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Thursday, August 7, 1969  
Sravana 16, 1891 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES



सत्यमेव जयते

(Eighth Session)

*(Vol. XXXI contain No.11-20)*

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*No. 14, Thursday, August 7, 1969/Sravana 16, 1891 (Saka)*

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, August 7, 1969/  
Srawana 16, 1891 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारत के कुछ भागों में बार-बार  
अकाल और सूखा पड़ना

\*391. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा  
कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूखा और अकाल  
ज्यादातर देश के कुछ विणेष इलाकों में पड़ते हैं  
और दूसरे भाग अप्रभावित रहते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसका कारण यह  
है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंचाई, विजली नलकूप  
और पम्पिंग सेट इत्यादि सुविधायें कुछ क्षेत्रों  
को दूसरे क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले अधिक देती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार आर्थिक  
दृष्टि से कमजोर राज्य सरकारों, जैसे उत्तर  
प्रदेश और बिहार को अधिक अनुदान देने पर  
विचार करेगी ताकि ट्यूबवैल और पम्पिंग सेट  
आदि की सुविधायें इन दोनों राज्यों को दी जा  
सकें ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICUL-

TURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNA-  
SAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). A state-  
ment giving the desired information is laid  
on the Table of the Sabha.

*Statement*

(a) While there are certain chronically  
drought affected areas in the country, most-  
ly located in the arid and semi-arid zones  
which are subject to more frequent droughts,  
there are some other areas even in the  
humid regions which suffer from occasional  
droughts due to erratic behaviour of rain-  
fall.

(b) As would appear from the state-  
ment enclosed, efforts have been made to  
step up irrigation facilities in all the areas  
according to techno-economic feasibility for  
different types of schemes and the organisa-  
tion and financial resources available.  
[Statement laid on the Table of the House.  
Placed in Library. See No. LT-1561/  
69]. Financial allocation for these and  
other Plan schemes in each State for the  
Five-Year Plans and from year to year are  
decided on the basis of overall financial  
resources of the States including its eligible  
share of Central assistance and the Sector-  
wise relative priorities, in mutual consulta-  
tion between the States and the Centre.

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

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,  
इन्होंने जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है मैं  
उसमें मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि  
राज्य-वार क्षेत्रफल और जनसंख्या को देखते  
हुए यह जो सिंचाई के माधन आप ने बितरित  
किए हैं क्या यह न्यायोचित है ? इसकी प्रति-  
शनना क्या है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have  
all my sympathies for increasing minor,

major and medium irrigation facilities in all the States. Unfortunately, there are many States in the country where the percentage of irrigation is very low. I will give some figures : Andhra Pradesh 29.2 ; Bihar 20.9 ; Gujarat 8.6 ; Jammu and Kashmir 36.5 ; Madhya Pradesh 5.6 (the lowest) ; Madras 44.9 ; Maharashtra 7.5 ; Mysore 10 ; Punjab 49.7 and so on. Rajasthan is also on the low side ; the figure for UP is 30.5, taken together, there are States in both North and South India where the irrigation percentage is very low.

**श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि यह जो विवरण में अमानता आपने बताई है उस अमानता को दूर करने के लिए चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में वकल्पिक उपाय आपमें कौन कौन से किए हैं जरा उसका विवरण दे दीजिए ।

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** As far as minor irrigation is concerned, as desired by many hon. Members on the floor of the House, highest priority has been given to it in the Fourth Plan, as will be evident from the comparative figures which I am going to quote. During the Third Plan the total amount including institutional finance that was made available for minor irrigation was about Rs. 300 crores. As compared to that, during the Fourth Plan about Rs. 1125 crores are made available for minor irrigation and Bihar is one of the States which would receive a very large amount. It comes next to UP, as far as outlay for minor irrigation is concerned.

**श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए जो धनराशि नियत की है क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल ने उस समय वित्त आयोग के सामने जो अपनी मांग रखी थी—उत्तर प्रदेश में तो पीने के पानी की समस्या है सिंचाई की समस्या तो अलग है, उसके लिए 30 करोड़ की जो योजना राज्य सरकार ने रखी है राष्ट्रीय जल सप्लाई कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत क्या उसे पूरा करने के लिए आप अपनी तरफ से सहानुभूति बरत रहे हैं ।

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** As far as drinking water facility is concerned, it is a very important problem in many places. It is not confined to UP alone. A large number of places all over the country are still not having facilities of drinking water.

**श्री प० ला० बरूपाल :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अभी बताया कि राजस्थान सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र है और सिंचाई के साधन वहाँ कम हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में ऐसी जगहें हैं जहाँ सात वर्ष से लगातार सूखा पड़ रहा है, आप मेहरबानी करके जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, बीकानेर को जाकर देखिए कि लोग भूखों मर रहे हैं, खाने को अनाज नहीं मिलता है पीने को पानी नहीं मिलता है, तो इस अकाल की स्थिति को स्थायी रूप से हल करने के लिए आपने कोई योजना बनाई है ? यदि बनाई तो उसे कब तक लागू करेंगे ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** The only solution for Rajasthan is to have tubewells. Taking into consideration the difficult nature of the terrain in most of the desert areas in Western Rajasthan, one can say that tubewells can effectively provide drinking water as well as facility for irrigation. The completion of the Rajasthan Canal, which has been discussed a number of times here, is also one of the steps in that direction.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Why not expedite it ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** Unfortunately, that does not come within the purview of my Ministry. I have all my sympathies for the sentiments of the House in this matter.

**SHRI R. K. BIRLA :** My hon. friend just now asked the hon. Minister about the deteriorating condition in the western part of Rajasthan, particularly Barmer and Jodhpur which are in the border areas. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a statement that has been issued by Shri Mohan Lal Sukadia where he has stated that the State Government had already started sinking 100 tubewells at a cost of Rs. 3.60 crores with the

prior permission of the Central Government. Now the Central Government have stopped the contribution and have paid only Rs. 1 crore. Therefore, the State Government is in a fix as to what is to be done about the sinking of those 100 tube-wells.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** As far as those 60 tube-wells are concerned, they were to be sunk during the drought period last year and we had promised the Rajasthan Government that necessary assistance would be made available. Now the hon. Member is referring to a fresh point. I will look into it.

**SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :** While the situation in north and south India are not as good as to be desired, the Minister seems to have forgotten another part of India, I mean the eastern part, where it has been left to the vagaries of the monsoon to provide irrigation facilities for cultivation. In those areas because of the continuous floods it is not possible to undertake cultivation for some months in the year. In winter agriculture is not possible because there is no water available. The net result is that agriculture is not possible for most of the time. Recently, when the Irrigation Commission, was set up it was stated that the Commission 22 years after freedom, will go into the question of the rain-fed areas. Is it a fact that the problems of the rain-fed areas were never investigated so far? If so, will it be expedited? Will the problems of the rain-fed areas be taken up on a speedier basis so that they can also catch up with the developments that are taking place in other parts of the country?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** I think it is a good suggestion.

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि देश के 8 लाख ट्यूबवेलों में से 4 लाख ट्यूबवेल तमिलनाडु में कामयाब होने का कारण यह है कि उन्होंने पहले ट्यूबवेल बनाना शुरू किया, उत्तर प्रदेश का नहर का महकमा जब 16 करोड़ के घाटे में चलता है तो तमिलनाडु का सिंचाई विभाग मुनाफे में चलता है उत्तर प्रदेश में 15 नये पैसे के हिसाब से बिजली चार्ज

होनी है, तमिलनाडु 9 नये पैसे चार्ज करते हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में मिनिमम गारंटी 100 रु० प्रति हासंपावर की है, वहाँ कोई गारंटी नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में जितना सेंटर मदद देता है उससे उत्तर प्रदेश जितने में एक ट्यूबवेल लगते हैं उतने में तमिलनाडु में 4 ट्यूबवेल लगते हैं। क्या यह सच है? कि अगर यह सच है तो उत्तर प्रदेश की घटिया सरकार को ठीक करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** The hon. Member is a very knowledgeable person. As far as tubewells are concerned, as he knows, UP has the highest number of tube-wells in the country.

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** घाठ लाख ट्यूबवेलज और बिजली के पम्पिंग सेट्स में से यू० पी० में केवल 77 हजार हैं।

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** Electric pumping sets fall in a separate category. I can refer to that also.

**श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** मंत्री महोदय सरकारी ट्यूबवेलज से कनपयूज कर रहे हैं। प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेलज और पम्पिंग सेट्स की संख्या मैंने बना दी है।

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** I am going to give all the facts. There are about 3 lakhs tubewells in the country out of which 1,19,000 are in UP and only 24,000 in Tamilnadu. As far as pumping sets are concerned, Tamilnadu occupies the first position in the country because of the fact that rural electrification started in Tamilnadu even before Independence. Even at the time of 1947-51 when the First Plan Started, Tamilnadu was having a leading position. A number of powerlines had been laid and it was easy to give connections there. That is why we find that Tamilnadu is occupying a leading a position, so far as electrification is concerned. But during the last few years we find that in UP and Bihar the tempo of rural electrification and providing electric pumping sets is also satisfactory.

**श्री तुलशीबास जाधव :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के हर एक प्रदेश में जो फेमिन एरियाज हैं, अकाल क्षेत्र हैं, क्या सरकार ने उन के लिए कोई खास योजना तैयार की है। महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट के फेमिन एरिया, तथा अन्य एरियाज, काश्तकारों के लिए एक स्पेशल स्कीम, पागे स्कीम, तैयार की है, जिससे बहुत एडवांटेज हुआ है। क्या सरकार ऐसी योजना सब प्रदेशों में लागू करने के लिए, या इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों से कहने के लिए, तैयार है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** So far as the Page scheme is concerned, it has nothing to do with famine or drought relief. In the Fourth Plan ten per cent of the total outlay has been specifically earmarked for giving relief to drought affected areas.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** भारत के मध्य-वर्ती प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, के बस्तर, छत्तीसगढ़, बुन्देलखण्ड, रतलाम जिला, निमाड़, झुआ आदि इलाकों में पानी की भयंकर कमी है, जिस के कारण काश्तकार बहुत परेशान हैं। नलकूपों के विषय में भी मध्य प्रदेश सब राज्यों से पिछड़ा हुआ है। इस परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश के लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करने जा रही है, जिससे वहाँ के अदिवासी और काश्तकार अच्छे ढंग से खेती कर सकें ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार वहाँ पर कितने ट्यूबवेल लगाने जा रही है।

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** I appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Member. But I must submit for the information of the hon. House that as far as the Centre is concerned, it provides block grants for the development of agriculture, including minor irrigation. It is for the State Governments to plan priorities, and I have no doubt in my mind that the State Governments will bear in mind the criteria suggested by the hon. Member.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अगर राज्य में में खर्च नहीं होता है, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार का काम है कि वह इस बारे में निगरानी रखे कि

ठीक खर्च होता है या नहीं। शासक दल से सम्बन्धित मध्य प्रदेश के सदस्य अगर इस बारे में कोई सवाल उठाते हैं, तो उन्हें कहा जाता है कि उन्हें टिकट नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए वे यह सवाल नहीं उठाते हैं।

**श्री रणधीर सिंह :** जब तक इस देश का किसान मानसून के रहम पर होगा और जब तक वाद्यों के नर्गों को ढीला नहीं किया जायेगा। तब तक इस देश में कहन दूर नहीं होगा। इस देश में कितनी ही जमीन बागानी है, जिसमें हरियाणा और राजस्थान भी शामिल हैं, जहाँ अमूमन कहन पड़ते हैं और कुछ पैदा नहीं होता है। यह हालत कब तक रहेगी ? क्या सरकार इस देश की एक-एक इंच बरानी जमीन को नहरों और पम्पिंग सेट्स से पानी देने के लिए इमजेन्सी बेसिस पर वार फुटिंग पर, कोई योजना बना रही है, जिस पर बैंकों और एल० आर्डी० सी० के लाखों करोड़ों रुपये का मेजर पोशन, अस्मी परसेंट लगाया जाये ? क्या फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से ऐसी कोई स्कीम प्लानिंग कमीशन और प्राइम मिनिस्टर को दी जायेगी, ताकि इस देश में अकाल खत्म हो जाये और किसान भगवान के रहम पर न रहें ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** I appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Member and as I have already explained, as compared to the Third Plan outlay, Government has decided to give the highest priority for minor irrigation in the Fourth Plan. That is why, as compared to Rs. 300 crores for minor irrigation in the Third Plan we are likely to spend about Rs. 1100-1200 crores for minor irrigation in the Fourth Plan including finance from institutional sources (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Sir, half a dozen times this matter was discussed on the floor of the House. Several assurances were given, but nothing has been done. I am coming from the southern State of Mysore and I have submitted a memorandum stating the chronic drought situation prevailing in the Mysore State and other States in the country. What steps have the Government

of India taken to have a permanent measure to fight the drought situation? The hon. Minister says that we are self-sufficient in food and he has raised a loud voice of green revolution. What permanent measure has been thought of the Government? In view of this background and in view of the memorandum submitted to the Central Government, may I know what steps Government are taking in the matter?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** The memorandum to which the hon. Member has referred has not been brought to our notice. As and when it comes to our notice, we shall look into whatever suggestions are there, and we shall attach the highest importance to them and pass them on to the State Government.

**SHRI AHMAD AGA :** It is not a fact that Jammu and Kashmir is a very backward area economically? Is it not also a fact that since 1947, we have had no major irrigation projects? The Ravi-Tawi complex has also been put in cold storage. Is it not also a fact that we have not been receiving grants for irrigation so far as tube-wells and other wells are concerned? May I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to let the House know if any grants have been reserved for tube-wells and other wells particularly in the Jammu area and particularly in Kandi. My constituency, namely Baramula, because no major irrigation projects have been started there.

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** As far as major irrigation projects are concerned, the hon. Member may be good enough to address the question to the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power. As far as tube-wells and minor irrigation are concerned, Rs. 9.5 crores have been budgeted in the Fourth Plan for development in Jammu and Kashmir.

**श्री भीठा लाल मोना :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने सदन को आश्वासन दिया था कि राजस्थान नहर को भारत सरकार अपने अधीन ले लेगी, लेकिन उसके बारे में आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। क्या सरकार इसको अपने अधीन लेगी, यदि नहीं लेती है तो क्या उस पर ज्यादा पैसा लगा कर उस कार्य को जल्द पूरा करायेगी?

दूसरा प्रश्न—ट्यूबवेलों के बारे में—जब बिहार में सूखा पड़ा तो एक साल में 10 हजार ट्यूबवेल वहां बने, लेकिन राजस्थान में 500 भी नहीं बन सके, वहां पर आज खेतों और किसानों के लिए पीने के पानी की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है। किसान 5-5 मील से पीने के लिए पानी लाते हैं—क्या सरकार इसके लिए कुछ कर रही है?

तीसरा प्रश्न—क्या आज राजस्थान नहर को खुला ले जाने के बजाय, पाइपों से ले जाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** This question will have to be addressed to the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power. As far as pumps for Rajasthan are concerned, I have already replied to that question.

**SHRI S. M. SOLANKI :** During the discussion of the Demands for Grants of the Food and Agriculture Ministry, the hon. Minister had assured us that measures would be taken to check the frequent occurrence of famine and drought. But I do not know whether the implementation has taken place or not. The hon. Minister, I am sure, is aware of the fact that some part of Gujarat is also affected year by year by famine and drought and also floods. What special measures have been taken in this behalf for the Banaskantha area in regard to tube-wells?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** We have recently made available some rigs to the Gujarat Government for sinking tube-wells, especially in Banaskantha and Sabar-kantha.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN :** At one of the south zonal conferences, the Chief Ministers of the south, comprising of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore, wanted to have a master plan to take effective steps against the frequent occurrence of such droughts in the southern belt. May I know what action has been taken on the unanimous resolution passed at the south zonal conference by the Chief Ministers? Considering the frequency of droughts and the failure of the monsoon and also the almost



complete exploitation of the surface water, may I know whether any serious and concerted efforts have been made to assess and exploit the subsoil water resources in the country ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** Some years back, there was a conference of the Chief Ministers of the Southern States, which went specifically into the problems of drought affected areas in the south, and on that basis, my Ministry as well as the Planning Commission considered some proposals for providing relief in drought-affected areas. But thereafter, as a result of the meeting of the National Development Council, all these schemes have been transferred to the State Sector. 10 per cent of the total outlay on the Plan would be now at the disposal of the State Government for taking up measures to provide relief to the drought-affected areas in the southern States and also elsewhere.

As regards subsoil water, we are helping the State Governments to set up their units to explore the possibility of subsoil water. The Tamil Nadu Government is one of the governments which have set up such units, and necessary assistance is being rendered by the Centre.

**श्री ब० ना० भार्गव :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के ऐसे भागों में, जैसे राजस्थान का पश्चिमी और केन्द्रीय भाग है, जहाँ प्रायः अकाल की स्थिति रहती है, क्या सरकार ऐसी कोई योजना बनायेगी, जिन से कि ऐसी परिस्थितियों का स्थायी रूप से निराकरण हो सके ?

**दूसरा प्रश्न—**ऐसे क्षेत्रों में क्या सरकार विशेष रूप में वित्तीय सहायता, विद्युत और सिंचाई की योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता देगी ताकि ऐसे क्षेत्रों में, जो पहले ही पिछड़े हुए हैं, और अधिक क्षेत्रीय अग्रन्तुलन न बढ़े ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** I have already replied to this question.

**श्री रामजी राम :** क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ट्यूबवैल्वों के लिए किसानों से लगान का 20 गुना पहले एड-

वांस जमा करा लिया जाता है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या सिंचाई सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए तथा यह बन्धन हटाने के लिए सरकार तैयार है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** I am not aware of the latest policy approach of the U. P. Government, but with due notice, I can find out the position.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** कहावत है कि अमीर-अमीर होते जा रहे हैं और गरीब-गरीब होते जा रहे हैं—यह असलियत है। मद्रास अंग्रेजी राज्य के समय में भी डवेलपड था और इस राज्य में भी डवेलप हुआ, जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी इलाका और बिहार का पश्चिमी हिस्सा देश का सबसे गरीब हिस्सा है। पिछले 6-7 वर्षों से हम लगातार आप से इसके बारे में कहते आये हैं, जब श्री के० डी० मालवीय मिनिस्टर थे, उस समय भी एक रिपोर्ट इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार के पास आई थी कि वह सबसे ज्यादा नेगलेक्टेड एरिया है। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी एशोर्सेस दी है कि पूअरेस्ट पोर्गन की हम मदद करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इसकी पूर्ति करेगी और उत्तर प्रदेश की गरीब सरकार की मदद करेगी ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** We shall draw the attention of the U. P. Government to the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि केन्द्र की ओर से राज्यों को कुछ कोटा या निश्चित धनराशि इस काम के लिए दी जाती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चालू वर्ष के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश को कितनी धनराशि दी जाएगी और उस कोटे के निश्चित करने का आधार क्या है ?

**दूसरा प्रश्न—**उत्तर प्रदेश की जितनी भूमि पर खेती हो रही है, उस में से कितनी भूमि को पानी मिलता है और कितनी को नहीं मिलता तथा जिसको नहीं मिलता है उसके लिए क्या

कोई रूप रेखा राज्य सरकार ने आप से बात-चीत करके बनाई है ? यदि बनाई है तो कितने दिनों में कुल जमीन को पानी देने की व्यवस्था कर देंगे ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** As far as minor irrigation is concerned, It will be difficult for me to indicate exactly what provision has been made now in the budget of the U. P. Government. But the figures with me show that in the Fourth Plan, for minor irrigation development, Rs. 93 crores have been provided for U.P., and for 1960-70, about Rs. 18 crores have been provided, and this is outside institutional finance.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** मैं एक छोटी सी बात जानना चाहता हूँ। सरकार को क्या डिफिकल्टी है अगर सरकार इस काम को किसानों के ऊपर ही छोड़ दे ? हर एक गांव में गांव पंचायतें और गांव समाज बने हुए हैं। बैंकों के जो भेड़िये हैं उनके सामने आपने किसानों को बकरा बना कर डाल रखा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ गांव पंचायतों, गांव समाजों और किसानों को खुद यह मौका क्यों नहीं दिया जाता कि वे अपना ट्यूबवेल तैयार कर लें ? जैसे आपने मोबाइल पोस्ट आफसेज बना रखे हैं, मोबाइल कोर्टस बना रखी हैं, उसी तरह से आप एक ऐसी बाड़ी क्यों नहीं बनाते जो कि नौकरशाही से ऊपर उठ करके, मौका मुआइना करके किसानों के लिए ट्यूबवेल तैयार कर सके ? जब तक यह नौकरशाही के हाथ में रहेगा तब तक इसी तरह से अकाल पड़ते रहेंगे।

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :** Are devoting the entire question hour to this question ?

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** This question was postponed to this day because there was some affect in the wording of it. All States are very much interested in minor irrigation, tubewells, drinking water etc.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :** You can allow the discussion on this. The

whole question hour need not be utilised for this.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I will close it now.

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :** I am very glad suddenly you have become favourable to agriculture.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने यह शर्त लगा रखी है कि जिस इलाके के किसान 20 रुपया प्रति एकड़ ज्यादा सिंचाई का रेट देने के लिए तैयार होंगे, वहां पर ट्यूब-वेल लगाये जायेंगे। दूसरी शर्त यह है—हमारे यहां हजारों कुयें बोर होकर पड़े हुये हैं लेकिन उनको बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं मिल रहा है, सरकार का कहना यह है कि आप हर एक कनेक्शन का पूरा चार्ज दीजिए तभी हम आपको कनेक्शन देंगे। ऐसी दशा में इन शर्तों को देखते हुए और इस बात को देखते हुए कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश सिंचाई के मामले में सारे देश में पिछड़ा हुआ है, क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई डायरेक्शन उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को देगी कि इन रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स को हटाकर अधिक से अधिक कुयें बोर कराये जायें और ट्यूबवेल लगाये जायें ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** We shall bring this to the notice of the U. P. Government. Ultimately implementation lies entirely with State Governments and it is their responsibility. Anyway, we will pass on the suggestion to them.

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आ पाया था। मैंने मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछा था कि जो केन्द्रीय कोटा निश्चित किया जाता है उसका क्या आधार होता है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE :** Plan outlays are determined by the Planning Commission on the basis of the broad directives given by the N.D.C. As far as minor irrigation and agriculture are concerned, 70 per cent is the loan and 30 per cent grant. This is the broad policy approach.

**Talks by M Ps. on all India Radio**

\*392. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :  
SHRI RAM SWARUP  
VIDYARATHI :

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

(a) the total number of Members of Parliament with their names and Parties invited to speak on the All India Radio in various forums and programmes during the last six months;

(b) the criteria for inviting such Members for speaking on the Radio;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Members belonging to the Bhartiya Jana Sangh, who represent a distinct view point on national and inter national affairs, are generally avoided by the All India Radio, and

(d) if so, the reasons for this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A statement showing the names and Party affiliation of Members of Parliament who have broadcast from All India Radio during the six months January—June, 1969, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1562/69*]

(b) The following considerations guide AIR in the selection of participants, including M.Ps., for its programmes :

- (i) the nature of the subject to be dealt with and the knowledge and familiarity of the talker with the subject of broadcast ;
- (ii) the standing of a particular individual in his/her sphere of activities;
- (iii) the suitability of the person from the point of view of the special requirements of the broadcasting medium.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Democracy has been defined as government by discussion. That is why we discuss matters in this House and in the press. The Radio is also a forum on which discussion takes place. In totalitarian states such discussion is not allowed and the radio and the press become a medium for propagating the ruling party's view point. We are a democracy, but unfortunately, the All India Radio is behaving as if India is not a democracy but a totalitarian state or a totalitarian state in the making.

If you look at the statement of broadcasts supplied, you will find that out of 119, the Jan Sangh has got 6, the Congress 65, the CPI 8 and so on.

