ेगी तो बुलाई जाएगी। हमारी पालियामेंट सावरेन पालियामेंट है, यह देश का सब से बड़ा सदन है। हम समझते हैं कि यहां ऐसे हालात पैदा नहीं होंगे, हम होने नहीं देंगे। इसलिए उनका रिमार्क करना गलत था और आपका जवाब देना भी गलत था। आप से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि माननीय सदस्य ने पुलिस के बारे में जो बात कही, वह भी उसको वापस ले लें और आप भी अपनी बात को वापस ले लें (व्यवधान)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र: सभापति महोदय, क्या आप यहां पुलिस बुलाने की बात सोचेंगे? आप ने कहा कि अगर जरूरत पड़ी, तो पुलिस को बुलायेंगे। आप इस समय कुर्सी पर बैठे हैं। आप को ऐसी बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए। हम जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं। यहां पर किसी भी कीमत पर पुलिस को नहीं आने दिया जायेगा। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : क्या माननीय सदस्य को मुझ से यह सवाल पूछना चाहिए था? क्या उन्होंने गलती नहीं की है? अगर वह अपनी बात को वापस लेते हैं, तो मैं भी अपनी बात को वापस ले लूंगा (व्यवधान)

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : अगर आप इस बात पर जोर देते हैं, तो मैं अपनी बात को वापस लेता हूँ। एक जगह स्पीकर के जरिये से पुलिस बुलाई गई है। मुझे शक है कि यह कुर्सी इस तरह की हरकत कर रही है, जिससे जनतन्त्र खतरे में पड़ेगा। आप इस बयान पर मुझे आपत्ति है। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप ने अपनी बात को विदड़ा कर लिया। मैं भी अपनी बात को वापस लेता हूँ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सभापति महोदय, अब आप मिनिस्टर साहब से स्टेटमेंट दिलवाइये।

SHRI UMANATH This question of police and all that is over. The other question relates to a constructive proposal to you and it is that this has nothing to do with what the hon. Speaker said here in the morning.

॥५

श्री शिव नारायण : सभापति महोदय, मुबह अपोजीशन के सदस्यों ने कहा था कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश के स्पीकर के बारे में बहस नहीं करेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में सब कार्यवाही स्पीकर ने की है। वह आटोमोमी है। मुबह अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा था कि वह पिछली कार्यवाही को पढ़ेंगे और फिर अपना डिफिन्जीन देंगे। अब उधर के माननीय सदस्य आप को डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं और हाउस का काम रोके हुए हैं। ये उनके टेकिक्स हैं।

SHRI UMANATH: My present submission has nothing to do with what the Hon Speaker said this morning in the House. The submission from this side has nothing to do with that. He dealt with the question of the demand for a discussion. He has said that he will consult the Opposition leaders, go through the minutes and records and then take a decision. But the present submission is only a request that a statement may be made on behalf of Government as to what actually happened there. Such statements have been made by Government on earlier occasions when such serious things had happened. There is no conflict between their making a statement and the Speaker's decision. The Speaker's decision is with regard to a discussion. Let him take a decision in regard to the discussion in consultation with the Leaders. But let Government be directed by you or advised by you, as usually is done by you on such occasions, that a statement may be made as to what happened in the UP Assembly.

MR. CHAIRMAN This question was raised by Shri George Fernandes the other day and the other gentleman was in the Chair. He has already

given a ruling. I was present in the House at that time. So, that ruling stands, and I cannot overrule it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What was that ruling?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is on record. I do not exactly remember it.

The Ministers are here, and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here and he has heard the hon. Members, and whatever he thinks proper, he will take action according to that.

श्री जाजं करनैडीज : श्री रघुरामैया कहें कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब इस बारे में बयान देंगे।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): I am bound by the Chairman's direction.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is that direction?

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH: Whatever hon. Members have just heard.

SHRI UMANATH: We are simply asking for a statement. We want a statement by Government on facts. That has nothing to do with what the Speaker said this morning. What is wrong about it?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura): Whatever ruling the Speaker gives does not debar Government from coming forward with a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's party is also running a government in West Bengal. There is already a properly constituted government running in U.P. How could this House discuss it, and how could it be permitted, unless I am convinced of it? And I have not been convinced, and therefore I am not going to ask Government to make any statement.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS: What the Hon. Speaker said this morning does not debar Government from coming forward with a statement.

14.26 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL
OF PRESS COUNCIL (AMEND-
MENT) ORDINANCE

AND

PRESS COUNCIL (AMENDMENT)
BILL—contd.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : सभापति महोदय, मैं उन सब मेम्बरान का बड़ा मशकूर हूँ, जिन्होंने मेरे इस रेजोल्यूशन के हक में, या इस के खिलाफ, अपने खयालात का इज़हार किया। हम में जो इच्छलाफात हैं, वे खयाली इच्छलाफात हैं। हम अपने देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं। भगवान् महावीर स्वामी ने कहा है कि जो तुम्हारा विरोध करता है, वह तुम्हारा सब से बड़ा मित्र है, जिन लोगों ने मेरे इस रेजोल्यूशन की मुखालिफत की है, उन का भी मैं ममनूने-एहसान हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने रास्ता दिखलाने की कोशिश की है।

यह सरकार मुतवातिर पन्द्रह सालों से वादा कर रही है कि मानोपली खत्म होगी, लेकिन वह खत्म नहीं हुई है। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि अगर मन वचन कर्म की एकता नहीं होगी, तो देश कभी उन्नति नहीं कर सकेगा। आज मन वचन कर्म की एकता नहीं है।

हम अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह एलान कर चुके हैं कि हमारी राजभाषा, स्टेट लैंग्वेज हिन्दी है। लेकिन हम समाचार भारती को पचास हजार रुपये सालाना देते हैं और इंगलिश एजेन्सी को पचास लाख रुपये सालाना देते हैं। हम अपनी मातृभाषा के लिए अंग्रेजी के मुकाबले में सौवां हिस्सा खर्च करते हैं। कौन है, जो कांस्टीट्यूशन के

इस एलान को, उस में किये गये वादे को, पूरा करेगा? इस के लिए आसमान से तो लोग नहीं आयेंगे। यह काम हमें ही करना होगा।

हम विरोधी नहीं हैं। "विरोधी" शब्द इंगलैण्ड का दिया हुआ है, यूरोप का दिया हुआ है। हम आपोजीशन में नहीं हैं। हम इन लोगों के सच्चे हितैषी हैं, सच्चे मित्र हैं। फारसी में भकौला है: "दोस्त आं बाशद कि मुआयबे दोस्त, हम चो आईना रोबरू गोयद", अर्थात् सच्चा मित्र वही है, जो अपने मित्र के दोषों को दर्पण की तरह सामने रख दे। हम ने इस बात का वादा किया है कि हम इस देश में हिन्दी को लायेंगे। लेकिन कौन उस को पीछे ढकेलता है? यह मरकार उस को पीछे ढकेलती है। अगर मैं सरकार को उस की ड्यूटी याद न दिलाऊँ, तो मैं अपने फर्ज से गिरूंगा। नीतिकार कहता है: "म कि सखा, साधु न शास्ति योअधिपम् हिनान्न य: संशृणुते स कि प्रभु: अर्थात् वह सच्चा हितैषी नहीं, जो अपने बड़े को कठोरता के साथ सत्य न दिखला सके और बुजुर्ग भी वह सच्चा बुजुर्ग नहीं, जो प्रेम के साथ अपने हितैषी की शिक्षा न माने। अगर मैं सच्ची राय नहीं दूंगा, भले ही वह कड़वी लगे, तो मैं अपने कर्तव्य से गिर जाऊंगा।

हम सब का यह पहला फर्ज है कि हम गांधीजी के उन आदर्शों को जिन्दा रखें, जिन के कारण हमारा देश स्वतन्त्र हुआ था और अंग्रेज यहां से गये थे। आज प्रेस और आल-इण्डिया रेडियो में गाने वालियों और नाचने वालियों के जीवन-चरित्र दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन जिन लोगों ने देश के लिए सच्ची कुर्बानी दी, उन का जिक्र तक नहीं होता है। मैं बादशाह खां की टुकड़ियों में था, मैं बादशाह खां का सुखंपोश हूँ। मैं आज भी उन्हें संसार का महानतम पुरुष मानता हूँ। मैं ने इस पार्लियामेंट को बीस दफा लिख कर दिया है कि मेरे मुताल्लिक

हू इज हू में लिखा जाये कि मैं बादशाह खां को भूमण्डल का सब से बड़ा आदमी समझता हूँ, मैं उन के साथ जेल में रहा हूँ, मैं ने उन के साथ मिल कर अंग्रेज के खिलाफ संघर्ष किया है, बशावत की है, लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि यह "हू इज हू" में नहीं लिखा गया।

आप को याद होगा कि जब अंग्रेज ने निहत्थे हिन्दुस्तानियों पर गोली चलाने का हुक्म दिया था, तो चन्द्रसिंह गढ़वाली ने ऐसा करने से इन्कार कर दिया था। उस ने कहा था कि पहले इन निहत्थे लोगों के हाथ में राइफल दो। उसके बाद हम गोली चलायेंगे। अंग्रेज ने उस को, और उस की पूरी बटैलियन को, 26-26 माल की सजा दी थी। हम देखते हैं कि न चन्द्रसिंह गढ़वाली का, न उस की बटैलियन के कैपटेन या मेजर का, न किसी इनचार्ज का जीवन-चरित्र प्रेस में दिया जाता है। कोई रेडियो के ऊपर उन का जिक्र नहीं आता। हम लोग अगर आज इस आदर्श से गिरेंगे तो कौन इस आदर्श को पूरा करेगा? जय और पराजय आती है, संसार के अन्दर शिकस्त आती है, फतेहयाबी आती है लेकिन ऐसा कभी नहीं होता कि देशभक्तों को दुनिया भुला दे। जो हमारी आजादी, के फाउंडर्स हैं, मैं आज भी आप से अर्ज करता हूँ कि मैं बादशाह खां को संसार का महानतम पुरुष समझता हूँ :

वे और होंगे भिमले बुलबुल आशनाए रंगो वू हम ने दामन से न छोड़े फल मुरझाने के बाद।

लेकिन सरकार क्या कर रही है? उन की याददाश्त के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है? गांधी जी के दरिद्रनारायण की सेवा के लिए क्या कर रही है? इस प्रेस कौंसिल आर्डिनेंस में गांधी जी के आदर्शों को जिन्दा रखने के लिए, समाजवाद को जिन्दा रखने के लिए, इसमें एक भी शब्द नहीं है। मेरी आप के द्वारा गुजराल साहब से यह प्रार्थना है कि इस बिल को काम्प्रीहेंसिव करें जिस से

हमारा समाजवाद, हमारी भारतीयता, गांधीवादी, जिन्दा रह सके। मैं उन सब दोस्तों का मशकूर हूँ जिन्होंने मुझे याद दिलाया खास कर के प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री जी का कि समाचार भारती एक ऐसी एजेंसी है जो भारत की प्रत्येक भाषा में समाचार प्रसारित करती है। मैं सब का मशकूर हूँ जिन्होंने इस में भाग लिया और मैं चाहूंगा माननीय मंत्री जी हाउस में वादा करें कि किस तरह से हमारा देश चलेगा, कैसे हमारे आदर्श जिन्दा रहेंगे और गांधी जी की आत्मा को हम लोग प्रसन्न कर सकेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Press Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1969) promulgated by the Vice-President acting as President on the 30th June, 1969."

The motion was negatived.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अगर हमारे मंत्री जी वादा करें कि देशभक्तों के लिए और गांधी जी की उर्वादा के लिए एक काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल वह लाएंगे तब तो मैं वोट नहीं कराऊंगा

सभापति महोदय : वह हो चुका। उस पर मत लिया जा चुका है।

The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Press Council Act, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

Clause 2— (Amendment of section 5.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause-by clause consideration of the Bill.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, I move:

Page 1, line 14—,

[Shri Shiva Chandra Jha]

"for "31st day of March, 1970"
(1).

substitute—

31st day of December, 1969".

Page 1, line 16,—

for "31st day of March, 1970."
substitute—

"31st day of December, 1969."
(2).

MR. CHAIRMAN: SHRI DAR...
Absent.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : सभापति जी, मेरा संशोधन है कि जहाँ पर चेरमैन और दूसरे मेम्बरों का समय बढ़ा कर जुलाई से मार्च, 1970 करने की बात है उस जगह में चाहता हूँ कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1969 तक ही उस का समय बढ़ाया जाय। इसकी वजह यह है जैसा कि मैं ने उस दिन कहा कि प्रेस कौंसिल इनएफेक्टिव है उस मकसद को हासिल करने में जो मकसद उसका निर्धारित किया गया है। वह एक खिलौना मात्र हो गया है सरकार का। उस ढांचे में हकीकत में जो प्रेस का काम होना चाहिए वह काम नहीं होता है, न वह बढ़ पाता है। आज के अखबारों में आपने देखा होगा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान के अखबारों ने राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात को ठीक से सामने नहीं रखा और जो यह लहर चल रही है इस का समर्थन यह अखबार नहीं करते। बहुत हद तक मैं कहूँगा कि बात दुस्त है। यह निहित स्वार्थ के अखबार हैं। वह नहीं चाहते कि कल्याणकारी राज्य की ओर कदम बढ़ाया जाये। लेकिन जब प्रधान मंत्री यह कहती हैं तो हेरानी होती है कि क्योंकि निहित स्वार्थ के अखबारों की वकालत करने वाले भारतीय सरकार के राज्य सूचना मंत्री, यह हजरत खुद उस रूप में प्रेस को नहीं देखना चाहते जो कि हमारे संविधान का आदर्श है, जो हकीकत में प्रेस स्वातन्त्र्य का रूप है। इसीलिए प्रेस स्वातन्त्र्य के लिए लाजिम हो जाता है कि पहले यह जो राज्य मंत्री हैं इन को मंत्रि-मण्डल से

निकाला जाय, इन से स्तीफा दिलाया जाय, यह निहित स्वार्थ वालों की वकालत करते हैं दूसरी बात रात रेडियो पर मैंने प्रेस कौंसिल के जो हेड हैं उन का वक्तव्य सुना। गोष्ठी में बोल रहे थे। उन का वह भाषण सुनने के बाद मुझे विश्वास हो गया कि यह प्रेस कौंसिल जो कल डिजाल्व होनी चाहिए वह आज ही डिजाल्व कर दी जाये। यह खिलौना बन गया है।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि फाइनेंस कमीशन जो है इस ने ऐडवर्टाइजमेंट पर जो टैक्स लगाने की बात कही है और उस को शायद सरकार मान रही है, उससे प्रेस स्वातन्त्र्य बढ़ने वाला नहीं है। वह टैक्स भ्रान नालेज है। बीमारी का इलाज सही रूप में न हो कर उलटे रूप में होने जा रहा है। और इन सभी के मुतालिक न प्रेस कौंसिल ने कोई काम किया है न करेगी, यह निर्विवाद है। अतएव इस का समय इतना न बढ़ाया जाय। 31 दिसम्बर तक समय बढ़ाया जाये और इस के बाद इस को डिजाल्व कर दिया जाये। इसीलिए मैं यह संशोधन चाहता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंघेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय यहां पर घोषणा की गई है कि नये प्रेस कमीशन का निर्माण किया जायेगा। तो इस वक्त केवल नया प्रेस कमीशन कायम कर के जो बीमारियां हैं उन को दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस वक्त हमारे प्रेस के ऊपर दो बड़े संकट हैं। एक सरकारी नियंत्रण का और दूसरा बड़ी पूजा के नियंत्रण का। कभी-कभी एक सस्ती लोकप्रियता हासिल करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय बड़ी पूजा के नियंत्रण की तो चर्चा कर देते हैं लेकिन उन के स्वयं की ओर से जो नियंत्रण सारे अखबारों पर रखा जा रहा है और उस से जो प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता खत्म हो रही है क्या उस की ओर भी यान दिया जायगा? मैं ने यहां पर एक व्यक्ति पूजा,

परसोनालिटी कल्ट का सवाल उठाया था और मैंने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के अखबारों में यह प्रधान मंत्री की तारीफ़ करो यह सारे इश्टिहार छपे कैसे? आज मैं राज्य मंत्री से सीधा जवाब चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जब कभी अखबारों के विज्ञापन या एडवर्टाइजमेंट दिए जाते हैं तो जिस एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसी के द्वारा यह विज्ञापन मिलते हैं उस का नाम उस पर होना चाहिए। लेकिन इस विज्ञापन पर नाम है स्पान्सर्स बाइ ए ग्रुप आफ यंग विजनेस एग्जीक्यूटिव्स यह लिखा है। तो क्या वजह है कि एडवर्टाइजिंग एजेंसी का नाम इस इश्टिहार में नहीं छपा गया? किस एजेंसी के द्वारा यह विज्ञापन मिला है इस का माननीय मंत्री जी खुलासा करें।

दूसरी बात क्या यह सही नहीं है कि जो इश्टिहार होते हैं उन के बारे में एक परिपाटी है कि राजनैतिक नेताओं के चित्र, उन की तस्वीरें उस में नहीं छपी जायेंगी? इस के बारे में मुझको पता लगा कि बम्बई के टाइम्स आफ इंडिया ने पूछा कि यह विज्ञापन छपने के पहले कि इस तरह की परिपाटी है कि नेताओं की तस्वीर नहीं दी जाती है तो क्या प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो से हम को इस तरह की अनुमति मिलेगी? यह मामल इन के ब्यूरो के पास आया और मुझे पता चला है कि प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो ने कहा है कि तस्वीर होते हुए भी यह विज्ञापन आप दे सकते हैं। तो इस बात का भी मैं खुलासा चाहता हूँ। फिर किस मुंह से आप प्रेस स्वातन्त्र्य की बात करेंगे जब आप में आलोचना सहन करने की शक्ति नहीं है, टीकाटिप्पणी सहन करने की शक्ति नहीं है? इसलिए मैं बहुत गम्भीर चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ—आज पी०टी०आई० समाचार भारती, यू०एन०आई० यह एजेंसियां दिन प्रति दिन सरकार के अनुदान पर निर्भर होती चली आ रही हैं। नतीजा यह होगा कि उस में काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं उन की मांगों के बारे में, उन की स्वतन्त्रता

के बारे में कोई विचार नहीं होगा। अन्त में समाचार भारती के बारे में मैं एक वाक्य कह कर अपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगा। समाचार भारती के कर्मचारियों की जो शिकायतें हैं उन के बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय को लिख चुका हूँ। समाचार भारती की हालत अच्छी नहीं है। सरकार ने काफी रुपया करीब-करीब 19 लाख रुपया तक देने का वायदा किया है। तो ऐसी हालत में क्या वजह है कि समाचार भारती का काम ठीक तरह नहीं चल रहा है? जो नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं उस में कर्मचारियों को बताया नहीं जाता है कि उन की सेवा की शर्तें क्या होंगी, उन्हें किस ग्रेड में रखा जायगा और जिस ढंग से यह खबरें वगैरह प्रकाशित की जाती हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय समाचार भारती का विदेशों में कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है लेकिन आल इण्डिया रेडियो से खबरें ले कर अपने नाम से प्रसारित करने का काम किया जाता है। मेरे पास इस के सुवृत हैं, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं सदन के टेबल पर रखने के लिये तैयार हूँ। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस चीज की भी जांच करेंगे कि सरकार जब इन एजेंसियों की मदद कर रही है, तो उस का नतीजा यह होता है कि कर्मचारियों की स्वतन्त्रता, लिखने की स्वतन्त्रता या तनख्वाहों आदि की सुविधाओं की शर्तें—इन के बारे में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। बल्कि सरकार के गीत गाकर ये लोग अपना गुजर करते हैं। इस लिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अगर सचमुच आप प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता चाहते हैं तो केवल नये प्रेस कमीशन की नियुक्ति से काम नहीं बनेगा, इन सारी चीजों के बारे में आपको खुलासा करना पड़ेगा।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur):
The Press Council must act as a united body and raise its voice against any attempt to intimidate and pressurize the press. Actually freedom of press constitutes the essence of democracy; it is one of the most cherished freedoms and the press assists in the

(Shri S. S. Kothari.)

crystallisation of ideas and formulation of public opinion. But, certain dark clouds appear on the horizon in the form of attempts to intimidate the press and exercise undue influence in order to compel the press to toe a particular line. Here I would like to mention the attempt that was made to intimidate a leading paper in Connaught Circus. One of the hon. members of this House led the procession and burnt copies of the *The Statesman*. I had a talk with him in the Central Hall and I was told that he did not burn the building but only burn the newspaper. I told him, whether he burnt the paper or he burnt the building, morally it amounted to the same thing. This is an attempt to intimidate the press; this is something which must be resisted if democracy is to exist.

My second point is this. The press in India has attained maturity. It is not going to be subdued by any such attempt to burn papers or building or ransack furniture or office. It is for the Government to give adequate and necessary protection to the press, where it is necessary. But a greater danger appears when the Government itself tries to pressurize and intimidate the press. In an editorial in one of the leading papers, it was stated that, on bank nationalisation, they resisted 'intense pressures' from the Government to toe a certain line and not to be critical of bank nationalisation or Government actions. If that is done, I would submit that it amounts to a grave danger to the freedom of press and various other freedoms in this country.

My final point is this. Attempts are also made to bring the editors of certain newspapers under the influence of the Government. Sometimes we find that that influence does have an effect and Opposition members are sometimes blacked out in certain papers. If that happens and if the Government takes initiative in influencing editors, then it is something

which is reprehensible and it must be opposed at all costs if the press is to be free and if democracy is to exist in this country in the shape in which we want it to exist.

सभापति महोदय : मुझे सदन से एक बात कहनी है, हम लोग टाइम के बारे में काफ़ी एक्सीड कर गये हैं, इसलिये मेरा आप सब से अनुरोध है कि कम से कम समय लें, केवल प्वाइंट्स ही रख दें ताकि मिनिस्टर साहब उनका जवाब दे सकें ।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, प्रेस कौन्सिल का उद्देश्य इस देश के अन्दर प्रेस को आज़ाद रखना है, उसके ऊपर देश हित में जो नियंत्रण हो सकता, केवल उसी को रखना है । परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि जैसा और मर्दों में हो रहा है—मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की । प्रेस के मामले में भी जितना प्रेस की आज़ादी की चर्चा करते हैं, उतनी ही प्रेस की आज़ादी को कर्ब करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । हमारा देश एक लोकतन्त्र है, जिसमें प्रेस की आज़ादी आवश्यक है । जहाँ पर प्रेस आज़ाद नहीं है, वहाँ लोकतन्त्र नहीं हो सकता । लेकिन इसकी जिम्मेदारी केवल अपोजीशन पार्टियों पर नहीं, केवल प्रेस के मालिकों और एडिटर्स पर नहीं, इसकी जिम्मेदारी सब से अधिक उनकी है जो लोकतन्त्र के द्वारा राज करते हैं । परन्तु हम क्या देख रहे हैं । प्रधान मंत्री बोलती हैं तो कहती हैं कि प्रेस वाले गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं, सूचना मंत्री बोलते हैं—तो कहते हैं कि प्रेस वाले गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं । क्या गड़बड़ करते हैं ? कुछ बातों में सरकार की जो नीतियां हैं, उनका समर्थन नहीं करते । क्या प्रेस को सरकार की नीतियों का विरोध करने का अधिकार नहीं है ? अगर हमारा देश लोकतन्त्र न हो, एक तानाशाही देश हो, तब तो ठीक ; जो सरकार कहे, सभी प्रेस वही बात कहें, लेकिन जब तक हमारे देश में लोकतन्त्र है,

अगर कोई एडीटर यह महसूस करता है कि सरकार की नीति गलत है और वह उसके विरोध में कोई चीज लिखता है तो उसके बारे में नुक्ताचीनी की जाय—यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब प्रधान मंत्री और सूचना मंत्री की ओर से ऐसी बात कही जाती है, तो उनकी जो आफिशियल पोझीशन है, उस दृष्टि से उनका कहना एक प्रकार से नाजायज दबाव होता है। इसलिये प्रधान मंत्री और सूचना मंत्री को इस प्रकार के वक्तव्य देना बन्द करना चाहिये, क्योंकि यह प्रेस की आजादी में हस्ताक्षेप है।

दूसरी बात—मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज प्रेस की नीतियों को नियन्त्रित करने का सब से बड़ा साधन एडवर्टिजमेन्ट्स हैं, क्योंकि सरकार उनको एडवर्टिजमेन्ट्स देने का सब से बड़ा साधन है तथा इसके द्वारा सरकार उनकी नीतियों पर कन्ट्रोल करने की कोशिश करती है। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि एडवर्टिजमेन्ट्स भी कुछ ऐसे बड़े-बड़े समाचार-पत्रों के पास जाते हैं, जिनको हम एक तरफ कोसते हैं कि इनकी मोनोपली है, कन्ट्रोल है। हमारे तमाम एडवर्टिजमेन्ट्स का अधिकतर भाग इन्हीं बड़े बड़े साचार-पत्रों के पास जाता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इन तमाम एडवर्टिजमेन्ट्स का प्रीपर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन होना चाहिये। आज देश के अन्दर अधिकतर अखबार भारतीय भाषाओं के हैं, मगर अभी भी अधिकतर इश्तिहार अंग्रेजी अखबारों को दिये जाते हैं, अधिकतर नहीं दिये जाते तो भी उनकी रेशो अधिक है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अंग्रेजी समाचार-पत्रों के इश्तिहार कम हों और भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार-पत्रों को अधिक इश्तिहार दिये जायें। ताकि वे भी चल सकें, पनप सकें। आज समाचार-पत्र बिना इश्तिहार के नहीं चल सकते, डोल देकर आप कितने दिनों तक इनको चला पायेंगे।

आज मोनोपली की बात बहुत कही जाती है। आज का युग यंत्रों का युग है, कोई

भी बड़ा अखबार चलाना हो, तो उसके लिये 40-50 लाख रुपया चाहिये। कोई अकेला व्यक्ति इसको नहीं चला सकता, इसी लिये बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियां बनती हैं जिन के पास इनको चलाने के साधन होते हैं। बहुत लोग उन साधनों को देश के बाहर से लाने की कोशिश करते हैं—यह बुरी बात है। इसलिये छोटे अखबारों को चलाना सरल काम नहीं है। इसी तरह से जो बड़े भारी समाचार पत्र बन गये हैं आज उनको चलाना है तो उनको छोटा नहीं किया जा सकता। आज अधिक से अधिक सर्कुलेशन 2 लाख है एक स्टेज ऐसी भी आयेंगी जब एक-एक अखबार की सर्कुलेशन 20-20 लाख होगी इसलिये इनको छोटा करना बड़ा गलत काम होगा। हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिये कि इन का सर्कुलेशन बढ़े। हमारे मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि अखबार की बात तो ठीक है, लेकिन एडीटर को फ्रीडम होनी चाहिये। मैं भी मानता हूँ, कि एडीटर को फ्रीडम होनी चाहिये। लेकिन अगर एडीटर की नियुक्ति में फ्रीडम नहीं होगी, आपके दबाव से एडीटर नियुक्त होगा, तो वह एडीटर कभी आजाद नहीं होगा, उस का दिमाग तो बन्द होगा। आज हर जगह इस मामले में दबाव डाला जा रहा है और जिस ढंग से नियुक्तियां की जा रही हैं, उससे एडीटर आजाद नहीं हो सकते। आज कालीनाथ जैसे एडीटर नहीं हैं, जो बिल्कुल इण्डीपेंडेंटली चलते थे उन पर कोई दबाव नहीं डाल सकता था, लेकिन जब ऐसे एडिटर आयेंगे जिनकी नियुक्ति दबाव से होगी, तो फिर आप उनको आजाद नहीं रख सकते। इसलिये एडिटर की नियुक्ति के बारे में हमें विशेष प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। एडीटर की नियुक्ति के बारे में दबाव नहीं डाला जाना चाहिये, आजादाना ब्याल के एडिटर नियुक्त किये जायें।

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : इसके बारे में राय दीजिये, कैसे होना चाहिये?

श्री बलराज मधोक : वक्त बहुत कम है समापति जी घन्टी बजा रहे हैं ।

जहां तक मोनोपली का ताल्लुक है मैंने कई बार कहा है कि वास्तव में आज सब से बड़ी मोनोपली कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की है । 500 से ज्यादा अखबार एक पार्टी के अधिकार में हैं । उनकी एक विचारधारा है जिसके द्वारा वे जनता के विचारों को दूषित करना चाहते हैं । उस पार्टी के पास लाखों सोसैज हैं—उस की मोनोपली को आप तोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं दूसरों की मोनोपली की बात करते हैं । कोई भी मोनोपली हो—ए हो बी हो सी हो—ए मोनोपली को बुरी कहें और बी और सी को कहें कि यह अच्छी है स्टेट की मोनोपली को अच्छी कहें—यह ठीक नहीं होगा । इस प्रकार की मोनोपली खत्म होनी चाहिये जिसमें स्टेट की मोनोपली तो सब से अधिक खतरनाक है प्राइवेट से ज्यादा खतरनाक है ।

अन्तिम बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—अभी यहाँ पर न्यूज एजेन्सी की बात कही गई है । इस समय हमारे यहाँ दो बड़ी न्यूज एजेन्सीज हैं—पी० टी० आई० और यु० एन० आई० । भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए समाचार भारती तथा हिन्दुस्तान समाचार । मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो भारतीय भाषाओं की न्यूज एजेन्सीज हैं इन को आपने क्या प्रोटेक्शन दिया है इन की क्या स्थिति है । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश के अन्दर भारतीय भाषायें पनपें, उनके समाचार पत्र बढ़ें तो ऐसी समाचार एजेन्सियों की जो कमियाँ हैं उन्हें दूर कीजिये । उनको पूरा पूरा समर्थन देना होगा पूरा पूरा सहयोग देना होगा । समाचार भारती और हिन्दुस्तान समाचार इन दोनों एजेन्सीज ने भारतीय भाषाओं के लिये बहुत काम किया है उन्हें विशेष रूप से समर्थन देना होगा ।

अन्त में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ । हमारे देश की कोई इन्टरनेशनल न्यूज एजेन्सी नहीं है । विदेशी समाचारों के लिये रायटर ए०पी०ए० या टास पर ही निर्भर करना पड़ता है । इसलिये आवश्यक है कि हमारी अपनी कोई इन्टरनेशनल न्यूज एजेन्सी हो । विदेशी समाचार जो हमारे यहाँ आते हैं वह भी हमारे करेस्पॉन्डेन्ट्स ही भेजें क्योंकि रायटर ए०पी० ए० और टास द्वारा जो समाचार आते हैं वह कलर्ड होते हैं उनमें भारत के विचार नहीं होते हैं बल्कि उन देशों के विचार होते हैं जहाँ से कि वे आते हैं । इसलिये हमारे देश की कोई इन्टरनेशनल न्यूज एजेन्सी होनी चाहिये । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मैंने जो मुझाव दिये हैं मंत्री महोदय उन पर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : समापति जी, क्वल इसके कि मैं अपना समर्थन इसको दूँ, मैं कुछ चीजें आपकी माफत मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ । सब से पहले तो श्री बलराज मधोक जी ने जो कहा कि मोनोपली जो है वह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की है अखबारों पर, तो शायद वे इससे यह साबित करना चाहते थे कि मोनोपली टाटा की नहीं है, मोनोपली बिरला की नहीं है, मोनोपली गोयन्का की नहीं है

श्री बलराज मधोक : मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अगर ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहते तो फिर एक चीज हो सकती है कि हो सकता है कि कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के ज्यादा अखबार हों लेकिन आर्गनाइजर में जैसा हमने नियोजन लिज्म देखा है वैसा नियोजन लिज्म हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी नहीं मिलेगा । शायद करेंट से भी ज्यादा है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : विल्ट्ज के बारे में क्या कहना है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : हमारा कहना यही है कि ऐसे अखबारों को कन्ट्रोल किया जाये । जिस चीज को वे आगेनाइज करते हैं, हमको वही नहीं मालूम होता है । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले कम्युनिस्ट अखबारों को पढ़ें और इतना एन्टी कम्युनिज्म न रखें । (व्यवधान) उसके बाद मैं समझता हूँ अगर आप धीरे-धीरे से पढ़ेंगे तो दिमाग साफ होगा—इतना मेरा विश्वास है । (व्यवधान) . . .

मैं दो चीजें कहना चाहता हूँ । थक कि सदन में एक आश्वासन दिया गया था और अभी मंत्री महोदय जब बंगलौर या मद्रास गए थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया का कारपोरेशन बनाया जायगा । इसके लिए प्रेस कमिशन की सिफारिश भी है । खुशकिस्मती से पी० टी० आई० के जो इम्प्लाइज हैं उनको आल इंडिया समर्थन प्राप्त है । इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपको उसमें सुधार लाना है तो उसको कारपोरेशन बनाना चाहिए । क्योंकि आज जैसा हम देख रहे हैं चाहे उनके चेयरमैन साहब हों, डायरेक्टर साहब हों या जनरल मैनेजर साहब हों, उनके सामने जब हम कोई मामूली और छोटी से छोटी चीज कर्मचारियों की ओर से रखते हैं—चाहे वह जर्नलिस्ट्स की बात हो, नान-जर्नलिस्ट्स की बात हो या अन्य कर्मचारियों की बात हो तो उनको इनकार कर दिया जाता है । पहले 6 परसेंट बोनस दिया गया लेकिन अब की मर्तबा वह नहीं दिया गया है । इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसको आप एक कारपोरेशन में कन्वर्ट कीजिए । मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ । श्री वी० वी० प्रसाद का केस है । वे पी० टी० आई० में सीनियर जर्नलिस्ट्स थे लेकिन उनको वहां से डिमिस्स कर दिया गया । उनका कसूर

यह था कि एज आनरेरी सेक्रेटरी, बरट्रेन्ड रसेल पीस फाउन्डेशन इन इंडिया, उन्होंने एक आर्टिकल लिखा था । इस पर उनसे कहा गया कि ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए, तुम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हो । मंत्री महोदय ने पार्लियामेंट के उस हाउस में जवाब देते हुए कहा है कि यह मामला वह देखेंगे और प्रेस काउंसिल देखेगी लेकिन प्रसाद साहब आज दर दर की ठीकरें खा रहे हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इसको देखें । समाचार भारती के बारे में श्री मधु लिमये जी ने और मधोक जीने कहा है कि उसकी हालत बहुत खराब हो चुकी है । इतनी खराब हो चुकी है कि उसकी मीटिंग भी ठीक से नहीं होती है । श्री प्रकाश ने एक पत्र श्री फीरोज चन्द्र को लिखा है जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है :

In this interval many meetings of the Board of Directors have been held of which such short notice was given time that I could not possibly attend them.

वाद में उन्होंने मायूस होकर कहा है :

I have not been attending the board meetings and it is embarrassing for me to continue to be the Chairman.

आप सोचिये कि इन जैसा व्यक्ति जो न केवल गवर्नर रह चुके हैं, राजनीतिज्ञ हैं बल्कि मैं कहना चाहता हूँ साहित्य के जगत में भी उनका महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है—वे उसको छोड़ना चाहते हैं क्योंकि वे समझते हैं कि उसमें बहुत गड़बड़ी है जो ठीक नहीं हो सकती है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पी० टी० आई० को एक कारपोरेशन में कन्वर्ट किया जाये, सामाचार भारती को ठीक करना चाहिये ताकि उसमें जो गड़बड़ियां हैं वह दूर हो जायें । तीसरी चीज यह है कि जो मोनोपली है उसको खत्म किया जाये । फ्रीडम आफ दि प्रेस पर कोई भी अट्रैक नहीं

(श्री स० मो० बनर्जी)

होना चाहिये। झूठ के प्रेस अग्रर पनपेंगे तो हमारा देश समाजवाद की दिशा में जा नहीं सकेगा।

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेडीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अखबारों की मोनोपली के बारे में, मालिकी के बारे में बहस चल रही है। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि इस समय पूंजीपतियों के हाथों में जितने अखबार हैं उनका बेजा इस्तेमाल किया जाता है लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह समझता हूँ कि बहस में इस बात को भी मद्देनजर रखना चाहिए कि सिर्फ मालिकी अखबारों की किसकी है इतना ही नहीं बल्कि इन अखबारों का इस्तेमाल किस ढंग से किया जाता है, वह महत्वपूर्ण बात है। (व्यवधान) आज जो हम एक सिलसिला देख रहे हैं उससे हमें ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार के समर्थन में अग्रर कोई अखबार खड़ा होगा तो वह अखबार ठीक है लेकिन अग्रर किसी अखबार में सरकार के विरोध में कुछ भी बात आयेगी तो वह अखबार भी बहुत ही खराब है। आज सुबह प्रधान मंत्री की एक तकरीर मैंने पढ़ी। जो व्यंग चित्र निकालने वाले हैं उन पर भी गुस्सा कर रही हैं। यानी अखबारों में क्या क्या खबरें छप कर आईं, इस पर तो उनकी परेशानी है ही लेकिन अग्रर किसी कार्टून में भी उनकी तस्वीर जरा इधर उधर हो जाये, बाल कुछ ठीक ठाक न किये जायें तो उस पर भी गुस्सा व्यक्त करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री पहुंच रही हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या अखबारों का इस्तेमाल सिर्फ सरकार, सरकार की नीति और "अवर लीडर" की तारीफ करने के लिए होना चाहिए? अभी चन्द दिनों पहले हिन्दुस्तान के अखबारों में एक विज्ञापन आया—रैली बिहाइन्ड अवर लीडर। किस की ओर से? ग्रुप आफ यंग विजनेस एग्जीक्यूटिव्स की ओर से।

सभापति महोदय : इसका रैफ़स मधु लिमये जी दे चुके हैं।

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेडीज : आप जरा इसको सुनिये। किस तरह से अखबारों का गलत इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है, मैं उसका सबूत आपके सामने दे रहा हूँ। 50 हजार रुपये से अधिक उस विज्ञापन पर खर्च हुआ। और यह रुपया किसी यंग विजनेस एग्जीक्यूटिव ने नहीं दिया बल्कि यह रुपया महेन्द्र एण्ड कम्पनी ने दिया। (व्यवधान) इस कम्पनी की तरफ से रुपया दिया गया और इंडियन सोसाइटी आफ एडवर्टाइजर्स जिसके जरिए से विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं, इस विज्ञापन को निकाला गया लेकिन नीचे लिखा ग्रुप आफ यंग विजनेस एग्जीक्यूटिव्स। इस प्रकार कितना झूठ अखबारों के जरिए फैलाया जा रहा है एक व्यक्ति की तस्वीर को दुनिया के सामने पेश करने के लिए (व्यवधान) इसलिये मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि महत्व इस बात पर नहीं देना चाहिए कि इस समय अखबार के कौन मालिक हैं बल्कि ज्यादा महत्व इस बात पर देना अखबारों का इस्तेमाल कैसे किया जाता है। (व्यवधान) इस सरकार के अस्तित्व में और इस के स्वरूप में या इसकी तस्वीर में एक कौड़ी का भी फर्क नहीं आया है। यह सरकार एक साल पहले या एक महीने पहले जो थी वही आज भी है। लेकिन अखबारों का इस्तेमाल जरूर देश के लोगों को गुमराह करने के लिये किया जा रहा है कि समाजवाद की ओर देश चल रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री के मकान के सामने लोगों को इकट्ठा करो, वे कुछ चिल्लाएँ और प्रधान मंत्री कुछ कहें और फिर अखबार के जरिए लोगों को गुमराह करने का काम चले। अग्रर यही अखबारों की स्वतन्त्रता का मतलब हो तो फिर इसका कोई मतलब ही नहीं रह जाता है। इसलिए मैं बहुत ही नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहूँगा कि मालिकी किफ़ायती है, यह महत्व की बात जरूर है लेकिन अखबारों का इस्तेमाल कैसे किया जाता है, यह उससे भी

ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश में एक सिलसिला चला है कि सरकार के एक नेता, एक दल और एक नीति के पीछे सभी खड़े हो जायें। इस किस्म से लोगों को गुमराह करने के लिये अखबारों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है यह बन्द करें और अखबारों में झूठे इशतिहार देकर एक तस्वीर बनाने का प्रयास बन्द करें तथा कार्टूनिस्ट लोगों को, और गरीब कर्मचारियों को धमकाने वाला तरीका जो आप लोग चला रहे हो, प्रधान मंत्री के दरवाजे के सामने टुकों में भर कर कुछ लोगों को लाकर खड़े करने का जो सिलसिला है इस सिलसिले को बन्द करें वरना यह बात आपके दल के लिये, इस मुल्क के लिये और प्रजातन्त्र के लिये खतरन क होगी।

15 hrs.

सभापति महोदय : श्री पीलू मोदी ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
आप हमको भी बोलने देंगे ?

सभापति महोदय : देखिये, दो घंटा इस का वक्त था, लेकिन आप करीब तीन घंटे ले चुके हैं। थर्ड रीडिंग के वक्त देखा जायगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : दो, दो मिनट दीजिये ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कम से कम पांच, पांच, मिनट का समय दीजिये ।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, for the last so many years, I have been rather concerned with our depleting freedoms. In the last few months, we have seen great inroads being made not only on our freedoms but also on our credulities. We have seen reports published which have been deliberately planted in newspapers. In fact, I have been going around saying, in the last three weeks, at

least a few hundred lies must have been published deliberately in the press.