In this country, on political matters, there are two viewpoints. One is the viewpoint of the ruling clique in the ruling party plus the communists, that is the ruling clique in the Congress and the communists axis. There is another view point represented by my party, the Swatantra party and others. If there is to be any discussion in this country, All India Radio should provide time for the view point of the Congress and Communists; it should also provide time for the view point of the Opposition parties. But what is happening is that even those from the Opposition who are allowed to speak are given such subjects as Guru Nanak Dev, subjects which are non-controversial. But on controversial subjects, the the Opposition view point is unrepresented.

Recently, the bank nationalisation issue has come to the fore as a very important issue on which the whole country is agitated. AIR has allowed speakers again and again who are in favour of bank nationalisation. I want to know whether any broadcast by any MP belonging to the Opposition with a different viewpoint has been allowed. There are people holding a different view on this subjects; they honestly feel that it is not good for the country. May I know if such a broadcast has been allowed ?

Recently I heard on the radio Dr. K. N. Raj make a hysterical speech about bank nationalisation. I want to know what were the subjects on which the Opposition members

were called to speak and whether any Opposition member, particularly from my Party, was asked to speak on any political issue on which there is controversy, because my party has a view point of its own distinct and different from that of the ruling party plus the communists.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** This should be reported today.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** The hon. member has chosen to make a long statement which I strongly repudiate. Today he has talked of the Congress and the Communists acting together. Till yesterday his Party was in power in many States with the help of Communists. Why did he not raise his voice then ?

The main point I am trying to make is that while more Congressmen have spoken on the radio, the hon. member forgets that in both Houses the Congress is in overwhelming majority.

**SHRI RANGA :** In proportion to the strength of the respective parties, is it allowed ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** The Congress Party has 58 per cent membership in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The total number of speakers from MPs is : Congress, minus Ministers, 52 per cent.....

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Why minus Ministers ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** The Jan Sangh has a representation of 5 per cent ; it got 5 per cent. What can I do ? The CPM has a representation of 3.3 per cent ; it got 2.5 per cent.

It is absolutely wrong and, if I may say so, mischievous, to try to say that AIR tries to project a particular view point. AIR is a forum of discussion, a forum where different points of view on controversial subjects have been allowed to be put forward. I can take up subject after subject and prove it.

So far as bank nationalisation is concerned, let him not forget that it is now a national policy and not a party policy after Parliament has passed it.

Secondly, even on this issue, we have encouraged people who are opposed to this point of view to talk. Shri Madhok particularly mentioned Prof. K. N. Raj. He should not forget that eminent professors should not be brought into controversy here. Prof. Raj is one of the authorities on economics.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** I want to have a specific answer to my question. If somebody is called to broadcast on Guru Nanak Dev, that is a different matter. This is a forum of discussion. I want to know, on the controversial issues, on which we have a distinct point of view, was any Member from our side called on to speak against say, the nationalisation of banking or any other issue on which we have a distinct point of view to present before the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA :** Was any request made by your party to make such a Speech over the All India Radio ? (*Interruption*)

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** It is All India Radio ; it is not Congress Radio ; it is not All India Radio. It is All India Radio. If he makes a mischievous statement, I will also give him tit for tat. I will have to hit back. (*Interruption*).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Order, order. This is Question Hour.....

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** I had put a straight question to him. He should give a straight answer to it. But if he can make a mischievous statement, I could also give him back in the same coin. Otherwise, I would not say such things. It is not All India Radio ; it is All India Radio. But you want to make it All India Radio. (*Interruption*).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I have given full latitude for putting the questions, but...

**SHRI RANGA :** Is it for the Minister to say like that ? What business has he got to say like that ? (*Interruption*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Order, order. I will permit your question, but I would caution the Members that All India

Radio is an academic forum also, and if some academicians are brought forward to make a speech, then, what is the objection? (Interruption)

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** You are sitting as a judge. I know what is All India Radio. The Chanda Committee has given its report.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Please put your question.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** There is a specific question regarding nationalisation of banks. There is a very large section in our country which holds a different view. I want to know whether any Member who is opposed to bank nationalisation or any other academic man has been called on to the All India Radio to give a different version, giving the handicaps and the losses from which the country will suffer because of that? Has anybody been called? It is a specific question.

**SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :** Such ideologies should not be broadcast on the All India Radio. (Interruption)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** That is the attitude of All India Radio!

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Let him reply.

**SHRI D. N. PATODIA :** Why do you permit them to shout like that? It is most atrocious.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या जवान पर लगाम लगायें, सभ्यता से बोलना सीखें।

**SHRI N. K. SOMANI :** Let him make a factual statement.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I have requested all sections of the House. Let us see through the Question Hour properly. Let it be utilised for seeking information wherever it is necessary or asked for. Please do not interrupt.

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** If he uses the word "mischievous", I would

also hit back. Let him speak properly. I know what Parliamentary language is. If he uses a language which is not proper, he will get it back.

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** The hon. Member knows that language is a two-way traffic. If he chooses to use the language of decency, he will get back decency. But if he chooses to use a different language, he will get back the same language. (Interruption)

**SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK :** I never used it.

**श्री शिव नारायण :** आल इंडिया रेडियो पोलिटिकल इश्यू के लिए नहीं बनाया गया है।

**SHRI RANGA :** Who is he to ask? Is he the Prime Minister?

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** आल इण्डिया रेडियो जनता की सम्पत्ति है, कांग्रेस की सम्पत्ति नहीं है।

**SHRI RANGA :** I want to ascertain from the Cabinet Minister here, Shri Satya Naryan Sinha who has been a Minister here—God only knows for how many years—one thing. Is it permissible for a Minister to say "I am going to hit back?" Who is this gentleman, I would like to know (Interruption)

**AN HON. MEMBER :** He is a Minister.

**SHRI RANGA :** Is it proper for a Minister to say like that, Sir?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS—*rose*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Your leader is putting a supplementary. There is the necessity for all people to shout at the same time?

**श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त :** क्या जनसंघ के आदमी को किसी पोलिटिकल इश्यू पर बोलने के लिए पिछले छः महीनों में बुलाया गया है? माननीय सत्य नारायण सिंह इसका जवाब दें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A question has been put. I will request the Cabinet Minister to intervene if necessary. But you must also observe some decorum.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : जो सवाल आपने पूछा उसके उत्तर में क्या गड़बड़ी हुई, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।

श्री बलराज मधोक : मेरा यह प्रश्न है कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो पर बोलने के लिए जो राजनीतिक विषय होते हैं जिनके बारे में देश में दो मत हैं, जैसे बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन का इश्यू है, या और मामले हैं, उनके विषय में सरकारी और कम्युनिस्ट व्यू पॉइंट को प्रसारित करने के लिए लोगों को बुलाया गया, लेकिन विरोधी पक्ष का जो व्यू पॉइंट है, जैसे मेरी पार्टी और स्वतंत्र पार्टी का, उस व्यू पॉइंट को व्यक्त करने के लिए क्या किसी व्यक्ति को इनवाइट किया जो वहां पर दूसरा पहलू पेश करे, क्योंकि आल इण्डिया रेडियो डिस्कशन का फोरम है ?

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैंने इसीलिए सवाल पूछा था। कांग्रेस पार्टी जो नेशनलाइजेशन के पक्ष में है, और खाली दोनों ही पक्ष नहीं हैं, सारा देश देख रहा है कि सब उसके पक्ष में, है तब आप बतायें कि हम क्या करें।

श्री बलराज मधोक : फंक्चुअल जवाब दें।

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : मैंने इसीलिये पूछा कि हम लोगों ने कांग्रेस पार्टी से या सी० पी० आई० वालों को इनवाइट किया है कि बोलें ? नहीं। और न ही किसी मेम्बर ने यह इन्वाइटिग जाहिर की कि हम बोलना चाहते हैं।  
... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it is a question where others were invited and you were discriminated against, I can understand. If he can point out that Congressmen and Communists were invited and his party was discriminated against on this Bank Nationalisation issue I can understand that.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Sir, you are sitting here as a judge. I would request you to leave it to them. He is a senior Minister and he can understand the question. I think your explanation is not needed. I have put a straight question. On any political issue like Bank Nationalisation on which there are two distinct view-points have you invited people having a point of view/different from the point of view of the Ruling Party to speak on the radio ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : So far as the Bank Nationalisation issue is concerned I am sure nobody has been invited on behalf of AIR to express his view.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It is factually a wrong statement. So many broadcasts have been made on the All India Radio in favour of bank nationalisation and not a single broadcast has been made against it.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : I have made the statement so far as my information goes. If the hon. Member brings before us any specific name, that any Member of any political party has been invited by the All India Radio to speak on this subject of bank nationalisation, we shall certainly look into it.

श्री बलराज मधोक : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर जो वादविवाद होता है उसके बारे में आल इण्डिया रेडियो से अंग्रेजी में जो "टुडे इन पार्लियामेंट" का ब्रॉडकास्ट होता है उसमें अंग्रेजी का प्वाएंट ऑफ व्यू कितना व्यक्त किया जाता है और कलिंग पार्टी का प्वाइंट ऑफ व्यू कितना व्यक्त किया जाता है ?

क्या यह तथ्य सही है कि इस टुडे इन पार्लियामेंट के ब्रॉडकास्ट के अन्दर पेट्रयाट इत्यादि जो लैफ्टिस्ट पेपर्स हैं उन्हीं के नुमायन्दों को और उन्हीं के करसपोण्डेंट्स को वहां पर उम में विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए बुलाया जाता है और ऐसे लोग जिनके राष्ट्रीय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों पर भिन्न विचार हैं यह जो राष्ट्रवादी

समाचारपत्रों के करसपीडेंट्स हैं उनको नहीं बुलाया जाता है तथा उनका विरोध किया जाता है ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** Sir, you will recall that this specific question about "Today in Parliament" commentary which is given by the journalists, not by the A.I.R. employees, was asked in this House and detailed information was given. It is not possible for me to repeat that information because I do not have it now. But I may say, least the hon. member gets an impression that a particular way of thought is given preference, that that is wrong. The journalists are chosen on their personal merit and not on the basis of papers to which they belong.

**श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि सदा इस सदन को मंत्री महोदय गुमराह करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं और चेंबर की तरफ से उनकी भर्त्सना नहीं की जाती इसके लिए उनकी भर्त्सना की जानी चाहिए।

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने एक स्टेटमेंट हाउस की टेबुल पर ले लिया है उसमें यह हैडिंग है :

"The List of Members of Parliament who broadcast from the All India Radio during January, 1969 to June, 1969.

Sl. 63. Prof. Ram Singh--Hindu, Maha Sabha."

उसमें सीरियल नम्बर 63 में प्रोफेसर राम सिंह, हिन्दू महासभा का नाम दिया हुआ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहना हूँ कि प्रोफेसर राम सिंह कौन से सदन के मँबर हैं ? क्या यह गलती मंत्री महोदय की नहीं है, क्या उन्होंने हाउस को गुमराह नहीं किया और क्या उसका प्रायश्चित्त करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय अपने पद से इस्तीफा देगे या उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप इस के लिए उनकी भर्त्सना करेंगे ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** I accept this is a mistake. Prof. Ram Singh is not a

Member of Parliament. I think, it must be some typing mistake somewhere. I will check up.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA :** The All India Radio sometimes broadcasts academic discussion on various topical issues. Of late, the bank nationalisation has become the most topical issue which has been welcomed by the entire nation except a very small minority that represents the monopoly interests in the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that even those professors, economists and academicians who have participated in these discussions have always agreed with the Government view but have expressed divergent views and, in that case, will the hon. Minister assure this House that in future freedom of academic opinion will be retained by the All India Radio ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** All the persons who have been called to speak on the various subjects and who have a good place in national life have complete freedom to speak as they like provided it is within the All India Radio Code as has been laid down.

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :** If I understood the hon. Minister correctly, it seems, the Members of Parliament from different parties are invited to broadcast on the All India Radio on the basis of percentage of representation in the Parliament. I would like to know from him what is the number of speakers invited from the C. P. I., the S. S. P. and the P. S. P. and whether that is in accordance with the criteria laid down as he has already stated here.

Secondly, the senior Minister asked the Jan Sangh Member whether any Member of Parliament has requested the All India Radio to call him for giving a broadcast. I find the name of Mr. Krishna Menon in the list of Members of Parliament who broadcast from the All India Radio during January, 1969 to June, 1969. Mr. Krishna Menon was elected only towards the end of the last session. This list gives the figures till the end of June, 1969. You must remember that we adjourned on the 16th May, 1969. So, may I know whether within this period, Mr. Krishna Menon applied to the All India Radio to give a talk and although he was a Member, he was called immediately

after his election to give a broadcast and his name was included in the list which has been given here.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why not Mr. S. K. Patil ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The Question asked was about the names of Members who have broadcast on All India Radio during six months and except for the mistake of Prof. Ram Singh, the list is placed here. As regards Mr. Krishna Menon, on what subject he spoke, I cannot say. The only thing I can say is, obviously, within these six months Mr. Krishna Menon has spoken. I think, any hon. Member of this House is as honourable as anybody else. Surely, my friend does not mean that... *(Interruption)*

SHRI S. KUNDU : What is the question and what is the reply ? Do your home task properly... *(Interruption)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order ; Mr. Dwivedy is to watch it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : Sometimes, the hon. Member behaves as if I am being cross-examined in a court. I am replying to a question and giving information..... *(Interruption)*

SHRI S. KUNDU : You are in the dock ; you should behave properly. The people have the right to cross-examine you. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you are not satisfied, you are perfectly within your right to get further clarification. But this sort of interruption is not proper.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as the second part of the question is concerned, whether the Member applied or not, our approach is that we fix our programmes and, according to the programme, we try to spot the people who would be the best and most proficient in the subject and then we approach them to speak on the subject. As I said in the main reply, the criteria are laid down. Therefore, the question of anybody approaching us has not arisen. If my friend meant, if anybody asked for it, we will definitely consider it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : I wanted to know whether any criteria are laid down, what is the percentage of representation of C. P. I., the S. S. P. and the P. S. P. and what is the percentage that has been invited to speak. He has not given the figures. Then, about this also, he is not very clear.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The P. S. P. according to my arithmetic—it seems to have slightly gone wrong because of the inclusion of the name of Prof. Ram Singh in the list—has 3 percentage of representation in both the Houses and, according to the percentage of invitees, it is less than the percentage of representation. One thing I must clarify. The invitations are not issued according to the percentage of representation. I have given the percentage of representation to clarify the point, when my friend Mr. Bal Raj Madok made the point that Congress was being over-represented. It is only to clarify that point that I have said that they are under-represented. But the policy is not that members are invited in proportion to the representation of Parties in Parliament.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : What is the percentage of CPI and SSP ?

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA : Congress, SSP and PSP were in the same boat. All of them had been under-represented.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What about CPI ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over. Now we take up the call-attention.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Dhori Coal Mine Accident

\*393. SHRI NIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. Justice S. K. Das had made an enquiry into the accident that took place in the Dhori Coal Mine (Bihar) and had recommended for payment of compensation to the families of the victims of the accident ; and



(b) whether it is also a fact that the families of the victims have not yet been given any compensation, and if so, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Shri Justice S. K. Das, retired Judge of the Supreme Court, was appointed to hold an enquiry into the causes of and circumstances attending the accident in the Dhori Colliery. His finding was that the accident was due to the negligence on the part of the management. He did not make any recommendation as to payment of compensation.

(b) Payments under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which is administered by the State Governments are yet to be made in this case. Following initiation of proceedings under the Act, the Colliery management applied to the Patna High Court and obtained an order staying the proceedings. Subsequently, they also filed a title suit, which is still pending in the court of the Subordinate Judge. Hazaribagh contending, *inter alia*, that the findings of Justice S. K. Das are not binding on the management, that the Workmen's Compensation Act is not applicable to the present case, and that the management are not liable to pay compensation under any existing law.

In the meantime, the families of the victims of the accident have been given monetary grants paid out of the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, the Labour Minister's Fund, the Coal Mines Welfare Fund and donations received from the State Government, besides financial assistance paid by the employer himself ; they have also been paid the accumulations under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme.

#### Nutrition Board

\*394. SHRI JAI SINGH ;  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEV-  
GUN :

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a high-level Nutrition Board under the

Chairmanship of the Prime Minister to co-ordinate the work being done separately by six Union Ministers at present ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A suggestion has been received concerning the setting up of a high-level Nutrition Board, which is under examination.

#### Cash Plan to Fight Unemployment

\*395. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
SHRI LATAFAT ALI KHAN ;  
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :  
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :  
DR. RANEN SEN :  
SHRI OM PRAKASH  
TYAGI :  
SHRI S. RUNDU :  
SHRI BHARAT SINGH  
CHAUHAN :  
SHRI RAM SINGH  
AYARWAL :  
SHRI HUKAM CHAND  
KACHWAI :

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

(a) whether a Study Group of the National Labour Commission has suggested a crash plan to fight unemployment ;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan suggested by the Study Group ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The Study Group on Employment and Training has submitted its report to the National Commission on Labour. Government is not seized of the matter now and will consider it on receipt of the recommendations of the Commission.

**Loans Sanctioned by Film Finance Corporation**

\*396. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 523 on the 13th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether any further enquiries are made regarding the agency which checks the right utilisation of loans sanctioned by the Film Finance Corporation ; 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). Yes, Sir. The Corporation ensures the right utilisation of loans through close scrutiny of budget of the film, examination of the rushes and inspection in the studio and the laboratory when shooting, processing or recording work is in progress. Each subsequent instalment of loan is released on the production of paper accounts daily certified by a Chartered Accountant for each preceding instalment.

**फिल्म सेंसर सम्बन्धी जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन**

\*397. श्री रघुबीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री श्रद्धाकर सूफकर :

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री प० मु० सर्वैद :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री 3 अप्रैल, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 878 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच फिल्म सेंसर सम्बन्धी जांच समिति का प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मुख्य सिफारिशों की गई हैं और सरकार ने उनके बारे में क्या निर्णय किये हैं; और

(ग) यदि प्रश्न के भाग (क) का उत्तर नहीं में हो, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और वह कब तक प्रस्तुत किया जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हां; 31 जुलाई, 1969 को ।

(ख) फिल्म सेंसर सम्बन्धी जांच समिति के निष्कर्षों के सारांश की एक प्रति सदन की मेज पर रखी जा चुकी है । पूरी रिपोर्ट छप रही है और तैयार हो जाने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी । सिफारिशों की जांच करने के बाद सरकार उन पर निर्णय लेगी ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

**राष्ट्रीय शोक के दौरान संगीत का प्रसारण**

\*398. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

श्री शिवरचण लाल :

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के राष्ट्रपति डा० जाकिर हुसैन की मृत्यु के बाद भी आकाशवाणी से फ़िल्ली गीतों तथा संगीत का कार्यक्रम चलता रहा जबकि सारे देश में 13 दिन का शोक मनाया जा रहा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, यह निर्णय किस स्तर पर लिया गया था ; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य में ऐसी प्रवृत्तय प्रथा को रोकने के लिए कोई आदेश जारी किये गये हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) स्वर्गीय राष्ट्रपति डा० जाकिर हुसैन की मृत्यु

की घोषणा के तुरन्त बाद आकाशवाणी के सामान्य कार्यक्रम रोक दिये गये और इनके स्थान पर उनकी शवयात्रा के दिन तक उस समय के वातावरण के अनुकूल धार्मिक कार्यक्रम और उस अवसर के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए गये। उसके बाद शनैः शनैः सामान्य कार्यक्रम आनाये गये। तथापि अनुदेश ये थे कि राष्ट्रीय शोक की अवधि के दौरान बहुत हल्के फुलके कार्यक्रम प्रसारित न किये जाएं।

(ख) सरकारी स्तर पर।

(ग) यह आम नीति के अनुसार था।

हिन्दुस्तान समाचार वी ऋण

\*399. श्री भा० सुन्दर लाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण तथा संचार मंत्री 26 फरवरी, 1969 के अंतराकिन प्रश्न संख्या 1182 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपकरण खरीदने के हेतु हिन्दुस्तान समाचार वी ऋण देने के प्रश्न पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

सूचार तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० भु० गुजराल) :

(क) से (ग) मामला अभी विचाराधीन है।

Drought in Tamil Nadu

\*470. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :  
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :  
SHRI UMANATH :  
SHRI K. RAMANI :  
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :  
SHRI KIRUTTINAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the food production in the Tamil Nadu State during the year 1968-69 has come down by nearly 12 lakh tonnes due to the effect of drought in that State ;

(b) if so, whether that State have requested the Central Government for more assistance for the help of drought affected areas of that State and to meet the shortage of foodgrains ; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Estimates of production of foodgrains in Tamil Nadu during 1968-69 have not yet been finalised. However, the State Government did estimate the loss in production of foodgrains at one stage at about 12 lakh tonnes.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c). Maximum possible quantities of foodgrains are being allotted to the State keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool and the needs of other States. The Central Government have also released a sum of Rs. 8.25 crores to the State Government for drought relief and 100 tonnes of gift wheat for distribution as *gratuitous* relief.

Selection of areas for High-Yielding Varieties of Grains

\*401. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has suggested some re-thinking on the criteria for selection of areas for sowing high-yielding varieties of grains ;

(b) if so, whether the suggestion of the Planning Commission has been considered ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. This suggestion was made by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission in their report on the evaluation study of High-Yielding Varieties Programme for Kharif, 1967.

(b) and (c). Yes. The suggestion of the Planning Commission was given due attention in the selection of areas for the cultivation of the high-yielding varieties of cereals, particularly paddy, during Kharif 1968 in a number of States such as Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore, West Bengal, Orissa and Kerala.

#### Settlement of Employees' Provident Fund Accounts

\*402. SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :  
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of complaints of inordinate delays in final settlement of Employees' Provident Fund Accounts have been received by Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons for these delays ; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the requests of the Provident Fund account holders for realisation of their Provident Fund accounts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees, an autonomous organisation set up under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 and is not the concern of the Government of India. The information is not available with the Government of India. The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, over 90% of the claims were settled within one month but complaints regarding

delay in settlement of claims are received in some cases.

(b) According to the report of the Provident Fund Authorities, the following are the main reasons for the delay in the settlement of claims :—

- (i) non-submission of returns by the establishments ;
- (ii) non-payment of provident fund dues by the establishments ;
- (iii) submission of incomplete/incorrect claim forms ;
- (iv) dispute over the title of the claimant ;
- (v) non-submission of Estate Duty Clearance Certificate.

(c) Prosecutions and recovery proceedings are resorted to against the defaulting establishments for non-submission of returns and non-deposit of provident fund dues. In certain cases, action is also initiated under sections 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code.

#### Deficit in Foodgrains

403 SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :  
Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present deficit in foodgrains faced by the country and the way the same is being met ;

(b) whether the Punjab Government have informed the Central Government that the State is prepared to meet the entire deficit faced by the country in case the Centre gives 200 MW electricity to Punjab ; and

(c) if so, whether the Central Government have assessed the claim of the Punjab Government in the matter and the steps taken by the Central Government to help the State to meet the country's need ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The requirements of food.

grains depend on a number of factors e.g. population, extent of material prosperity of the people, their food habits, extent of urbanisation and the availability of subsidiary and substitute foods. In a developing economy like India's, most of these factors are constantly changing. In view of this and in the absence of a scientific survey of consumption of foodgrains, it is not possible to estimate the requirements and, therefore, the deficit at any point of time. To meet the requirements of public distribution and of buffer stocks, foodgrains are being imported at present after taking into account Government procurement within the country.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Programme to Raise Production

\*404. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programmes have been formulated throughout the country to remedy major defects in the rural economy and to help the farmers raise production ;

(b) whether the Intensive Agriculture District Programme known as the 'package programme' falls under the above category ;

(c) if so, the origin, objectives and achievements made so far ; and

(d) the States and the Districts in which the programme already exists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The new strategy for agricultural development, which is being followed since 1966-67 throughout the country, aims at helping the farmer to increase the per hectare yields through application of science and technology and thereby seeks to improve the rural economy. The key elements of the new strategy are :

1. Large-scale adoption of the high-yielding varieties of paddy and wheat and hybrids of maize, jowar and bajra to replace the traditional

varieties. These new varieties are capable of giving much higher yields per unit of land under proper farm management practices and technology than the traditional varieties.