I cannot entirely blame the reporters and pressmen who have taken these reports to their offices, because I have known from personal knowledge that very often reports were given, information leaked out and statements made which were contrary to real facts. This process of gradual erosion on our freedoms started many years ago, but as a result of what happened during the last two or three weeks, it has taken on an accelerated tempo. At this stage, I would like to mention a particular conversation which was heard from a Cabinet Minister by several people present not far from where I am standing now. A Cabinet Minister of the Government of India was trying to impress upon his limited audience about how the press had now become very fair and very balanced in its view. He quoted an editorial written in the *Hindustan Times* and said, "See what a balanced editorial this is!" He went on to say that except for Frank Moraes "What has been published in the *Express* also is giving a very balanced view." An observer happened to point out, "What about the *Statesman*?" He said, "What can I do? The trouble with the *Statesman* is that they can stand on their own legs." I think a world of meaning can be implied in this slip on the part of this Cabinet Minister. I am afraid that this is the fact that we have all been subjected to. Sir, you have heard speakers before me complaining very bitterly and I will not make the same accusations. I think they have been rather eloquently made. But it is not only the press but also our airways that have been somewhat polluted recently. I can assure you, it was not through another nuclear explosion. This time it was purely by the verbiage that was fed into the air. Similarly on many other fronts. I feel our freedom has been eroded. I would like to take this opportunity of warning this House that unless we

set some rules and code of conduct about what is good Journalism, what is independent journalism and what is journalism uninterfered by the single largest and greatest authority and power that we are surrounded with—the Government of India—I think our fate and our future are rather dismal.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Mr. Chairman, the function of an Ambassador is to lie in a foreign country about his own country for the good of his own country. Similarly, the function of the press is to lie in its own country about its own country for the good of its own country. Fortunately or unfortunately the press, which is the guide of the progress of the country, is failing in its duty because most of the newspapers are owned by big businessmen or political parties. So long as they are owned and managed by big business or political parties their primary function would be to sing the song of their owners. Therefore, unless the monopoly in newspapers is removed they cannot give expression to their independent opinion and thereby serve the nation. What the country today needs is independent opinion about many things which affect the interests of the country. For instance, the opposition consider it their function to oppose anything that comes from the government, whether it is right or wrong. In the same way, if the newspapers are owned by political parties, they would also function the same way. Therefore, in the interests of the country, the press, which is one of the instruments of freedom of expression, should be allowed to function freely and without any restrictions. If they are not given that freedom, then there is no use of talking about the fundamental rights of the citizens.

Then, if government make some investment in some papers or news agencies they should ensure that they are functioning well. For instance, I have been hearing

complaints about *Samachar Bharati*; I do not know how far they are correct. Since a number of governments have invested money in this news agency, it is the duty and responsibility of the government to appoint a Managing Director or General Manager in the Board so that he can look after the interests of the government and the money that has been invested by the government. At the same time, he can ensure that some guidelines are formulated as to how it should function.

All the laws that we enact should be with a view to see that the Press Council enjoys the maximum freedom, uninterfered by any political party or businessmen.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): I am grateful to the hon. Members that on clause 2 so much debate has been initiated. Some points have been made which I would like to meet here. One of my hon. friends has asked me if we are giving substantial advertisements to Indian language papers or not, so far as advertisement goes. I will dispose of this point by saying that not only are we helping the small and medium newspapers but we are particularly helping the Indian language newspapers. 18.13 per cent of the total budget of the DAVP goes to Hindi papers and 37.98 per cent to other Indian language newspapers; in other words 56 per cent of the total budget of DAVP goes to language papers.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : 45 परसेंट अंग्रेजी के अखबारों को जाता है ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अंग्रेजी डेढ़ परसेंट लोग जानते हैं, लेकिन आप अंग्रेजी के अखबारों को 45 परसेंट देते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : आप लोग मंत्रा जी को बोलने दजिए । आप जब बोल रहे थे तो कोई नहीं बोला, इसलिए आप भी उनको बोलने दीजिए ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: If there are any other points, I will deal with them during the third reading. The main point that I am trying to make is this. If there are more English newspapers and if they command more readership, I cannot help it. I can only assist them in two ways. Whatever Indian language newspapers come in, we shall be able to give them assistance in newsprint, in advertisement and we shall also provide facilities to them in any other way that they wish.

I have often stated here that we have evolved a policy for helping small and medium newspapers as far as it is possible. I am conscious of the fact that small and medium newspapers are almost predominantly Indian language newspapers. Therefore, if even today some percentage of the advertisement expense goes to English newspapers, the fault lies elsewhere. But I can assure the House to this extent only that we shall do our best to see that small and medium newspapers and Indian language newspapers get the maximum possible assistance.

Since I am talking of the Indian language newspapers, let me dispose of another point in this connection. A debate has been going on for some time in the form of discussions and at other times in the form of questions about *Samachar Bharati*. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, an hon. Member of this House is a director of it. I think the day before yesterday he put across his point of view. I do see in the House that there are other points of view also. Government have been receiving a number of complaints about the working of the *Samachar Bharati*. It will be very unfair if I were to tell the House anything about what Government's reaction is. But I do feel that I

must say one thing namely that the working of the *Samachar Bharati* does need looking into, and we are looking into it. More than that I would not like to say at this stage. But before I dispose of this item, I would like to say this that it is Government's intention and desire that Indian language news agencies must prosper, because if Indian language papers have to come up, then it is very essential that Indian language news agencies must also prosper. It will not be possible for Indian language newspapers to come up unless the two news agencies that we have also prosper.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : जब तक टेली-प्रिंटर हिंदी में नहीं बनेंगे, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Since the hon. Member has raised the point, I might tell him that the Devnagari teleprinter has already come in.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : कितने आये? बह कम आये है ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I can only say this thing that it may be difficult for me to give the number, but as far as I know, and my colleague tells me, all the demands for the news agencies have been met and are being met. If there is a demand for more, then it will be met. Therefore, there should be no difficulty in developing Indian language news agencies. I have no objection if my hon. friend wants one in his house, if he is willing to subscribe to it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH): We can meet whatever demand comes.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Shri Shiva Chandra Jha has mentioned that the Press Council has failed and has been

[Shri I. K. Gujral.]

ineffective and that I should resign because I am supporting the freedom of the press. I shall not say anything here except to say that if I have to resign for supporting the freedom of the press, not only shall I do so, but even if I have to lay my life for supporting the freedom of the press, I shall do so.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: There is a big difference between his concept and the Prime Minister's concept. यह मानना होगा। आप एक चीज की वकालत करते हैं, उन का दृष्टिकोण दूसरा है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय इस्तीफा दें।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I would request my hon. friend to be kind to us and to the Prime Minister when he says that I do not understand her mind but he does, I understand the Prime Minister's mind and what I am saying is her commitment. The main point that I am trying to make is this. (Interruptions). It is a normal habit with my hon. friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta to interrupt others and feel angry when others do the same, but I hope he will try to extend the same courtesy to me also.

We all have talked here of freedom of the press. Some friends have been upset about why the Prime Minister or I sometimes object to some writings in the press. The press in this country is free. So is the public opinion, and so is there freedom of speech. So is there freedom for all of us. If I therefore reply to the unfair criticism what is wrong with it? It will be a strange type of freedom of the press, if the press has a right to say what it likes, but we . . .

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डेश : बहुत फर्क है। आप बुली करते हैं और हम क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जो भी बोलते हैं That amounts to bullying.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I can assure my hon. friend Shri George Fernandes, and I hope he will agree with me that the press in this country is strong enough not to be bullied either by him or by me. The main point is that the institution of press in this country has come to that strength that neither the Members of the Opposition nor the Government can bully them; not only that, but the press has a tradition that it was not bullied even by the British. Therefore, the question of anybody succeeding in bullying the press does not arise.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डेश : क्या आपको याद है कि मोरारजी देसाई ने टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के साथ क्या किया था? आप भूल गये हैं कि उन्होंने टाइम्स आफ इंडिया से माफी मंगवाई थी जब वह एक छोटे से मुख्य मंत्री थे।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Minister is not yielding, how can the hon. Member go on?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It sounds to me rather strange after the last four or five weeks' experience, that anyone should say that the press in this country is not free to criticise Government. It is rather odd. I think Government have faced a barrage of criticism from a particular section of the press—I would not name them. So, if the Prime Minister or any member of the Government talks to the public and explain their own point of view or the Government's point of view, I think we should also be permitted to have that much of freedom.

I was surprised and shocked when a lover of democracy like Shri George Fernandes came and said that demonstrations outside the Prime Minister's house should stop and that people should not go there and that people should not be allowed to go there.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैं ने नहीं कहा ।
ऐसा मैं ने बिल्कुल नहीं कहा ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: He is a very strange trade union leader who would object to this. Let me finish what I am going to say. I am not yielding.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, सभापति जी, मैं ने यह नहीं कहा है

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak): He is a fascist and he calls himself a democrat.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My non-friend Shri George Fernandes claims to be a trade union leader . . .

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am one.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: And I respect him for that. Since I respect him for being a trade union leader, he should also learn to respect trade unions and when trade unions go and demonstrate and show their solidarity behind bank nationalisation, he should feel proud of them. I really felt sorry when he got up and said that these demonstrations should be stopped. These people for the first time had seen a ray of hope in the social changes that had been brought about (*Interruptions*). I do not mind if my hon. friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta keeps on howling and is also joined in by his friends from the Swatantra Party, because his party has been exposed as having no economic programme which stands for improving the lot of the people.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Are we discussing bank nationalisation now?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: A point has been made by my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye regarding Government control and big money control . . .

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : एक हमारी पार्टी है, जिस के पास प्रेस नहीं है और

इतने दिनों से राज्य कर रही है और एक आप की पार्टी है जिस के पास प्रेस है लेकिन राज्य नहीं कर पाये ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : आप हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स हम को दे दीजिए ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : टाइम्स आफ इंडिया आप हम को दे दीजिए ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye has talked about the desirability of implementing the recommendations of the First Press Commission. He has also asked why Government are thinking of appointing a second Press Commission. I would only say this that the idea of starting or setting up a second press commission is not to bypass the recommendations of the first Press Commission. The first Press Commission's recommendations have been implemented; some still remain to be implemented. As regards those that remain to be implemented, I can assure my hon. friend on behalf of Government that we shall endeavour our best to implement them and quickly too and not take time about them.

The only idea why we are thinking of a second Press Commission is that the dimensions of the problem have very much widened and intensified in the last 15 years. The press in this country has grown; public opinion has grown and reaction to each other has grown. I think, social implications have also changed to a degree. Therefore if a second commission sits and examines it afresh, no harm will come out of it but something good is bound to emerge from it and I think the Government will have a considered opinion on which to base its own policies.

He and some other hon. friends have also talked about some advertisement which appeared in some papers under the caption 'Rally round the Leader'. Naturally, it is not for

[Shri I. K. Gujral.]

the Government to reply to such a question. Some advertisements have appeared in the papers, paid by somebody. Who paid for it and why they appeared, is not within the cognisance of Government. Therefore Government is not supposed to reply to this.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने यह जानना चाहा था कि जिस एजेंसी की मार्फत यह विज्ञापन आया क्या उस एजेंसी का नाम उस पर नहीं भ्राना चाहिए था। जब एडवर्टिजमेंट के घंघे की यह परिपाटी है कि किसी नेता की तस्वीर नहीं छापी जाएगी तो ऐसी तस्वीर छापने की क्या इजाजत पी० आई० बी० से ले ली गई थी ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: After my hon. friend asked these two questions, sitting here I got it checked up. Naturally, sitting here I cannot have more information than what is very brief; but whatever information I have been able to collect shows that Government's permission was neither asked for nor given. Therefore that point should be disposed of by this.

Publication of leaders' photographs or paintings is banned for commercial utilisation. But it is a point to be examined whether in an advertisement like this it is for commercial utilisation.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Ultimately, it is commercial.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Ultimately, everything that strikes Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is wrong. Everything that does not go in his interest . . . (Interruption).

SHRI PILOO MODY: Are you suggesting that the use of the Prime Minister's sketch is not permitted for the sale of soap but can be permitted for the sale of the Prime Ministership itself?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, is known for his wit and humour and I respect him for it; but I think this time it has gone astray.

SHRI BANERJEE has talked about the PTI's functioning and about the setting up of a corporation on the lines suggested by the Press Commission. I can only assure him that we are looking into it.

So far as Shri Piloo Mody's concern or anxiety about the decreasing freedom and erosion of freedom is concerned, naturally, Shri Piloo Mody and myself cannot agree on many things and one such thing is this, because Shri Piloo Mody's concept of freedom is *laissez faire* society.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Question.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: He may have his own reasons for doing it. But his anxiety has grown, since nationalisation, more. I do not know whether the voice of Shri Piloo Mody should prevail or whether the voice of an overwhelming majority represented in this House should prevail. I can only assure him that freedom is not only eroding but freedom is expanding itself and a new content is being given to it.

MR CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 1 and 2 moved by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 & 2 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3— (Repeal and Saving)

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह (भिड़) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि :

प्रेस परिषद् (संशोधन) विधेयक,
1969 के पृष्ठ 2 पर धारा 3(2)
को विधेयक में से कम कर दिया
जाए। (5)

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हर चीज का इलाज अध्यादेश नहीं होना चाहिए। अध्यादेश का महत्व तभी होता है जब किसी महत्व के अवसर पर महत्वपूर्ण कारण होने पर ही उसे जारी किया जाए। इस समस्या का अगर निदान खोजना है तो कारणों में हम को जानना होगा और कारण ढूँढ कर उनको दूर करना होगा। अध्यादेश हर चीज का इलाज नहीं होता है। शासन इसे गंभीरता से सोचे।

अगर आप सचमुच फ्रीडम आफ प्रेस में हैं तो आप घन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। हर कीमत पर प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को कायम रखा जाना चाहिये। यह चीज कयनी तक ही सीमित नहीं रहनी चाहिए। इसको आपको अमल से भी सिद्ध करना चाहिए। यह तभी हो सकता है जब शासकीय सूचना प्रसारण विभाग में समाचार पत्रों के लिए काली लिस्ट और व्हाइट लिस्ट जो आपने बना रखी है, उनको खत्म कर दिया जाए। अलग अलग ढंग से सूची बनाना बन्द होना चाहिए। इस का आधार यह न हो कि गवर्नमेंट की नीतियों या गवर्नमेंट में बैठे हुए व्यक्तियों का प्रकाशन कौन सा पत्र किस तरह से कर रहा है। अगर आपने इसको ही आधार माना तो प्रेस की स्वाधीनता नहीं रह पाएगी।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो छोटे पत्र हैं अगर सचमुच में उनको हर तरह से सहयोग नहीं दिया गया, उनको प्रोत्साहन नहीं दिया गया तो प्रेस की स्वाधीनता नहीं रह सकेगी।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : प्राइवेट प्रेस एजेंसीज जो हैं ये जब किसी एम्प्लायी को चाहती हैं निकाल देती हैं और जिस को चाहती हैं रख लेती हैं। इन के यहां कोई हिसाब किताब नहीं है। यह प्राइवेट सैक्टर की दिक्कत है। उधर के भाई कहेंगे कि मैं प्राइवेट सैक्टर की शिकायत करता हूँ। लेकिन प्राइवेट और पब्लिक सैक्टर में एक फर्क तो है। पब्लिक सैक्टर किसी आदमी को निकाल ही सकता है, छोटे से छोटा चपरासी भी जो है, उसको भी निकाल नहीं सकता है, उसकी भी राष्ट्रपति तक पहुंच होती है, उन तक जाने का वह हक रखता है, उससे रोजी रोटी आसानी से नहीं छीनी जा सकती है। लेकिन ये जो प्रेस एजेंसीज हैं या प्रेस वाले हैं ये जिस को चाहते हैं रख लेते हैं और जिस को चाहते हैं हटा देते हैं। इस वास्ते हम लोग चाहते हैं कि सारी चीज पब्लिक सैक्टर में आए ताकि लोगों को अपनी रोजी रोटी कमाने में सहूलियत हो। जब तक ये प्रेस एजेंसीज या छापे खाने पब्लिक सैक्टर में नहीं आ लेते हैं तब तक इनके जो एम्प्लायी हैं उनकी नौकरी की सुरक्षा का समुचित प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए। यह काम आप शीघ्रातिशीघ्र करें। इतना ही मुझे आप से निवेदन करना है।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. friend has mentioned about advertisements to small and medium newspapers. To some extent, I have already deal with the problem. In a minute, I would like to say only this thing that there has been increasing percentage of advertisements to small and medium newspapers. In 1966-67, small and medium newspapers were getting 40.1 per cent; in 1967-68, it rose to 45.88 per cent and in 1968-69, it rose to 51.6 per cent. We are now going to increase the percentage further.

So far as the black-list mentioned by my hon. friend is concerned, I can only assure him that there is no

(Shri I. K. Gujral.)

such thing as black-list There is only a small and a very brief list of some newspapers who again and again indulge in communal propaganda and it is only those newspapers which are habitual offenders for spreading hatred between various communities that are not given advertisements. Everybody else is given advertisements.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHAUDHURI (Krishnagar): I hope, the hon. Minister will put the paper *Organiser* on the black-list. It is a communal paper. It foments communal troubles and writes most horrible things personally against the highest in the land.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I would only say this that the names of people or papers on the list who are barred from receiving advertisements is not made public. I hope my hon. friend will not press me for that.

So far as the point made by my hon. friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra, is concerned, we are very much about it. We do feel that an essential ingredient of the freedom of press is that the working journalists should be secured of their jobs. I mentioned the other day in my speech that the appointment and security of working journalists from editor downwards should be secured in such a way that the owner does not have much say in it because the freedom of press can only be secured if the appointment, the security and the working conditions of working journalists and editors are out of the powers of those moneyed people who want to pressurise them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I put Amendment No. 5 of Shri Kushwah to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause v, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: While requesting you to ask the House to pass the Bill, I want to make an important....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Announcement?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Not announcement. I want to make an important point because here again and again points have been made regarding the intervention or the proliferation of the foreign money in press and often have we dealt with this point both in reply to questions and also in reply to debates. I have been feeling that perhaps we have not been able to tell the House sufficiently and, therefore, I would like to use this occasion to give some more information on this point.

You would recall that the Home Minister, while speaking in this House on 14th May, 1969, regarding use of foreign money in the last General Elections, had made one or two points which are relevant today are—I quote the Home Minister.

...that the Government propose to bring forward a comprehensive legislation to impose suitable restrictions on receipt of funds from foreign organisations, agencies or individuals otherwise than in the course of ordinary business transactions...."

The Home Minister had also gone further and made a point that:

"...special cells are being created in the Intelligence Bureau and the Directorate of Enforcement in the Ministry of Finance for undertaking closer scrutiny of remittances, conversions, etc., of foreign currency to discourage the clandestine foreign financial assistance."

We, in this Ministry, have also been concerned about it. Therefore, Government has undertaken a study as to how much influence does the foreign money have on our press and its freedom. Some of the directions towards which our inquiry is proceeding are: (1) the amount of newsprint imported into this country by various embassies, the amount actually used by them for their own publications and the disposal of the remainder, whether by way of gift, subsidised sale, loan, etc; (2) printing presses used by embassies, etc., of various countries, the prices paid by them for printing work, whether these include an element of subsidy and what is the explanation of the subsidy; (3) the functioning of various newsagencies, Indian and foreign, operating in India, whether they are free or subsidised, and the existence of any links between them *inter alia* and/or with foreign government or foreign organisations; (4) the trips in India and outside made by journalists at the expense of foreign countries or organisations, whether they are financed by independent trusts or agencies or otherwise, whether these trips are on an exchange basis; (5) whether any newspaper or journal received or receives direct subsidies from foreign countries or organisations and/or whether they get payments from undisclosed or not easily traceable sources; (6) whether any Indian journalist earned large sums by sending despatches abroad, whether these are paid for at normal rates or whether any journalists receive retaining fees which are unusually high; (7) whether large numbers of newspapers or journals printed in India are bought in bulk by foreign interests; and (8) whether any other kind of subsidy, direct or indirect is paid on a significant scale to any newspaper, journal or journalist by foreign interests.

This is the direction along which we are proceeding to make our preliminary enquiries. Once we have completed our preliminary enquiries,

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our approach is, after the *prima facie* facts have been obtained, to ask the Press Council, or with the advice of the Press Council, to institute an open inquiry into all these factors so that the freedom of press can be really granted. This is the direction in which Government has been proceeding since May-June this year, and I hope, I have the support of the House in this.

I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I regret I must oppose the passing of this Bill. I wish to stress again that this Bill should have been brought first before this House. My reason is very obvious. The Chair has given the ruling and I accepted the ruling because, according to me, the throne is greater than the man. Even if the Chair, in my opinion is off the track once the ruling is given, I accepted it. Mr. Bhandare, who is supposed to be one of the experts, in Rules of Procedure, supports me in my views. It is very clear that any involvement on the Consolidated Fund of India must originate here. It is a very serious incursion into our authority as Lok Sabha where every money bill has to be passed before it goes to the Council of States. They may say 'Yes' or 'No', but the ultimate authority rests on us. But now this Bill involves something like—the hon. Minister may say whether it is Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 2 lakh—even if it is half a paise, it cannot originate in the Council of States.

The second point is that he mentioned that a second Press Commission would be appointed. Sir, I was a member of the First Press Commission and they promised on the floor of the House that they had accepted all our recommendations,

[Shri Jaipal Singh.]

and now he says that it will take some time to implement them. Will it be on doomsday? Now the Second Press Commission's recommendations will come. It will take another hundred years. By that time we will not be here.

Sir I oppose this Bill on the technical issue; otherwise support my hon. friend.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): Sir, the Minister, while replying has said that he is giving more advertisement to the regional papers. The percentage of advertisements given to the medium size papers varied from 14.10 to 51.6 per cent in 1969. So far as our regional language papers are concerned, the Government is not supporting them. They are supporting those papers who are supporting the Government.

So far as our state of Kerala is concerned, more than 20 daily papers are running and the papers supporting the Central Government get more advertisements and other facilities. Not only that, the monopoly press—the Goenkas and Dalmias—are now getting more advertisements. From my own experience, medium size papers are not getting encouragement. My experience is that in the last few years we do not get any advertisements from the Central Government. We have just now written to the Minister. Now they are thinking over it. The monopoly press are controlling not only the industry but they are trying to mould public opinion. Those who are opposed to monopolies and propagate against them are maligned and people are confused.