2. The availability of short-duration high-yielding varieties has opened up vast opportunities of raising more than one crop from lands which were hitherto single cropped. This led to the introduction of a Multiple Cropping Programme in the year 1967-68. The coverage of this programme is increasing rapidly from year to year.
3. Short-duration varieties of pulses and other crops have been introduced to fit in with the cropping patterns under different agro-climatic conditions.
4. The high-yielding varieties are fertilizer-responsive and require higher doses of fertilization than the traditional varieties for giving optimum yields. Steps have been taken to improve the arrangements for supply of fertilizers to the cultivators to ensure adequate and timely provision of this input. These include increased credit as well as storage facilities.
5. Large-scale and integrated pest control measures have been taken up to save the crops from damage by pests and diseases.
6. Demonstrations are organised to show the farmers benefits of adoption of package of practices recommended for the cultivation of high-yielding varieties. The package of practices is prescribed on the basis of research results and field experience.
7. A large number of Farmers' Training Centres have been established as a support to the High-Yielding Varieties Programme. At these centres farmers are trained in the adoption of improved techno-

logy recommended for stepping up crop production.

8. The farmers participating in the agricultural production programmes are assured of the supply of inputs like improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, credit farm machinery and implements etc. through cooperative institutions, govt. agencies, Agro-Industries Corporations etc.
9. Establishment of closer links between the Agricultural Universities, Research Institutions and the Department of Agriculture so as to stimulate the flow of the latest results of research to the farmers and feed-back of their problems to the research institutions for solution.
10. Intensification of extension efforts through strengthening of the extension machinery at district, block and village levels.

The efforts for raising agricultural production are proposed to be further intensified under the Fourth Five Year Plan, which also lays strong emphasis upon its institutional financing of agricultural development, farm machinery services and area development, particularly based upon water use and management.

(b) Yes. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme which is being implemented in selected areas as a 'pace-setter' and 'path-finder' project, is designed to develop new innovations, new ideas and procedures for wider adoption in agricultural development. The operation of this programme during the past 7-8 years has provided valuable guidelines in the formulation of the new agricultural strategy.

#### (c) *Origin*

The Intensive Agricultural District Programme arose out of the recommendations made in the report entitled "India's Food Crisis and the Steps to meet it" by a team of U.S. experts which was invited in January, 1959 to study the country's food problems and make recommendations for a

coordinated effort to increase production on an emergency basis. The programme was initiated in the kharif 1950-61.

#### *Objectives*

The programme aims at an integrated and intensified approach to the problem of agricultural production in areas having maximum irrigation facilities and minimum of natural hazards and which are more responsive to production efforts. As its immediate goal, the programme seeks to achieve rapid increases in the level of agricultural production through concentration of financial, technical, extension and administrative resources. In the long run, it aims at a self-generating "break-through" in productivity and raising the production potential by stimulating the human and physical processes of change.

#### *Achievements*

During the period of 7-8 years' operation, the IADP has made an impact both in terms of coverage as well as increase in production. Recent appraisal of the IADP shows that the programme in general, has lived up to its promise in the setting in which it operated. It has shown that where effectively organised and where improved technology was available, it has been able to move agricultural production forward more rapidly than did earlier approaches and to reach a wider range of farmers—large, medium and small. Most important of all, it has demonstrated a significant new approach for modernising the nation's agriculture.

By the end of 1968-69, the IADP had covered about 9.82 lakh cultivating families belonging to about 25,921 villages in the selected districts. The cultivated area covered under the programme was 27.75 lakh hectares out of the total cultivated area 76.38 lakh hectares in these districts. There have been substantial improvements in the consumption of key agricultural inputs as compared to the progress registered in the rest of the country. The quantity of nitrogenous fertilizers (in terms of ammonium sulphate) distributed increased from 56,197 tonnes in 1960-61 to 5,18,515 tonnes in 1968-69. During the same period the quantity of phosphatic fertilizers (in terms of superphosphate) distributed increased from

20,261 tonnes to 2,56,647 tonnes. Plant protection measures, both prophylactic and curative, have become extremely popular with the farmers. The area covered under plant protection measures recorded an increase from 3.24 lakh hectares in 1961-62 to 31.85 lakh hectares in 1968-69. The quantity of improved seeds distributed during the same period registered an increase from 8,617 tonnes to 34,083 tonnes.

Increased intensity of cropping envisaged under the IADP has also meant an increase in the credit needs of farmers. The cooperative institutions are playing an important role in these districts by shouldering the responsibility of timely distribution of credit as also other agricultural inputs like chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides etc. to the farmers. In view of this, the cooperative credit structure in these districts has been strengthened and credit policy subjected to review to increase their efficiency. The number of primary cooperative societies functioning in these districts stood at 7855 with a membership of 21.41 lakhs at the end of 1968-69. Their share capital has increased to Rs. 841.55 lakhs in 1968-69 from Rs. 453.38 lakhs in 1961-62 and similarly the deposits increased to Rs. 555.43 lakhs from Rs. 250.98 lakhs during the same period. The loans, mainly short-term, advanced by these societies to the farmers increased from Rs. 1527.00 lakhs in 1961-62 to Rs. 2946.20 lakhs in 1968-69.

As in the rest of the country, the high-yielding varieties were introduced in the IADP districts in the year 1966-67 and since then the coverage under these varieties has expanded considerably year after year. There has been greater concentration of the programme in these districts than in the other districts in each State. The area covered under the high yielding varieties was 2.11 lakh hectares in 1966-67 and the

same had increased to 7.69 lakh hectares by 1967-68. There was substantial expansion in the coverage of high yielding varieties of wheat in all the IADP districts, especially in Ludhiana, Aligarh and Shahabad.

The multiple cropping programme has also made appreciable headway. A significant development was conversion of single crop Samba land into double cropped area using ADT-27 variety of paddy in Thanjavur district during 1967-68 as a part of the multiple cropping programme. Out of 3.64 lakh hectares of Samba land, approximately 1.20 lakh hectares where normally one crop of paddy was raised by farmers, was sown with two crops-ADT-27 followed by another short duration variety of paddy. The programme is being further intensified.

The yields of important crops have, by and large, shown an upward trends in the IADP districts since the inception of the programme. The increases in average yield of paddy per hectare obtained during 1968-69 over the pre-package period ranged from 2.2 per cent to 56.4 per cent. The yield of paddy in Mandya district touched a record level of 23.3 quintals/hectare in 1968-69 as compared to 17.7 quintals/hectare in the preceding year and 14.9 0/H in the pre-package period. Comparatively the increase in the average yield of wheat per hectare was quite substantial and ranged from 57.3 to 184.5 per cent. during 1968-69. Ludhiana set an all-time record of wheat yield at 33.0 quintals per hectare during 1968-69 as compared to 25 0/H during 1966-67 and 11.6 0/H during the pre-package period. Appreciable increases in the yield of maize were also recorded during 1968-69 over the pre-package period particularly in the districts of Aligarh (104.7) and Ludhiana (117.4).

(d) The programme at present is in operation in the following districts :—

<i>State</i>	<i>District</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari
2. Assam	Cachar
3. Bihar	Shahabad
4. Gajarat	Surat-Bulsar
5. Haryana	Karnal
6. Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu & Anantnag

7. Kerala	Alleppey & Palghat
8. Madhya Pradesh	Raipur
9. Madras	Thanjavur
10. Mysore	Mandya
11. Orissa	Sambalpur
12. Punjab	Ludhiana
13. Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
14. West Bengal	Burdwan

**Note :** The IADP in Pali district of Rajasthan and Bhandara district of Maharashtra has since been scaled down to the Intensive Agricultural Areas Programme of lesser intensity by the State Governments concerned.

#### Incidents of Gheraos

\*405. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the rise in the number of gheraos in the recent past ;

(b) the number of gheraos in the different enterprises in the various States made during 1967-68, 1968-69 and the first quarter of 1969-70 ;

(c) the extent of loss in production caused on account of gheraos during each of the periods ; and

(d) whether Government are considering any strict legal measure to tackle the situation arising from the increasing number of gheraos in the country, if so, the nature of the legislation proposed to be brought forth in this connection and what other legal administrative steps are being taken to tackle the situation ?

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

(d) Government are not considering any special legal or legislative measures in

the matter of Gheraos. Since 'Gheraos' have evident law and order implications, involving as they may criminal offences of various kinds, they are primarily the concern of the State Governments. The State Governments have already been advised that, as pointed out by the Standing Labour Committee at its meeting in May 1967, coercive and intimidatory tactics including 'Gheraos' (wrongful confinement), are not to be approved of for resolving industrial disputes.

#### सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम की क्रियान्विति

\*406. श्री रणजीत सिंह :

श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री बृजभूषण लाल :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री सरज भान :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तरी क्षेत्र में 498 सरकारी उपक्रमों में से 170 उपक्रमों में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम और योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) देश में ऐसे सरकारी उपक्रम कुल कितने हैं जिनमें इस अधिनियम को लागू नहीं



किया जा रहा और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) से (ग). कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि के प्रशासन का ताल्लुक न्यासियों के केन्द्रीय बोर्ड से है, जो कि कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत एक स्वायत्त संगठन है और भारत सरकार का इससे सम्बन्ध नहीं है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने यह सूचित किया है कि :

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अन्तर्गत लाये गये उत्तर अन्चल के सरकारी क्षेत्र में 489 उपक्रमों में से 170 प्रतिष्ठान 31-12-1968 को उक्त अधिनियम और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाई गई योजना के उपबन्धों को क्रियान्वित नहीं कर रहे थे। 31-12-1968 को देश में क्रियान्वित करने वाले सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों की संख्या 592 थी।

केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा राज्य सरकारों के सरकारी क्षेत्र के अधिकांश उद्यम विभागीय उपक्रम कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को क्रियान्वित कर रहे हैं। शेष प्रतिष्ठानों में से, बहुत से प्रतिष्ठानों में सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ दिये जाते हैं, जो उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत मिलने वाले लाभों से किसी भी प्रकार कम नहीं है और इसलिए, वे धारा 17 के आधीन छूट पाने के लिए अर्हक हो जाते हैं। सम्बन्धित उद्यमों को यह मनवाने का प्रयास जारी है कि या तो वे छूट मांगे अथवा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना को क्रियान्वित करें। गत दो महीनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के 21 विभागीय उपक्रमों ने इस अधिनियम की धारा 17 के अन्तर्गत छूट प्राप्त कर कानून का परिपालन किया है।

#### Procurement of Foodgrains

\*407. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Centre has reduced the

rate of service charges to be paid by it to the agencies procuring foodgrains for the Central pool from Rs. 1.50 per quintal to a mere 20 paise per quintal ;

(b) whether any State Government has lodged a strong protest against this reduction ; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) An amount of Rs. 1.50 per quintal was being paid to the Governments of Punjab and Haryana on the total quantities of wheat purchased by them for the Central Pool during last season as service charge. This charge has now been reduced to 20 paise per quintal during this season. The usual-establishment expenses of the agencies engaged in actual procurement of wheat continues to be paid in addition.

(b) The Government of Punjab represented that they should be allowed their service charge at the last years' rate of Rs. 1.50 per quintal.

(c) This charge is paid to the State Governments to cover the expenditure incurred by them on their enforcement machinery. The amount of 20 paise per quintal allowed this year together with the service charges allowed for the rice supplied to the Central pool will more than cover the annual expenditure of the States on their enforcement machinery.

#### औद्योगिक शान्ति को बनाये रखना

\*408. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'इन्टक' ने अपनी 18वीं बैठक में सुझाव दिया था कि पांच वर्ष तक देश में औद्योगिक शान्ति कायम रखी जानी चाहिए और सभी विवाद मध्यस्थ निर्णय के

लिए सौंप दिये जाने चाहिए ;

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

(ग) इस देश में औद्योगिक शान्ति कायम रखने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है, ताकि देश में उत्पादन सम्बन्धी प्रयत्नों की गति धीमी न पड़े ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसे राज्यों से, जहाँ पुलिस 'बन्द' तथा श्रमिकों की अन्य हिसक गतिविधियों को चुपचाप देखती रही, यह अनुरोध करने का है कि कार्मिक संघों को केवल कानूनी सीमा के अन्दर ही कार्य करने की अनुमति दी जाये ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा बाजाव) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में श्री आबिद अली ने एक सुझाव अपने अध्यक्षीय भाषण में दिया था ।

(ख) यह सुझाव औद्योगिक शान्ति संकल्प के अनुरूप है, जोकि अभी भी प्रवर्तन में है ।

(ग) सरकार सदा ही नियोजकों और कर्मचारियों से अपने विवादों का वैधानिक साधनों से निपटारा करने और कामबन्दी दूर करने का आग्रह करती रही है । जब आवश्यकता होती है, तब श्रम कानूनों के उपबन्धों को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जाती है । अनुशासन संहिता तथा औद्योगिक शान्ति संकल्प के उल्लंघन भी आवश्यक सुधार करने के लिए सम्बन्धित पक्षों के ध्यान में लाये जाते हैं ।

(घ) पुलिस को कार्यवाही का मामला वास्तव में राज्य के क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है । परन्तु स्थायी श्रम समिति ने, जिसने इस विषय पर मई, 1967 में विचार किया, औद्योगिक विवादों को निपटाने के लिए बल-प्रयोग तथा

डराने घमकाने के तरीकों का अनुमोदन नहीं किया । राज्य सरकारों को तदनुसार परामर्श दिया गया है ।

#### Seed Developing Centres in the Country

\*409. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of seed developing centres in the country under Governmental agencies and their location ; and

(b) the varieties produced in each centre and whether the production is sufficient to meet the entire demand in the country for improved seeds ?

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

#### Agreement between Novosti and P.I.B. for circulation of Publicity Material

\*410. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the agreement between NOVOSTI and P.I.B. entered into in 1967 is still working ;

(b) if so, the details of publicity materials and articles circulated by P.I.B. on behalf of NOVOSTI and similarly, by NOVOSTI on behalf of P.I.B. with effect from the 1st January, 1968 up to now ;

(c) the advantages derived by the Government of India by entering into such an agreement ;

(d) whether it is a fact that in spite of this agreement, Indian publicity materials are released for publication in U.S.S.R only after the same are cleared for publication by Soviet Intelligence irrespective of such materials having been supplied by P.I.B. to NOVOSTI ; and

(e) whether any such corresponding restriction also applies in case of materials supplied by NOVOSTI to P.I.B. or whether all materials received by P.I.B. are made available for public reading without censor ?

**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). No publicity material or articles are circulated by P.I.B. on behalf of NOVOSTI. Whatever material is received from NOVOSTI is kept as reference material in the library along with similar information material received from other countries.

So far as NOVOSTI is concerned, P.I.B. has supplied to the Agency over 125 features and articles, many of them illustrated, since January, 1968. This material, according to NOVOSTI, is regularly included in the 'International Information Bulletin' circulated by NOVOSTI to about 900 Soviet newspapers and periodicals. Since NOVOSTI translates, duplicates and distributes PIB material, this arrangement augments efforts of our Embassy to circulate widely publicity material pertaining to India.

(d) We have no such information.

(e) Does not arise.

**Utilisation of Provident Fund Money by Colliery Owners**

\*411. **SHRI K. M. KUSHIK :** Will the Minister of **LABOUR AND REHABILITATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the colliery proprietors do not deposit the amount of the Provident Fund within the stipulated period and use the amount so collected from the labourers for purposes of their own ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the interest accruing on the amount so used by them is far more than the amount of fine which they are required to pay in case their failure to pay entails in a prosecution ; and

(c) in view of the above, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :** (a) to (c). The administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund is the concern of the Board of Trustees, an autonomous Organisation set up under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 and not the concern of Government of India. The Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation has reported that some employers default in payment of Provident Fund dues of the workers and the interest accruing on the amounts in default in some cases is more than the fine imposed on the employers concerned in the event of prosecution. Provident Fund dues are recoverable as arrears of land revenue. As regards prosecution, before its amendment in 1955, the Act provided for punishment, in the case of default, with imprisonment for a term up to 6 months or with fine extending to one thousand rupees or with both. The Act was amended in 1955 to provide further that if any person is again guilty of such offence within a period of 2 years, he would be punishable with imprisonment for a term up to one year or with fine extending to two thousand rupees or with both. Provision was also made for levy of damages not exceeding 25% of the amount of arrears in case of delayed payment of Provident Fund dues. The question of making penal provisions more deterrent is under consideration.

The Board of Trustees have also taken the following steps in this connection :

- (i) It has been decided to initiate prosecution under 406 of I. P. C. against defaulting employers, wherever necessary.
- (ii) Special Certificate Officers have been appointed for dealing with the certificate cases of the Fund.
- (iii) A Committee has been set up to take up such cases with the defaulting employers in order to ensure speedy recovery of the dues.

**Charges Against Director, Song and Drama Division**

\*412. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether enquiries into the allegations against the Director of Song and Drama Division have since been completed ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any action is proposed to be taken against the Director ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING ; AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (d). Enquiries have been made. As a first step, an order has been issued that rehearsals should normally be held during office hours only, and in any case, not after 6.00 P.M. The participation of guest artistes in any capacity in rehearsals/performances without the prior permission of this Ministry has been forbidden. Certain staff transfers have also been ordered.

**Award of Arbitrator on the Report of the Wage Board on Non-working Journalists**

\*413. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Arbitrator has given an award on the Report of the Wage Board on Non-working Journalists ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for this delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The dispute relating to the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board for Non-journalists in certain newspaper establishments was referred to the National Tribunal, Calcutta for adjudication. No arbitrator was appointed.

(b) The Tribunal is proceeding with its

work expeditiously. Considering the nature and scope of the reference, there is no delay.

**Supply of Foodgrains to Government Employees at Subsidised Rates**

\*414. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is empowered to supply foodgrains to the Central Government employees at subsidised rates ;

(b) whether the Central Government employees have demanded protection against rise in foodgrain prices ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why the Food Corporation of India has not come to the help of the Central Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The Food Corporation of India has to supply the grain at the issue prices fixed by Government of India.

(b) Though representations have been received by Government for protection from the general rise in prices, there have been no specific representations for protection against the rise in foodgrains prices alone.

(c) Does not arise.

**Communications Facilities in Border Areas of Northern Region**

\*415. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to increase communications facilities in the border areas of the Northern region ; and

(b) the similar steps taken to increase the facilities in the tribal areas ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING ; AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on Table of the Sabha, [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1563/69].

### श्रमिकों की हड़ताल समाप्त करने की योजना

\*416. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या श्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार विभिन्न श्रमिक संघों के नेताओं और पूंजीपतियों के सह-योग से कोई ऐसी योजना तैयार करने का है, जिससे श्रमिकों की हड़तालें रोकी जा सकें और उत्पादन बढ़े तथा देश प्रगति पथ पर अग्रसर हो ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) और (ख). औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 जो कि औद्योगिक विवादों का निपटारा करने के लिए प्रमुख केन्द्रीय विधान है) और अनुशासन संहिता से सम्बन्धित स्वैच्छिक व्यवस्थाएं (जो कि सरकार की औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध नीति की आधार हैं) को छोड़कर इस समय और कोई अन्य योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है। इस सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान व्यवस्था में यदि कोई परिवर्तन करना हो, तो उस पर राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग की सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने पर उनके प्रकाश में विचार किया जायगा।

### Indiscriminate use of Underground Water for Irrigation

\*417. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :  
SHRI BENI SHANKER  
SHARMA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has sent a circular to all State Governments cautioning them about the indiscriminate use of underground water for irrigation purpose through shallow and deep tube-wells system ;

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing such a Circular and the objective thereof ;

(c) whether before issuing such a circular, the matter was discussed with and opinion of experts on Hydrology of the Irrigation Ministry was taken ; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up Hydrological Departments at the Centre and at the State levels to deal with the problems of excessive and indiscriminate use of the underground water and consequent water scarcity and replenishment of underground water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) This Ministry has not sent circular on the subject to the State Governments. However, at the suggestion of this Ministry, the question of introducing ground water legislation with a view to guarding against indiscriminate use of ground water was discussed at the Conference of State Agriculture Production Commissioners held in May, 1969.

(b) With the present fast rate of ground water development in several parts of the country, it has been felt that a situation may arise in the near future in certain areas in the country when further unrestricted ground water exploitation may interfere with the supplies in the existing wells and lead to their failure. In certain parts, uncontrolled development may lead to contamination of good quality water by saline water or salinisation of the soil with brackish ground water.

(c) The experts on Groundwater Hydrology in the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation of this Ministry are of the view that a stage has now been reached when legislative measures should be taken for regulating and controlling groundwater development. The same view was expressed at the Conference of the State Agricultural Production Commissioners. It was, however, recognised that it was essential to carry out accurate and scientific surveys of ground water resources before such legislative measures could be effectively implemented.

(d) At the Central level, Geological Survey of India and the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation under this Ministry have

already been actively engaged in the systematic ground-water investigations with a view to regulating the implementation of ground-water development schemes on sound technical lines, dealing with the problems of excessive and discriminate use of ground water and suggesting measures for increased replenishment of groundwater in scarcity areas. These Organisations are being suitably expanded. Besides, the State Governments are being encouraged to set up their own hydro-geological units in order to supplement the activity of the G. S. I. and the E. T. O. The States of Rajasthan, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Maharashtra have already set up the Cells, whereas others are in the process of doing so.

**Reservations in Promotions of Scheduled Caste/Tribe Employees**

\*418. SHRI D. R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Home Ministry has issued instructions for maintaining reservations for Scheduled Castes/Tribe employees in promotions from Class III to Class II and upper cadres ;

(b) if so, whether these instructions have been implemented in the Department of Communications ;

(c) how many Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees were benefited due to the above stated instructions for reservations in promotions last year ; and

(d) if not; the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA) : (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs have not issued instructions for reservations for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Class I and II posts filled by promotion except in the case of promotions made on the basis of competitive examination limited to departmental candidates where the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 50 per cent. Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes are required to be given one grading higher by the Departmental Promotion for Committee promotion of Class III officials to Class II, within Class II and Class II to Class I when promotion is made by selection.

(b) Yes.

(c) One.

(d) Does not arise.

**चूहों से अनाज की बर्बादी**

\*419. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :**

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को तैयार करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में चूहों की संख्या 300 करोड़ है ;

(ख) उनके द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कितना अनाज बर्बाद किया जाता है, इस बिनाश को रोकने के लिये बनाई गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है तथा उनमें अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है भारत के जीव-जन्तु नियंत्रण संगठन ने चूहों को मारने की एक योजना भेजी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इसको क्रियान्वित करने पर कितना धन खर्च आने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) ठीक-ठीक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, किन्तु एक अनुमान के आधार पर चूहों का संख्या 24000 लाख हो सकती है ।

(ख) ठीक-ठीक दिना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी यह अनुमान किया जाता है कि चूहों के कारण प्रति वर्ष 100 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक मूल्यों के 24.0 लाख टन खाद्यान्नों की हानि होती है। यह कुल हानि कृषि उत्पादन का 2 से 4 प्रतिशत तक होती है। सघन चूहा नियंत्रण उपायों द्वारा इस हानि को धीरे-धीरे कम किया जा रहा है। विभिन्न राज्यों में चूहा मारक औषधियों के निःशुल्क वितरण के लिये 1966-67 में भारत सरकार ने 12.9 लाख रुपये स्वीकृत किये थे। वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में यह राशि बढ़ाकर 40 लाख रुपये कर दी गई। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष से केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित यह योजना अब राज्य क्षेत्र को हस्तांतरित कर दी गई है। वर्ष 1966-67 और 1967-68 में क्रमशः 83 लाख रुपये और 87 लाख एकड़ क्षेत्र में चूहा नाशक उपायों का उपयोग किया गया।

(ग) कृषि मंत्रालय को ऐसी कोई योजना प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई प्रतीत होती है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता। जब कभी भी कोई योजना प्रस्तुत की जायेगी सरकार उसकी जांच करेगी।

#### Strike by labourers in Bokaro Steel Plant

\*420. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a strike by the labourers in the Bokaro Steel Plant ; and

(b) if so, their demands and the steps taken to meet the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). The workers engaged by contractors for steel fabrication and civil engineering works had gone on strike in May last. Their demands related mainly to wages and conditions of service. At the intervention of the

Minister for Steel and Heavy Engineering, the strike was called off. The demands of the workers have been referred to the arbitration of Labour Commissioner of Government of Bihar, who has asked the parties to file written statements on the matters under dispute.

#### Construction of Godowns for storage of Foodgrains

2524. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money invested so far in the construction of godowns for storing of foodgrains by the Central Government and the Central Warehousing Corporation ;

(b) the places where such godowns have been constructed ;

(c) the monthly rent paid by his Ministry/Food Corporation of India in hiring godowns at various places for the purpose of storing foodgrains ; and

(d) the monthly rent of each of these godowns with location thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) All the foodgrain godowns belonging to the Central Government have since been transferred to the Food Corporation of India. The Central Government had sanctioned upto the time of transfer, an expenditure of Rs. 29.55 crores on the construction, purchase, etc, of these godowns. The Food Corporation of India have spent another Rs. 6.5 crores on new constructions undertaken by them.

The Central Warehousing Corporation have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 10.65 crores on the construction of their warehouses upto 31st March, 1969. These warehouses are not, however, exclusively used for storage of foodgrains.

(b) Two statements, showing the places where the Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation have

owned godowns and warehouses, are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1564/69.*]

(c) Since all the Central Government godowns have been transferred to the Food Corporation of India, the question of paying any rent by the Ministry does not arise. During 1967-68, the Food Corporation of India paid, on an average, Rs. 14.20 lakhs per month as rent and storage charges.

(d) The Food Corporation of India have taken godowns on rent from various agencies at over 800 centres, spread all over India. The effort and time involved in collection of the monthly rent of each of these godowns separately, will not be commensurate with the result to be achieved.

**Exempted Category Phones in Connaught Place Exchange area of Delhi**

2525. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many applications from newspapers and press correspondents under exempted category in the Connaught Place Exchange area of Delhi are pending with the Department ;

(b) when the Telephone Advisory Committee met last to allot the exempted category phones in Connaught Place Exchange ; and

(c) whether Government will place a statement on the Table of the House listing the new permanent and temporary connections given under exempted category in this exchange area during April-July, 1969 period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 25.

(b) 30-1-1969.

(c) A statement listing the new permanent connections given under Exempted (now Special) Category in Connaught Place Exchange Area during April-July, 1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1565/69*]

Temporary connections are not sanctioned on any category basis.

**Distribution of Wheat received under Indo-U.S. agreement by Church World Service in Tamil Nadu**

2526. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which 9641 bags of wheat received under the Indo-U.S. Agreement by the Church World Service were handed over by the Regional Officer (Food) to one Shri P. Sundaram for free distribution to the poor and hungry in Koipatti and Kadambur towns in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) the reasons why the Food Corporation did not directly distribute the wheat free instead of handing it over to Shri Sundaram, who is reported to be closely related to the Regional Director of Food ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) 9641 bags of wheat in question arrived at Madras Port between April, 1968 and October 1968 and were despatched by rail in the name of Shri P. Sundaram on the following dates :—

550 bags	4.5.1968
997 "	7.5.1968
29 "	9.5.1968
1000 "	10.6.1968
1285 "	18.6.1968
3140 "	22.6.1968
570 "	23.6.1968
190 "	24.6.1968
900 "	27.6.1968
980 "	18.10.1968

Total :— 9641 bags

(b) In terms of the Indo-U.S. Agreement, gifts consignments received thereunder are to be despatched to the consignees designated by the approved Relief Agencies concerned for distribution by them. There is no provision in Agreement for distribution of such gifts by the Regional Director (Food) or any other Agency.



**Availability of Tractors in Madhya Pradesh**

2527. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :**  
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of foodgrains produced annually in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat and Haryana, State-wise with the number of tractors in use in each of the States ;

(b) the reasons why there are less tractors in Madhya Pradesh while this State

produces annually the second largest amount of foodgrains in the country ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that no loan facilities to farmers of Madhya Pradesh to buy tractors were given during the last three years ; if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :** (a) The required information is given below :

Foodgrains production for 1967-68 (based on final estimates) (Thousand Tonnes)		No. of tractors according to the Livestock Census-1966
1. Uttar Pradesh	— 16,810.5	10,139
2. Punjab	— 5,445.3	10,646
3. Maharashtra	— 6,951.3	3,260
4. Gujarat	— 3,367.6	3,248
5. Haryana	— 3,993.3	4,850
6. Madhya Pradesh	— 10,162.1	2,513

(b) The number of tractors in Madhya Pradesh is less because of different conditions prevailing in the State. Availability of assured irrigation, percentage of irrigated land, nature of holdings, socio-economic conditions, multiple cropping, etc., are responsible for difference of number of tractors in use in this and other States.

The distribution of tractors manufactured indigenously is done by the dealers and sub-dealers appointed by these manufacturers on the basis of 'first come, first served'. Hitherto, the distribution of imported tractors was done in the various States including Madhya Pradesh by the agents of foreign suppliers also on the basis of 'first come, first served'. The registrations made by the farmers in the Madhya Pradesh State were/are low as compared to the registrations made by the farmers in certain other States and hence low supply of tractors in the State.

(c) No, Sir. Loans for the purchase of tractors have been advanced by the State Government. Similar loans are also being advanced by the Commercial and Land Mortgage Banks.

**East Pakistani Refugees Settled in Madhya Pradesh**

2528. **SHRI BABURAO PATEL :**  
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of East Bengal refugees settled so far in Madhya Pradesh with the names of the districts and their number in each district ;

(b) the total amount of cash dole and value of subsidised food relations given to them so far ;

(c) some of the practical steps taken to rehabilitate these refugees and the number rehabilitated so far ;

(d) some of the genuine grievances of these refugees and the measures taken to remove them ;

(e) whether it is a fact that there have been several clashes between the refugees and the local people and if so, the nature of clashes and reasons therefor ; and

(f) the steps taken to establish peace between the refugees and others ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHAJAZAD) : (a) to (c). Migration of refugees from Pakistan started even before the actual partition in 1947 and about 41.78 lakh persons had migrated to India from East Pakistan upto 31st December, 1963. In their case, apart from some items of residuary work in West Bengal, which are being reviewed by the Committee of Review, the rehabilitation work, by and large, has been completed. About 17,500 such migrants were settled in Madhya Pradesh, including 9,300 settled in the area covered by the Dandakaranya Project. Separate figures of expenditure incurred on the payment of cash doles and the value of subsidized food rations given to the old migrants settled in Madhya Pradesh are not available. The collection of this information for the period since partition will involve considerable time and labour which will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

In January, 1964, the new influx of migrants from East Pakistan started and about 8.49 lakh persons have migrated from East Pakistan since then. In their case, rehabilitation assistance was admissible to only such of those as were admitted to relief camps. A large number of such families have already been moved to rehabilitation sites for settlement in agricultural and non-agricultural occupations in different States. Madhya Pradesh resettlement projects have been started in Panna, Surguja and Betul Districts. The number of families resettled on land in these projects as on 30.6.1969 is as follows :

	No. of families
Betul Project	1642
Surguja Project	516
Panna Project	356
<hr/>	
Total	2514

In addition, 268 families have been settled in non-agricultural occupations. Besides these, 3029 families have been settled in Madhya Pradesh Zone of Dandakaranya Project. Separate figures of expenditure in respect of payment of cash doles and the value of subsidized rations given to them during the last five years are not available.

The collection of this information for the last five years will involve considerable time and labour which will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

It may, however, be mentioned that cash doles varying from Rs. 30/- to 75/- per month depending upon the number of members in a family, are paid to new migrants residing in camps. Besides cash doles, rice/wheat/atta is sold to them at a subsidised rate of 0.57 paise per kg. Certain other facilities, such as, free clothing, blankets, utensils, medicines and educational facilities etc. are also provided.

(d) The new migrants settled in certain projects have complained about low fertility of the soil, lack of irrigation facilities, drinking water etc. Their grievances have been looked into very carefully and steps are being taken to remove their genuine difficulties.

(e) and (f). The Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Films and Tapes of Mahatma Gandhi with A.I.R.

2529. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 93 countries of the world are celebrating Gandhi Centenary this year ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which were given filmstrips, photos and tape-records of Gandhiji's speeches and the cost recovered from each ;

(c) whether it is a fact that quite a few Gandhi tapes were surreptitiously sold or allowed to be duplicated for gain from some foreign countries by some employees of the All India Radio ;

(d) if not, the date on which a physical check was made of films and tapes in the archives of the All India Radio and the results thereof ; and

(e) the names and designations of officers in charge of the archives with their monthly emoluments ?

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) A list showing the names of the countries to whom filmstrips, photographs and tape recordings of Gandhiji were sent is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1566/69*] These were distributed free of charge.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Physical verification of the tapes in the Archives Library was done on 4th July 1969. The stock was found to be correct.

(e) The officers responsible for the Archives are :

<i>Name &amp; designation</i>	<i>Monthly emoluments</i>
1. Shri S. K. Bose, Director, Transcription and Programme Exchange Service	Rs. 1417/-
2. Shri Rajnikant Rao, Assistant Station Director.	Rs. 1202/-
3. Shri R.C. Sindhi, Programme Executive.	Rs. 984/-
In addition, the following staff work full time in the Archives :	
1. Shri Kultar Singh, Junior Librarian.	Rs. 352/-
2. Shri B. S. Gosain, Staff Artist.	Rs. 412/-

#### Seniority of Assistants in the Department of Information and Broadcasting

2530. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assistants confirmed on or about the 1st July, 1965 are treated as junior in seniority to those recruited through the U. P. S. C. and confirmed after this

date in his Ministry ;

(b) the number of Assistants who have been superseded and the number of Assistants who are placed senior to those superseded ; and

(c) the reasons for superseding those Assistants and the steps taken to rectify the defective seniority rules ?

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 has not been any supersession as such in the matter of confirmation of Assistants. The seniority of Direct Recruit Assistants *vis-a-vis* promotee Assistants has been determined in accordance with the relevant rules.

#### Staff Artistes Association

2531. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many association and unions are still in existence in the All India Radio;

(b) whether this affects the quality of the programme ; and

(c) if so, what action Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) One Association and two Unions of Staff Artistes are in existence in the All India Radio.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Talks Cell in New Division A.I.R. Delhi

2532. SHRI SHIO NARAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS

TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a Talks Cell functioning in the News Division of the All India Radio and, if so, since when it has been functioning and the complements of staff engaged in the said Unit ;

(b) the total cost involved in the functioning of the Unit since its inception, year-wise, the total number of talks/features etc. written or produced by the members of the Unit and how many of them were used for broadcast, year wise ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that outside persons are also booked by the News Division for talks and, if so, how many such persons were booked during the period the Unit has been functioning, year-wise, and the payments made to them ; and

(d) whether Government consider the functioning of the Unit as useful and economically sound and whether it has served its purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir ; since November, 1962.

The sanctioned strength of the Unit is :

News Editor	...	2
Research Assistant	...	2
Script Writer	...	3
Stenographer	...	1

(b) and (c). A statement for the period from 1967 to June, 1969, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1567/69*]. Information for the period prior to 1967 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Production Assistants in A.I.R.**

2533. SHRI SHEO NARAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the sanctioned strength in the

cadre of production Assistants and other Staff Artistes category-wise, their total number, the actually filled up posts and the vacant posts in A.I.R. ;

(b) the sanctioned strength of the Programme Cadre, Station Director, Assistant Station Directors, Programme Executives, Transmission Executives, the actually filled up posts and the number of vacant posts in each category ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of persons have been promoted on an *ad-hoc* basis to the category of post mentioned at (b) above and many of them are in position over 4 to 5 ;

(d) if so, the numbers of such *ad-hoc* promotees, category-wise, and the circumstances for not filling up the post on regular basis through proper channels ;

(e) the latest position about the proposed merger of the Programme and the Production Cadres *i.e.* Programme Executives and Production Staff Artistes basis ; and

(f) how much time Government is likely to take for taking a decision on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Unlike civil posts, Government have not prescribed any standing strength in the various categories of staff artistes. Depending upon the requirements of each Station at a given time, sanctions are issued by the Director General, All India Radio permitting heads of stations/offices to engage persons in the recognised categories of staff artistes. Information relating to the strength in each category as it stood on 31.7.69 is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1568/69*].

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1563/69*].

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 103 as per details given below :	
(1) Programme Executives :	91
(2) Transmission Executives :	12
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Total	103
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Out of 103, only 14 Programme Executives has been working in AIR on *ad hoc* basis for more than four years due to non finalisation of the amendment of the existing recruitment rules for the posts of Programme Executive.

(c) and (f). The matter is under consideration. It is difficult to spell out the time the Government will take in taking the decision on the question of merger of programme and production staff because the decision and its implementation envisage consultation and approval with the Union Public Service Commission and other concerned Ministries of the Government of India.

#### *Per Capita Income of Agriculturists*

2534. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the *per capita* income of agriculturists in different States is different ;

(b) if so, the *per capita* income of agriculturists in different States ; and

(c) the reasons for this difference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Data on *per capita* income of agriculturists are not compiled separately every year in the National Income Calculations at the All India Level or at the State Level. However, a statement showing the net income from Agriculture, Number of occupied persons, and net income per occupied persons, and net income per occupied person in selected States for 1960-61 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1569/69] Similar estimates regarding net income per occupied person for later years could not be worked out due to non-availability of data in respect

of number of occupied persons in agriculture. The difference in *per capita* income of agriculturists in different States is due to many factors such as fertility of the soil, rainfall, climate availability of irrigation facilities, cropping patterns, inputs etc.

#### **International Film Festival**

2535. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to hold the International Film Festival in India ; 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) Yes.

(b) A note is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1570, 69]

#### **Incidence of gheraos in West Bengal**

2536. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his visit to Calcutta in May, 1969 he had any discussion with the West Bengal Ministers and officials about the recent re-occurrence of gheraos in that State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any notes or correspondence regarding gheraos were also exchanged between his Ministry and the West Bengal Government ; and

(d) if so, whether a copy thereof would be laid on the Table of the Sabha ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). During discussions with the labour Minister, West

Bengal regarding speedy disposal of labour disputes, including Gheraos, it was suggested that a tripartite committee, to be presided over by an independent Chairman, might be appointed. The decisions of the Committee if unanimous, would be binding on both the workers and employers; in case there was no unanimity, the decision of the Chairman would be final and binding.

(c) The discussions were oral.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Decrease of Lions in Gir Forests of Gujarat

2537. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of lions is decreasing day by day in the Gir forests of Gujarat ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that their number is decreasing because of poisoning by the Maldharis and it is feared that their number may be reduced further ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to preserve the lions ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that the number of lions is decreasing day by day in the Gir Forest of Gujarat. However, there has been some decrease in the number of Gir lions between the period of 1963 and 1968. The June, 1968 census of lions put the lion population as 177 as against 285 in 1963. It may, however, be mentioned that the previous lion census were carried out by indirect count method, i.e. by counting their pug marks which is considered to be very rough and approximate method whereas the recent census was carried out by the direct count method, i.e. by actually counting the lions congregating on kills, which is comparatively more reliable and accurate.

(b) Poisoning cannot be considered as the only reason for decrease in the number

of lions. Further, no serious danger to the lion population is apprehended as the State Government has already taken several measures to preserve them. In addition, some more measures are under consideration of the State Government.

(c) and (d). Certain measures have already been taken by the State Government as detailed below. In addition, the State Government is considering the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to ascertain the reasons for the decrease in the population of lions and to suggest steps to preserve lion population and will take further necessary action as required. :

- (1) An area of 1265.01 sq. km. (488.42 sq. miles) of the Gir Forests, the home of the Girs lions, has been constituted into a Wild Life Sanctuary, under the Provisions of the Gujarat Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection Act, 1963.
- (2) All shooting is strictly prohibited in the sanctuary area, so as to prevent any disturbance in Sanctuary area as well as to maintain the constant food supply of the herbivorous game to the lions.
- (3) In order to dissuade the cattle owners from poisoning the lions out of vengeance, when lions kill their cattle, the State Govt. have made a provision for award or compensation, in cash to them as per the quantum and rates and terms fixed by Govt. Further liberalisation of these rules under the consideration of Government.
- (4) It is under the active consideration of the State Government to upgrade a part of the Gir Sanctuary into a National Park, within which no interference from human beings, and domestic live stock would be permitted.
- (5) All possible financial help was provided by the State Government for the development of the Gir Sanctuary. During the year 1968-69, an amount of Rs. 1,90,000/-

was sanctioned for the development of this sanctuary which includes the provision for welfare of Fauna, providing water facilities, repairs to roads, etc.

#### Soil Conservation in Gujarat

2538. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD & AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to Gujarat in 1968-69 for soil conservation ;

(b) the amount actually spent there during the year ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) For Plan schemes of soil conservation under the State Sector, a total outlay of Rs. 185.00 lakhs was approved for 1968-69. In addition under the Centrally sponsored scheme of soil conservation in the catchment of Dhantiwada Project, Survey of Ravine Lands, and the pilot project for reclamation of saline and alkaline lands, a sum of Rs. 7.54 lakhs was allocated to Gujarat.

(b) According to reports received from the State Government the total utilisation is of the order of Rs. 178.75 lakhs in execution of the State plan schemes and Rs. 6.50 lakhs under the Centrally sponsored schemes.

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

#### Assistance to Gujarat for Construction of Tube- Wells

2539. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have sought financial assistance from the

Government for constructing tube-wells in desert like districts of the State ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Central Government in this regard ?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

#### Central Assistance for Animal Husbandry etc. to Gujarat

2540. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assistance is being provided for the development of Animal Husbandry, Dairy, Grow More Food Campaign and Fisheries to Gujarat during 1969-70 ; and

(b) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). According to the procedure for the release of Central assistance to State Governments for their plan schemes which has been revised from 1969-70, assistance will be released to States in block loans and grants for the annual plan as a whole and will not be related to any individual programme or scheme. Assistance of Rs. 28.20 crores has been allotted to the Government of Gujarat for their Annual plan for the year 1969-70. This assistance will be released to State Government towards the end of the financial year 1969-70 on the basis of the expenditure figures to be furnished by the State Government.

As regards Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the assistance admissible for the following schemes which are being implemented by the Govt. of Gujarat under the above programmes is as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Assistance</i>
1.	Development of V. F. C. Tobacco	2.20
2.	Maximised production of cotton	13.16
3.	Maximised production of groundnut	1.83
4.	Farmers training & education	3.51
5.	Pilot project for reclamation of ravine land	2.50
6.	Castor Demonstration	0.25
7.	Rinderpest Scheme	2.50
8.	Coordinated cattle breeding farm	1.00
9.	Landing & berthing facilities at minor ports.	... 10.00

Assistance for these schemes will be released towards the close of the financial year on the progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Government.

#### Agricultural Projects in Gujarat

2541. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have asked for special assistance from the Centre for aiding the agricultural projects in that State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the Government's decision thereon ?

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

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

#### Confirmation of Mechanics in A.I.R.

2542. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be please to state :

(a) the total number of permanent, Mechanics' posts against which no confir-

mation has been done so far in A.I.R. ;

(b) the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to confirm the persons against these posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 131.

(b) Due to the establishment of the Offices of Regional Engineers in East, West, North and South it has been decided to centralise the confirmation region-wise which has resulted in the fresh compilation of the seniority lists.

(c) Efforts will be made to finalise confirmation of all eligible Class III technical staff at the earliest.

#### Confirmation of Class III Technical Staff in A.I.R.

2543. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class III technical persons who are waiting their confirmations in A.I.R. ;

(b) the number of representations received from the Mechanics and the Associa-



tions of Class III Technical Employees upto now ;

- (c) the action taken thereon ; and  
 (d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : (a) 760.

(b) Two.

(c) Necessary instructions have been issued to all Heads of stations/offices for expeditious action. The progress of such confirmation is closely watched.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Admission rates in cinema houses in Delhi

2544. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Administration propose to rationalise the admission rates in cinema houses by adopting the Bombay pattern ;

(b) whether the advice of Government has been sought in this regard ; and

(c) if so, 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) : No, Sir. The Delhi Motion Picture Association has sought the permission of Delhi Administration for changing the admission rates in cinema houses. The matter, including the Bombay pattern, is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

(b) No, Sir. The final decision lies with the Delhi Administration.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Allocation of Funds for Minor Irrigation Schemes in Rajasthan

2545. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan have urged upon the Centre and the Planning Commission for more funds for minor irrigation schemes ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government have put up a plea that unless such schemes are taken in hand the growing imbalance in the different regions of the State cannot be set right ; and

(c) if so, whether the Central Government have considered the matter ; and

(d) the decision taken in this regard ?

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

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

#### Animal Insurance Scheme

2546. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision for introducing Animal Insurance Scheme in the country ;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay ; and

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

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

(b) Feasibility studies including cattle mortality surveys are being conducted in various States. After these surveys are completed and the data analysed, it is proposed to prepare a suitable Pilot Scheme

on Cattle Insurance to be introduced in the States.

(c) It cannot be indicated definitely when a final decision will be taken in this behalf.

**Seminar on Plant Physiology and Crop Production held in Himachal Pradesh**

2547. **SHRI N. R. LASKAR :**  
**SHRI CHENGALRAYA**  
**NAIDU :**  
**SHRI R. BARUA :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that over 150 Scientists had a first National Seminar on Plant Physiology and Crop Production in Himachal Pradesh on the 26th May, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the main object of the Seminar;

(c) how far this Seminar proved helpful;

(d) who were the participants in the Seminar ; and

(e) whether any report has been submitted to the Government by them ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :** a) Yes. The Seminar was organised by the Indian Society for Plant Physiology.

(b) The main object was to discuss the results of recent research work in crop physiology under way in the various Institutes and Universities in the country. The seminar also discussed the kind of plant physiological research which was necessary for improving the yields of crop plants in the country.

(c) The seminar proved to be very useful. Recent researches in the field of Plant Physiology, as related to various aspects of crop production, were discussed in it. It also provided an opportunity to young scientists working in remote places in the country to get together and exchange ideas. Besides, the three invitational lectures by

well known scientists in related disciplines proved to be useful.

(d) The seminar was attended by professional plant physiologists of various Research Institutes and Universities and also by representatives of agro-chemical industries.

(e) No. However, a sub-committee was appointed to finalise the draft of the report of the Seminar, a copy of which would be submitted to Government in due course.

**Wool Production**

2548. **SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has proposed to some State Governments the opening of centres for cross-breeding of sheep and hence increase the wool production in the country ;

(b) what are our total needs of wool and how much is being imported for the last two years ; and

(c) what special aid Government propose to give to the State in this context ?

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

(b) The estimate of total requirement of raw wool has been tentatively worked out by the Working Group of the Planning Commission on Textiles as 83.0 million Kgs. In 1967-68 we imported 13.9 million Kg. and in 1968-69 13.8 million Kg of wool.

(c) The programme of sheep development falls in the States Plan and will qualify for assistance as per pattern laid down by the Planning Commission which is 30% grant 70% loan. Besides this, the Fourth Plan provides Rs. 280 lakhs for setting up eight sheep farms as Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

**Job Securities in Foreign Oil Companies**

2549. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
DR. RANEN SEN :

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

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Commission of Enquiry appointed to look into the question of job security in the foreign oil companies ;

(b) if so, the findings of the Commission regarding automation, contract labour and premature retirement procedures ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission found that surplus manpower was generated in the Oil Companies due to the use of automatic devices, measures of rationalisation and reorganisation and introduction and extension of contract system. It also found that the Early Voluntary Retirement Schemes of the Companies to deal with the surpluses were not just and proper and that there were some instances of resignations being obtained under pressure.

The recommendations of the Commission are being examined.

**P. & T. Offices in Himachal Pradesh**

2550. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA ; Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had carried out a tour of Himachal Pradesh and felt the difficulties of the people for want of Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Public Call Offices ;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to send a study group which may submit its recommendations on the needs of the people ; and

(d) whether Government are aware that these facilities are available only at a few places in District Kangra and District Bilaspur covering an area of nearly 12,000 square miles and the Government had not paid attention to these areas even after 20 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Minister of State (C) visited Simla in June, 1959.

(b) *Postal Facilities* :— Steps are being taken to open 40 Post Offices during 1959-70.