Sir, Government must help the medium-sized and the regional language papers. What happens is, English papers get more advertisements. Regarding the regional language papers, the hon. Minister has not stressed that point at all. Hindi papers get more advertisements. We are not against that. But we

request that all the other regional papers in Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, etc. should also get more encouragement. Teleprinter facilities should be given to these regional newspapers. The monopolistic control of the press must be ended.

Sir, the Employees Federation has demanded for that. Some of the hon. Members who spoke on this Bill have also accepted that demand, that the monopoly control of the press must be ended.

We find some of the monopolists are not only controlling the papers, but also discharging the employees and appointing them as they like. Those who are not supporting them are being removed or dismissed.

Therefore, Sir, our demand is that the regional language papers must get more aid and facilities and encouragement. Government must take stringent measures against the monopoly papers. I want encouragement and newsprint facilities and advertisements also to be given to the regional language papers and also teleprinter service. The Minister has not replied to this question relating to regional papers. They do deserve more facilities, encouragement and help from the Government.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :
समापति जी, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा कि फ्रीडम आफ प्रेस होना चाहिए, इस को कोई आदमी मतभेद नहीं रख सकता। लेकिन जो आप कहते हैं उसे आप कितना करते हैं, यह सवाल है। पिछले चार पांच महीने से जिस तरह से अखबारों का ट्रेड हम देख रहे हैं एक निश्चित प्लान और पहले से नियोजित प्लान, एक सिस्टमेटिक तरीका चल रहा है उनका गला बोटने का और परिणाम यह हुआ है कि कम से कम दिल्ली के अखबार चार पांच महीने से ट्रिपट करते जा रहे हैं एक खास रुख की तरफ और उसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार पर है, उस से सरकार बच नहीं सकती। मैं

यह कहूंगा मंत्री महोदय से कि आज आप जो परम्पराएं डाल रहे हैं, जब से विशेषकर आप इस के मंत्री बने हैं, वह इतनी खतरनाक परम्परा है, आज आप हैं, कल को दूसरा भी हो सकता है, वह भी इसी तरह से चलेगा और प्रेम के फ्रीडम के नाम से उस पर स्टेट कंट्रोल हो जायगा जो कि और अधिक भयानक है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि प्रेस पर कुछ रूजोपतियों का कब्जा है और वह अच्छा नहीं है। उसका कुछ हल निकालना चाहिए। लेकिन क्या यह जवाब है कि उस पर स्टेट कंट्रोल हो? उस का यह जवाब नहीं है। उस का जवाब कुछ और होना चाहिए। वह क्या होना चाहिए, उसके लिए आप यह प्रेस कमिशन बिना रहे हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि उस को यह रिफर कर दिया जाय और वह मान्य करे। स्टेट कंट्रोल भी उतना ही खराब है जितना कि पैसे वालों की मोतोपली है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप इस को एन्क्वायरी करा सकते हैं, इम्पार्शियल एन्क्वायरी कराए कि पांच छः महीने से क्या यह सही नहीं है कि दिल्ली के जो प्रेस हैं वह एक तरफ को डिस्ट कर रहे हैं? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि प्रधान मंत्री का एक अग्रहारी, जो उन का प्रमुख पब्लिसिटी आफिसर है वह एक प्रमुख अखबार का यहां पर सम्पादक बन गया है? और अखबार के मालिकों के खिलाफ कुछ एन्क्वायरी होने वाली है, उस को एक छोटों मोटी एन्क्वायरी कर के दबाने की बात को जा रही है और उस बहाने से उस को एडोप्टर बनाया गया है? क्या यह फ्रीडम आफ प्रेस है?

सभापति महोदय : सत्ता जी, एक बात सुनिए। जरा बैठ जाइए। यह जो चार्ज है किसी के ऊपर यह बराबर रखते जा रहे हैं, उस दिन मैं ने नियम कोट किया था कि अगर इस तरह का चार्ज किसी के खिलाफ है जिसका जवाब देने वाला मौजूद न हो तो उसको पहले आप लिख कर भेजिए।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह नाम नहीं ले रहे हैं किसी का।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : एक चार्ज यह आया कि टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के बोर्ड की बदली के बारे में आप उनको कुछ सुविधाएं देना चाहते हैं और उसके बदले में टाइम्स आफ इंडिया प्रधान मंत्री के हक में लिखे यह आप कुछ उन के साथ सौदा करना चाहते हैं। यह भी अखबारों में आया क्या स्टेट्समैन के ईरानी से आप नहीं मिले? उसने अखबार में छपा, उससे आप मिले और आपने उससे कहा कि आपके इस तरह के लेख होने चाहिए और प्रधान मंत्री को आप को स्टोर्ट करना चाहिए। तो अब अगर प्रधान मंत्री महोदय (व्यवधान) सभापति महोदय, उसमें जो कानून आते हैं, मैं तो स्टेट्समैन खरीदता ही हूँ, कानून देखनेके लिए मुझ तो इतने पमन्द हैं उसके कार्टून कि मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में मोस्ट लीजिंग कार्टूनिस्ट वही है और उसके बारे में प्रधान मंत्री कुछ कहें यह उनको शोभा नहीं देता। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस तरह से एतराज करना और एक प्रधान मंत्री इस तरह की बात करें यह गलत है। आखिर में अखबार को लोगों को एंस्क्रेट करने का काम करना होता है। लोग ठीक रास्ते पर जायें यह इस का मतलब होता है। केवल किसी एक व्यक्ति की चाहे वह प्रधान मंत्री हो या सरकार हो या आप हों या मैं होऊँ, किसी की डोल पीटना यह उसका उद्देश्य नहीं होता है।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी आप ने कहा कि आप 55 परसेंट एडव इजमेंट देंगे, देते हैं वह भारतीय भाषाओं के अखबार जो हैं उनको देते हैं। लेकिन अंग्रेजी जानने वाले केवल डेढ़ परसेंट हैं, उनको आप 45 परसेंट एडवर्टाईजमेंट देते हैं। आप अगर भारतीय भाषाओं के अखबारों को एन्करेज करना चाहते हैं तो केवल सकुलेशन से एडव इजमेंट मत दीजिए। आप उनको एन्करेज करने के लिए ताकि वह सस्ते हों,

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

अच्छे हों, इसलिए ज्यादा उन का एक कोटा तय कर लीजिए कि अंग्रेजी के अखबारों को केवल दस परसेंट मिलेगा और 90 परसेंट भारतीय भाषाओं के अखबारों को मिलेगा। अब यह परम्परा हो गई है अखबारों में, खास तौर से बड़े बड़े अखबारों में कि उन में एडवर्टाइजमेंट ही एडवर्टाइजमेंट होता है और उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि अखबारों में खबरें बहुत थोड़ी आती हैं। उस पर भी कुछ कंट्रोल सरकार को करना चाहिए। अभी जो एडवर्टाइजमेंट का रेशियो है वह शायद 40 परसेंट आता है, वह 40 परसेंट बहुत ज्यादा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि एडवर्टाइजमेंट पर एक लिमिट होनी चाहिए और अगर वह लिमिट ज्यादा करते हैं तो उस का लाभ रीडर्स को मिलना चाहिए। आप उन को मजबूर करें कि वह उसकी कीमत फिर कम करें ताकि पढ़ने वालों को फायदा हो। नहीं तो एडवर्टाइजमेंट से भी रीडर्स को नुकसान होता है और उन को खबरें भी कम मिलती हैं।

आखीर में, जो फोरन फंड्स के बारे में आप ने कहा उस के बारे में कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा। आप ने कहा कि फोरन फंड्स के बारे में होम मिनिस्टर साहब कुछ कर रहे हैं। दो साल से यह चल रहा है लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि वह अपोजीशन लीडर्स से बातचीत करेंगे लेकिन अभी तक उन्होंने अपोजीशन लीडर्स से बातचीत भी नहीं की। मैं ने पैट्रियट और लिंक के बारे में सवाल उठाए थे कि उन्हें विदेशी सहायता मिलती है। मुझे यह मालूम है कि सी बी आई ने एन्क्वायरी की है और यह साबित भी हो गया है कि उन्हें पैसा बाहर से मिलता है। लेकिन फिर भी उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। तो इस तरह से दो साल तक गवर्नमेंट का इनवेस्टिगेशन रहे यह बहुत गलत

है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में जल्दी कावाही करें और एडवर्टाइजमेंट की पालिसी, न्यूज़प्रिंट की पालिसी और लोन की पालिसी अच्छा यह होगा कि सरकार अपने हाथ में न ले, प्रेस कौंसिल को दे ताकि प्रेस कौंसिल के लोग देखें कि कब किस को मदद देनी है, किसको न्यूज़प्रिंट देना है, कितना देना है, नहीं तो स्टेट कंट्रोल मोनोपली का जवाब नहीं होगा। उससे डिक्टेटरशिप का ट्रेंड बढ़ेगा। वह हो सकता है कि आज टेम्पोररी आप को लाभ दे लेकिन देश के हित में वह नहीं होगा।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवोरिया (इटावा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान समाचार भारती समाचार एजेंसी में उत्पन्न गड़बड़ी और उसमें जानबूझ कर बरती जाने वाली धांधली की ओर विशेष तौर से आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। आज बहुत से अखबार तो पुंजीपतियों के या कुछ गुटों के हैं परन्तु "समाचार भारती" एजेंसी इसमें अधिकतर पैसा राज्य सरकारों का और केन्द्रीय सरकार का लगा हुआ है। जहाँ तक मुझे जानकारी है अकेले उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य का 5 लाख, बिहार का 5 लाख, राजस्थान का 5 लाख, मध्य प्रदेश का 5 लाख, गुजरात का 5 लाख और मैसूर वा एक लाख और केन्द्र ने भी अपना बहुत कुछ पैसा इसमें हिस्से के रूप में लगाया है। लेकिन इन राज्य सरकारों की तरफ से उनका एक भी प्रतिनिधि उसमें नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्र सरकार का भी प्रतिनिधि इसमें बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में रहे। मैं आश्चर्य में हूँ कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, वर्ष में एक भी मीटिंग में शामिल नहीं हुए। नतीजा यह है कि दूसरे जो लोग उसमें हैं जिस ढंग से चाहते हैं उस ढंग से संचालन करते हैं। मेरा सुझाव संक्षेप में यह है कि इसकी देखभाल की जाय, साथ ही साथ इसमें उत्पन्न गड़बड़ी की शीघ्र जांच की जाय और

जांच के बाद तुरन्त एक्शन लिया जाय, क्योंकि 15 लोगों को बिना किसी कारण के निकाला गया है, ऐसे लोगों को जो बीमार थे, उनकी बीमारी को जांच भी की गई और पता लगा कि वे मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में हैं, उसके बावजूद भी उनकी छुट्टी कैम्पिल की गई, उनको तबदील किया गया, उनको बरखास्तगी के नोटिस दिये गये। इस तरह से अगर समाचार पत्रों और समाचार एजेंसियों के लोगों के सिरों पर धमकी की तंगी तलवार टंगी रहेगी तो वे चारे अपने सुविदेक से काम नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस पर ध्यान दे और अपराधी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध वैधानिक कदम उठाये।

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार (गुड़गांव) :
सभापति जी, जब मैं अपने भाई जार्ज को मुन रहा था तो मुझे क्याल आया—

की मेरे कल्ल के बाद उस ने जफा से तोबा,
हाय इस जूदे-पशेमां का पशेमां होना।

सारी उम्र यह चर्चा करते रहे कि अखबार सरमायेदारों के हैं, उनके हाथ में नहीं रहने चाहिये, इस तरह से वे देश का नुकसान करते—आज अगर इन्दिरा जी उससे फायदा उठाती हैं, तो उनको उठाना चाहिए। 75 परसेन्ट वोट इन्होंने गिरी को दिये, लेकिन वह कहती हैं कि हम जीत गये . . . (व्यवधान)
. अगर भाई, मैं यही तो अर्ज करने वाला था कि सारी उम्र सोशलज्म की चर्चा करते रहे

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) :
रेड्डी हार गये तो अब आप उस हार को रिकन्साइल कीजिये, गिरी साहब जीते हैं, तो इससे विदकते क्यों हैं।

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार : भारती जी, मैं भी यही कह रहा हूँ कि आप इलेक्शन जीते हैं, हम हारे हैं। मेहरबानी कर के मेरा वक्त जाया न कीजिये, मुझे अपनी बात रखने दीजिये।

जब सरकार आपकी तरफ आती है, आपकी बात को मानती है. तब तो आप को इसकी तारीफ़ करनी चाहिये, इसकी मदद करनी चाहिये, क्योंकि वह आपकी बात मानती है। आप सोशलज्म चाहते थे

श्री मधु लिमये : कहां मानती है। वह टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया जैन साहब को दे रहे हैं, मैं कहता हूँ कि ऐसा न करो—कहां मानती है ?

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार : एक खराबी करती है तो उस खराबी का इलाज करो

सभापति महोदय : आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिये।

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार : सभापति जी, एक खराबी हुई है, मैंने भी इसका उन से जिक्र किया, मुझे इसका सब से पहले पता चला। लेकिन इस पर मैं गुस्सा नहीं करता क्योंकि जो खराबी है, वह आहिस्ता आहिस्ता दूर हो जायगी।

मैं विभूति मिश्र जी से नेशनल हेरल्ड की बात कर रहा था—वह जनहित निधि का अखबार है, वह भी खुदा की कस्म सरमायेदारों के लाखों रुपयों से चल रहा है

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं।

श्री अब्दुलगनी डार : लाखों रुपया जनहित निधि को दिया गया है, अगर आप चैलेंज करें तो मैं साबित कर सकता हूँ कि करप्ट मिनिस्ट्रों और करप्ट आदमियों ने दिया है।

आखरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ—गुप्ता जी ने कहा कि अंग्रेजी पढ़े-लिखे बहुत कम लोग हैं, लेकिन हमें अपने साउथ वाले भाइयों को हर हालत में अपनाता चाहिये, हम उन के साथ चलना चाहते हैं, उनकी इज्जत भी करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ हिन्दी के अखबारों

[श्री अशुलगनी डार]

को एडवर्टिजमेंट कम मिलना चाहिये और बाकी अखबारों को ज्यादा मिलना चाहिए। जब गुजराल की जगह मेरी बहिन इन्दिरा इस महकमे में मिनिस्टर थीं तो मैंने एक सवाल किया था। उस वक्त उन्होंने बतलाया था कि देश में इस वक्त सब से ज्यादा अखबार—चाहे साउथ हो, ईस्ट हो, नार्थ हो या वेस्ट हो—उर्दू जुबान में निकलते हैं, लेकिन इन्होंने उर्दू जुबान को सिर्फ 2 परसेन्ट दिया है। जिसके अखबार आज भी मुल्क में सब से ज्यादा निकलते हैं और उनके छापने वाले हिन्दू हैं, मुसलमान नहीं हैं

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में हिन्दू मुसलमानों का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

श्री अशुलगनी डार : जो भी निकालते हैं, उस वक्त इन्दिरा जी ने अपने जवाब में बताया था कि इन को सिर्फ 2 परसेन्ट मदद देते हैं। जिसके लिये गांधी जी ने कहा—हिन्दी अथवा हिन्दुस्तानी। सभापति जी, मैं चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी सब से उत्तम रहे, वह हमारी कौमी जुबान है लेकिन हिन्दी अथवा हिन्दुस्तानी . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

सभापति महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री अशुलगनी डार : सभापति जी, मैं सिर्फ इतना ही याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो अपनी अपनी किस्मत है—एक की किस्मत में खुशी है, वह खुश है, लेकिन इन की किस्मत में तो रंज लिखा है, इसलिए ये रंजीदा हैं। सोशलिज्म में इनकी जीत हुई है, लेकिन फिर भी ये कहते हैं कि हम हार गये।

श्री मधु लिमये : हम हारे नहीं हैं, हम लोग तो जीत गये हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): Some hon. Members criticise monopoly in the economic sphere. But, at the same time,

they want to monopolise the time of the House. So, the growth of monopolistic tendencies are evident in every sphere of our national life and press is no exception. The press barons are today thinking of utilising their power through the press to monopolise views of the people in their favour. I am very glad that the hon. Minister has very boldly and courageously stated that he will be preserving the freedom of the press. But, in the present atmosphere of the country, I am not quite sure whether a guarantee of this kind of freedom to the press will be for the good of the country, because the press barons have been utilising the machinery of the press in such a manner as to serve only their own interests.

I will cite only one example. During the presidential elections I had the privilege of issuing a statement. News agencies like PTI and UNI circulated it to all the papers. One of the English papers of Calcutta published an entirely different version of that statement which has injured my reputation tremendously in the constituency which I represent. I am referring to the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* of Calcutta. I tried to bring a privilege motion and the Speaker has kindly agreed to write to the Editor to find out the facts.

What I say is that these things cannot be equated with the freedom of the press. Freedom of the press connotes that the machinery of the press would be utilized in such a way as to bring in some benefit to the people. Unfortunately, whenever any progressive measure has been taken by the government, all the powerful press have expressed their views against that move and tried to propagate before the people that such measures would be detrimental to the interests of the people. Therefore, I think complete freedom of the press would be negation of the freedom of the people of the country. So, I would request the hon. Minister to

consider how far he should allow the freedom of the press to be watch-word today.

The appointment of the Press Commission is a necessity today because the recommendations of the First Press Commission are obsolete now in view of the new direction in which the country is developing. Therefore, not only should a Press Commission be appointed immediately but its terms of reference should be so wide that the Press Commission could go into the working of the press for the benefit of the people and recommend how the press can be mobilised to serve public and the country.

16 hrs.

श्री शिवनारायण (उस्ती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रेस को देश में चौथी स्टेट कहा जाता है। डिमोक्रेसी में प्रेस का बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण रोल होता है। हमें प्रेस को इतना लाइटली नहीं लेना चाहिए। हमको आशा है कि बहुत निष्पक्षता के साथ इस देश में प्रेस की तरफ से सही क्रिटिसिज्म होगा। चाहे प्राइम मिनिस्टर हो या कोई आर्डिनरी सिटिजन हो, सभी को इक्वल शेयर मिलना चाहिए — प्रेस कमीशन से मेरी यह अपील है। हमारी डेमोक्रेसी इसी पर बेस करती है। चाहे सरकार की मशीनरी हो, चाहे विरोधी दल हो या कोई और — प्रेस ही डिमोक्रेसी में जज होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि गवर्नमेंट प्रेस के साथ इक्वेलिटी का बर्ताव करे, किसी भी प्रेस के साथ भेद भाव नहीं होना चाहिए। अंग्रेजी की बड़ी चर्चा हुई है लेकिन इस देश के केवल डेढ़ परसेंट आदमी ही अंग्रेजी जानते हैं। उनके लिए तो इतना पैसा खर्च कर दिया जाय लेकिन देशी भाषा वालों के लिए वह नहीं किया जाता। मैं डा० त्रिगुण सेन को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने कहा कि इस देश में शिक्षा अपनी मातृभाषा में होनी चाहिए, वह चाहे तेलगु हो या मलयालम हो, उर्दू हो या हिन्दी हो, लेकिन अपनी भाषा में ही शिक्षा

दी जानी चाहिए। अभी मेरे बुजुर्ग ने उर्दू की बात कही, मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ उर्दू भाषा पंजाब, हैदराबाद, दिल्ली में हिन्दू लोगों में भी चलती है। इस हिन्दू उर्दू के अगड़े में अंग्रेजी हमारी छाती पर चढ़ रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर उर्दू है तो उसमें कोई गुनाह नहीं, हिन्दी, मलयालम, बंगला कुछ भी रहे उसमें कोई गुनाह नहीं, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार निष्पक्षता के साथ, नेकनीयती से और सम भाव से हर एक को देखे जिससे सरकार के ऊपर गन्दा क्रिटिसिज्म न हो। प्रेस चौथी स्टेट होती है। उसको पूरा राइट होना चाहिए कि वह इस गवर्नमेंट की सही पिक्चर दुनिया को दे। रोजाना यहाँ पर सवाल आते हैं कि उसको इतना पैसा मिला, उसको इतना पैसा मिला। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इक्वल डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हो। मुझे उम्मीद है कि प्रेस कौंसिल ठीक प्रकार काम करेगी। धन्यवाद।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : सभापति महोदय, जो फ्री एन्टरप्राइज की बात करते हैं वही फ्री प्रेस की बात करते हैं। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट की जो सही पालिसीज हैं उनके लिए किसी इशतहार की जरूरत नहीं है। अभी जैसे बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ उसके लिए किसी इशतहार की जरूरत नहीं है। अच्छा हो कि बड़े अखबारों को इशतहार न दिये जायें बल्कि छोटे अखबारों को ही दिये जायें। बड़े अखबारों को उनकी परवाह भी नहीं है क्योंकि उनके पास वैसे ही काफी रुपया है। उनके पास काफी ब्लैक का रुपया है। आप लीफलेट्स और पैम्फलेट्स छपवाइये और उनका सीधा सम्बन्ध देश की जनता से स्थापित किया जाये, इस देश के 30 लाख शिक्षकों के द्वारा बजाये इसके कि उसके लिए आप इन सफेद हाथियों को पैसा दें। इस इतनी ही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सवाल सिर्फ यही है कि दो तीन रोज पहले जब टाइम्स

[श्री मधु लिमये]

आफ इंडिया का मामला उठा था तो हमने पूछा था कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि उद्योग विकास मंत्री और कानून मंत्री ने कैबिनेट के फैसले के अनुसार फाइल में नोट किया कि तीन डायरेक्टर साहू जैन गुट के हो जायेंगे और उनमें से उनके सुपुत्र अशोक जैन उसके चेयरमैन बनेंगे - क्या मंत्री महोदय आज इस बात का कोई जवाब देंगे कि इस तरह का निर्णय हुआ है या नहीं और फाइल में नोटिंग है या नहीं ? प्रेस की जो स्वतंत्रता का सवाल है वह इससे जुड़ा हुआ है ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, some friends, including Shri Jaipal Singh, have mentioned about the recommendations of the Press Commission. I have already said that so far as the recommendations of the Press Commission are concerned, if anybody would pursue in detail the Press Commission's report, he would come to the conclusion that most of the recommendations have already been implemented. Only one or two, or perhaps three, remain still to be implemented. As a matter of fact, even the concept of the Press Council itself, for which a Bill is being brought forward, is a recommendation of the Press Commission. Therefore to say that we have not implemented the Press Commission's recommendations is not correct.