*Telegraph and Telephone Facilities* :— Opening of 9 new telephone exchanges, 13 long distance P. C.O's and 9 Telegraph Offices has been sanctioned. Stores for these are being collected. They will be commissioned progressively.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration as development of telecommunication and postal facilities is carried out by the Postmaster General, Ambala in accordance with the policies laid down from time to time. A liberal policy for the extension of postal facilities has been adopted by treating whole of Himachal Pradesh as "Very Backward".

(d) *Postal Facilities* :— At present there are 80 Post Offices working in Bilaspur District and it is proposed to open 3 more during 1959-70. In District Kangra there are 625 Post Offices working at present and it is proposed to open 13 more offices during 1959-70.

*Tele-Communication Facilities* : At present there are 10 Telephone exchanges, 35 long distance Public Call Offices and 56 Telegraph Offices working in Kangra District. It is proposed to set up one or more Telephone exchange. Four Public Call Offices and one Telegraph office in that district.

In Bilaspur District there is one Telephone exchange, one long distance Public Call Office and 5 Telegraph Offices at present.

Provision of Telecommunications facilities at more places in these districts is considered in accordance with the existing Policy.

**Public Undertakings under food and Agriculture Ministry**

2551. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Public Undertakings the charge of the Food and Agriculture Ministry, the capital of each and the investment being made on them during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) what have been the working results of these organisations during the last three years with figures of profit and loss, production and sale etc. ;

(c) whether any special steps have been taken during the last one year to streamline the working of these organisations and, if so, the details of the steps taken and the improvements achieved ; and

(d) how much surplus staff is employed in each undertaking and whether the surplus staff is being absorbed or being retrenched ?

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

**आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी संवाददाता**

2552. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में आकाशवाणी के संवाददाताओं को हिन्दी में समाचार

भेजने के अनुदेश दिए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी भाषणों का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद करने तथा फिर उनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने से उनकी मौलिकता समाप्त हो जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या संसद में हिन्दी संवाददाताओं की संख्या बढ़ाने का निर्णय कर लिया गया है ?

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

(ख) यह हो सकता है ।

(ग) संसदीय कार्यवाहियों के प्रसारण की व्यवस्था उपयुक्त समझी जाती है । संसद में हिन्दी संवाददाताओं की संख्या बढ़ाने का फिलहाल विचार नहीं है ।

**आकाशवाणी में हिन्दी में पाठ्य कार्यक्रम**

2553. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

श्री महन्त दिग्विजयनाथ :

श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला :

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

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में आकाशवाणी से अब तक 'हिन्दी में पाठ' कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किया गया है ; और

(ख) किन-किन अहिन्दी भाषा-भाषी राज्यों में यह कार्यक्रम अब तक आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है तथा इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

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

(क) आंध्र, आसाम, गुजरात, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, मणिपुर, मैसूर, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल ।

(ख) जम्मू और काश्मीर, नागालैंड, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, त्रिपुरा, पांडीचेरी, गोवा और अण्डमान और निकोबार ।

योजना साधनों के उपलब्ध होने पर क्रम-बद्ध कार्यक्रम के अनुसार शुरू की जा रही है और इन राज्यों के केन्द्रों में भी यथा समय शुरू की जायेगी ।

#### माडन बेकरीज लिमिटेड

2554. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र की माडन बेकरीज ने डबलरोटी के मूल्य पुनः बढ़ा दिये हैं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अन्य निर्माताओं ने भी मूल्य बढ़ा दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख) कच्चे माल, मुख्यतः मंदे के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने के कारण मई, 1969 में माडन डबलरोटी के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करनी पड़ी थी । अन्य डबलरोटी के निर्माताओं को भी मूल्यों में इन्हीं कारणों में वृद्धि करनी पड़ी थी न कि इसलिए कि माडन डबलरोटी के मूल्य बढ़ गए थे ।

#### सूरतगढ़ फार्म में उत्पादन

2555. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूरतगढ़ फार्म का उत्पादन घट रहा है और इसमें हानि बढ़ रही है और उसे पूंजी पर केवल 0.17 प्रतिशत वार्षिक लाभ मिलता है जब कि उसे 30,000 एकड़ भूमि उपहार के रूप में मिली है ;

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

(ग) इस फार्म के कार्य संचालन में सुधार करने के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । उत्पादन में कुछ उतार-चढ़ाव रहा है, लेकिन 1965-66 के सिवाय जबकि राजस्थान तथा देश के अन्य भागों में अत्यन्त सूखा पड़ा, उत्पादन में कोई अधिक कमी नहीं रही । वास्तव में अब तक सबसे ज्यादा उत्पादन 1967-68 में संग्रहीत किया गया । लाभ-हानि में भी उतार-चढ़ाव होता रहा है, लेकिन 1966-67 और 1967-68 में फार्म ने क्रमशः 18.71 लाख रुपये और 49.52 लाख रुपये का निवल लाभ कमाया, जिसने पिछले सब धाटों को पूरा करने में सहायता की । पिछले 12 वर्षों में फार्म पर लगाई गई औसतन पूंजी अर्थात् 94.5 लाख रुपये, फार्म के सरकारी लागत पर 41.51 लाख रुपये का व्याज देने पर, इसी समय में 4.11 लाख रुपये का निवल लाभ हुआ । इस प्रकार पूंजी पर प्रतिवर्ष 4 प्रतिशत लाभ निकलता है । यह 87,000 रुपये प्रतिवर्ष के अतिरिक्त है, जोकि राजस्थान सरकार को जमीन के मालखाना (किराये) के रूप में दिया जाता है, जो जमीन उपहार रूप में नहीं है बल्कि पट्टे पर दी गई है ।

(ग) फार्म को अप्राप्य सिंचाई और समय समय पर बाढ़ों से नुकसान उठाना पड़ा है । अप्राप्य सिंचाई व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में, फार्म इस समय भाकड़ा नहरों के पिछले हिस्से में स्थित है । इसे अब राजस्थान नहरों से सम्बन्धित करने का विचार है और राजस्थान सरकार से प्रार्थना की गई है कि यथा सम्भव शीघ्र ही इसका अन्तरण करने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये ।

समय समय पर बाढ़ों के सम्बन्ध में, क्षेत्र के एक भाग को बाढ़ों से बचाने के लिए मिट्टी के बाँध बनाये गए हैं। बाढ़ रोकने की एक बड़ी योजना विचाराधीन है। इस फार्म को व्यापारिक ढंग से चलाने के लिए अन्य केन्द्रीय राजकीय फार्मों के साथ इसे 1 अगस्त, 1969 से भारतीय राजकीय फार्म निगम को सौंप दिया गया है, जो कि एक सरकारी औद्योगिक संस्थान है।

**डाक व तार कर्मचारियों की चिकित्सा सुविधाओं पर व्यय**

2556. श्री सा० सुन्दरलाल :

श्री प० मु० सईद :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक व तार कर्मचारियों की चिकित्सा-सुविधाओं, सन्तान शिक्षा भत्ते तथा समयोपरि भत्ते पर खर्च की गई धनराशि में छः गुणा वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार यह स्वीकार करती है कि उपरोक्त मदों से सम्बन्धित वर्तमान नियमों में बड़े दोष हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

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

(ख) जहाँ तक चिकित्सा प्रतिपूर्ति और समयोपरि-भत्ते के नियमों का सम्बन्ध है अभी इसमें आगे और जाँच की गुंजायश है।

(ग) इस बारे में पहले से किए जा रहे कई उपायों जैसे कि और अधिक डाक-तार डिस्पेंसरियाँ

खोलना, प्राधिकृत डाक्टरों और कैमिस्टों की दुकानों की संख्या सीमित करना, दावे प्रस्तुत करने की अवधि कम करना आदि के अतिरिक्त डाक-तार विभाग का दक्षता व्यूरो चिकित्सा प्रतिपूर्ति और समयोपरि-भत्ते पर होने वाले व्यय में वृद्धि को रोकने की दृष्टि से आगे और उपाय करने के लिए इसका अध्ययन कर रहा है।

**Construction of quarters for P & T Staff at Mangalore**

2557. SHRI LOBHO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any quarters for the P & T staff at Mangalore ;

(b) if not, the reasons for not constructing the quarters when the site at Lee Well has been acquired six years ago ;

(c) whether plans and estimates for the construction of the quarters are ready ; and

(d) if so, whether the programme will be included in the next supplementary budget ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There are 6 departmental quarters and 7 rented quarters for the P & T staff at Mangalore.

(b) to (d). Lee Well Site was actually taken over on 23-12-67 after completion of the acquisition proceedings.

The plans are under preparation and estimates will be prepared after the plans are ready.

It is proposed to include this project in the Budget 1970/71.

**Implementation of Land Reforms**

2558. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

be pleased to state :--

(a) Whether it is a fact that Land Reforms have resulted 'in some reduction of the extent of tenancy' and this has made land owners as actual cultivators ;

(b) If so, the steps taken for further implementation of the land reforms ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that land owners have tried to frustrate Land Reforms; and

(d) whether the Planning Commission have recommended that tenants should have unrestricted rights to mortgage land to institutional agencies and also suggested to declare tenants as under proprietors, with right to alienate subject to the consent of the owners, as in the existing muligeni tenure in the South Kanaradistrict ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANASAHI SHINDE). (a) and (b). The land reform measures undertaken by the State Governments are designed to confer fixity of tenure on tenants and enable them to become owners. Considerable progress has been made in the implementation of such measures. State Governments are engaged in expediting the implementation. In the Telengana area the provision for compulsory transfer of ownership to protected tenants which had earlier been enforced in Khamam District and in Mulugtaluk of Wrangal district has been extended to protected tenants in the other areas of Telengana region w.e.f. August 16, 1968. In Gujarat, the programme of bringing tenants in direct contact with the State is nearing completion and 7.3 lakh tenants have been conferred right of occupancy in respect of 20.60 lakh acres. In Kerala, the provisions relating to vesting of landlords' rights in respect of tenanted lands are being strengthened by amending the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963. In Madhya Pradesh mutation proceedings are in progress converting tenants into owners and 3.6 lakh tenants have so acquired ownership in respect of non-resumeable areas. In Maharashtra, about 7.99 lakh tenants have acquired ownership in respect of 24.67 lakh acres and the legislation has been amended to

strengthen the provisions with a view to minimising cases of ineffective purchases. In Mysore, the provisions for conferring ownership rights on tenants will be enforced after disposal of the pending applications of landlords for resumption of lands for personal cultivation. In Haryana and Punjab over 20,000 tenants have exercised the rights of optional purchase in respect of 1,37,259 acres. In Rajasthan, mutation proceedings are in progress for converting tenants into owners. In Uttar Pradesh, about 15 lakh sub-tenants and tenants of Khud kasht holdings about 20 lakh acres have been brought into direct relationship with the State. In Himachal Pradesh tenants of substantial holders have been brought in direct contact with the State and proposals are under consideration for transferring ownership to tenants of other land holders. Proposals for implementation of the provisions are also under consideration in Manipur, Tripura and Maha. Resumption of land by landlords in anticipation of and in implementation of provisions for eviction from tenants has also reduced the extent of tenancy.

(c) Land owners have tried to frustrate implementation of land reforms by resorting to evictions and dispossessions in the form of 'voluntary surrenders' ineffective purchases and malafide transfers.

(d) To enable cultivating tenants to actively participate in agricultural production programmes it has been recommended by the Planning Commission that pending conferment of ownership on tenants, the existing tenancies should be made non-resumable and the tenants should have unrestricted rights to mortgage land to institutional agencies in order to raise loans and make improvements on land cultivated by them.

**Accident in Colliery Under Jamuria Police Station**

2559. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :  
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:  
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :  
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that two miners were killed instantaneously and three others were injured when the roof of a colliery under Jamuria Police Station collapsed on the 17th May, 1969; and

(b) if so, the details of action taken against the management ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) (a) A fatal accident took place at the Parasia Colliery on the 17th May, 1969 due to a roof fall. Two persons were killed and four others were injured.

(b) Enquiry into the accident revealed that the fall took place from in-between two hidden cleavage planes in the roof and consequently no body was held responsible for the accident. The question of taking action against the management does not arise.

#### चावल और गेहूँ की उपज

2560. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में चावल और गेहूँ की प्रति एकड़ औसतन उपज कितनी है ;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में प्रति एकड़ औसतन उपज कितनी थी और उनकी उपज में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) सरकार उपज में प्रति एकड़ औसतन वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या विशेष कार्यवाही कर रही है तथा आगामी पांच वर्षों के बाद प्रति एकड़ औसतन उपज कितनी हो जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : (क) भारत में 1967-68 में गेहूँ और चावल की प्रति हेक्टेयर अनुमानित उपज क्रमशः 1,111 और 1,031 किलोग्राम है ।

(ख) 1963-64 से 1967-68 की अवधि में गेहूँ और चावल की प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज और उत्पादन को प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण

सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा दिया गया देखिये संख्या LT—1571/69] 1968-69 के लिए गेहूँ और चावल के अखिल भारतीय अन्तिम अनुमानों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ग) 1966-67 से अपनाई गई कृषि विकास की नई नीति में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ खाने-पीने की प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज बढ़ाने के उपाय भी किए गए हैं । इनमें बीजों की अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों की खेती, सघन खेती के लिए सिंचाई सुविधाओं का उपबन्ध करना और उर्वरकों तथा कीटनाशी औषधियों जैसे आदानों का संगठित उपबन्ध करना शामिल है । चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रति एकड़ औसतन उपज बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयत्नों को और अधिक बढ़ाया जा रहा है । आशा है कि आगामी वर्षों में उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के परिणाम-स्वरूप 1968-69 के 980 लाख मेट्रिक टन के आधारित स्तर की तुलना में 1973-74 के अन्त तक चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में निर्धारित 1290 लाख मेट्रिक टन खाने-पीने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो जाएगा । उत्पादन में अधिकतर वृद्धि की आशा प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज में सुधार से है ।

#### Gift of Fertilizers to Himachal Pradesh by West Germany

2561. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the West German Government has sent a consignment of 5,800 tonnes of German Fertiliser mixture as a gift to Himachal Pradesh farmers ; and

(b) the agency through which the fertiliser mixture would be distributed and the names of the places in which it will be distributed ?

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



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). 5,800 tonnes of compound fertilizer (NPK15/15/15) have been received from the Federal Republic of Germany not as an outright gift but on rupee-payment basis in terms of an agreement between the two Governments. 2,900 tonnes of fertilizers are meant for sale in the district of Mandi and the remaining 2,900 tonnes are meant for sale in the district of Kangra, Himachal Pradesh. The fertilizers would be sold to the farmers through the normal distribution agency namely the Kangra District Wholesale Cooperative Supply and Marketing Society Ltd., Dharamsala and the Cooperative Societies and Depot-holders in the District of Mandi. A list of the Block Depots together with the quantity of fertilizers despatched to them for sale through the network of about 900 Cooperative Fertilizer Depots in the District of Kangra is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1572/69]. Similarly a list of the Societies and Depot-holders of Mandi District through whom the fertilizers would be sold is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1572/69].

**Pending applications for Telephones in the country**

2562. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of applicants are waiting for Telephones in the leading cities of India ;

(b) if so, how many new Telephones have been provided during the last three years in major cities like Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras ;

(c) what steps are being taken to relieve the shortage of Telephones ; and

(d) by what date the supply is expected to catch up with the demand for now Telephones connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There were 3,31,167 applicants on the waiting lists against 4,96,670 direct exchange lines working in 40 largest towns in the country 31st March, 1969.

(b) During three years 1965-1969 there was a net increase of 1,07,907 direct exchange lines in the 40 largest towns including an increase of 65,439 connections in Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras.

(c) and (d). During the fourth plan period a comparatively larger allocation of resources have been secured and it is hoped to add about 3.5 lakh lines of exchange equipment capacity to provide additional in Telephones in the 40 largest cities. The expansion though substantial will not be able to meet the demand in full and the average waiting period for the entire country, is likely to rise slightly further during the 4th plan period.

**External Services Division of A.I.R.**

2563. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :  
SHRI MANUBHAI J. PATEL :

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

(a) the number of foreigners recruited by the Ministry of External Affairs for the jobs of Announcer/Translator in the External Service Division of All India Radio during the last three years ;

(b) the period of agreement entered into with them ;

(c) whether it is a fact that they do not serve their full period of agreement and leave their jobs and the country afterwards ;

(d) if so, whether Government have ascertained the reasons which compelled them to do so ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Nine, during the last three years 1966, 1967 and 1968. The appointments were made in consultation with Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) Seven of them were given a contract of five years tenure each; one was given contract for two years and another for one year, one month and fifteen days.

(c) to (e). Foreign nationals normally serve for the full period of their contract, but three of the nine foreigners left the service before the expiry of the full term of their contracts, one on grounds of health and two others for personal and domestic reasons.

### गोरखपुर में डाक-घर

2564. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद: क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोरखपुर जिले में वर्ष 1967-68 और 1968-69 में प्रत्येक डाकघर पर मदवार कुल कितना व्यय किया गया और उनसे मदवार कितनी आय हुई ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में नये डाकखाने खोलने के लिये कितने आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन थे और ये डाकघर किस स्थान पर खोले जायेंगे और इस बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय किया जाएगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्रों (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) आय और व्यय के आंकड़े डाकघर के अनुसार या मदवार नहीं रखे जाते ।

(ख) सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए स्थानों पर नए डाकघर खोलने के लिए प्राप्त 27 आवेदन अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं और इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय लेने का सम्भावित समय

प्रत्येक स्थान के सामने दिया गया है ।  
[पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या  
LT—1573/69]

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या श्रम, रोज-  
गार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री दिनांक 13 मार्च,  
1969 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 2908 के  
उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे  
कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा पिछड़ी जातियों के विकास के लिए तैयार की गई विशेष परियोजनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप उक्त वर्गों को किस सीमा तक लाभ हुआ है ;

(ख) श्रम व्यूरो द्वारा ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के बारे में की गई ऋण अध्ययन सम्बन्धी जानकारी कब तक उपलब्ध हो जायेगी ; और

(ग) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विभिन्न परियोजनाओं का व्योरा क्या है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा बाजाव) : (क) अर्जित लाभ का अनुमान लगाना कठिन है ।

(ख) श्रम व्यूरो द्वारा भारत में ग्रामीण श्रमिकों के बारे में 21 क्षेत्रों में गहन अध्ययन चल रहे हैं और छः क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्टों के मसविदों के सन् 1969 के अन्त तक तैयार हो जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) यह सूचना 1969-70 की चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसविदे के सम्बन्धित अध्यायों में दी गई है । यह मसविदा मदन की मेज पर पहले ही रख दिया गया है ।

**आकाशवाणी दिल्ली से बातियाँ**

2566. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :

श्री शिवचरण लाल :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्रालय वर्ष 1968 में आकाशवाणी दिल्ली से वार्ताबारे में 19 फरवरी, 1969 के अतारंकित प्रदन संख्या 225 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच जानकारी एकत्रित कर ली गई है ;

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

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

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में रज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT...1574/69]

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Construction of a new Akashvani Building at Bombay**

2567. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :  
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :  
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKAR SINGH :  
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :  
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHRMA :  
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :  
SHRI JAI SINGH :

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

(a) whether a new Akashvani Bhavan

has been constructed at Churchgate Reclamation in Bombay ;

(b) if so, when the building was completed ;

(c) the amount of money spent on it ;

(d) whether any alterations have been made after the building was completed ; and

(e) if so, the nature of alteration made ?

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) Main building was completed in 1966.

(c) Rs. 64.49 lakhs upto 31.3.1969,

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Super Bazars**

2568. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :  
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :  
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :  
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :  
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV :

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

(a) how many Super Bazars are now working in the country ;

(b) whether Government have reviewed the working of these establishments ;

(c) if so, the results thereof ;

(d) whether some more Super Bazars are likely to set up during the Fourth Plan ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURU-

PADASWAMY); (a) Seventy eight, upto 30th June, 1969.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The result of the review is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1575/69].

(d) Yes.

(e) The details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1575/69].

### आकाशवाणी का ग्वालिबर केन्द्र

2569. श्री रामावतार शर्मा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 15 मई, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9832 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आकाशवाणी का ग्वालिबर केन्द्र, जहाँ से कार्यक्रम इस समय केवल रिले किये जाते हैं, कब तक एक प्रसारण केन्द्र के रूप में पूर्णतः होकर अपना कार्य आरम्भ कर देगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल): 1972 के मध्य तक ।

### Imports Under PL—480

2570. SHRI S. R. DAMANI ;  
SHRI R. K. BIRLA ;  
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO ;  
SHRI N. R. LASKAR ;  
SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU ;

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

(a) whether any fresh PL-480 Pact has been negotiated recently with U.S.A. for the import of foodgrains in the current year ;

(b) if so, the terms of the new pact and how the prices of wheat compare with prices paid in previous year ; and

(c) when the shipments of wheat will commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). An agreement under U.S. PL. 480 agreement was signed on 25.4.69 providing for 3 lakh tonnes of milo and 1 lakh tonnes rice. No wheat was provided under this agreement. As such the question of comparing prices of wheat and its shipment does not arise.

Copy of the Agreement has already been placed in the Library of the Parliament for the information of the Honourable Members.

### Indian Delegation to International Labour Conference

2571. SHRI S. R. DAMANI ;  
SHRI D. N. PATODIA ;  
SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :

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

(a) the composition and names of the Indian delegation to the 53rd session of the International Labour Conference ;

(b) whether the number is more or less than on the previous occasions for such conferences and by how much ;

(c) the people who travelled by first class and those who travelled by the economy class and the rules governing the travel ; and

(d) whether there was any confusion or misunderstanding about the mode of travel permitted to some members if so, details and how it was resolved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The list showing the composition and names of the members of the Indian delegation is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1576/69].

(b) As compared to the last year the size of only the Government Group was increased by one.

(c) According to current Government instructions, all members of the delegation are eligible to travel by air by the economy class but if a delegate, adviser is a Minister or a Member of Parliament or an official of the rank of Secretary to the Government of India, he becomes eligible to travel by first class. Accordingly, Shri J. L. Hathi, Union Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation, Shri N. M. Tidke, Labour Minister, Government of Maharashtra, Shri P. M. Nayak, Secretary in Department of Labour and Employment, Shri Babubhai M. Chinai, M. P., Shri Abid Ali, M. P., and Shri A. P. Sharma Shri S. L. Khanna, Shri T. S. Swaminathan and Shri Varadarajan Nair travelled by economy class. Shri Naval. H. Tata, who was eligible to travel by economy class travelled by the first class after paying the difference in rupees.

(d) No.

### बीजों की चोरबाजारी

2572. श्री सु० कु० तापड़िया : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनाज की कुछ किस्मों के बीज बहुत ऊंची दरों पर चोरबाजारी में बेचे जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या किसानों को बीजों के वितरण से पूर्व नये बीजों की किस्मों का प्रमाण पत्र देते समय इन बीजों की उपलब्धता को भी सुनिश्चित कर लिया जाएगा ; और

(ग) क्या प्रमाणपत्र देने के कार्य को राज्य सरकार को सौंपना उचित नहीं होगा जिससे वे बीजों का तेजी से वितरण कर सकें ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) (क) भारत सरकार को बीजों की चोर-

बाजारी की कोई विशेष गिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। जहां तक राज्य सरकारों का सम्बन्ध है, जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) हमारे वर्तमान प्रमाणित बीजों का उत्पादन, देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए काफी है। नये विकसित उन्नतिशील किस्मों के बीजों के सम्बन्ध में, राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम उनके निर्मुक्त करने से पहिले बीजों का संवर्धन करता है। प्रथम वर्ष में, बीजों की मात्रा सीमित होने के कारण, ऐसी किस्मों के बीजों की कुल आवश्यकताओं को उनके निर्मुक्त होने पर पूरी करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है।

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य बीज अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अपनी प्रमाणक एजेंसी बनाने या चयन करने के लिए स्वतंत्र है। किन्तु उनमें से बहुत से राज्यों ने इस समय इस कार्य को राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम को सौंप दिया है। परन्तु प्रमाणन से, बीजों के तेजी से वितरण करने में कोई रुकावट नहीं आनी चाहिए।

### Incidence of Gheraos in West Bengal

2573. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI SRADHAKAR  
SUPAKAR :

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

(a) whether It is a fact that Central Government have voiced their concern to the Government of West Bengal over the rise in the number of gheraos in the State which affected adversely the industrial growth ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Central Government have suggested to the State Government the setting up of a tripartite body to review the causes and to find out an answer to the rising incidence of gheraos ;

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Government in the matter ; and

(d) whether the National Commission on Labour is investigating into this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). During discussions with the Labour Minister, West Bengal regarding speedy disposal of labour disputes, it was suggested that a tripartite committee, to be presided over by an independent Chairman, might be appointed ; the decisions of the Committee, if unanimous, would be binding on both the workers and employers ; in case there was no unanimity, the decision of the Chairman would be final and binding.