About advertisements, there must be some misunderstanding. I think, that is a misunderstanding in the concept of it. Let me clarify here that the DAVP advertisements are not a subsidy. They are not meant to give support in the direct sense or to subsidise newspapers. It is a Government's advertisement programme for its various projects. For instance on family planning programme, we spend a considerable amount of money for making the family planning movement popular. Therefore, while releasing the advertisements, while

certain things like the language papers, small and medium newspapers have to be kept in mind, we have also to keep in mind what would have more leadership pull. Therefore, it is not possible to have the DAVP policy from the point of view of subsidising certain sections. It is only that a certain message has to be put across to an audience for which the advertisements are used. We are helping small and medium newspapers in this programme also, not only because we want to help them but because a very high percentage of readership is commanded by small and medium newspapers.

Some hon. Members made a point that the DAVP advertisements should be released by the Press Council or somebody else. That is not possible. That is a Government's advertising programme. The Government has to decide what type of programme it will put forward, in which area it will put forward and what audience it wishes to address.

Then my hon. friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, having made his point has unfortunately left. It is not fair to me. I would only say that he talked a great deal about the freedom of press. Yet, the interesting thing is that it comes from a party which basically does not believe in any freedom. . . .

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI (Bhopal): Who told you that? I challenge the statement. He says, we do not believe in freedom. What does he mean? We cannot allow him to level false charges against our party. We believe in freedom. (Interruption).

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): He is making a false allegation I cannot permit him. (Interruptions).

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: He says, he cannot permit me to say my words.

How much freedom will he permit others?

The main point is this. I am saying it repeatedly that this party does not believe. (*Interruptions*). This is the freedom, he permits.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: He is making a false allegation. ** (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You withdraw that.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: I will not withdraw. He is making a false allegation. He is maligning our party. . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please withdraw that. आप इसको विदङ्गा करने के तैयार है या नहीं ?

श्री श्रीचन्द्र गोयल : जी नहीं ।

सभापति-महोदय : आप नहीं विदङ्गा करते ह तो हाउस से चले जाइये । यह एक्सपंज कर दिया जाये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां पर निर्णय हो चुका है कि अगर यह शब्द कहा जायेगा तो वह रिकार्ड में नहीं रहेगा । . . (व्यवधान) ।

श्री शशि भूषण : यह शब्द जिनको प्रिय है वह उसे अपने पास रखें ।

श्री मधु लिमये : स्पीकर साहब ने निर्णय दे दिया है कि यह शब्द रिकार्ड में नहीं रहेगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record; that should be expunged.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Then, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta tried to enunciate the freedom of the Press. I would say that an alternative for monopoly control is not State control. That is not a way out. That will not bring forward the freedom of the press. The freedom of the press as enshrined in

the Constitution is our commitment. Therefore, there is no intention whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, to bring in State control. But solutions for various problems have to be sought and I was hoping that Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta would suggest some solutions also. The Press Commission has suggested something and, as I have said, we are taking steps to implement that.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta also brought in the appointment of an editor of a particular newspaper. It is not for me here to stand up and justify or criticise the appointments in newspapers which are free in their own sphere to appoint whomsoever they like and dismiss whomsoever they like. But I have said, and I repeat it, that some institutional checks must be brought in, not based so much on the governmental control but on social values so that the appointments of editors, the dismissal of editors, the working conditions of editors, the freedom of editors, all these things, can be guaranteed by the society as a whole. Therefore, all these points can be met only if we come to the conclusion that tence of the control of industrial houses over the press is dangerous for freedom of the press. That is why I am saying this. Let us not only go against this institution, against the industrial houses controlling the press, only when it pinches us or any political party; let us make a commitment on the basis of principle that it is a wrong thing for any industrial house to control a newspaper. Therefore, once we agree that this is wrong, then the solution must be found within our social set-up and our commitments in the Constitution. Within these two frameworks, the Press Commission has tried to recommend certain methods for meeting this, and I can assure the House on behalf of the Government that we are going to implement these.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair

[Shri I. K. Gujral.]

The point of the *Times of India* having changed the Board of Directors has been brought by my friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta; Mr. Limaye also raised this question. Unfortunately, I am not in a position to reply because this is dealt with by the Company Law Department; I am not dealing with this case.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रेस स्वतंत्रता से इस का सम्बन्ध है कि नहीं ?

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : प्रेस स्वतंत्रता से इसका सम्बन्ध इस हद तक जरूर है कि जो इसके मालिक ह वे इस किस्म के हों कि जिनका किसी खास सरमायेदारी से ताल्लुक न हो। मैंने कहा कि हम लोगों का मुकम्मिल विश्वास है कि .

श्री मधु लिमये : आप कंस्ट्रक्टिव मुझाव चाहते थे। मैंने उस दिन भी दिया था कि वकिन्ग जर्नलिस्ट्स और कर्मचारियों के चार डायरेक्टर लीजिये।

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : आपने टाइम्स आफ इंडिया के मुताबिक पूछा है। मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि मैं इस पोजीशन में नहीं हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : वाद में दीजिये बयान।

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : क्योंकि मेरा यह महकमा नहीं है इसलिए अच्छा होगा कि आप उनसे पृच्छिये जिनका यह महकमा है। वही इस का जवाब दें तो अच्छा हो।

माननीय कंवर लाल गुप्ता जी ने मुझ से एक सवाल किया और मुझ पर एक आरोप लगाया और आरोप यह लगाया कि कोई मिस्टर ईरानी मुझ से मिलने आये और स्टेट्समैन ने मेरे मुताबिक लिखा। जहां तक मुझे भानूम है स्टेट्समैन ने ऐसा नहीं लिखा है। उन के अपने अखबार आर्गनाइजर ने जरूर लिखा यह मेरे खिलाफ इल्जाम

लगाया गया कि स्टेट्समैन के किसी बड़े आदमी से मैंने बात की। स्टेट्समैन के जिस आदमी से मैंने बात की वह खुद कुछ नहीं कहता, बल्कि आर्गनाइजर कहता है। स्टेट्समैन और आर्गनाइजर का क्या ताल्लुक है मैं इस बारे में कुछ नहीं कहता। लेकिन अगर हिम्मत है तो खुद कहें कि मैंने कुछ कहा कि नहीं कहा। माननीय कंवर लाल गुप्त जी इस अखबार के डायरेक्टर हैं, लेकिन उनको अपनी डायरेक्टरशिप का फायदा यहां नहीं उठाना चाहिये। जो ट्रस्ट है उसके वह व्यक्ति है। माननीय कंवर लाल गुप्त जी का ग्रुप माननीय बलराज मधोक के ग्रुप से अलग है और माननीय बलराज मधोक के ग्रुप को नहीं पूछा जाता है। एक बात माननीय कंवर लाल जी ने कही कि प्रेस को सब से बड़ा एजूकेट करना है।

I agree with Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta that the role of the Press is to educate the public opinion, but while educating the public opinion, the press, in its own interest and in the interest of freedom of the press, itself and in the interest of our democratic life, should also keep in tune with the aspirations of the people. Some section of the press tried to go against the stream of the peoples' aspirations in bank nationalisation and, therefore, they realised to their own cost how people react to such a thing . . .

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Ours is a democracy and we accept that there are different parties, different viewpoints. Then what do you mean by one particular point of view? A section of the press may think that it is good and another section may equally rightly think that it is not good. Therefore, why should you harp on the point of people's aspirations? I know, many people feel that it is not a right step, and there are the others who feel that it is a right step. Who is to determine whether it is right or wrong?

Shri I. K. Gujral: I have already said and I want to repeat that while

we wish that every section of the the press should have freedom to say whatever they wish, the Prime Minister, myself, Mr. Madhok or anybody else, should also have the freedom to differ from a section of the press. Some friend of ours have been very much upset as to why the Prime Minister says publicly that a section of the Press is not behaving.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: If she says that she does not agree, that is all right. But when she says that the Press is not behaving, it is intimidation. It is not expressing opinion.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The main point again remains. I would like Shri Bal Raj Madhok to give me an opportunity. I use 'behaviour' in the context of social responsibility and that is the concept I am dealing with. I said that the Press has a role to educate within the social responsibility concept.

Now that freedom of the Press obviously Mr. Madhok will agree, does not lead to licence. There should be differentiation between licence and freedom and I am conscious of the fact that even when a section of the Press differs with the national policy on nationalisation of banks, even then I do not think that licence has been used. I am in agreement that the freedom of the Press must be preserved. They should have a right to say whatever they wish to say. As I have said earlier, I will be one man to stand for freedom of the Press at any expense.

About the foreign money, I have already mentioned.

My friend, Mr. Bhadoria, said about Samachar Bharati. Other points I have already dealt with. He has said about the composition of the Board of Directors and that the State Government's representation should be there. I beg to differ with him. Even when Government money is invested, I

would not like Government representative to be on the Board of Directors either of news agencies or of newspapers. Surely, I would like news agencies, as recommended by the Press Commission, should form themselves into public trusts. That would be a better way of functioning. Since Shri Prakash Vir Shastri is sitting here, I hope he will give this his attention and will sense the feeling of the House and will try to take steps whereby Samachar Bharati will give a lead to this country in setting up an autonomous trust composed of leading public men.

My revered friend, Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar, has mentioned about the Urdu Press. I am as much a lover of Urdu as he is. Unfortunately, his figures are wrong. He has said that only 2 per cent of advertisement budget is being given to the Urdu Press whereas the fact is that about 6 per cent of the budget is given to the Urdu Press. Now he should have no grievance.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) :
प्रताप वीर अर्जुन को आप कितना देते हैं ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I do not have individual figures with me. If you give me notice, I will let you know. The main point remains.

श्री शशि भूषण : एंटी सैक्यूलर ट्रेस को क्यों देते हैं ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am only saying that it will satisfy Mr. Dar.

My friend, Mr. Chatterji, has posed not given rough treatment which Mr. Dar has mentioned.

My friend, Mr. Chatterji, has posed a point. He said: how far will the freedom of the Press will go. It will go to the fullest extent possible. There is no containment of freedom and there is no dimension or limitation on freedom. Freedom is unlimited. Freedom will go to every extent and this is not a concession or

[Shri I. K. Gujral.]

policy which this Government is pleading. It is enshrined in our Constitution. Therefore, for any one even to think that the freedom of Press should be contained or freedom of Press should have some limitation or there should be some limits on the freedom of Press are very wrong because freedom of Press is a matter of emotional feeling, it is a matter of faith in democracy, it is a matter of faith in our basic freedoms which are enshrined in our Constitution.

I have dealt with all the points. The only point which I have not dealt with is the point raised by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. Shri Gupta has lapsed into wisdom and has recommended that he would like some sort of a price page schedule to be brought in. I hope when we bring a Bill to that effect, he will stand up and support it and he will not oppose it. I am repeating it because I have a serious apprehension that he will back out. The only thing I am saying is that I am glad that he has mentioned that price page schedule is necessary. In the reader's interest it is necessary to put some sort of a limitation on the advertisements space. All this will perhaps need a change in the Constitution and I think when I come forward with an amendment of the Constitution, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta at least alone, if not his Party, will support it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: What have you to say about my suggestion regarding the International News Agency of India?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This is a very vital point raised by Shri Bal Raj Madhok. About a News Agency, specialising in international news, I am in total agreement with him. It is under our active consideration because it is very important that not only the news that we get from outside but more so the image of India that is reflected outside must be in our national interest. Sometimes in

Asia or Africa or Australia—particularly in Africa and Australia—through some third-party agencies, our image gets deflected. I am in agreement with him and I am very keen that such an agency should come into being very soon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

16.21 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

सभापति महोदय : अब हम बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी (अमैंडमेंट) बिल के सट्टेदुदरी रेजोल्यूशन को लेंगे ।

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :

“This House disapproves of the Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1969) promulgated by the Vice-President acting as President on the 17th July, 1969.”

काशी विश्वविद्यालय के विषय में जो अध्यादेश राष्ट्रपति ने जारी किया है मैं उस के निरनुमोदन के लिए यहां पर खड़ा हूँ । सबसे से पहले तो मुझे इस बात का पर आपत्ति है कि सरकार का एक फैशन बन गया है कि अध्यादेश जारी करे । जो लोक सभा का अधिकार है कानून बनाने का उसमें आज सरकार बहुत तेजी के साथ हस्तक्षेप करती जा रही है । 17 जुलाई को यह अध्यादेश जारी किया गया जब कि 21 जुलाई को हमारा वर्तमान सत्र शुरू होने वाला था ।

उसकी कार्यसूची भी तैयार हो चुकी थी। सदस्यों को उसके समन्वय जा चुके थे। मैं सदन की मार्फत सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मनो-वृत्ति संसद के अधिकारों पर अतिक्रमण है। यह उचित नहीं है। सरकार को केवल जो संविधान की स्मिस्टि है जो संविधान की भावना है उसका सम्मान करना चाहिए कि विशेष परिस्थिति में ही अध्यादेश जारी होने चाहिये यह जो अध्यादेश है उसमें केवल एक अधिकार विजिटर को दिया गया है। उसके अर्थ यह है :

“The Visitor shall have the power to issue directions to the Vice-Chancellor for the postponement of the reopening of the University after vacation.”

इसका केवल इतना ही उद्देश्य था कि जो विश्वविद्यालय एक निश्चित तिथि को खुलने वाला था वह उस तिथि को न खुल पाये और राष्ट्रपति जो हमारे इस विश्वविद्यालय के विजिटर है वह उप-कुलपति को यह आदेश जारी करें कि जब तक यह अध्यादेश या यह संशोधन करने वाला विधेयक इस सदन के अन्दर पास न हो जाये तब तक वह इस विश्वविद्यालय को न खुलने दें।

मैं पृष्ठना चाहता हूँ कि जो विश्वविद्यालय हैं आखिर उनका उद्देश्य क्या है? विश्वविद्यालयों का उद्देश्य है विद्यार्थियों को शिक्षा देना आज हम ने उसके ऊपर रोक लगाई है। मैं इस बात को समझ सकता हूँ कि इस विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर इस प्रकार की घटनायें घटी थीं जिनको सुनकर हर एक भारतीय नागरिक को बड़ा दुःख होगा क्योंकि काशी विश्वविद्यालय का एक विशेष इतिहास है। वह महामना पं० मदन मोहन मालवीय का एक स्वप्न था जो कि वास्तव में उनके जीवन-काल के अन्दर ही साकार हमें दिखालाई देता था। जिस प्रकार की ख्याति, जिस प्रकार की प्रसिद्धि काशी विश्वविद्यालय ने उनके जीवन काल में प्राप्त कर ली थी उससे न केवल भारत में बल्कि संसार के दूसरे देशों में

उसने बड़ा नाम कमाया था। लेकिन आज हम बिल्कुल उसके विपरीत नकशा देखते हैं। आज की तस्वीर बिल्कुल उल्टी है। आज इस विश्वविद्यालय में अजीब प्रकार की घटनायें हुई हैं। आज डा० पटवर्धन जैसे व्यक्ति पर छूरे से आक्रमण किया जाता है, आज जो यहां के मुख्य प्राक्टर हैं उनके कार्यालय पर आक्रमण किया जाता है और जो वहां के उप-कुलपति डा० जोशी हैं उनकी कार को रोककर उसके गोशे तोड़े गये। उनमें डाइवर और चपरासी को पीटा गया। जो अंडा उस कार पर लगा हुआ था उसकी बेहुरमती की गई और उसको हटाया गया। आज जिस प्रकार के वाक्ये इस संसार में विख्यात विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर घटे हैं, उस में हम लोगों के और हर एक नागरिक के मिर शर्म के भारे झुक गये क्योंकि हम आज इस प्रकार की घटनायें घटने की अपेक्षा अपने विश्वविद्यालयों में नहीं करते।

इस सिलसिले में श्री गजेन्द्रगडकर की अध्यक्षता में जो समिति बनाई गई थी उसने इन सारी बातों पर विचार किया है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, और आपको ज्ञात है, कि यह समिति कमिशन आफ एन्वयरिंग ऐक्ट के तहत नहीं बनी थी। यह बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी ऐक्ट, 1915 की धारा (5) खण्ड (2) के तहत बनी थी और इस समिति के लिए विशेष टर्म्स आफ रिफरेंस बने थे। उसमें कहा गया था कि आज जिस प्रकार की अशान्ति का वातावरण इस विश्वविद्यालय के अन्दर पाया जाता है उसमें अन्दर किस प्रकार सुधार किया जाय, वहां की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए किस प्रकार के पग उठाये जायें, इसके लिए अपने मुझाव दे। महज इतना ही मकसद, इतनी ही जिम्मेदारी इस समिति पर डाली गई थी। लेकिन मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस समिति के ऊपर जिस कर्तव्य की जिम्मेदारी डाली गई थी उसको तो शायद उसने पूरी तरह नहीं निभया लेकिन आने वाले अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण उसने जरूर किया। उसके ऊपर

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

जो जिम्मेदारी डाली गई थी उसको छोड़कर अनेक इस प्रकार के सुझाव दिये हैं, अनेक इस प्रकार की सलाहें दी हैं, जिनकी न तो जरूरत थी और न जिनके लिए कोई आदेश दिया गया था।

मैं उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। समिति ने यह एक सिफारिश की है कि जो इंजीनियरिंग विभाग है और जो टेकनालोजी विभाग है उनको आपस में मिला लिया जाय। उन्होंने यह भी सुझाव दिया है कि यह जो विश्वविद्यालय है वह केवल एक पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट इन्स्टिट्यूशन के तौर पर काम करे, और जो कालेज है वह छोटे साइज के बना दिये जायें। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि इस के अन्दर जो कालेज है उन्हें काशी विद्यापीठ के साथ मिला दिया जाय या गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय के साथ सम्बद्ध कर दिया जाय। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस समिति ने कहां से यह अधिकार प्राप्त किये। इस समिति को केवल यह कहा गया था कि यहां जो अशान्ति का वातावरण है, वहां पर जो हालत बिगड़े हुए हैं उनको सुधारने के लिए किस प्रकार के पग उठाये जायें। केवल इतना काम उसके सुपुर्द किया गया था। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें एक राजनीतिक उद्देश्य काम कर रहा है। इस समिति ने अपने कर्तव्य को छोड़कर जो वहां के उपकुलपति हैं उनको बदनाम करने के लिए इस प्रकार की लाइन अपनी रिपोर्ट में रखी है। डा० जोशी के व्यवहार से मैं भला भांति परिचित हूँ। वह पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी, चंडीगढ़ के अनेकों वर्षों तक वा.स. चांसलर रहे। आज भी पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटीज, हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर एक प्रमुख स्थान रखते हैं, उनके एक बहुत भारी मानुमेंट है यह यूनिवर्सिटी उनके कर्तव्यों का, उनकी योग्यता का, उनकी सूझबूझ का, उनकी परिश्रमबुद्धि का नमूना है। कोई भी माननीय दस्य अगर उस विश्वविद्यालय को जा कर देखें तो वह इस

प्रकार का विचार बन ये बगैर लौट कर नहीं आ सकेगा।

इस समिति की रिपोर्ट में हम कहीं पर कोई प्रमाण नहीं पाते हैं जिन से पता चलता हो कि उनके खिलाफ इस प्रकार के आरोप लगाये गये हैं या आरोपों को पिट्ट करने के लिए कोई प्रमाण दिया गया है। समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में कहीं यह नहीं कहा है कि कोई आरोप उनके विरुद्ध मित्त हुए हैं। लेकिन उसके बावजूद बड़ी चालाकी के साथ उन्होंने एक नई लाइन उसके अन्दर रख दी है कि जो विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति हैं डा० जोशी वह वहां के अध्यापकों का और वहां के विद्यार्थियों का विश्वास खो बैठे हैं। कौन सी कसौटी है इसकी? अनेक प्रकार का साहित्य आया है लैचरार्ज का टीचर्ज एसोसिएशंस का और उन्होंने इस प्रकार के मेमोरेण्डम दिये हैं जिन में उन्होंने कहा है कि यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है सर्वथा गलत है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह उनको बदनाम करने के लिए किया गया है। यह कहा गया है कि उनका सम्बन्ध आर० एम० एस० के साथ था, उनका सम्बन्ध जनसंघ के साथ था। मुझे पता है कि जब वह वहां चंडीगढ़ में थे तब किसी प्रकार का सम्बन्ध इन संस्थाओं के साथ रखने का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं हुआ था। एक योग्य शिक्षक के नाते और उपकुलपति के नाते अपने कर्तव्यों को वह निभाते थे और किसी राजनीतिक या इस प्रकार की किसी दूसरी संस्था के साथ चहे वह सामाजिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली हो, डा० जोशी का किसी प्रकार का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था और न ही कोई सम्बन्ध वह रखते थे। मैं नहीं कहता कि किसी विशेष दबाव के तहत, लेकिन इस प्रकार का आभास इसके अन्दर दिया गया है कि वह...