(c) The matter is reported to be under consideration of the State Government.

(d) The terms of reference of the Commission are wide enough to cover all aspects of industrial relations.

#### Super Bazars in Delhi

2574. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :  
SHRI M. L. SONDHI :  
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :  
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE pleased to state :

(a) whether the financial accounts of the Super Bazars in Delhi for 1968-69 have been finalised ;

(b) whether the accounts reveal any loss over the last year ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for loss and the steps taken to arrest the recurring losses of the public sector Bazars ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a). The accounts from the year 1963-69 have not yet been finalised.

(b) The exact position would be known after the accounts are finalised and audited ; however, the Super Bazars are likely to have incurred losses during the year 1968-69 also.

(c) The losses in the Delhi Super

Bazar (Cooperative Store Ltd., New Delhi), are mainly due to high promotional, administrative and operational expenses, including the high rent of the building in Connaught Circus, and leakages and shortages in stocks. The management of the Delhi Super Bazar has taken steps to diversify its business, augment, its income, streamline administrative and operational procedure, economise in expenditure, and introduce stricter security arrangements and inventory control so as to reduce shortages and depreciation of stocks. The need to avoid losses is impressed on all department stores (Super bazars), by adoption of measures such as rationalisation of staffing pattern, adherence to the prescribed business efficiency norms, procurement of consumer goods directly from manufacturers, scientific management of inventory, and regular stock verification.

#### Distribution of Fertilizers through Co-operative

2575. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :  
MANGALATHUMADAM :

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

(a) whether the system of fertilizers distribution in the country Co-operatives has failed to a large extent in making adequate amount of fertilisers available to the farmers at fair price and has resulted in large scale black-marketing of fertilizers ; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the fertilizer distribution machinery in the different States and to prevent the black-marketing of the fertilizers during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) and (b). No Sir. The Cooperatives have made a significant contribution, progressively, in the distribution of fertilisers in the country. During the year 1967-68, they distributed fertilizers worth Rs. 183.19 crores as against fertilizers worth Rs. 32.27 crores distributed by them during 1961-62. Cases of black marketing

in fertilisers as a result of the failure of the cooperative distribution system have not come to the notice of Government of India. However, in the context of the Government of India's new policy on distribution of fertilisers, the manufacturers of fertilizers have been given freedom of marketing their entire production, their own arrangements, with effect from 1st January, 1960. The State Governments have been asked to permit private channels also in the distribution of fertilisers. As a result, a number of States, have allowed private distribution of fertilisers. The Government of India statutorily controls prices of 4 nitrogenous fertilisers, namely, Sulphate of Ammonia, Urea, Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (20.5%N) and the State Governments ensure their observance. Charging prices higher than those notified is an offence punishable under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act, 1955. In view of the comfortable supply position, black marketing in fertilizers would hardly arise.

#### Hybrid Varieties of Export Potential Fruits

2576. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether hybrid varieties of fruits like mangoes and apples which have good export potential have been evolved and tested by the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research ;

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

(c) how far the production of fruits is likely to increase as a result of hybrid fruits growth every year under the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A large number of hybrids have recently been evolved at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute through planned hybridisation in mango. The results of recent research have indicated that some of these hybrids may be quite promising from the export point of view. These observations are being confirmed by further

work. Work on hybridisation of apples has not been taken up at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

(b) The details will be available after through screening of their desirable characters for the purpose of export. These hybrids are still at the testing stage.

(c) As mangoes take about 5-6 years to to fruit after planting, no impact on production of fruits, though these hybrids, is envisaged under the Fourth Five Year Plan.

#### Import of Foodgrains

2577. SHRI K. M. Koushik : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains imported into our country in the years 1965-66 to 1968-69, both as grants and sales ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : A statement giving the required information is attached.

Year	(Quantity in Lakh M.T.)		
	PL-480 and Commercial Purchases	Grants And Gifts	Total Foodgrains Imported
1965-66	74.9	4.7	79.6
1966-67	88.1	15.8	103.9
1967-68	72.7	9.2	81.9
1968-69	42.1	8.9	51.0

#### A. I. R. station at Gorakhpur

2578. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAY NATH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the construction and setting up of a radio station at Gorakhpur ;

(b) the capacity of the transmitter to be set up there ; and

(c) the time by which the radio station at Gorakhpur 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) The building for transmitter is under construction. Acquisition of site for the studio is in progress.

(b) High Power medium-wave.

(c) During 1971-72.

### समुद्री खाद्य उद्योग

2579. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न देशों में, समुद्र-तलों में विभिन्न खाद्य-पौधों का पता लगाने तथा उनसे खाद्य-सामग्री तैयार करने की दिशा में हुई प्रगति का व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा भारतीय समुद्रों के तल में इस दिशा में कितनी प्रगति की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अग्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जापान, चीन, मलाया, इण्डोनेशिया, बर्मा, स्याम, बर्निया, इण्डो-चायना, आस्ट्रेलिया, हवाई, न्यूजीलैंड, चिल्ली आदि में समुद्र घास-पात का मानव खाद्य और अगर-अगर एल्विन और अन्य ऐसे ही रासायनिक उत्पादों के विनिर्माण में भी प्रयोग किया जाता है ।

जापान :

इस देश में समुद्री घास-पात दैनिक खाद्य पूर्ति का एक भाग है । समुद्री घास पात में कुछ प्रोटीन, स्नेह और विटामिन होते हैं, परन्तु उन की पीष्टिक शक्ति मुख्यतया उनकी खनिज मात्रा में होती है । जबकि कुछ भूरी समुद्री घास-पात उसी रूप में खाई जाती है, तथापि लैमिनेरिया जैसी कुछ किस्मों को खाने योग्य उत्पादों की

किस्मों में प्रसंस्करण किया जाता है । उद्योग के सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भाग का सम्बन्ध समुद्री घास-पात, पोरफिपश, मोनोस्ट्रोमा तथा एंटेरोमोरफा से है । अगर का अधिकतर कुटीर उद्योग के रूप में विनिर्माण किया जाता है । यहां केवल एक ही बड़ी आधुनिक फैक्टरी (निहोन खेसो खोजो लिमिटेड) है जो कि विश्व में सबसे बड़ा अगर विनिर्माण एकक समझा जाता है ।

संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका :

उपलब्ध जानकारी से यह पता चलता है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका में समुद्री घास-पात से खाद्य सामग्री तैयार करने की दिशा में वास्तविक रूप से कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है । उस देश में केवल पशुओं की खपत के लिए समुद्री घास-पात से खाद्य तैयार करने की दिशा में अब परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं ।

अन्य देश :

यद्यपि यू० के०, आस्ट्रेलिया, न्यूजीलैंड, सोवियत समाजवादी गणराज्य संघ, नावें, डेन्मार्क जैसे देशों द्वारा की गई विशिष्ट प्रगति के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है, तथापि यह ज्ञात है कि समुद्री घास-पात की कुछ भूरी और लाल किस्मों को खाने में बदलकर उपयोग में लाने और अगर-अगर तथा एल्विन, जोकि खाद्य और अन्य उद्योगों में गैलिंग, थिकनिंग और स्थिरीकरण अभिकरणों के रूप में बहुतायत से प्रयोग में लाये जाते हैं, जैसे रासायनिक उत्पादों के विनिर्माण की इन देणों को तकनीकी जानकारी है ।

(ख) गत विश्व युद्ध के दौरान में, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान मंडल ने भारत के केरल विश्वविद्यालय में परीक्षणान्मक आधार पर अगर-अगर का निर्माण शुरू किया । तब से केन्द्रीय समुद्री मानस्यकीय अनुसंधान संस्थान, केन्द्रीय नवक और समुद्री अनुसंधान संस्थान, वैज्ञानिक प्रौर औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद्



और कुछ हद तक मद्रास, उड़ीसा तथा बम्बई के राजकीय मात्स्कीय विभागों द्वारा यह कार्य किया जा रहा है। निकटवर्ती तटीय जल में आर्थिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण घासों की बहुलता और वितरण का सामान्य रूप से अध्ययन किया गया है। तमिल-नाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश और गुजरात के तटीय सम्भाव्य क्षेत्रों में भावात्मक सर्वेक्षण भी किए गए। आर्थिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण किस्में सूची में दी गई हैं। ये किस्में हैं :— एंटेरोमोर्फा, हरी शंवाल की उल्वा और काले-रपा, भूरीशंवाल की पोकोकिएला, पादिना, सिस्टोफिल्लम, हार्मोफिसा, सरगास्म और टर्बिनेरिया तथा लाल शंवाल की हेलिमेनिया, ग्रेंट-लॉपिया, कैलिबेल फॉरिस, गैलिडियम, साको-निमा, हाइपनिया, प्रेसिलेरिया कौरालोपसिस और स्पाईरिडिया। इनमें से कवच भूरी और लाल किस्में ही तुरत आवश्यकता अर्थात् अगर और एल्विन के उत्पादन को पूरा कर सकती हैं। मानव खपत के लिए अगर-अगर, एल्विन और समुद्री घास-गात खाद्य की उत्पत्ति की प्रक्रिया का विकास किया गया है।

पम्बन क्षेत्र (रामेश्वरम् के निकट) में किए गए अध्ययनों से आर्थिक घासों की सम्भावना का पता चला है जिससे कि क्षेत्र में 1.86 मीटरी टन अगर और 2.96 मीटरी टन एल्विनिक एसिड का वार्षिक उत्पादन हो सकता है। इन अध्ययनों के परिणामस्वरूप, आज कल तमिल-नाडु तट से समुद्री घासों निर्यात तथा देश में उपयोग के लिए काटी जा रही है।

#### काण्डला में भाण्डागार

2580. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काण्डला पतन में 50,000 टन खाद्यान्नों का संग्रह करने की

क्षमता वाला एक आधुनिक भाण्डागार बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सम्भवतः कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी तथा यह कितने समय तक बन कर तैयार हो जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या यह भाण्डागार वर्ष 1970-71 में खाद्यान्नों के निर्यात के लिए बनाया जा रहा है जबकि देश खाद्यान्नों के बारे में आत्मनिर्भर हो जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) काण्डला में अधिक तेजी से खाद्यान्न भरने और निर्यात के उपकरण सहित 50,000 मीटरी टन की क्षमता का एक आधुनिक साइलो स्थापित करने का प्रश्न इस समय विचाराधीन है।

(ख) अनुमान है कि इस साइलो पर 5.33 करोड़ रुपये की लागत बैठेगी और यह परियोजना शुरू किये जाने के समय से लगभग तीन वर्ष की अवधि में पूरी होगी।

(ग) इस साइलो का निर्माण इस रूप में किया जाएगा जिससे कि समय पड़ने पर आयात को सम्भाला जा सके और जब कभी देश खाद्यान्न निर्यात करने की स्थिति में हो तब उसे भी सम्भाला जा सके।

#### विभिन्न दुग्ध योजनाओं की सफलतायें

2581. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐरे दुग्ध योजना और गुजरात दुग्ध योजना की सफलता तथा दिल्ली और बंगलौर दुग्ध योजनाओं की असफलता के लिए कौन-कौन सी बातें उत्तरदायी हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-

कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) : आरे दुग्ध योजना या गुजरात दुग्ध योजना नाम की कोई योजना नहीं है। उपलब्ध नवीनतम रिपोर्ट के अनुसार विशाल बम्बई दुग्ध योजना, जिसका आरे मिल्क कालोनी एक

अंग है और गुजरात राज्य की कुछ योजनायें तथा दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना और बंगलौर दुग्ध योजना का अप्रैल, 1969 में दैनिक औसत उत्पादन और संस्थापित क्षमता के उपयोग की प्रतिशतता निम्न है :

क्रम संख्या	स्थान	लिट्रों में क्षमता	दैनिक औसत उत्पादन (लिट्र)	उपयोग में लायी गयी क्षमता
<b>ब्रह्म दुग्ध संयंत्र</b>				
1.	बम्बई	6,00,000	4,07,219	67.8
2.	अहमदाबाद	1,00,000	81,375	81.3
3.	बड़ोदा	55,000	47,377	86.1
4.	सूरत	50,000	35,358	71.8
5.	दिल्ली	2,55,000	2,62,290	102.8
6.	बंगलौर	50,000	26,424	52.8

इन योजनाओं का विस्तृत मूल्यांकन किए बिना, मंत्रालय के लिये बंगलौर दुग्ध योजना, विशाल बम्बई दुग्ध-योजना और गुजरात दुग्ध योजनाओं की जो कि राज्य सरकारों या अन्य प्राधिकरणों द्वारा स्वतन्त्र रूप से चलाई जाती है, सफलता व असफलता के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना उचित नहीं होगा। इसी प्रकार एक ओर गुजरात राज्य की दुग्ध योजनाओं और आरे श्रीर दूसरी ओर बंगलौर तथा दिल्ली दुग्ध योजनाओं के क्रिया कलापों के निष्पादन को तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से आंकने का प्रयत्न करना उचित नहीं होगा।

**नगर के कचरे से खाद बनाने के प्लांट**

2582. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में कितने ऐसे प्लांट लगाए जायेंगे जिनमें नगरों के कचरे से कार्बनिक खाद बनाई जायेगी ;

(ख) ऐसा प्रत्येक प्लांट कहां-कहां पर लगाया जायेगा और उसकी क्षमता क्या होगी

और प्रत्येक पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जायेगी ; और

(ग) इस प्रकार से बनाई गई खाद में नाइट्रोजन, फास्फोरस और पोटेशियम की मात्रा कितनी-कितनी होगी ?

**खाद, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्डे) :** (क) श्रीर (ख). चौथी योजना में कम्पोस्ट प्लांटों की स्थापना करने के लिये कोई केन्द्रीय/केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना नहीं है। किन्तु सरकार ने सिफारिश की है, कि आरम्भ में इच्छुक नगर निगम/समितियां मार्गदर्शी आधार पर कम्पोस्ट प्लांटों की स्थापना कर सकती हैं। कुछ नगर निगमों ने, खासकर दिल्ली, बम्बई, पूना, नागपुर और अहमदाबाद ने ऐसे प्लांटों को स्थापित करने की इच्छा प्रदर्शित की है। इन निगमों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे इस कार्य के लिए व्यापारिक बैंकों से निधि प्राप्त करें। कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम द्वारा ऐसे बैंकों को पुनर्वित्त मुविधायें देने की वाशा है। कम्पोस्ट प्लांटों को स्थापित करने के लिए

मंसूर सरकार तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अपनी चौथी योजनाओं में बंगलौर तथा दिल्ली के निगमों को वित्तीय सहायता देने का उपबन्ध किया है। अलग-अलग प्लॉट का स्थान, क्षमता तथा लागत के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि प्रायोजना अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है।

(ग) खाद में नाइट्रोजन, फास्फोरस और पोटेशियम का औसत अंश जोकि कम्पोस्ट प्लॉट से होता है क्रमशः 1.5, 1.0 और 1.0 प्रतिशत (शुष्क आधार पर) है।

### खाद्य उत्पादन और जनसंख्या में वृद्धि

2883. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में खाद्य उत्पादन और जनसंख्या में क्रमशः कितने-कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) खाद्य उत्पादन में उक्त वृद्धि से बढ़ी हुई जनसंख्या की खाद्य समस्याओं को किस सीमा तक हल किया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार अन्य सहायक खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने पर बल देने का है जिससे भविष्य में खाद्य समस्या गम्भीर रूप धारण न कर ले ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि- सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्धे) : (क) 1967-68 के दौरान अखिल भारतीय खाद्यान्न उत्पादन (नवीनतम उपलब्ध) में 1949-50 की अपेक्षा 59.9 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई ; जब कि इस अवधि (1950-1968) में

जनसंख्या 46.6 प्रतिशत बढ़ी थी।

(ख) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रारूप में खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि का वार्षिक 5.6 प्रतिशत है, जबकि कुल जनसंख्या की वृद्धि दर लगभग 2.5 प्रतिशत होने की आशा है।

(ग) और (घ). केवल खाद्यान्नों को बढ़ा कर ही नहीं, बल्कि उद्यान-कृषि (जिसमें फल तथा सब्जियाँ सम्मिलित हैं), पशु पालन, डेरी, मुर्गी पालन तथा फार्मिंग तथा मीन-उद्योग के क्षेत्रों में विकास कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से सहायक खाद्यान्नों के उत्पादन को भी बढ़ाकर, विभिन्न किस्मों के खाद्य पदार्थों की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने पर पर्याप्त बल दिया जा रहा है।

### चलचित्रों में आश्चर्य

2584. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस बात को महसूस करती है कि चलचित्रों में रुपया लगाने वाले अपने निजी हितों के कारण ही चलचित्रों में असलीलाता उत्पन्न करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने चलचित्र निर्माताओं और कलाकारों की वित्तीय कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) जबकि सामान्यकरण करना कठिन है, सरकार यह महसूस करती है कि आय के विचार कुछ निर्माताओं/धन लगाने वालों को ऐसी फिट्में बनाने के लिए प्रेरित करते हैं जिनके विषय असलीलाता के आरोप लगाये जाते हैं।

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने अन्धे स्तर की फिट्मों के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये

फिल्मों को व्याज की तुलनात्मक कम दरों पर धन देने के लिये फिल्म वित्त निगम लिमिटेड, बम्बई की स्थापना की है ।

**Consideration of Delhi Problems by Central Desert Development Board**

2585. SHRI M.L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Desert Development Board has considered the problems of Delhi State ;

(b) the schemes of afforestation, pasture development and soil conservation applicable to the Union Territory of Delhi ; and

(c) the progress so far made and the further steps contemplated ?

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

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

**Pending applications for Telephones in Delhi**

2586. SHRI M. L. SONDHI :  
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

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

(a) whether inordinately large number of telephone applications are pending in the New Delhi Area ;

(b) whether the procedure for processing the applications is out-moded from point of view of a modern capital city ;

(c) how many are on the waiting list in New Delhi and by what date the last name on the list be disposed of ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to give connections speedily in the New Delhi area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There is a substantial number of telephone applications pending in New Delhi as in various other cities of the country also.

(b) No ; the present procedure is considered quite satisfactory.

(c) The waiting list position in various Exchanges under the Delhi Telephone District is indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.LT-1577/69*]. It is not possible to say as to when the last applicant on the existing waiting list will be provided with a telephone as it depends on the allocation of capital funds made available to the Department along with the necessary Foreign Exchange content.

(d) It is proposed to expand the existing telephone exchanges and open new ones. With the capital funds made available in the Fourth Plan it is hoped that about 50 to 60 thousand lines of additional exchange capacity would be added by March 1974 in Delhi as a whole out of which more than half will be for New Delhi Areas. But this will not improve the position of the pending applications.

**Opening of Post Offices in Chandigarh**

2587. SHRI SURI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a plan of the Government to open up Post Offices in all the sectors of Chandigarh ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are no post offices in some of the important sectors e.g. sector 7 ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to remove the inconvenience ?

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

(b) There is a post office at Raj Bhavan

In sector 7. There are post offices also in sectors 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 27. There is at present no justification for post offices in any of the other sectors. The existing postal facilities are considered adequate.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Export of Foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana

2588. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the percentage of the produce of foodgrains that has been allowed to be exported to other States from Punjab and Haryana this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Final figures of production of foodgrains in Punjab and Haryana during the crop year 1968-69 are not yet available. Wheat and rice can move freely from these States to other States in the same zone. Other grains can move to any other State without any restrictions. Large quantities of foodgrains thus move out of Punjab and Haryana on private and trade account. No figures of such movement are available. Figures are available only of foodgrains moved from Punjab and Haryana on Government account out of stocks procured by Government. In the absence of figures of production and of exports on trade and private accounts, it is not possible to indicate the percentage of the produce of foodgrains in Punjab and Haryana allowed to be exported out of those States.

#### खम्पारन जिले में पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थी

2589. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन-यापन के ऊँचे मूल्यों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, खम्पारन जिले में रहने वाले पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के शरणार्थी

यियों को बेकारी-भत्ते के रूप में दी गई सहायता अपर्याप्त है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन लोगों ने सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन पेश किया है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

भ्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद द्वारा एक गैर-सरकारी प्रेस से पुस्तिकाओं का छपाना

2590. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद ने अपनी पुस्तिकाओं के मुद्रण के लिए एक गैर-सरकारी प्रेस को बड़ी मात्रा में कागज सप्लाई किया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त प्रेस ने कागज रेहन रख दिया है और प्रेस बन्द कर दिया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही की है और कागज की खरीद के बारे में परिषद की नीति क्या है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार नीति का पुनर्विलोकन करने का है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्डे) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान

परिषद ने परिषद की हिन्दी मासिक पत्रिका 'क्षेत्री' के मुद्रण के लिए सर्वश्री एशिया प्रैस, दिल्ली को कागज सप्लाई किया था।

(ख) परिषद् को इस बात का ज्ञान नहीं कि उक्त प्रैस ने अपने बन्द होने से पहले कागज रहन रख दिया था। पूछ-ताछ पर इस बात की पुष्टि नहीं हुई है।

(ग) जैसे ही परिषद को प्रैस के बन्द होने की सूचना मिली, सर्वश्री एशिया प्रैस, दिल्ली को दिया गया कागज का सारा स्टॉक वापस ले लिया गया, जिसमें एस०/सी० कागज के 118 रिम थे। प्रैस से अब कोई कागज वापस लेना बाकी नहीं है। परिषद् अपने प्रकाशनों के लिए लेखन-सामग्री नियंत्रक, निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय, भारत सरकार के माध्यम से सभरण और निपटान महानिदेशालय द्वारा अनुमोदित अनुसूचित दरों पर कागज थोक में खरीदती है। कुछ विशिष्ट प्रकार के कागज जो कि नियंत्रक लेखन सामग्री, कलकत्ता के पास उपलब्ध नहीं होते, उन्हें नियमानुसार बाजार से खरीदा जाता है।

(घ) जी हाँ।

#### Study of Underground Water Resources by East German Experts

2591. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO ;  
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH  
SHASTRI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that East German experts recently undertook a study in some States regarding the underground water resources and water economy ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these experts have also offered assistance in surveying the under-ground water resources

and in conservation of rain water ;

(c) if so, the names of the States where survey was conducted by the East German experts ;

(d) whether any report has been submitted to the Government in this regard ;

(e) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(f) the reaction of the Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (f). Two East German Experts visited some States recently. Information is not available about the actual groundwater surveys if any undertaken by these expert in different States. The Experts indicated that they had visited the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Neither any report on their visit to these States nor any offer of assistance in surveying underground water resources and conservation of rain water has been received so far by this Ministry.

#### Expenditure on the Import of Foodgrains etc.

2592. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the amount spent for the import of (i) foodgrains (ii) Fertilizers; (iii) tractors; (iv) animals; and (v) milk, milk products in 1953-1954, 1954-55, 1966-1967, 1967-1968 and 1968-1969, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : A statement is attached.

*Statement*

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount spent on import</i> ( <i>Figures in Crores of Rupees</i> )				
	1953-1954	1954-55	1966-67	1967-68	1969-96
(i) Foodgrains	54.72	78.60	502.41	478.77	241.97
(ii) Fertilizers	6.88	2.82	102.96	148.83	150.19
(iii) Tractors & parts	5.87	6.08	9.69	15.49	16.03
(iv) Animals	0.65	0.80	0.10	0.18	0.19
(v) Milk & Milk products	8.64	9.48	22.65	14.23	14.93

N.B.—Figures shown against items (ii), (iii), (iv) (v) have been converted into post devaluation rate by escalation by 57.5%.

**Production of Foodgrains and their Sale  
[Prices]**

2593. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the production of wheat, Rice, Gram, Sugarcane, Bajra, Maize, Barley and their lowest and highest wholesale and retail sale prices during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Statements on (i) production of wheat, rice, gram, sugarcane, bajara, maize and barley in the country ; and (ii) lowest and highest wholesale and retail prices of wheat, rice, gram, bajra, maize and barley at selected centres in the main producing State during the last three years are laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 1578/69].

Wholesale as well as retail prices vary from region to region and for different varieties. The position regarding prices of sugarcane is given in the note laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1578/69]

**Bank Credit for Dealers of Fertilisers**

2594. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the different State Governments to persuade

fertiliser manufacturers for making suitable arrangements with banks for adequate credit for wholesalers and retailers of these key agricultural inputs; and

(b) if so, in what circumstances the said directions have been given and what has been the response of the State Governments in this regard ?

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

(b) Achievement of the targets of agricultural production laid down in the Fourth Plan calls for a three-fold increase in the use of fertilisers by 1973-74. This again underlines the need of efficient distribution, involving stocking of fertilisers by wholesalers and retailers in advance of the season at all consumption centres. The task is so large that it requires efforts of every available credit agency, including Banks, to participate in financing distribution of fertilisers. It is in these circumstances that the States were requested to persuade manufacturers (who were also directly requested) to make suitable arrangements with Banks for adequate credit for wholesalers and retailers of fertilisers.

Two manufacturers have already made the above mentioned arrangements with Banks and more have promised to finalise the arrangements shortly.

**Import of Fertilizers**

2595. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on the import of fertilisers in the year 1968-69 ;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange spent on developing fertilisers during this year ;

(c) the names of the countries from which fertilisers have been imported ; and

(d) their comparative prices from different countries and how they compare with the cost of indigenous production per ton.

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

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :**

(a) The total amount of foreign exchange spent on the import of fertiliser in the year 1968-69 is valued at Rs. 162.92 crores.

(b) Information on the amount of foreign exchange spent on developing fertilisers during the year 1968-69 is being collected and will be placed on the table of Sabha when received.

(c) Fertilisers have been imported from the following countries :

West Germany, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Italy, France, U.K., Japan, Canada, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, G.D.R., Sweden, Spain, Norway, Denmark, Kuwait.

(d) The comparative prices as obtained in the last purchases of the different kinds of fertilisers imported from the above mentioned countries (except those from where fertilisers were received as gift) are given below :

Name of the country	Name of fertiliser	Procurement price F. O. B. in US \$ per tonne
West Germany	Urea	70.00
	CAN	37.75
Holland	CAN	37.75
	Annonium Sulphate	31.75
Belgium	Urea	70.00
	Urea	70.00
Austria	CAN	37.75
Italy	CAN	37.75
	Urea	70.00
France	Urea	70.25
	CAN	37.75
U. K.	Urea	69.75
Japan	Urea	71.72
	NPK 14-14-14	54.50
Canada	Ammonium Sulphate	24.24 to 24.87
	Urea	68.91 to 76.44
	Muriate of Potash	21.03 to 21.81
USAID	Ammonium Sulphate	20.98 to 24.75
	Urea	75.85 to 75.95
	NPK 14-28-14	66.40 to 69.98
	15-15-15	57.86 to 62.98
	Di Ammonium Phosphate	49.99
USSR	Ammonium Sulphate	C & F rate per tonne in Rs. Rs. 380
		(estimated F.O.B. \$ 31.50)
	Urea	Rs. 592.50 (estimated F.O.B. \$ 65.00)



1	2	3
	Muriate of Potash (bulk)	Rs. 280.13 (estimated F.O.B. \$ 28.35)
Poland	Urea	Rs. 592.50 (estimated F.O.B. \$ 65.00)
Hungary	Urea	Rs. 590.50 to 593 (estimated F.O.B. \$ 64.78 to 65.00)
Rumania	Urea	Rs. 592.00 (estimated F.O.B. \$ 65.00)
Bulgaria	Urea	Rs. 592.50 (estimated F. O. B. \$ 65.00)
GDR	Muriate of Potash	Rs. 337.88 (estimated F. O. B. \$ 31.00)

In case of purchases from the rupee payment countries, the contracts are placed on C and F basis in terms of rupees. For the purpose of comparison f.o.b. prices in dollars have been shown in brackets assuming normal freight rates.

Data on the cost of domestic production of each kind of fertilisers in respect of each factory is not available.

### भोजपुरी फिल्में

2596. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हमारे देश में भोजपुरी फिल्में बहुत लोकप्रिय सिद्ध हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसी फिल्में तैयार करने के बारे में कोई योजना बनाई है यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या ऐसी फिल्मों के उत्पादन तथा प्रदर्शन के लिए कोई संगठन अथवा संघ है; यदि हां, तो उनके नाम और पते क्या हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार किसी को सहायता देती है; और यदि हां, तो किसको ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :  
(क) भोजपुरी बोली में निर्मित कुछ फिल्में लोक प्रिय पाई गई थीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं; क्योंकि यह काम सरकार के कार्यक्षेत्र से बाहर है ।

(ग) और (घ). सूचना बिहार सरकार से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### बरहामपुर तहसील (मध्य प्रदेश) में तारघर तथा डाकघर खोलना

2597. श्री ग० चं० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बरहामपुर तहसील के नागरिक राजस्व मंडल में एक डाक-तार कार्यालय जो नेपा नगर औद्योगिक नगर में स्थित है के अतिरिक्त कोई डाक-तार कार्यालय नहीं है यद्यपि वहां अनुसूचित जाति के लोग बहुमत में हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) बालू वित्तीय वर्ष में उक्त क्षेत्र में किन-किन स्थानों पर डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(घ) ये डाकघर कब तक खोले जाएंगे ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जे.ए. सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। मध्य प्रदेश में बुरहानपुर तहसील में नागरिक राजस्व मंडल में पांच तारघर हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) उक्त क्षेत्र में चालू वित्त वर्ष में पीपलपानी में डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(घ) लगभग तीन महीने में।

(ङ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**पूर्वी निमाड़ (मध्य प्रदेश) जिले में तारघर**

2598. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में तारघर के सम्बन्ध में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ख) सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितने डाकघरों में तार सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने का निर्णय किया है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस जिले के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में कोई डाकघर नहीं है; और

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

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जे.ए. सिंह) : (क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में 14 तारघर काम कर रहे हैं।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पूर्वी निमाड़ जिले में 8 डाकघरों में तार संबंधी सुविधा प्रदान किए जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) जी नहीं। पूर्वी निमाड़ जिला के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में 3 उप-डाकघर और 36

अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 1969-70 के दौरान एक और अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर खोले जाने की संभावना है। छः नये डाकघर खोलने के प्रस्तावों की भी जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

#### Handling of Food Imports by F.C.I.

2599. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that food imports from all resources are handled by the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the reasons for shifting the work relating to food imports from the Food Department of his Ministry to the Corporation ; and

(c) whether there has been any change in the procedure etc. in the food imports as a result of this shifting and, if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Food Corporation of India was established with a view gradually to take over from the Food Department all trading activities in foodgrains including imports.

(c) Agreements with foreign Governments for food imports are still being negotiated and signed by the Government of India. The work relating to purchases, transportation, handling, distribution and payments is now being done by the Food Corporation of India.

#### भारतीय भाषा लघु समाचार-पत्र

2600. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय भाषा लघु समाचार-पत्र संघ ने अधिक सरकारी सहायता तथा सुविधायें दिये जाने के बारे में सरकार से अनुरोध किया है;

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रति क्रिया है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मन्त्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। इंडियन लैंग्वेज स्माल न्यूजपेपर एसोसियेशन ने निम्नलिखित मांगों के बारे में प्रार्थना की है :—

- (1) सजावटी तथा वर्गीकृत अधिक विज्ञापन ऊंचे दामों पर देना ;
- (2) सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्डरटेकिंगों से अधिक विज्ञापन मिलना ;
- (3) पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार द्वारा दैनिकों के अतिरिक्त अन्य प्रकाशनों को मान्यता देना तथा ;
- (4) वित्तीय सहायता ।

(ग) सजावटी वर्गीकृत विज्ञापन देने के लिए भारत लघु तथा मध्य समाचार-पत्रों, विशेषतया भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए हर सम्भव प्रयत्न कर रही है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, इन पत्रों को 1968-69 के दौरान मूल्यरूप में 63.40 प्रतिशत सजावटी विज्ञापन दिये गए थे और 1968-69 में उनका वर्गीकृत विज्ञापनों का हिस्सा 31.72 प्रतिशत से बढ़ कर 40-79 प्रतिशत हो गया ।

भारत सरकार के सभी मंत्रालयों से अनु-रोध किया गया है कि वे अपने सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्डरटेकिंगों को ऐसे अनुदेश दे कि भारतीय

भाषाओं में छपने वाले लघु समाचार पत्रों का विज्ञापन के लिए अधिक उपयोग करें ।

राज्य के मुख्यालयों में मान्यता देने का काम राज्य का है, अतएव इसके बारे में पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के पूछने पर केन्द्र केवल सलाह ही दे सकता है ।

लघु तथा मध्य समाचार पत्रों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में समाचार-पत्र वित्त निगम की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव सक्रिय रूप से सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

#### Hindi Telephone Directory

2601. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindi Telephone Directory which was published by the Delhi Telephones for the first time in India has failed to evoke popular response ;

(b) the total number of copies printed, distributed and the number of copies lying with the authorities ;

(c) whether in view of the poor response from the public, Government still propose to bring out a revised edition of the Hindi Directory ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. The response is considered satisfactory in view of its being the first publication.

(b) No. of copies printed	20,000
No. of copies distributed	11,234
Balance available with the Authorities	8,766

(c) The response has not been poor. Action to bring out the 2nd issue has already been initiated.

(d) It is the policy of the Government to bring out Telephone directories in regional languages, and this policy of printing directories in Hindi along with other regional languages in their respective regions is being pursued vigorously.

**Fisheries Development Scheme in West Bengal**

2602. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :  
SHRI B.K. DASCHOW  
DHURY :

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

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has taken up a big fisheries development scheme under a package programme to be entirely financed by the Central Government.

(b) whether the scheme has been duly approved by the Government ; and

(c) if so, the amount of money sanctioned for the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). A package programme had been drawn up in 1965 in the context of possible assistance under a bilateral agreement. This assistance did not materialise, but developmental measures to the extent feasible are being undertaken. The programmes proposed to be financed entirely by the Central Government are as follows :

1. A pilot scheme for brackish water fish farming in the Sunderbans.
2. Provision of landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels. A fishing jetty has been sanctioned at Nankhana and additional sites will be surveyed. Investigations are in progress to select suitable sites for a port for larger fishing vessels.
3. Exploratory and experimental fishing will be undertaken in the Sunderbans area as well as in the Bay of Bengal.

The executing agency for minor fishing harbours will be the State Government. The other programmes will be taken up by the Central Deep Sea Fishing Organisation and other Central agencies.

(c) The programmes referred to in the answer to parts (a) and (b) of the question form part of general schemes in the Central and Centrally Sponsored sectors except in the case of Sunderbans scheme which pertains entirely to West Bengal for which an outlay of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provisionally made in the Fourth Five Year Plan. There is no State wise earmarking of outlays on the general schemes.

**उचित मूल्य की राशन की दुकानें**

2603. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार द्वारा एकत्र की गई जानकारी के अनुसार इस समय देश में उचित मूल्य की राशन की दुकानें कुल कितनी हैं; और

(ख) उन स्थानों की जनसंख्या क्या है जहाँ जहाँ पर सांविधिक रूप से तथा औपचारिक रूप से राशनिंग लागू है ।

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा गृह-कार मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क), 137.5 हजार राशन की दुकानें और उचित मूल्य की दुकानें ।

(ख) इनके अन्तर्गत जनसंख्या :—

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| (1) सांविधिक, अर्थात् औप-<br>चारिक राशन व्यवस्था | 233 लाख  |
| (2) अनौपचारिक राशन<br>व्यवस्था                   | 2440 लाख |

**खाद्यान्नों को रखने के लिए गोदाम**

2604. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खाद्यान्नों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए सरकार के पाम इस समय सारे देश में कुल

कितने गोदाम हैं तथा उनकी माल रखने की क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा किराये पर लिए गए गोदामों की वर्तमान संख्या कुल कितनी थी तथा सरकार द्वारा किराये के रूप में वार्षिक कुल कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया जाता है; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में कुल कितने गोदामों का निर्माण किये जाने का विचार है तथा उनकी माल रखने की क्षमता क्या होगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) खाद्यान्नों का भण्डारण करने के लिए इस समय भारत सरकार के पास कोई गोदाम नहीं है क्योंकि उमके मारे गोदाम भारतीय खाद्य निगम को हस्तान्तरित कर दिए गए हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास अपने तथा किराये के कुल लगभग 54.62 लाख मीटरी टन भण्डारण क्षमता के गोदाम 869 केन्द्रों पर स्थित हैं।

(ख) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास इस समय किराये की कुल भण्डारण क्षमता लगभग 28.91 लाख मीटरी टन हैं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 1967-68 में किराये और भण्डारण प्रभार के रूप में 1.70 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का भुगतान किया था।

(ग) 135 केन्द्रों पर 9 लाख मीटरी टन क्षमता के गोदामों के निर्माण का काम हाथ में लिया गया है और 1969-70 में 100 केन्द्रों पर 5.5 लाख मीटरी टन और क्षमता के गोदाम बनवाने का विचार है।

खाद्यान्नों के आयात के लिए जहाज

2605. श्री हुकम चन्व कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में आयातित

खाद्यान्नों की कुल मात्रा के लदान के लिए कितने जहाजों का प्रयोग किया गया था; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा भाड़े के रूप में कितने रुपये का भुगतान किया गया था ? और

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 311 जहाज।

(ख) 38.79 करोड़ रुपये।

Shortage of Postal Stationery in Post Offices

2607. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from the public that inland letters, post cards and such other things frequently remain out of stock in the Post Offices and thus cause a good deal of inconvenience to them ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There has been no general complaints of this type. However, there were local complaints of temporary shortages in some post offices in Bombay City and Assam which were rectified.

(b) These shortages were due to hold-up and non-receipt of supplies from the Central Stamps Store, Nasik in time. Immediate action was taken for diversion of stocks from neighbouring offices to meet the situation.

Programmes Committee of AIR Calcutta

2608. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of persons in the

Calcutta Station of the All India Radio in charge of setting programmes of classical, Rabindra, light and other types of music for the Artistes ;

(b) the procedure followed in selecting Artistes ;

(c) whether Government have received complaints from the public that the musical programmes organised by the Calcutta Station are not generally satisfactory ;

(d) whether it is a fact that those in charge of musical programmes sometimes show undue favouritism to one set of artistes ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that large number of young and rising musical talents have no scope to demonstrate their talents under the existing setting up ; and

(f) whether Government propose to constitute an advisory body by including eminent musicians to advise the authorities concerned on fixing up of musical programmes etc ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) Station Director, Assistant Station Director, Senior Programme Executive and Music Producers.

(b) Only those artistes who have been auditioned and approved by regularly constituted Audition Committee/Board are given broadcast engagements having regard to the grading of different artistes and programme requirements. Each proposal for booking an artiste is examined by more than one person.

(c) Some times complaints are received.

(d) There is no ground for believing this.

(e) There is no justification for this conclusion. New artistes can get themselves included in the approved list after going through the auditioning procedure.

(f) There are already a Local Audition Committee for the station and a Central

Music Audition Board at the Headquarters. Another advisory committee is not necessary.

**Policy, planning and Co-ordination unit in the Ministry of I & B and Communications**

2609. **SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :**  
**SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :**  
**SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :**  
**SHRI Y. A. PRASAD :**  
**SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH :**  
**SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY :**

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

(a) whether It has been decided to set up a Policy, Planning and Co-ordinate Unit in his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the reasons for establishing such unit ; and

(c) the broad outlines of the working of this Unit ?

**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) Far effective functioning of the Ministry.

(c) This Unit will attend to work of policy formulation, watch over its implementation, intermedia coordination, evaluation of programmes and training of personnel.

**Settlement of people from Nepal in Assam**

2610. **SHRI HEM BARUA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are new arrivals from Nepal of some people who want to settle in Assam ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision to settle them in certain parts of Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Central Assistance to Kerala for Agriculture and minor Irrigation**

2611. SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :  
SHRI P. GOPALAN :  
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :  
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9714 on the 15th May, 1969 and state :

(a) whether Government have since finalised the exact amount of assistance to be released to the Kerala Government during 1969-70 for agricultural production including minor irrigation and land development ;

(b) if so, the details and the quantum of assistance ; and

(c) if not, the reason for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The procedure for release of central assistance to State Governments for their plan schemes has been revised from 1969-70. Assistance will now be released to State in block loans and grants for the annual plan as a whole and will not be related to any individual programme or scheme. An allocation of Rs. 31.10 crores has been made to the Government of Kerala for financial assistance for their annual plan for the year 1969-70. The assistance will be released to State Government towards the end of the financial year 1969-70 on the basis of the expenditure figures to be furnished by the State Government.

As regards Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the assistance admissible for the

following schemes, which are being implemented by the Government of Kerala under the above programmes is as under :—

S. No.	Scheme.	Assistance
1.	Package programme for Coconut.	0.34 lakh.
2.	Maximised production of groundnut.	0.26 "
3.	Package programme for papper & Ginger.	2.71 "
4.	Package programme for Arecanut.	0.40 "
5.	Farmers training & education.	3.51 "
6.	package programme for Cashew.	2.72 "

Allocation of assistance for the above schemes will be communicated to State Government shortly by the Ministry of Finance. Assistance will be released on the progress of expenditure to be furnished by the State Government towards the close of the Financial year.

**चीनी की उपलब्धी की जाँच के लिए  
रसायनज्ञ**

2612. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी के कारखानों में स्वयं कारखानों द्वारा चीनी की उपलब्धि की जाँच करने के लिए रसायनज्ञ नियुक्त किये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकांश किसानों को इन रसायनज्ञों पर विश्वास नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार किसानों द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट तीन व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करने का है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-**

कारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिव शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

#### Progress in increasing the Forest Area

2614 SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN :  
SHRI UMANATH :  
SHRI SATYA NARAIN  
SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress in increasing the forest area in the country is far from satisfactory since the adoption of the National Forest Policy Resolution in 1952 ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to increase the forest area in the various States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Even though 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, but the increase is inadequate because even after the increase, the present forest area is much less than 33% prescribed in the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952.

(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% by consolidation of holdings, acquisition of private forests and by transferring as forests available lands such as waste lands, Panchayat Samiti lands, ravines, canal banks etc. As a consequence, the

forest area has increased from 73.44 million hectares in 1951-52 to 75.33 million hectares in 1966-67 in spite of 1.07 million hectares having been released for river valley projects, cultivation etc.

#### Survey of Land under National Forest Policy Resolution

2615. SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :  
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE :  
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a detailed survey of all lands according to the National Forest Policy Resolution has not been undertaken so far ; and

(b) if so, the reason thereof ?

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

#### Decrease in Forest area due to Cultivation

2616. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :  
SHRI K. RAMANI :  
SHRI B. K. MODAK :  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN :

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

(a) how much area of the forest has been lost since 1951 for cultivation and other developmental project in the country ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to bring an equivalent area under forest ?

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



SHINDE) : (a) 1.07 million hectares of forests area has been lost due to release for River Valley Projects, Cultivation, Hydel works and industries. A statement showing the Forest area lost for various purposes from 1951 to 1966 is laid on the Table of House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1579/69].

(b) "Forest" 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% by consolidation of holdings, acquisition of private forests and by transferring as forests available lands such as waste lands, Panchayat Samiti lands, ravines, canal banks etc. As a consequence, the forest area has increased from 73.44 million hectares in 1951-52 to 75.35 million hectares in 1966-67 in spite of 1.07 million hectares having been released for river valley projects, cultivation etc.

#### Meetings of the Central Board of Forestry

2617. SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH :  
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :  
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :  
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the meetings of the Central Board of Forestry are not being held regularly every year since 1959 as was decided by the Board ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that there were no records of meetings of the Board ?

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

(b) The meetings could not be held regularly every year as considerable time is taken by the State Governments, which play host, to finalise the dates as convenient to them as well as make arrangements for the meetings.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Meetings of the Central Board of Forestry

2618. SHRI NAMBIAR :  
SHRI P. P. ESTHOF :  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :  
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the names of those members who attended the 4th and 5th meetings of the Central Board of Forestry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : A statement showing the names of the members who attended the 4th & 5th Meetings of the Central Board of Forestry held in 1957 and 1959 respectively is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1580/69].

#### Code for Checking communal writings in Press

2619. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :  
SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINGH :  
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :  
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether the 10-point draft code of the Press Council of India to check communal writings in the press has been approved ; 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) It is still under the consideration of the National Integration Council.

(b) Does not arise.

**Advertisement to small and medium newspapers by public undertakings**

2620. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :  
SHRI NAMBIAR :  
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :  
SHRIMATI SUSEELA  
GOPALAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the important public undertakings were not aware of the instructions and policies of Government in regard to making increased use of Hindi/language or regional newspapers and setting apart a suitable amount of budget for giving advertisements to small and medium newspapers ;

(b) if so, the names of those undertakings ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee on Public Undertakings (1968-69) Fourth Lok Sabha has drawn attention to this fact in paragraph 4.20 of its 47th Report.

(b) The Committee has in this connection specifically mentioned the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. and Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

(c) In a note circulated to all Ministries/Departments in September 1956, setting out the directive principles to be followed by statutory corporations, nationalised undertakings, autonomous bodies, etc. in the matter of advertising, it was laid down *inter*

*alia*, that keeping in view the individual need of each organisation, increased use should be made of Indian language newspapers for advertisements. A further circular was issued in December 1967 requesting the Ministries/Departments to ask the public-sector undertakings and other such bodies under their control to set apart a suitable proportion of their advertising budget for advertisements in the small and medium newspapers. The policy of Government in this regard will again be brought to their notice for issue of suitable instructions to the public undertakings.

**Extra-departmental Delivery Agents**

2621. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :  
SHRI NAMBIAR :  
SHRI P. GOPALAN ;  
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

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

(a) the total number of Extra-departmental Delivery agents working in P & T Department at the end of December 1968 ;

(b) the pay scales of E. D. Delivery agents ;

(c) whether Government will consider to take these E. D. Delivery agents who are working for more than five years in the department into the Class IV category ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHYER SINGH) : (a) 48,461.

(b) No scale of pay has been prescribed for extra-Departmental Delivery agents. They are given a consolidated allowance which includes an element of dearness allowance. The minimum of the consolidated allowance is fixed at Rs. 20/- P. M. and maximum is Rs. 42/- P. M. In addition to this they have also been granted *ad-hoc* increase from time to time whenever there was an increase in the dearness allowance rates of the Central Government servants.

(c) Orders already exist for absorption of E. D. As in class IV subject to certain conditions. They are given preference over nominees of Employment Exchange. They should put in a minimum of three years continuous service and be below 40 years of age. If they qualify in the literacy test they are absorbed in the test category posts viz P.on, Packer, Porter etc. Otherwise, they are absorbed in non-test category posts viz Sweeper, Chowkidar, Farash etc.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Charges against Newspapers in West Bengal

2622. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :  
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU :

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

(a) the number of daily newspapers in West Bengal against whom charges of malpractices have come to notice since 1965 ;

(b) the names of such dailies, with brief details thereof ;

(c) the names of such papers against whom Registrar of Newspapers had enquired and found malpractices ;

(d) the names of such papers against whom C.B.I./Police inquiries have been instituted ;

(e) the names of such papers whose premises have been searched ;

(f) in how many cases Polices/C.B.I. have submitted reports, with their names and the details of prosecutions brought, if any, and whether Government will expedite action against pending cases, if any ?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT—1581/69.*]

(d) and (e). Enquiries have been instituted by C.B.I. against Basumati, Bangali daily, and Lokmanya, Hindi daily, published from Calcutta. Their premises were searched.