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (बेतुल) : रिपोर्ट में यह नहीं लिखा है कि आर० एस० एस० से कोई सम्बन्ध था। उन्होंने लिखा है

कि आर० एस० एम० से उनका सम्बन्ध नहीं था ।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : जब आप सर्टिफिकेट दे रहे हैं कि वह आर० एस० एस० में नहीं थे, उनका आर० एस० एम० से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं था तो इसको मान लिया जाना चाहिये । लेकिन उन्होंने उन लोगों को वहाँ काम करने का मौका दिया इसके बारे में दो रायें नहीं हैं ।

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल : विश्वविद्यालय के हालात जो ब्रिगडे इनको दुरुस्त करने के लिए फौन सा ठोस सुझाव इस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर दिया गया है ? मैं कह चुका हूँ कि इस समिति को तो ठोस सुझाव, कोई इस प्रकार के पग बताने चाहिये थे ताकि वाकई में वहाँ का वातावरण सुधरता । लेकिन उसने ऐसा नहीं किया ।

आज हम क्या देख रहे हैं । अद्यदेश लाया गया और अब यह संशोधन विधेयक सदन में लाया गया है । इस संशोधन विधेयक में जो इस समिति ने रिपोर्ट दी है उसको तक पर रख दिया गया है । इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भी संशोधन विधेयक का निर्माण नहीं किया गया । मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ । रिपोर्ट में बताया गया कि एग्ज़िक्यूटिव काउंसिल का क्या कम्पोजीशन हो । इस में लिखा है :

Vice-Chancellor	1
Rector	1
Deans of Faculties.	3
Four members selected by the Academic Council. Three from amongst themselves; (one Professor, one Reader and one Lecturer); one woman teacher not necessarily a member of Academic Council	4
Persons selected from the Court from its members provided not more than one teacher is included in this category .	3
Persons nominated by the Visitor	5

यह कम्पोजीशन था जो इस समिति ने एग्ज़िक्यूटिव काउंसिल के लिए तजवीज किया था । लेकिन आज हम इस संशोधन के विधेयक के अन्दर क्या देखते हैं । इस में इन्होंने यह रख दिया है :

“The Executive Council shall consist of the following members, namely:—

the Vice-Chancellor, *ex officio*,

eight persons nominated by the Visitor.”

इस में वाइस चांसलर के अतिरिक्त आठ सदस्य होंगे जिन को विजिटर नामिनेट करेगा । क्या हम मनोनीत सदस्यों के द्वारा इस विश्वविद्यालय की समस्या को सुलझा पायेंगे ? यह पहला अग्रमर नहीं है जबकि विश्वविद्यालय के हालात ब्रिगडे हैं । पहले भी ब्रिगडे थे । तब मुदानिर समिति का निर्माण हुआ था । उन समय भी इसी प्रकार का अद्यदेश लाया गया था । इतने लम्बे अर्थों तक, लाभग दस वर्ष तक जब नामीनेटिड वाडी बड़ा पर काम करती रही तो क्या नामीनेटिड वाडी ने वहाँ हालात को सुधारा, वहाँ पर जिस प्रकार की अशान्ति पैदा हो गई थी उस अशान्ति के वातावरण को बदल कर अद्यप्यनशील वातावरण का क्या उसने वहाँ निर्माण किया ?

यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह अस्थायी व्यवस्था हम लोग करने जा रहे हैं । लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि सरकार जो अस्थायी व्यवस्था करती है वह अस्थायी नहीं रहती है । क्या शिक्षा मंत्री कोई आश्वसन देंगे कि यह जो टेम्पोरेरी व्यवस्था है वह कितने समय के लिए रहेगी । मैं चाहता हूँ कि छः महीने या एक साल की मियाद बांध दी जाए जब तक ये मनोनीत संस्थायें काम करें ।

[श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल]

इसका संकेत भी इसके अन्दर नहीं किया गया है कि किस प्रकार के व्यक्ति इस काउंसिल के अन्दर लिये जायेंगे। अगर कोई निर्देश होता, कोई गाइड लाइज दी जानी तो हम उनके बारे में कुछ कह सकते थे। मुझे लगता है कि जिन लोगों के निहित स्वार्थ इस विश्व विद्यालय के अन्दर बंधे हुए थे जिन्होंने वहाँ के वातावरण को दूषित किया है और जो लोग अपनी वहाँ सत्ता रखना चाहते हैं वहाँ के वातावरण के ऊपर हावी रहना चाहते हैं शायद उसी प्रकार के लोगों में से अधिकांश को मनोनीत किया जाए। यह समस्या का कोई हल नहीं है। हम मनोनीत सिडीकेट के द्वारा वहाँ के अग्रान्त वातावरण को सुधारने में सफल नहीं हो सकेंगे। मंत्री महोदय को सदन को यह भी बताना चाहिये कि किस प्रकार के व्यक्ति वह वहाँ मनोनीत करेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि योग्यता के आधार पर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उनके अनुभव को देख कर उनके गुणों को देख कर प्रामाणिकता को देख कर ही उनको मनोनीत किया जाए, स्थान दिया जाए। ऐसा अगर किया गया तब तो कुछ भरोसा हो सकता है कि वहाँ ठीक लोग आयेंगे। कहा गया है कि विजिटर उनको नामिनेट करेगा। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जो नाम हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय भेजेंगे उन्हीं को विजिटर मनोनीत कर देगा। इसलिए आज यह कर्त्तव्य और यह उत्तरदायित्व शिक्षा मंत्री का जाता है कि वह बतायें कि किस तरह से वह इन लोगों का चयन करेंगे क्या वह उनकी योग्यता देख कर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उनके अनुभव को देख कर और उसी को आधार बना कर, टी बना कर उनको इस में स्थान देगे ?

मैं यह आश्वासन भी चाहता हूँ कि जो संशोधन विधेयक हम पास करने जा रहे

हैं यह एक साल से अधिक अग्रे के लिए नहीं रहेगा। उचित तरीके से इलैक्टिड प्रिंसिपल के आधार पर चुनी हुई संस्थाओं का इसके बाद निर्माण हो ताकि वे इस सारी जिम्मेवारी को निभा कर वहाँ के हालात को सुधार सकें।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR.
V. K. R. V. RAO): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend
the Banaras Hindu University
Act, 1915, as passed by Rajya
Sabha, be taken into consi-
deration.”

While moving this Bill I should like to make a few observations which incidentally will also constitute a reply to the remarks that have fallen from the lips of my hon. friend who introduced the statutory Resolution of disapproval. I should like to make it clear that this Bill has been introduced strictly for a temporary purpose. It is not intended to be a permanent solution of the structuring of the Banaras Hindu University. The composition of the Executive Council, the composition of the Court etc., which my hon. friend referred to, I was a little surprised because he is normally a very alert member and he made that mistake. Because, those recommendations of the Committee relate to the long-term re-structuring of the Banaras Hindu University; they do not relate to the immediate, short-term recommendations for the constitution of a nominated Executive Council, a nominated Court and a new Vice-Chancellor, which the Committee placed in the forefront of, what it called, its immediate or short-term recommendations. It is a part of its long-term recommendations:

wherein the hon. Member rightly included such recommendations as doing away with under-graduate instruction and confining the university only for post-graduate studies etc. It is only in the context of the long-term recommendations that the Committee, after referring to the model Act and so on, gave certain suggestions about the composition of the Court and Executive Council. Those will be taken into account when we come before the House for the purpose of permanently re-structuring the Banaras Hindu University. As far as this particular Bill is concerned, it is only intended to last till it is replaced by a comprehensive Bill for the amendment of the Banaras Hindu University Act.

The hon. Member wanted to know whether I can give an assurance that this would be done within one year. I would very much like to give that assurance, but I want to point out that before I bring before this House a Bill for the permanent re-structuring of the Banaras Hindu University, I will have to have full discussions on all those recommendations to which the hon. Member has referred, some of which I myself feel rather uncertain about; those recommendations will have to be discussed with the academic authorities of the Banaras Hindu University as well as with the University Grants Commission and possibly also with the other Central Universities because these recommendations go beyond Banaras Hindu University; they are couched in terms that make them applicable to all Central Universities. Therefore, a certain amount of time will have to be spent in discussing these matters and getting the opinion of the people concerned.

In the meanwhile, as the hon. Member is perhaps aware, the University Grants Commission, as a result of the recommendations made by the Vice-Chancellors' Conference a few months ago, have appointed a committee to inquire into the governance of all universities. There has been a great

deal of feeling that the present composition and relations between the Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate, Senate, Academic Council etc. in different universities has not been very satisfactory, that to some extent this has been one of the causes for the kind of indiscipline and unrest which we have been witnessing in so many universities and, therefore, the time has come for a comprehensive review of, what is called, the governance of universities, for which a committee has been appointed by the University Grants Commission. Incidentally, this Committee is also going to look into the subject of student participation. Because, we are aware that a demand has been made a Bill has been introduced by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, which has been circulated for public opinion; I am also aware that all over the world there is a demand being made, which is not illegitimate in my opinion, for a much greater measure of student involvement and student participation in the governance of the universities. But this is a matter which is a very delicate one. We have to examine in very great detail whether it is involvement or participation only in extra-curricular activities, or in matters relating to academic matters, or appointment of examiners, or appointment of professors and where to draw the line for student participation between the various functions of the university. This is not a matter in which one can arrive at a snap decision. This body, which has been set up by the University Grants Commission for making recommendations on the governance of university, will also be considering in this context the subject of student participation.

Therefore, I have to wait for the report of the Committee of the University Grants Commission, I have to get that report when it comes, discuss it with the academic authorities, I have to get the report of the Gajendragadkar Committee on all those long-term recommendations discussed with the authorities of the Banaras Hindu University, quite apart from

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the University Grants Commission and other Central universities. All this will take a certain amount of time. I would like to give an assurance to my hon. friend that I do not like to keep this Bill on the statute book for a day longer than is absolutely necessary. I do not like nominated executive councils; I do not like nominated courts. I have functioned all my life in a university and, as a university man, I would be the last person in the world to ask for nominated bodies for the governance of the university. But the circumstances have been such that there was no alternative. In order to create the necessary atmosphere in the university, of normalcy, of impartiality, of non-involvement and so on, it has become necessary to create a nominated court and a nominated executive council. Well, I am not prepared to give an assurance that I will be able to do in one year. I want to tell my hon. friend that I have held up the permanent re-structuring of the Aligarh Muslim University pending the consideration of the permanent re-structuring of the Banaras Hindu University. I speak with a certain amount of diffidence; I am making it quite clear that I cannot give an assurance but I shall try,—on that I can give an assurance—my best to see that legislations for restructuring both the Banaras Hindu University and the Aligarh Muslim University are brought before the House by sometime next winter, that is winter of 1970, and as soon as they come into existence, automatically, this will go away. There will be no nominated councils and courts. There will be no question of nomination except to the minimum extent which is already there in the universities. I hope the hon. Members will accept my assurance. As far as long-term recommendations are concerned, we are not taking action on them till they are considered by the people.

I do not want to go into the question of the report. I would

like to congratulate my hon. friend who moved the Resolution for the very moderate terms in which he made his speech. I think, he is going to help us to see that the right kind of atmosphere is created in the university when it re-opens. I am sure, the hon. Members who follow him, in the course of the debate, will also use moderate language. Of course, whatever has happened, that has happened. I am not a believer in vindictiveness, in raking up old sores or in wanting to justify what somebody said or did not say in the past. I am anxious about the future of the Banaras Hindu University. The hon. Member said that it is a great dream of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. I remember, as a youngman, how all of us looked up to that university, how there was a demand from every part of the country from Kerala, from Tamil Nadu, from Assam, from Bengal and so on. The students from all over the country used to flock to the Banaras Hindu University. Unfortunately, in the last 15 years or so, there has been a steady decline in what you would call the All India character of the Banaras Hindu University. If I may say so, without any offence to anybody, the Aligarh Muslim University is still an all-India University in so far as it gets students from various parts of the country. But as far as the Banaras Hindu University is concerned, there has been a steady decline in the all-India character which I do not like.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peer-made): What is the reason?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: If we start dissecting all those reasons here and now, in this House, we are not going to help in solving those issues. I have read the report and I am aware of a number of things. All that I would say is that the right atmosphere should be created. There should be no bickering, no raking of old sores, because when the university re-opens in another two or three days, as I hope it will, I want an atmosphere of peace and a feeling of dedication to the restoration of the name of the

Banaras Hindu University and the fulfilment of the dream of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for which he established it.

Regarding some of the important provisions of the Bill, all that the Bill does is to make a provision for a nominated executive council, for a nominated court and for a new procedure for the appointment of a Vice-Chancellor, reducing the term of office from 5 to 3 years and making the Rector's term of office co-terminus with that of the Vice-Chancellor. These are the major provisions in the Bill. The rest are minor consequential amendments.

I would like to tell the honourable House that in the constitution of the Executive Council and in the constitution of the Court, I have followed exactly what has been done in the case of the Aligarh Muslim University because at the moment the Aligarh Muslim University is also under this kind of administration. The Aligarh University has not yet had a comprehensive Act for its permanent structure. This is exactly what prevails in the Aligarh University—9 members in the Executive Council, 8 members other than the Vice Chancellor and 50 members in the Court. All the various things that are there in the Aligarh University, we have taken for the Banaras Hindu University because the Commission itself did not make any specific recommendation. But they made one specific recommendation and this has been accepted. They did not make this recommendation, as far as I know, in regard to the Aligarh University. They have made one recommendation that in regard to the Banaras Hindu University, that in the Executive Council, there should be two or three—a certain minimum number—persons drawn from the Banaras Hindu University itself so that the University Executive Council would be in touch with all that is happening in the University. I am accepting that recommendation. When we make the nominations, we shall see to it that at least two members

of the University are put on the Executive Council.

My hon. friend asked me whether I was going to nominate a political person. I agree with him that it is my Constitutional privilege to advise the Visitor as to who should be nominated to the Executive Council. I do not want to hide myself behind the name of Visitor. It is my Constitutional privilege to advise him on the persons to be nominated to the Executive Council. I can assure the House that, as far as I am concerned, I will now allow political considerations or party considerations to influence me in making my recommendations to the Visitor. I am anxious to see that the people who will sit on the Court are men of academic eminence and also men who will attend the meetings of the Executive Council. One of the important recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee is that we should not have merely VIPs who will not attend the meetings; it is important to see that the nominees to the Executive Council attend the meetings of the Executive Council. I shall see to it that this is taken into account.

Also the new Vice-Chancellor is going to be appointed on the recommendation of the Selection Committee which the Visitor himself will appoint. That had to be the case because under the old Act the Court is an elected body, the Executive Council is an elected body and so on. I want to tell the House again that the Selection Committee which I shall recommend to the Visitor for the purpose of recommending to him a panel of names from which he will make his choice will be a Selection Committee with which, I am sure, the House will be in complete agreement. I want the Selection Committee to consist of people who will command the confidence of the Visitor and also the confidence of the country. Perhaps it would not be appropriate for me to name what would be the composition of the Committee till this Act is

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passed and I have made my proposal to the Visitor and he has had the opportunity to take his own decision on that. But I can assure the House that the Selection Committee which will be appointed for the purpose of selecting a panel for Visitor's consideration will be of a character that, I am sure will command the unanimous support of the House. Therefore, I would like to commend this Bill for the consideration of this House.

I have something to say regarding this Statutory Resolution. I do not know why my hon. friend, Shri Goyal, went through the routine of moving this Resolution because he must have known that I have not come before the House for putting on the Statute Book the Ordinance which was issued. I am allowing that Ordinance to lapse. Why did I have to have that Ordinance? My hon. friend has talked in general terms saying that we must show respect to the House, only four days before the House was to meet, the Ordinance was issued and that was not proper and this was what the Government was always doing. But he was fair enough to concede that it is only in exceptional circumstances that the power of issuing Ordinance should be used. I want to tell the House that this was precisely one of those exceptional circumstances. I could have recommended to the Visitor an Ordinance embodying the substance of this Bill which was more or less based on the recommendations of the Committee. I did not do it because I thought that the recommendations were drastic recommendations, these recommendations should be placed before both the House of Parliament, should be considered by them, and then enacted into law rather than be brought into law by means of an Ordinance. All that I did was to ask for the power of postponing the opening of the University because the Visitor did not have the power. I went through the Act and also had some

legal opinion. The Visitor did not have the power to ask for postponement of the reopening of the University. I wanted the Visitor to take this power, and he has issued a direction that the University will reopen on the 1st September. And the University will reopen on the 1st of September. Why did we want to postpone it? Because, as you know, the moment the Committee's report is published, the moment we come before this House with legislation, the moment the Vice-Chancellor resigns, knowing all the conditions of the University which my hon. friends also know, there would have been victory processions, there would have been protest processions. There would be violence of different kinds and all the attempts we make to give a new turn to the University would have been nipped in the bud even before our attempts have started working. Therefore, there was no other alternative before us than to have an ordinance issued. I have such great faith in the fairness of the hon. Member who has moved this statutory Resolution. After the explanation I have given him, though we belong to different political parties, this House has the tradition of recognising the right thing when it is convinced of it. Therefore, I have the hope that when the time comes the hon. Member will himself withdraw his statutory Resolution of disapproval so that the discussion can take place only on the Bill and we can go before the entire country as a group of persons, though belonging to different political parties, recognise the right thing when we see it. I commend this Bill to the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Now the resolution and the Bill are both before the House. Only 10

minutes will be allowed to each member.

Mr. Amin.

SHRI R. K. AMIN (Dhandhuka): I rise to make a few comments on the Bill as also on the amendment of the Banaras Hindu University Constitution. Before I come to the comments on the reports as well as the Bill, I would like to say that I welcome the two big assurances which the hon. Minister has given us. One is that this will be a very temporary measure and second is that he is concerned with the entire broad question of the governance of the Universities, not only Banaras and Aligarh, but all other Universities in the country. Sir, we do not doubt his honesty and sincerity in giving such assurances. If these assurances are embodied in the Bill, then probably your hands as well as our hands are bound. But when we read the Bill, you appoint the executive for 3 years, you appoint the Court for 3 years.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: That is the maximum.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: You do not make any provision. But once you appoint, you cannot annual the appointment. So it would be much convenient if you put it 'till the date this Constitution is passed or three years whichever is earlier'. Then what happens? Within a year or so, if you come over here with another Bill, you can say that this nominated council and other things will go and according to the constitution it will be implemented. Then the bureaucracy will run it for 3 years.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Bureaucracy does not run the Ministry.

SHRI R. K. AMIN: If you are really sincere about it, if you want to oppose such a target date to be put, then you say 'within a year appoint the person' and I accept it or put three years and then say 'till the date

of the incorporation of the new constitution or 3 years whichever is earlier. The examples of the Aligarh University and the Banaras University are both before us. We find even from the report that it is a delay on the part of the Government to introduce changes as required from time to time. That has caused these disturbances in this University as well as elsewhere. Probably the Governmental machinery is very slow. Dr. Rao knows it very well. Even though he will try to push it, still it will remain as it is. That is why such an assurance should be incorporated in the Bill.

Now let me come to the report, its diagnosis and prescription because these are very necessary not only to take temporary measures but also long term measures. I do not find to what extent the vice-chancellor was responsible for the state of affairs which prevailed in the Banaras Hindu University.

17 hrs.

Sir, through the reading of the report I find that a sort of an atmosphere of suspicion has been prevailing all throughout the inquiry. In the beginning, there was a bone of contention regarding whether or not a cross-examination has to be held or not. Even the Committee did not know from the terms of reference whether they will have to hold an inquiry on the behaviour of the Vice-Chancellor.

If you see the report you will find that the Committee refused to give the summaries of the memoranda presented to them. If they cannot supply, and there is no major objection to it and only the preparation of the summaries and the typing is the headache, they can ask the stenographer from the staff of the university to do such a typing work of preparing summaries of such memoranda. Even cross-examination was denied to the university. One thing should be borne in mind that the

[Shri R. K. Amin.]

committee is not a judicial inquiry committee concerned with various procedures. But it was an inquiry into the affairs of the university and therefore the matter should be examined from the academic point of view and not on any formal technicalities like 'You cannot cross-examine' or 'you cannot get the memoranda' etc.

Even I go to the extent of suggesting that the committee could have discussed the conclusions or the recommendations which they are going to present, with the vice-chancellor before presenting them actually in the form of a report.

Had it been done in this way perhaps the truth would have come out very nicely. But, because some other procedure was adopted the truth may not have come out.

Now, let me quote two or three instances, where the Committee itself has fallen short from its own expectations.

The question of the admission of three students, Mr. Mazumdar and others, of whom two proved to be the root-cause of the entire trouble in the university, proved to be a disaster to the university. The committee, instead of finding fault with such admissions would like to defend by pointing out the similar admissions being granted by Dr. Joshi later on. They should have examined the matter of these three admissions on its own merit. They should have asked Dr. Sen as to why such admissions were granted; or what were the reasons for interfering in such a gross manner with the academic freedom of the academic institutions. Because, the right of admissions, laying down qualifications for admissions and the rules to be adopted for transfer from one group to another group—all these should entirely be done by the academic

community, while we find over here that the Vice-Chancellor himself through the Registrar directs the head of the academic institution to admit the students although they did not fulfil the required rules and regulations. But this question was lightly set apart by pointing out some such admissions being granted by Dr. Joshi. They should have asked Dr. Sen as to how it has happened and what his explanation is. But this was not done. Why? Is it because one was a Minister of Education and that is why dealt with leniently and the other was a poor Vice-Chancellor dealt with in this manner? That is why I would like to have a categorical statement from the hon. Minister in clear terms what his views are in this regard and to what extent he accepts the diagnosis and the prescriptions given in the report.

There are also some cases which I would like to point out where the hon. Minister should himself look into the matter.

I would like to point out to an incident where the vice-chancellor himself was assaulted. It was very clear that students formed a violent crowd, they stoned the car, they even made lot of mischief, which also has been accepted by the committee. There was no point in pursuing and examining the statement of a vice-chancellor whether in fact he was assaulted and was protected by one of his colleagues nearby. The statement of the vice-chancellor ought to have been taken as it is, without further examination. Otherwise no vice-chancellor can function nowadays in any university.

The second incident is about the appointment of Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedy. The Committee finds some objection to that. But I don't understand the grounds on which such objections can be accepted. He was selected for being head of the department of Hindi and generally you

don't get eminent scholars for such posts merely by advertisements. The Vice-chancellor has to make personal contacts to attract people. The examination of this case from the point of view of rules and regulations would not give the academic view. Instead of it the committee could have asked whether there was anybody in the university who ought to have been appointed the head of the department, who is also as eminent as Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedy. From among the possible applications, would there have been any possibility of obtaining a man more qualified or of the same eminence as Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedy, and was not given a chance? Or whether the man himself has no standing or reputation whatsoever in this field but has been appointed. If it had been done on those considerations, I would certainly have welcomed it. But they entered into the procedural thing, some connection of Dr. Hazari Prasad Dwivedy with Dr. Joshi in Punjab when he was Vice-Chancellor there, and then he was brought over here. Probably they examined it from the judicial point of view, but not from the educational point of view. That is why I would say that although the rest of the diagnosis is very clear, in certain respects there is some bias introduced into the report. This should be corrected by the hon. Minister.

Let me come to the diagnosis. The diagnosis is very clear, that the Vice-Chancellor's is a key-post and he has not been able to do justice to the functioning of it which he ought to have done. Secondly, the examination rules have been changed from time to time which has created difficulties. But the third and very important thing is—this is true of this University as also others elsewhere—that the administration dominates. These facts will come out indirectly from the report. The report does not directly deal with the way the university administration, the Registrar and others, have dominated the scene. While as a matter of fact, the administration is meant to be the

handmaid of the academic work in universities specially—they cannot be the masters of academicians nor can they be even the enemies of academicians—by and large you will find in most universities, not only in this university but in almost all other universities, that the administration takes the grip and acts as a master or enemy of the academic staff, and acts in such a way that even a Vice-Chancellor, if he is new to the post or to the place, cannot function. There is no recommendation to change this administration set-up so that it acts as a handmaid of the university staff or academic work and not as master or enemy of the academicians.

The second fact which comes out very predominantly, which is not clear in the diagnosis nor is a prescription given for it, is the role of the teacher. May I assure the Minister about one thing? In a university campus, nowhere and at any time has the police been able to maintain discipline. The moment the students see the police, they get violent and create disturbance. It is the teacher community and the teacher community alone which can maintain discipline; if they cannot do it, it is better to close the university rather than run it. That is why the responsibility also ought to be put on the teacher community. It is they who will rise with the entire university or fall with it. I indicated this earlier to his predecessor when we were discussing the BHU Act. I thought that probably in the report this matter would be discussed and some recommendations would emerge. But there is none to strengthen the academic freedom of the teachers and to improve the lot of the teacher community. If in the selection of teachers, merit and no other considerations come into play, probably the lot of the university teachers would improve.

There should be more decentralisation, more powers given to the faculties, more powers transferred to the

[Shri R. K. Amin.]

departments rather than keeping these in the hands of the Academic Council or in the Executive. If there is proper decentralisation, probably the teachers might feel that they are working with the students, that they are working with the university and possibly they will feel the one-ness of the university. Unless they feel this one-ness, no discipline can be maintained in a campus.

On the question of selection of a Vice-Chancellor, the hon. Minister has given the assurance that he will do everything possible to see that a suitable person is selected. But from the recommendation, this does not come out. Even Dr. Joshi was appointed by the Visitor. This committee or that committee does not make and difference. It is the way in which you select the Vice-Chancellor that matters. I hope the hon. Minister will think over it and evolve a proper mode of selecting the Vice-Chancellor, ask the teachers to play their role in university matters and see that only merit gets into it and no other consideration so far as appointment is concerned and also realise that discipline in the university can be maintained only by the teacher community. This measure should be as temporary as possible and it should not be there for more than one year. If that sort of assurance is given, I will be very happy.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Sir when I rise to support this Bill which replaces the ordinance, I ardently hope that it would be instrumental in bringing relief and restoring normalcy to the disturbed and strife-torn campus of the Banaras Hindu University. The Bill is going to involve consideration of questions, which I consider are extremely delicate and important, because they are indirectly going to impinge upon the entire question of future education of students. In fact, they are going to impinge upon the question of the future of the students and therefore

the future of the country. Therefore, I ardently hope that realising the importance of the matter, we will try to achieve certain measure of objectivity and impartiality in this debate and rise above party affiliations and predilections.

The first thing I wish to point out is that it is extremely unfair to make any adverse comments on the report of the Gajendragadkar Committee. I submit in all humility that this report is a tribute to the most conscientious and assiduous efforts and labour put in by the committee. I have gone through this report from cover to cover and I can say that it is an extremely just, fair, very well-balanced and dignified report. Anyone who comments adversely on it, I submit, does so either out of prejudice or ignorance.

As I was perusing the pages of this report, I was poignantly distressed, shocked and left aghast at the appalling and most deplorable misdemeanour and misdeeds of the students community and the teachers community. When I condemn the students and teachers community, I am not going to support either those who were with the Vice-Chancellor or those who were against the Vice-Chancellor. It is an unfortunate story of the most deplorable political intrigue and political manoeuvres that certain people from the campus went against the Vice-Chancellor and certain people were supporting the Vice-Chancellor. While doing so, the students community and the teachers community who indulged in these acts degraded and debased all the cultural, ethical and moral values. That is why I condemn the students community and the teachers community. They have outraged the sanctity and holiness of the university precincts and converted it into a sanctuary of criminals who indulged in murder, rape, loot, arson violence, theft and criminal intimidation.

The Education Minister has said firmly that bureaucrats do not run his ministry. I only hope they will not dismiss him! The time has come when we need to act firmly. Let us not be victims of our own impudence and weaknesses in this matter. The law of the harvest that you always reap more than what you sow applies with the greatest vengeance to indiscipline. If you sow indiscipline you will reap violence. If you sow violence, you will reap lawlessness. If you sow lawlessness, you will reap chaos, disintegration and slavery.

The first question that I should like to ask the minister who has said that he will not be dictated by bureaucracy is what was his great ministry doing while all this trouble was brewing in the campus? Why did it not apprise itself of these heinous intrigues and political manoeuvres which were rampant on a large scale, as mentioned in this report? Why did not the ministry apprise itself of these things in good time? Why did they allow ladies to be molested? It is not enough for Dr. Rao to say that he will not be dictated by bureaucracy. He will have to explain why his ministry allowed things to come to a boiling point where students and teachers made merry and indulged in all sorts of lawlessness? Two groups were fighting; one group was pitched against the other group. Irrespective of personalities I submit it is simply shocking that the Vice-Chancellor should have thought it proper to browbeat one group with the help of another group. It was the policy of divide and rule which has been followed by the Vice-Chancellor. It is absolutely necessary that the Vice-Chancellor should be impartial. But it has not been so and that is why the students and teachers very rightly protest against the Vice-Chancellor.

When the Science Congress was going to be addressed by the Prime Minister and when the Vice-Chancellor knew that there is going to be trouble, he should have taken

the help of the police and not taken recourse to the help of other group to control or contain the first group. It is not a question of Jansanghi, KSS or SSP or Congress. It is that some student leader wanting to amass political power simpliciter with the help of some political leaders,—some extremely undesirable elements, anti-social elements, who were brought in the campus to carry on the worst form of criminal activities.

My second question to the Minister is about the rape and molestation of girls. I was surprised to read that a girl student visiting her brother in a hostel was raped by some students. She complained and the matter was brought to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor. Somebody was appointed to inquire into the matter. The report says that it was a perfunctory inquiry, superficial inquiry, after which the matter was closed or hushed up. I am sure our daughters are studying in colleges. Nobody will complain of rape in a light-hearted manner. Yet, such a matter was looked into in such a perfunctory and shabby manner. I would request the Education Minister to clear this point and to inform the House clearly as regards this complaint of rape what action he is going to take.

Likewise, molestation of girls was reported. It seems that after the Convocation there was a variety entertainment programme and some girls were returning in the night when they were molested by a group of students. It is reported that one of the girls was so terribly shaken when she was pulled out of the rickshaw that by the time she was admitted to the hospital she died out of shock.

What have we come to? The Banaras Hindu University was a university where the students used to take pride in the fact that they are people who believed in simple living and high thinking. Now it has

{Shri N. K. P. Salve.]

degenerated to a stage where it is high living and no thinking.

My next point is an important one. The Gajendragadkar Committee says that some of the teachers and some other members of the staff were so scared of harassment, they were so scared of risk to their lives that they could not come to give evidence before this Committee. What have we come to? Are we living in Hitler's Germany? Is it a Gestapo rule? What has happened to those immutable fundamental rights of individual freedom which are enshrined in our Constitution? Are we not making a nonsense of those rights? What about the freedom of speech and freedom or right of protection under the law to a person who wants to give evidence before a committee headed by the ex-Chief Justice of India? I do not think any disgrace or shame could be greater and more alarming than this that a Committee headed by the ex-chief justice of India happens to be placed in a situation where the members of the teaching community were scared of going and giving evidence before it.

This has something to do with the behaviour of the police also. I was surprised to read that the police, which was extremely negligent in taking prompt steps to checkmate all the actions of violence in the campus, were extremely alert on one occasion. And what did they do? On that occasion, with the help of the Proctor, they rushed to one hostel and mercilessly beat only a certain set of boys who were following or supporting one particular group. What sort of police we have, what sort of Proctor we have, what sort of law and order we have in the campus and the precincts of the Banaras Hindu University are matters which need to be very carefully considered.

It is all right for the hon. Minister to pay a compliment to the hon.

Member of the Janasangh by saying that he couched his language, his entire address, with great moderation. I submit that it is not a question of a Vice-Chancellor, whether he be X, Y, or Z, behaving in a particular manner. We have to view the entire episode as a whole and determine whether the Vice-Chancellors, or whoever the powers be, acted in a manner as would really conduce proper education and academic life in the campus of the Banaras Hindu University.

Then, I think, the Executive Committee, next to the Ministry, which was working there, has proved to be thoroughly nincompoop and utterly incompetent. The minimum that can be done by the Minister is to make sure that none of those members is taken back on the Committee whether they are teachers or outsiders. It is not enough to say, "I will not take people who are politicians."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not sure whether the word 'nincompoop' is parliamentary.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I do not think the Members will be affected by it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I withdraw if I did not call the Minister nincompoop.

DR. V. K. V. RAO: No; you dare not. You may call me anything else but I will challenge you if you call me that.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: They are thoroughly incompetent and the minimum that could be done by the Minister is not to take even one of those members again. Apart from anything else, *inter alia*, it will bring in politics which he says he wants to avoid. If you take one or two or three or four or five of them, then why not the rest of them? They were all merry spectators to the drama, the

tragedy, that was being enacted there. Not one of them should be taken back—whether they are teachers or whether they are not from the teaching community.

About the conduct of the police the Committee itself says that the conduct of the police has to be inquired into for their being helpless spectators when this tragedy was happening in the precincts of the University. I hope the precincts of the University. I hope with the UP Government and do the needful.

About the RSS building, I am not here to pronounce upon the goodness or otherwise of the RSS institution as such. Responsible members of the RSS in Banaras have themselves said that there was no business for the RSS to have the building in the campus of the University. That is the end of the matter. I only hope that the Minister will give a categorical assurance that the building occupied by the RSS in the campus of the University will not be allowed to be used by the RSS.

The next thing which had caused very great concern and dissatisfaction in the teachers' community is the series of irregular appointments which have been made and the very many other irregularities connected with the teaching staff. May I request the hon. Minister, through you, that a proper inquiry must be made into all these irregularities? I likewise, he must go into all the representations made by senior teachers and professors who say that because of this power politics injustice has been done. Unless that is done, there will not be that modicum of satisfaction among teachers necessary for smooth running of the University.

Then, strong action needs to be taken against students who threatened. Just now he told us that the University has not been opened because he anticipated some very violent demonstrations. How long are you going

to be browbeaten by anti-social elements? My children are students. Most of us have children and they may be students. There is a limit to tolerance that we have. Once they acquire anti-social character, they move about with guns and lethal weapons and indulge in all sorts of violent acts. Then it is necessary to deal with them firmly. I hope, the leaders will be dealt with firmly.

My last submission is that until you have appointed a Vice-Chancellor—and let him be a Vice-Chancellor who will be very impartial, who will be a strong person, who will be a man of conviction and who will not resort to a policy of divide and rule—for God's sake do not re-open the University; otherwise, it will be disastrous.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Meitūr):
 Sir, after reading the report I feel that a temple of learning has been desecrated by communal strife, caste rivalries, regional and linguistic chauvinism and above all by nepotism and favouritism in the appointment of teachers. It looks as though there is no future for that University unless some radical measures are taken in hand.

So far as this Amendment Bill is concerned, so far as it goes, it is well and good; but I strongly feel that it is very inadequate considering the situation that prevailed there and is still prevailing there. The Committee itself in its report says on page 13:—

“The atmosphere on the University campus is surcharged with suspicion and fear. Division runs through all the sections of the University community; the teachers appear to be divided; the students are divided, and even the Class IV employees are divided.”

So there is nobody left who is undivided. In this atmosphere I do not know how far this Bill will satisfy the demands of the students as well as the teaching community there.

[Shri S. Kandappan]

In another place, referring, to the caste feeling that is prevalent within the campus and how this feeling affects the students, the Committee refers to an evidence given by a non-Hindi student who is a brilliant student of the University and, *inter alia*, it says as follows:

"He then added that he had found in his faculty at least 'Singhism' and 'RSSism' and that favouritism is shown to 'Singhs' who belong to Thakur community and those who belong to RSS."

This is an impartial statement by a non-Hindi student who was studying there. The Committee reports that he is a brilliant student, he has got nothing to do with politics and that he has secured the highest marks in the University.

I only go by the Report which is before me. I do not have any access to the University except some representations which have come to me for and against students, for and against staff, and all kinds of documents. I am entirely guided by the report with me here. I do feel this is a brilliant report. They have done a good job of it considering the atmosphere prevailing and the difficulties encountered by them. We should really compliment the Committee for the way in which they have dealt with the whole issue and for the report they have brought out.

Here, I have a feeling, though of course this issue was not within the purview of the Committee but since this matter was brought to my notice, that the Government cannot escape the charge that they have not been very careful in the selection or appointment of the teachers and the faculty members of the University. For example, there is a case before me of one Mr. K. N. Udappa who was appointed as early as in 1958 as the Principal of an Ayurvedic College at Banaras. That college was an affiliated institution to

the Banaras Hindu University. Afterwards, in 1960 or 1961, when a medical course was started there, the MBBS course, that gentleman who was not qualified was appointed as the Principal of that medical institution. What he did was that he relaxed the rule and he conferred upon himself the doctorate, the MBBS degree. I learn that the All India Medical Council did not recognise the degree at all. He simply conferred upon himself the degree. He was himself the examiner as well as the examinee. I think, he still continues to be the Principal of that institution. The Minister may inquire into it. Probably, it comes under the Health Ministry. Still, it is affiliated to the Banaras Hindu University. If this kind of things are allowed, if this kind of anomalies are there, it is bound to create recrimination, the differences that prevail there and the bitter feeling that is there among the staff and the student community. These things should be immediately looked into.

Apart from that, I feel very strongly that the mere passing of this Bill is not going to settle issues. We are as anxious as the Minister is. If only with his eloquence he hopes to succeed in maintaining order there I have nothing to add. But I am afraid by going through the report, I find there are many other burning problems about which Mr. Gajendragadkar as well as the members of the Committee have felt very strongly.

I would like to draw his attention to two or three matters. One is regarding the molestation of a girl aged about 19 years. Here, the Committee has felt very strongly that something more could have been done. I would appeal to the Minister, and I expect a reply from him, that before the opening of the university, to order an inquiry into that. What is the difficulty? After all, it is such an ugly and heinous crime that the Minister should not hesitate to order an inquiry into

it. The Committee has also felt it strongly. I quote from the report:

"In our opinion, the report made by Dr. Brij Mohan is perfunctory and indicates a casual approach, and we are not satisfied that the Vice-Chancellor was justified in not directing a deeper and more thorough probe into this incident. Many witnesses made a pointed reference to this incident and complained that the University authorities did not take effective action to find out the truth."

I am sure, this cannot be incorporated in the Bill. But by an executive order, they can order a probe into the matter. That will, to a great extent, satisfy students and will also help us to arrive at the truth.

Secondly, I also feel, because the Committee says so, that the expulsion of the students from the University started a chain reaction. This is with reference to Mr. Majumdar, Mr. Sinha and another student. I would like to quote again from the report.

They say:

"It would, we think, be no exaggeration to say that it is these orders of expulsion that set in motion a chain of events which ultimately led to several acts of violence on the University Campus and the consequent closure of the University...."

This is the verdict of the Committee. In this atmosphere, if Government do not make up its mind as to what they are going to do with regard to these students, I wonder whether it would help to maintain order in the Campus. I leave it an open question to the Minister. He has to think about this burning problem which was the immediate cause of violence in the University. Unless something is done in this regard, merely getting this Amendment Bill passed for having some structural changes in the set-up of the University is not going to help.

Another important issue is pertaining to the RSS. Only a passing reference was made here. I would like to point out that the Committee was very categorical that the RSS institution that was there in the Campus should not be allowed to be there. It is well within the Campus. I would like to quote the following here:

"We wish that the University would soon take action in the matter so as to avoid any controversy in future."

I would like to know from the Minister what he has done in this regard, whether he has made up his mind as to what he is going to do with regard to RSS activities. Considering the presence of the RSS and the political activities that they indulge in, naturally we cannot expect from that atmosphere a sort of academic feeling to prevail among the teachers and the students.

With regard to the all-India character of the University, the Minister has said that he is going to bring a comprehensive measure. I would like to make one or two references with regard to the feeling that is prevailing there and which was recorded by the Committee in its report. I am quoting from page 17 of the report:

"While recording evidence we got the feeling that students and teachers coming from non-Hindi areas feel that they are not welcome on the University campus and a narrow trend and tendency seems to be developing which is inclined to treat the Banaras Hindu University as meant primarily, if not solely, for students and teachers coming from areas adjoining Varanasi, which means eastern U.P. and western Bihar."

This is very unfortunate. I would like to know from the Minister as to what he is going to do in this regard . . .

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: You should also help.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Definitely. We will help, but in which way? You may spell that out. We will certainly help provided you take effective measures. After all, the Central Universities are located in the Hindi-belt except Viswabharati. When you have these universities with greater financial facilities available to them compared to State Universities, it should be made possible for all our countrymen to get higher education in the Central Universities; that will further our integration. But unfortunately, instead of that, the trend seems to be in the reverse order. This is high time that something was done. We cannot wait for three years or, as the Minister has promised, one more winter to see that the comprehensive Bill will come and do something. Meanwhile, I am sure there would not be any difficulty for the Government to do something. In this connection I would like to bring to the notice of Minister that this Committee as well as the previous Committees and the UGC with regard to the language in the Central Universities, were wavering; they have been as vague as they can on this. I know that the problem is very ticklish. Still I would make this appeal to the Minister. If they make up their mind that Hindi is going to be the language, then the logical corollary should be that all the languages should have a Central University in their respective areas because otherwise the students of the other areas cannot hope to go to those Universities. Or, if they feel that English should have a place at least for some time to come and the matter could be left to the future generation to decide, then they can do something to improve the standard and maintain the all-India character. In this connection I would like to point out one very important thing. The Hindi cult is rather damaging to the morale of the non-Hindi students not only in the Central Universities but even in other Universities in the Hindi area. One thing I would like to point out. A friend of mine, Mr. Mathew, was graduated from Agra University. I

have also referred this matter to the Minister. He got a Master's degree and that was in Hindi. Unfortunately, that man was not able to secure employment with his Master Degree. He asked for an authenticated English translation, but that was not complied with. He writes to the Agra University repeatedly. I am reading from a copy of that letter he wrote to the University:

"I am a Master's Degree holder of Agra University during 1960-62. My certificate is in Hindi; therefore I have been facing much difficulties in course of my pursuits for job and higher studies. Foreign institutions and private firms demand an English version. It is rather difficult to get the copies attested, though I got it translated by a senior lecturer whose mother tongue is Hindi.

I wrote to the University in 1963 for an English version. I got a reply that English version can be had provided I produce an authentic letter from District Collector/Magistrate certifying that I am going abroad for higher studies or jobs, along with Rs. 5/- application fee. In 1967 I again wrote 'for the same.'

He did not get a reply. This is a very small, petty thing. After all heavens are not going to fall if a duplicate in English is given to him.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Same thing is going to happen in many other Universities when education will be imparted in regional languages.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Do you encourage such tendency?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Are you justified?

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode): Is the preparation of a duplicate in English so difficult?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: You cannot only talk of this. I am not justifying it. The hon. Member is trying to make some case about Hindi. I want to point out to him that since the Degree certificate is given in the regional language or otherwise, obviously foreign Universities may say that they want the English version. Tomorrow it will apply to Madurai university.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Even if they switch over from English to Hindi or from English to Tamil, is it difficult for them to simultaneously issue a duplicate in English? Sir, if at all we are interested in the movement of our student community of different regions, what is the difficulty in giving such instructions? This concept is a very dangerous thing. I have read in the history that in the 19th century there was a secret sect called thugs which the British with great difficulty put down. They used to strangle people and then loot their property. Now I feel that it is unfortunate and regrettable that the Hindi cult is worse than the cult of the thugs. The thugs deprived people only of their lives and property, but the Hindi cult is depriving the non-Hindi people of their very soul and identity. There must be an end to this. I am not saying this in a very light-hearted manner because after all you are going to be faced with this problem when you bring the comprehensive Bill. I again repeat the Aligarh University is in the Hindi belt, the Banaras University is in the Hindi belt. Delhi University also is within the Hindi belt. If you do not give the non-Hindi people their due representation and if you do not give them the privilege of higher studies and all facilities which are relatively better in the Central Universities, this kind of discrimination is going to spell ruin to this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are bringing the language problem here.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: Sir, it is very much there in the report. This

is of paramount importance. Unless you are going to decide this issue, the atmosphere in the campuses of various Universities in this country is not going to improve. It is for the Minister to take care of it and ponder over it before he brings forward the comprehensive Bill.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : शिक्षा मंत्री को इतना तो चाहिये कि हिन्दी विरोध को जिन्होंने राजनीतिक हथियार बनाया हुआ है, उस चीज को लेकर क्या किया जाय, इसके बारे में कुछ कहें।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : यह तो अगर यूनीवर्सिटी की गलती है, उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया, इस में हिन्दी की कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (मलेमपुर) : सभापति जी, शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने जो बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय (मंशोधन) विधेयक, 1969 प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ और उन्होंने इसके अन्दर जो भावना अंकित की है, उस का विशेष रूप से स्वागत करता हूँ। किन परिस्थितियों में उन्होंने इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत किया है— मैं इसका कुछ उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। दो वर्ष से लगातार काशी विश्वविद्यालय में आन्दोलन, मारपीट और लूटपाट का ताता बंधा हुआ था। काशी विश्वविद्यालय का हिन्दुस्तान में ही प्रमुख स्थान नहीं है बल्कि सारे संसार में उसका एक प्रमुख स्थान है। महामना मालवीय जी ने सन् 1915 में उसकी स्थापना की थी। उसका एक उद्देश्य और एक आदर्श था। लेकिन मैं तो ऐसा देखता हूँ कि डा० राधाकृष्णन् के बाद जितने भी वहाँ उपकुलपति हुए वे पूरी अवधि तक उपकुलपति नहीं रह सके और उनके सामने जो एक आदर्श था उसमें सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सके। हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत इस तरह का आन्दोलन चल रहा है। उसमें

[श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय]

शान्ति का वातावरण नहीं है। वहाँ पर संघर्ष है, अध्यापकों के बीच में, विद्यार्थियों के बीच में और प्रबन्ध समिति के बीच में। इसलिए कोई दूसरा रास्ता नहीं था सिवाय इसके कि विश्वविद्यालय को बन्द कर दिया जाय। इसको बन्द करने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार जिसका कि यह विशेष दायित्व है कि उस विश्वविद्यालय को शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से चलाए, उस ने इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक समिति की स्थापना की जिसे गजेन्द्र-गडकर कमेटी कहा जाता है। मैं चाहता था कि विधेयक प्रस्तुत होने के पहले, समिति का जो प्रतिवेदन है उस पर विचार किया जाता और बहस की जाती। मैं समझता हूँ इससे बहुत सी बातें साफ हो जातीं।

(श्रवण) जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है उस में एक चीज यह है कि वह अल्प-कालीन है। उस रिपोर्ट में दो तरह की संस्तुतियाँ हैं। एक तो अल्पकालीन और दूसरी दीर्घकालीन। मैं समझता हूँ जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि वह इसके लिए एक विस्तृत विधेयक लायेंगे और उसमें सब का समावेश करेंगे। इस विधेयक के द्वारा वाइ-चांसलर, एकीकृत कौंसिल, फाइवस कमेटी इत्यादि को मनोनयन द्वारा बनाने का प्रावधान है। लेकिन मैं इसका समर्थन नहीं करता हालांकि मंत्री महोदय के सामने कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि नामजदगी के द्वारा चलाए। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर क्या कारण है कि जो वहाँ उपद्रव होते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर उस विश्वविद्यालय के प्रांगण में राजनीतिक दल न जायें तो बत सा संघर्ष जो चलता है वह बन्द हो जायेगा। इसके कारण वहाँ पर अध्यापकों के अन्दर संघर्ष है, दलबन्दी है और विद्यार्थियों के अन्दर भी दलबन्दी है। जब तक इसका निराकरण नहीं किया जायगा वहाँ पर शान्ति का वातावरण नहीं हो सकता है, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ। जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है सितम्बर के

महीने में विश्वविद्यालय खुल जायेगा। हिन्दुस्तान के कालेज और स्कूल तथा विश्व-विद्यालय खुल चुके हैं। जो मेधावी विद्यार्थी हैं, जो पढ़ने वाले विद्यार्थी हैं, वह पढ़ना चाहते हैं। लेकिन काशी विश्वविद्यालय जिसका एक आदर्श और उद्देश्य रहा है, जो कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक विशेष स्थान रखता है वह आज बन्द है। मैं चिन्तावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि विश्वविद्यालय के खुलते ही फिर संघर्ष का जमघट शुरू हो जायेगा। संघर्ष की नैयाग्रियाँ हो रही हैं। राजनीतिक दल वहाँ पहुँचेंगे। अध्यापकों की जो दलबन्दी है वह चलेगी। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री उसका विशेष प्रबन्ध करें जिससे कि विश्वविद्यालय खुलने के बाद जो शान्ति-प्रिय विद्यार्थी हैं जो कि पढ़ना चाहते हैं उन की पढ़ाई में किसी प्रकार की बाधा न हो। विश्वविद्यालय के अन्तर्गत इस समय 900 अध्यापक हैं और 10000 विद्यार्थी हैं। वहाँ पर यह सब होने का एक खास कारण यह है कि वहाँ पर जो बहुत सी व्यवस्था हुई वह जातीयता के आधार पर हुई। इसलिए जब तक इस विश्वविद्यालय में टाकुरवाद, ब्राह्मणवाद, बनियावाद, कायस्थवाद यानी जातीयता का आधार नहीं हटाया जायेगा उस समय तक वहाँ पर शान्ति नहीं हो सकती है। मैं अभी इस पर नहीं जाना चाहता, जब आप विस्तृत विधेयक लायेंगे तब मैं विस्तारपूर्वक आपके सामने सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करूँगा। मैं डा० जोशी के खिलाफ कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो साल में जो संघर्ष का सूत्रपात हुआ उस की जानकारी डा० सेन के सामने ही हो चुकी थी। सीभाग्य की बात है कि डा० सेन थोड़े समय ही रह कर केन्द्र में मंत्री बन गए। अगर वहाँ रहते तो वही हालत होती। बहुत से लोग जानते हैं, मैं वहाँ का विद्यार्थी हूँ, मैंने वहाँ से पास किया है, महामना मालवीय जी उपकुलपति थे, मैं सब चीजों को जानता हूँ और हमारे ऐसे हजारों

व्यक्ति देश में और बाहर भी हैं जिन्होंने इस विश्वविद्यालय से शिक्षा प्राप्त की है, वह समझने हैं कि जिन लोगों ने 1942 के स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन में भाग लिया उस की प्रेरणा उनको उसी विश्वविद्यालय से मिली, वह विश्वविद्यालय राष्ट्रीय भावनाओं से सदा श्रोत प्रोत्त रहा है। लेकिन आज क्या होता है? वहाँ के विद्यार्थी अपने विचारों को खो चुके हैं। जो शान्ति तंत्रों से पढ़ना चाहते हैं वे नहीं पढ़ पाते हैं।

एक और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री जी इस सदन को विश्वास दिलायें। वहाँ एक टेक्नोलाजी का इंस्टीट्यूशन खुल गया है, उसमें विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं, उसमें अध्यापक भी हो गये, उस के डायरेक्टर भी नियुक्ति हो गये और वह एक बहुत अच्छी संस्था है जिसमें भारतवर्ष के कोने कोने से विद्यार्थी आते हैं, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने उस को अनुदान दिया, लेकिन जोशी साहब ने मंत्रालय से परामर्श करके कहा कि इस इंस्टीट्यूशन को बन्द कर दिया जाय। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अन्याय है वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों पर और अध्यापकों पर भी जो वहाँ पर अध्ययन और अध्यापन का कार्य करते हैं। वहाँ किसी बात की कोई कमी नहीं है, न पैसे की कमी है, न विद्यार्थियों की कमी है। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि आप अवश्य ही उस इंस्टीट्यूशन आफ टेक्नोलाजी को कायम रखें और विश्वास दिलायें कि वह इंस्टीट्यूशन रहेगा और चलेगा।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि महामना मालवीय जी का जो आदर्श था उस को सुरक्षित रखने का दायित्व आप के ऊपर है, केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर है और आप अगर उस दायित्व को नहीं निभाते हैं तो आप को भी कहा जायगा कि आप असफल अती रहे हैं और आप एक शिक्षा विशारद हैं अतः आप को चाहिए कि आप किसी

ऐसे व्यक्ति को वाइस चांसलर बना कर भेजें जो विश्वविद्यालय में अनुशासन स्थापित कर सके और वहाँ का प्रबन्ध ठीक से कर सके। और जब सदस्यों के मनोनीत का प्रश्न आवे तो उसमें पूर्वान्विल का भी आदमी हो। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वान्विल का या बिहार का आदमी लिया जाय क्योंकि अधिकतर विद्यार्थी उस विश्वविद्यालय में बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वान्विल से आते हैं। उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए समुचित व्यवस्था करें, इस पर आप अवश्य ध्यान दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री शारङ्गदे राय (धोसी) : सभापति जी, गजेन्द्रगडकर कमीशन के प्रतिवेदन का मैं हादिक समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री जी से एक बात बहुत सफाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी की समस्या राजनीतिक है और उसका हल भी राजनीतिक ही होगा। राजनीति में अलग और दूर रख कर इस की समस्याओं का समाधान खोजना यह वन्द्या से पुत्र ऐसी आशा होगी। केवल नौकरशाही तरीके से, कानून में थोड़े परिवर्तन करके और बहुत बारीकियों के साथ कानून के व्यवहार से ही इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। मैं विस्तार में जाने के पहले कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ।

क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि कमीशन ने बहुत विस्तार के समथ 99 और 100 पृष्ठ पर इस बात का वर्णन किया है कि आर० ए० ए० की क्या कार्यवाहियाँ 1938 से और खास कर 1941 से ले कर अब तक रही हैं, उन कार्यवाहियों ने किस तरह वहाँ के पूरे वातावरण को एक दिशा में विषाक्त बनाया है और क्या इन्होंने उसमें कुछ सफाई नहीं की है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षा मंत्री जी से सफाई के साथ, लोक

[श्री शारखंडे राय]

सभा के सामने वे इस बात का ऐलान करें कि आर० एस० एस० की कार्यवाहियों को खत्म करने में उसको समाप्त करने की दिशा में वह क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? सीधा सवाल और सीधा जवाब ।

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि एक मकान दो कमरे वाला जिस को आर० एस० एस० के लोग अपना कहते हैं और महामना मालवीय जी के नाम को उस के साथ जोड़ते हैं और कहते हैं कि यह मकान उन को दिया गया, जो ऐतिहासिक रूप से गलत है ।

वास्तविकता यह है कि 1938 में कुछ शिक्षकों ने इस बात की मांग की कि एक ऐसा भवन बनाया जाय जहां सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम किये जाएं । 1941 में महामना जी की आज्ञा से एक भवन बना । कार्यकारी परिषद् ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव पास किया था उसमें कुछ शर्तें रखी गईं जिनके पूरा होने के बाद ही वह भवन संबंधित शिक्षकों के हाथ में दिया गया । आप उसके रेकार्ड को उठा कर देखिये उस प्रस्ताव में कहीं भी यह चर्चा नहीं है कि वह आर० एस० एस० को दिया जा रहा है । यूनिवर्सिटी के पंचांग में गीता समिति, शिवाजी समिति आदि की चर्चा है और उनके भवनों के स्थान का जिक्र है उस में भी कहीं पर आर एस एस की चर्चा नहीं है, न उन के इस भवन की कोई बात लिखी है । मालवीय जी के मरने के बाद उस भवन पर आर एस एस ने कब्जा किया और तब से लगातार वे उसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं ।

कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में बहुत सफाई से कहा गया है कि इस भवन को डिमालिश कर दिया जाय । उन्होंने इस का एक कारण भी बतलाया है कि जब वह बना था तब उसके आस पास मैदान था । अब वहां पर ला कालेज

की बिल्डिंगें बन गई हैं और चारों तरफ से वह नाना प्रकार के भवनों से घिर गया है । शिल्प कला की दृष्टि से भी उस की जरूरत नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार इसके लिये तैयार है कि उसको डिमालिश कर दिया जाये ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि समिति ने जिन बलात्कार, मारते मारते मार डालने, लड़कियों को छेड़ने, नाना प्रकार के राउडिज्म और गैस्टरीज्म आदि की घटनाओं की विस्तार से चर्चा की है क्या सरकार उनकी जांच पड़ताल में जाना चाहती है । इस पर काफी रोशनी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में डाली गई है । जिन कार्रवाइयों के बारे में कमीशन ने केवल छू छू कर चर्चा कर के, छोड़ दिया है क्या सरकार कोई रिव्यूइंग कमेटी बनाने के लिये तैयार है ? जो बड़ी-बड़ी घटनाएं घटी हैं उनके वास्तविक अपराधियों को पकड़ कर कड़ी से कड़ी कानूनी सजा यूनिवर्सिटी के माध्यम से या पुलिस के माध्यम से दिलाने के लिये तैयार है ? यह कुछ ऐसे सवाल हैं जिन का जवाब आप को देना ही होगा । सिन्हा, मजूमदार आदि जो छात्र गलत तरीके से निकाल गये हैं उन्हें कब तक पुनः वापस किया जायेगा श्री राजनारायण के ऊपर छुरे से हमला किया गया । अगर कुछ विद्यार्थी वहां न पहुंच गये होते तो शायद आज वह हमारे बीच में न होते या बहुत अधिक घायल हो कर मिलते । इस घटना की रिपोर्ट की गई लेकिन कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई । क्या यूनिवर्सिटी की ओर या पुलिस की ओर से ऐसी कार्रवाइयों के बारे में आप ध्यान देना चाहते हैं ?

आज यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर ग्रुपीज्म है जिस की वजह से टीचर टीचर के बीच में और टीचर छात्रों के बीच में एक अजीब सी वैमनस्य की खाई बन चुकी है । आप इस के बारे में क्या कदम उठाना चाहते हैं । क्या आप इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं कि जब वाइसचांसलर

नियुक्त किया जाये तो उनकी नियुक्ति के बाद विजिटर की सलाह से इन चीजों पर विस्तार से विचार किया जा सके। जो ग्रुपीज्म जातिवाद के क्षेत्रवाद और पक्षपात के ऊपर आधारित है अर्थात् जहां पर योग्यता का ध्यान कम है अयोग्यता अधिक है, उस पर क्या सरकार कुछ करने जा रही है ?

आखीर में मैं कुछ मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। मेरा मुझाव यह है कि सारी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये नये वाइम चांसलर की नियुक्ति होने के बाद आप एक कांफरेंस बुलायें। उस कांफरेंस में विद्यार्थियों के प्रतिनिधि हों सरकार के प्रतिनिधि हों टीचर्स के प्रतिनिधि हों और उन की राउंड टेबल कांफरेंस में विस्तार से इन बातों पर बात चीत हो और देखा जाये कि सब के दृष्टिकोण से सम्यक दृष्टि से यूनिवर्सिटी के विकास के लिये हर प्रकार के हित के लिये वे कौन से मुझाव देते हैं और उन मुझावों की बुनियाद पर एक कांमिप्रहैसिव बिल इस सदन के सामने लाया जाय। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का इस बारे में क्या विचार है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये बिल बहुत ही अधूरा है। इसी वास्ते शायद आपने राज्य सभा में इस की घोषणा की है कि यह विधेयक अस्थायी है, स्थायी नहीं है और एक कांमिप्रहैसिव बिल आप बाद में लायेंगे। जो आपने एलान किया है, उसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर जो वाक्यात हुए हैं 'गुनाहों के देवता' श्री अमर चन्द जोशी हैं, उनके बारे में आप क्या करेंगे ? उनके खिलाफ रिपोर्ट में बहुत सी बात लिखी गई हैं। क्या केवल मात्र इस्तीफा दे कर वह भाग सकते हैं क्या मामला यहीं खत्म हो जाएगा ? अगर कोई मामूली आदमी होता तो वह कनून के चंगुल में फंस गया होता आपने उसको फंसा दिया होता उसके खिलाफ आपने कार्रवाई कर ली होती।

लेकिन यह जो गुनाहों के देवता हैं जो मुख्य अपराधी हैं वह इस्तीफा दे कर भाग जायें क्या इतना ही काफी है ? उनके खिलाफ आप क्या क रवाई करना चाहते हैं, यह भी आप हमें बतायें।

प्रश्न राजनीतिक है। हमारा राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य समाजवाद है क्या बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी समाजवाद-विरोधी शक्तियों का केन्द्र बनेगी ? अथवा समाजवाद की शक्तियां वहां उभरेंगी ? अब तक वह इन्हीं का केन्द्र रही है पिछले दस पंद्रह साल से। क्या वहां स्वच्छ और शैक्षिक वातावरण पैदा होगा ? क्या हिन्दुस्तान ने जो लक्ष्य अपने सामने रखा है उसके अनुरूप वहां शिक्षादीक्षा होगी ? क्या उसी के अनुरूप वहां का वातावरण बनेगा और उसी प्रकार के शिक्षक और छात्र वहां पर विद्याध्ययन करायेंगे और करेंगे। इन सब का उत्तर भी आपको देना है।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री राम धन (लालगंज) : सभापति महोदय, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

आप जानते ही हैं कि विश्वविद्यालय हमारे देश का ही नहीं बल्कि विश्व का एक प्रमुख विश्वविद्यालय है। वहां पर न केवल देश के कोने कोने से विद्यार्थी बल्कि संसार के कोने कोने से भी विद्यार्थी विद्याध्ययन करने के लिये आते हैं। इधर कुछ दिनों से उस विश्वविद्यालय में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई थी ऐसी दुर्गति हो रही थी कि बार बार भारत सरकार से आग्रह करने के बाद सरकार को श्री गजेन्द्रगड़कर की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति स्थापित करनी पड़ी।

[श्री राम धन]

अध्यादेश का निरनमोदन करते हुए श्री गोयल ने कहा है कि गजेन्द्रगडकर समिति ने किसी दबाव वश या किन्हीं कारणवश यह प्रतिवेदन दिया है और इस में सही बातें नहीं कही गई हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी कोई घटना होती है, जब कोई भी विवाद देश के सम्मुख उपस्थित होता है तो विरोधी दल, अराबर मांग क ने है कि उस घटना की जांच करे। आप जानते ही है कि श्री गजेन्द्रगडकर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अवकाश प्राप्त न्यायनृति है और उनकी अध्यक्षता में यह समिति बनी थी। किसी को उस प्रकार का सन्देह नहीं होना चाहिये जिस प्रकार का श्री गोयल ने प्रकट किया है कि किसी कारणवश या दबाववश यह रिपोर्ट दी गई है।

मैं उनको एक चीज और बताना चाहता हूँ। श्री गजेन्द्रगडकर के अतिरिक्त बम्बई उच्च

न्यायालय के एक वर्तमान न्यायाधीश एंड शिक्षा शास्त्री, इस समिति के सदस्य थे। फिर भी श्री गोयल जी ने जो सन्देह प्रकट किया है वह कितना निराधार है यह इस समिति के गठन से ही सिद्ध हो जाता है। उनकी राजनीतिक जो विचारधारा है उससे प्रेरित हो कर, ऐसा लगता है यह आक्षेप उन्होंने इस समिति के ऊपर किया है।

स्वतंत्र पार्टी के श्री अमीन साहब ने...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 29, 1969|Bhadra 7, 1891 (Saka).