(f) Reports from the C.B.I. in both cases are awaited.

#### Payment to News Agencies

2623. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the amounts given to news agencies with their names during the last three years—year-wise ?

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

The following amounts were paid by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to the various news agencies during the last three years :—

Name of news agency	LOAN			SUBSCRIPTION		
	1966-67 Rs.	1967-68 Rs.	1968-69 Rs.	1966-67 Rs.	1967-68 Rs.	1968-69 Rs.
Press Trust of India	...	12,00,000	12,00,000	11,97,800	12,01,800	17,72,118
United News of India		4,00,000		3,01,643	3,12,000	5,90,717.68
Samachar Bharati	...	75,000	75,000			34,328
Hindustan Samachar	...	...	...			45,616
Indian News and Feature Alliance	...	...	...			1,000

**Community Listening Service**

2624. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of radio sets in the various schools and under the Community Listening Service are steadily going down ; and

(b) the reasons for this deterioration and the steps proposed to be taken by the All India Radio to improve its programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the figures of licensed sets supplied by P & T Department it would appear that the number has been decreased over the last few years.

(b) The Community Listening Scheme is administered by the respective State Governments. Government of India are not aware of the factors responsible for this trend. They have, however, no ground to believe that the quality of programmes has anything to do with it.

**All India Radio Journal 'Akashvani'**

2625. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Akashvani', the All India Radio journal, has a very poor circulation and advertising revenue ; and

(b) the total loss resulting from 'Akashvani' in Hindi and English per year ?

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 annual loss on 'Akashvani' (Hindi and English) for the three years

1955-66 to 1967-68 is as under :

Year	Akashvani (English)	Akashvani (Hindi)
1965-66	Rs. 1,77,100 00	Rs. 55,970 00
1966-67	Rs. 2,22,762 00	Rs. 79,068 00
1967-68	Rs. 2,23,481 00	Rs. 73,500 00

**Revision of rates of Payments to Artistes and Musicians in A.I.R.**

2626. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state when the rates of payment to artistes and musicians in A.I.R. were revised last ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : The rates of payment to Classical/Light Classical and Light Music Artistes, Tribal Music Artistes and Folk Music Artistes were revised on 28.9.60, 11.11.65 and 1.4.66 respectively. The fees payable to Drama Artistes were last fixed in 1962 while the fees for writers of plays and features were last revised earlier this year.

**Wage Board for Mica Mine Workers**

2627. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government, in view of the fact that about Rs. 50 crores worth of mica is exported annually to foreign countries from India, propose to consider the question of setting up a Wage Board for mica mine workers so as to go into the question of wage structure of these workers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

**Despatch of Orissa Rice**

2628. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa Government had completed the despatch of 150,000 tonnes of rice from its procured stock ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Orissa would get a bonus of Rs. 15 for

every additional quintal of rice despatched over and above the target ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is attached.

*Statement*

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCENTIVE BONUS SCHEME FOR RICE FOR 1968-69 SEASON IN RESPECT OF ORISSA

Target for export (000 tonnes)	Bonus free basic quantity (000 tonnes)	Slabs of quantities on which bonus payable (000 tonnes)	Rate of bonus for each slab (in Rs. per quintal)	Total bonus (Rs in lakhs)
150	75	15	6	9.0
		25	8	20.0
		35	12	42.00
		75		71.00

Note :—For quantities supplied above the targetted quantity a bonus of Rs. 15/- per quintal will be paid.

**Increase in Rice Rationing Quota in West Bengal**

2629. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government have agreed to allow the West Bengal Government to increase the rice ration quota by 100 gm. per head per week in the statutory rationing area of greater Calcutta ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The West Bengal Government proposed to raise the rice ration from 850 to 950 grams per adult per week with effect from 2nd June, 1969 in the statutorily rationed areas. It was agreed to by the Government of India on the clear understanding that the State Government would be able to meet the additional commitment from what they would be able to procure within the State and the supplies already promised from the Central pool.

**Assistance to small farmers through Cooperative Societies**

2630. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central

Government have instructed the States to see that small farmers are given more assistance from Cooperative Societies ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the State Governments have been asked to amend their Cooperative Acts to achieve the said objective ; and

(c) what are the concrete achievements made so far in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) to (c). It has been recognised by the Central and State Governments that the leading policies and procedures of the cooperative credit societies should be oriented to serve the small farmers. The growth of vested interests in cooperatives which result in undue gains to a limited number of influential persons is also a factor which inhibit small farmers from getting their legitimate share of cooperative credit. Special legal provisions are necessary to curb vested interests and these relate to the various aspects like exclusion of moneylenders and middlemen from membership of cooperatives restriction on the number of terms for which and number of cooperative institutions in which one can hold office, regulation of loans issued to office bearers, reservation of seats for weaker sections on the management of societies and holding elections in cooperatives regularly under the supervision of an independent authority.

Many positive steps have been taken in pursuance of the objective of benefiting small farmers through cooperative agencies. The Crop Loan System has been introduced under which all categories of farmers are eligible to get short term credit on the basis of their requirements for growing different crops and their repaying capacity. As an incentive to cooperative credit institutions to adopt a liberal policy towards weaker sections and for covering a part of the risk that may be involved in financing weaker sections, a scheme for creating special bad debt reserve in the central cooperative banks and primary credit societies with Govern-

ment subsidy is under implementation. The facility of subscribing to share capital in instalments has been extended to the weaker sections in some States. The policy in respect of valuation of land is being liberalised in order to facilitate larger flow of long term credit to smaller cultivators.

Comprehensive legislation covering the major aspects relating to control of vested interest has been enacted in Maharashtra. Provision relating one or more aspects have been incorporated in the Cooperative Societies Acts/rules of Kerala, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

The effective implementation of the Crop Loan System and the enactment of legal provisions to cover the major aspects relating to the curbing of vested interests in cooperatives are being pursued. Government of India have also formulated a special scheme for helping small farmers which is to be implemented on a pilot basis. Details of the scheme are being worked out.

#### Financial Assistance to Orissa for Agricultural Development

2631. SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Central team had visited Orissa to assess the financial needs for the agricultural development in the State during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) whether the team has submitted any report to Government now ; and

(c) if so, whether pursuant to the findings of the team Centre has been able to finalise the quantum of financial assistance to the State of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) A Central Team visited Orissa to work out, jointly, with the State Government Officers the programme of action for development of agriculture and allied fields in 1969-70.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As the question of Central financial assistance was not a point of reference to this team, the question of finalising the quantum of financial assistance to the State of Orissa does not arise.

#### Muslim Property in India

2632. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that thousands of Indian Muslims could not get their original houses in India till the 15th June, 1969 in spite of the fact that they were in possession of restoration orders ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some religious acquired property is still in unlawful hands and no rent has been paid for the same for the twenty years ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. Most of the evacuee Muslims, who were granted restoration orders under Section 16 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950, have been restored their original properties. In the remaining cases, in which their original properties as "restored" were not available, they were either allotted alternative properties or paid cash compensation according to law.

(b) Evacuee Trust properties have neither been acquired nor are they known to be in unlawful possession. They vested in the Custodians of Evacuee property till such time as new trustees were appointed by the Central Government. New Trustees have been appointed in all cases, and, after their appointment as trustees, they are responsible for collection of rent.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Tripartite Machinery on Gheraos

2633. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has suggested to the West Bengal Government that a tripartite machinery, with a High Court Judge as Chairman, should be set up to settle disputes as an antidote to 'gherao' ;

(b) if so the reaction of the West Bengal Government to his suggestion ;

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to the report of the two-day conference of the West Bengal State Labour Board ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Minister told the State Labour Board that more emphasis should be laid on tripartite negotiations through Government's labour machinery to solve labour problems ; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) During discussions with the Labour Minister, West Bengal regarding speedy disposal of labour disputes, it was suggested that a tripartite Committee, to be presided over by an independent Chairman, might be appointed. The decisions of the Committee, if unanimous would be binding on both the workers and employers : in case there was no unanimity the decision of the Chairman would be final and binding.

(b) The matter is reported to be under consideration of the State Government.

(c) The Government have not received the report.

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

#### Statistics on Gheraos in West Bengal

2634. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RE-

HABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sent a Study Team to West Bengal to collect data on "Gheraos" in that State ;

(b) the reasons for sending a Central Team to West Bengal when Central Government are regularly receiving reports about "Gheraos" through the State Government ; and

(c) whether despatch of this Study Team to West Bengal has the approval of the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) The Government did not depute any Study Team to West Bengal.

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

टीकमगढ़ जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में भारतीय खाद निगम द्वारा गेहूँ की खरीद

2625. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में टीकमगढ़ जिले में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खरीदा गया गेहूँ निवाड़ी रेलवे स्टेशन पर खुले में पड़ा है ; और

(ख) क्या यह गेहूँ रेलवे के माल डिब्बे उपलब्ध न होने के कारण पड़ा है या वह इस लिए पड़ा है क्योंकि निगम ने माल डिब्बों की मांग ही नहीं की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री घग्ना साहिब शिन्धे) : (क) जी नहीं। भारतीय खाद्य निगम टीकमगढ़ जिले में गेहूँ की खरीदारी नहीं कर रहा है। इस जिले में गेहूँ की अधिप्राप्ति

और निवाड़ी स्टेशन में ही डिब्बों में चढ़ाने का काम मध्य प्रदेश सहकारी विपणन संघ द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

**High-Yielding Varieties of Groundnuts**

2636. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA : SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :

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

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of Government for research in high-yielding varieties of groundnuts, oilseeds and cotton seeds so as to increase their output ;

(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, Two All India Co-ordinated Research Projects, one on Cotton and the other on Oilseeds, are under implementation.

(b) Two All India Co-ordinated Research Projects, one on Cotton and the other on five major oilseeds (groundnut, castor, linseed, sesamum and rapeseed and mustard), have been sanctioned and have been put into operation from 1st April, 1967 at an estimated cost of Rs. 56.00 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs respectively, spread over a period of four years from 1-4-67 to 31-3-1971. These Projects are proposed to be still further intensified during the fourth five year plan from 1-4-1969 to 31-3-1974 at an estimated cost of Rs. 110.00 lakhs and Rs. 145 lakhs respectively.

The main objective of these projects is to intensify research in all the required disciplines in a co-ordinated manner thereby ensuring inter-disciplinary approach to problems confronting these crops in the various areas of production and avoiding duplication of research work. Such an approach was lacking in the past. These projects envisage the



evolution of high yielding varieties of cotton and oilseeds which are resistant to pests and diseases. They also include detailed programmes for controlling and combating the pests and diseases effecting these crops and for laying down suitable agronomic, plant protection and other schedules for adoption by the farmers thereby increasing the per-hectare yields.

In these Projects the Country has been divided into several regions. Main and sub-centres have been established to cover important areas where production is concentrated. Details regarding the location of main and sub-centres are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1582/69]. The work done under these projects is considered as the annual workshops which are attended by eminent scientists and future programme of work is chalked out year to year based on the results obtained. Results of practical value, as also promising varieties in the respective crops are also called out for dissemination.

These Projects have received the active co-operation and participation from the Central Institutes, Agricultural Universities and the State Departments of Agriculture under whose jurisdiction the centres are located.

(c) Does not arise.

### जूनियर टेक्निकल स्कूल और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था योजना

2637. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या **श्रम तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने जूनियर टेक्निकल स्कूल और औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था की एक योजना बनाई है और इन दोनों संस्थाओं को सरकार ने मान्यता दे दी है ;

(ख) इस योजना के अधीन जूनियर टेक्निकल स्कूल के लिए कितना व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में निर्धारित व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण से इसका महत्व कम है : और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो शिक्षुता अधिनियम 1961 में जूनियर टेक्निकल स्कूलों को मान्यता न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं को मान्यता दी गई थी ?

**श्रम, नियोजन तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्राय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) :** (क) जी हां। जूनियर टेक्निकल स्कूल की योजना शिक्षा और युवक सेवा मंत्रालय द्वारा तैयार की गई है तथा औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था की योजना श्रम, नियोजन और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय द्वारा बनाई गई है। पिछली योजना को अधीनस्थ सेवाओं में भर्ती के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त है। सभी मंत्रालयों, राज्य सरकारों आदि का भेज गए कार्यालय जापान तथा टीनी एनसीटी-14 (2)/66 दिनांक 31-5-68 की एक प्रति मभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई? देखिये संख्या LT—1583/69]

(ख) बढ़ई, नमूनासाज, हलाइ, जुहारी, फिटर, वेडिंग इत्यादि कुछेक व्यवसायों में नवीं श्रेणी में 640 घंटे और दसवीं श्रेणी में 800 घंटे के प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था है। ग्यारहवीं श्रेणी में उपरोक्त व्यवसायों में से चुने हुए एक व्यवसाय में 1080 घंटों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में एक वर्ष की अवधि वाले व्यवसायों में 2000 घंटे और द्विवर्षीय व्यवसायों में 4000 घंटों के प्रशिक्षण की तुलना में चुने हुए एक व्यवसाय में लगभग 1500 घंटों का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है।

(ग) जूनियर टेक्निकल स्कूल के अन्तर्गत व्यावहारिक प्रशिक्षण का स्तर व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण की राष्ट्रीय परिषद द्वारा औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं के लिए निर्धारित व्यवहारिक प्रशिक्षण के समकक्ष नहीं है।

(घ) जूनियर टेक्निकल स्कूलों के प्रशिक्षण स्तर को, व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण की राष्ट्रीय परिषद द्वारा निर्धारित, औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में अपनाए, प्रशिक्षण स्तर के समतुल्य लाने की आवश्यकता है।

**किसानों से सोयाबीन की खरीद**

2638. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने किसानों से सोयाबीन खरीदने से इनकार कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने विदेशों से आयात किये गये सोयाबीन के बीज जिले तथा विकास खंड केन्द्रों में पहुंचने के बाद सोयाबीन न बोन के लिए आदेश जारी किये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार से इसके कारण पूछे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) :** (क) से (घ). राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा जोकि भारत सरकार का एक संस्थान है, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में 2,000 एकड़ क्षेत्र में किसानों के साथ ठेके पर सोयाबीन-उत्पादन के एक कार्यक्रम को चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है। राज्य सरकार राजकीय फार्मों में इसके उत्पादन की सीमा 400 एकड़ तक सीमित करेगी। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम लिमिटेड के पास उपलब्ध देश में उत्पादित बीजों की अपेक्षित मात्रा उपयुक्त क्षेत्र में खेती के लिए मध्य प्रदेश भेज दी गई है।

**भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा वसूल किया गया गोदामों में पड़ा गेहूँ**

2639. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69 में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खरीदे गए में से 30 जून, 1969 तक कितना गेहूँ राज्यवार तथा गोदाम वार देश में विभिन्न राज्यों के अनाज गोदामों में पड़ा था ;

(ख) उपर्युक्त जेप गेहूँ में से कितना गेहूँ मनुष्यों के खाने योग्य नहीं रहा और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इसके लिये उत्तरदायी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**खाद्य कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) :** (क) 30-6-69 को विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में देसी गेहूँ के स्टॉक को बनाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। दिखाये गए स्टॉक में कुछ हद तक चालू फसल से खरीदा गया स्टॉक भी शामिल है। समय-समय पर गोदामों में प्राप्ति तथा प्रेषण के आधार पर स्टॉक रजिस्टर में आंकड़े दिए जाते हैं। अतः पिछली तारीख अर्थात् 31-3-69 तक की गयी खरोदारी में से स्टॉक के ठीक आंकड़े देना कठिन है। गोदाम-वार सूचना एकत्रित करने में कुछ समय लगेगा।

**विवरण**

(मीट्रो टन में)

क्षेत्र	स्टॉक
1. अमम	11,612
2. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	236
3. बिहार	86,944
4. मध्य प्रदेश	78,655

5. मद्रास	—
6. मैसूर	—
7. पंजाब/हरियाणा	2,27,510
8. राजस्थान	43,891
9. उत्तर प्रदेश	2,97,619
10. उड़ीसा	—
11. दिल्ली	75,353
12. केरल	—
13. गुजरात	16,012
14. कलकत्ता में स्थित बन्दरगाह डिपो सहित पश्चिमी बंगाल	1,58,961
15. महाराष्ट्र	2,27,875
	12,24,668

established during the 4th Five-Year Plan period. Similarly, 100 Intensive Egg and Poultry-cum-Marketing Centres have so far been established in the States. Another 100 such projects are proposed to be established during the 4th Plan period around cities with human population of above 50,000.

Russian help for production of cotton etc.

2641. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :  
SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY ;  
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :  
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :  
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

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

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(a) whether the Soviet Union has offered scientific and technical help to India for raising production of cotton, sugar and oil seeds ;

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

(c) when and in what form this help will come to our country ?

#### Intensive Animal Production Demonstration Centres

2640. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM :  
Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government are contemplating the establishment of Intensive Animal Production Demonstration Centres in the States ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Central Government are not contemplating the establishment of "Intensive Cattle Production and Demonstration Centres" in the States. However, 32 Intensive Cattle Development Projects have been set up in the States for increasing production of milk in the milk sheds of large dairy schemes. Another 37 such projects are proposed to be

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Government of USSR had proposed an agreement for mutual cooperation in the field of agricultural research. The revised draft of this agreement which provides, among other things, for exchange of experts, scientific literature, breeding material, and training facilities, etc., is currently under the consideration of USSR.

Meanwhile, in pursuance of discussions at the level of Ministers and Ambassadors of the two Governments and in particular as a result of the visit of the Union Minister of State for Agriculture to USSR during 1969, the Soviet Government offered to supply sun-flower and cotton seeds for trial at research stations in India. This offer has been accepted and the requirements have

been conveyed to the USSR Government. Another offer for the supply of improved types of sheep from USSR has also been made and a two-man team of Indian Experts has proceeded to USSR to make necessary selection.

Further proposals for assistance from USSR in the related fields are being formulated.

#### Requirement of tractors in Orissa

2642. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the annual requirements of tractors in Orissa and the number supplied during 1968 and 1969 ;

(b) whether the State Government have placed any proposals for additional quota of tractors for the year 1969 ; and

(c) if so, how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The relative demand of tractors in Orissa during 1968 was assessed at 500 Nos. Against this, an allotment of 400 tractors was made to the State after taking into account the relative demand, acreage of high yielding varieties, population of tractors and tractor already allotted to the State. The demand for 1969-70, as intimated by the State, is of the order of 200 Nos. The allotment will be made after the import programme is finalised.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Former Finance Minister in favour of Ban on Man-Driven Rickshaws

2643. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether during an address to the Congress Workers in Mussorie, the former Finance Minister had suggested a ban on man-driven rickshaws ;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a Study Team to work on the census of man-driven rickshaws in the whole country and suggest a scheme for giving alternative employment to the drivers ; and

(c) whether this will be done during Gandhiji's Centenary year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) There was a press report to this effect.

(b) The Government of India have no such proposal. The Labour Ministers' Conference held in 1955 having recommended gradual abolition of rickshaw pulling the Government of India had advised the State Governments accordingly. It was also suggested to the State Governments that they might :—

(i) draw up a phased programme for abolition of "Rickshaw-pulling";

(ii) prescribe suitable regulations governing the conditions of work, medical examinations etc.

(iii) prevent exploitation by middlemen by encouraging co-operatives of rickshaw-pullers.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Production of High-Yielding seeds in Farms

2644. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of wheat seeds of high-yielding varieties produced during the year 1968-1969 by the Farms of Central and the State Governments ;

(b) the quantity of seeds procured from private farms during the same period ; and

(c) whether target of production of such seeds has been fixed for 1970 ; and if so, how much ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b) : Information is being collected from the State Governments etc., and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

(c) According to the targets fixed for the Fourth Plan period, the area to be put under certified seed production of high-yielding varieties of wheat during 1969-70 is expected to be 28,000 acres which will produce seeds to cover 8 million acres to be brought under high-yielding varieties of wheat in 1970-71 and 32,000 acres are proposed to be put under certified seed production in 1970-71 and 32,000 acres are proposed to be put under certified seed production in 1970-71 to meet the requirements of the next year.

#### Accumulation of Imported Wheat

2645. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to rise in the price of imported wheat, both white and red, it has become unpopular and is accumulating in various godowns;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government are contemplating to import wheat from U.S.A. and Australia this year;

(c) whether Government would consider aspect of disposal of the accumulated imported wheat in the State godowns and revise the policy in this respect; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) While the issue price of red wheat both imported as well as Indigenous, has been raised, the issue price of white wheat both imported and Indigenous has been reduced. There is now a common price for all varieties of wheat both imported and indigenous issued from the Central pool. Only in two or three States there

have been some accumulation of imported wheat stocks on account of various factors.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) : In order to enable the State Governments to clear off the stocks whenever there has been an accumulation, allocation of wheat from the Central Stocks is being made on a reduced scale. There do not appear to be any need to revise this policy.

#### National Park in District Hazaribagh

2646. SHRI BHOGENDRANATH JHA : SHRI R. K. AMIN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Park in the District of Hazaribagh in Bihar is a big centre of attraction for tourism ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take over the park or at least to adequately help the fullest development of the park ;

(c) whether Government have information that about 100 acres of land of this park is being settled with a person for which there is wide-spread resentment and agitation in Bihar; and

(d) if so, whether any step is being taken to ensure that no land belonging to the park is settled with any individual ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Bihar have informed that it is a fact that the National Park in the District of Hazaribagh is a big centre of attraction for tourism.

(b) This National Park is under the control of State Government, as the forests, and wild life are included in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The Government of India have no proposal to take over the Park, nor is there any proposal before the Government for specific assistance for the development of the National Park. However the states are given

pump sum assistance under the forestry development schemes, including the scheme of Nature conservation which provides for development of National Park, Wild Life sanctuaries etc.

(c) and (d). The Government of Bihar have informed that in June, 1963 an order was issued for the lease of 53.18 acres of land in National Park area of Hazaribagh district in Bihar in favour of one Shri Kedra Nath Mishra. However the question was re-examined in November, 1968 and a fresh order was issued that this land should not be released. Hence the land in question is still in possession of the Forest Department who manage the National Park.

#### दिल्ली/जयपुर माइक्रोवेव सर्किट

2647. श्री बंश नारायण सिंह :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री शारदानन्द :  
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :  
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बनाने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली-जयपुर सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली-जयपुर माइक्रोवेव सर्किट में 108 नई लाइनें जोड़ दी गई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए दिल्ली में कुतुब मीनार से ऊंचा 'टावर' बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ग) दिल्ली-जयपुर मार्ग पर सीधी टेली-फोन सेवा के लिए ऐसे कितने और टावर बनाये जा रहे हैं और सीधी टेलीफोन सेवा कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगी; और

(घ) इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कुल कितनी धन-राशि खर्च की जा रही है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार

विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां, दिल्ली-जयपुर सूक्ष्मतरंग मार्ग पर 108 अतिरिक्त टेलीफोन सरणियां लगाई जा रही हैं। जयपुर और दिल्ली के बीच सीधी ट्रंक डायलिंग सुविधा 1964 से ही उपलब्ध है। अतिरिक्त सरणियों की व्यवस्था बढ़ते हुए परियात की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए की जा रही है।

(ख) जी हां। शंकर रोड के पास एक पहाड़ी पर 100 मीटर ऊंची इस्पात का टावर लगाया गया है। यह कुतुब मीनार से लगभग डेढ़ गुना ऊंचा है।

(ग) दिल्ली-जयपुर सूक्ष्मतरंग प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत छः और टावर, जिनकी ऊंचाई 20 मीटर से 100 मीटर तक है, अलग अलग स्थानों पर लगाए गये हैं। इस सूक्ष्मतरंग योजना का काम इस वर्ष के अन्त तक समाप्त हो जाने की आशा है। जैसा कि पहले कहा गया है, दिल्ली और जयपुर के बीच सीधी ट्रंक डायलिंग सेवा पहले से ही काम कर रही है।

(घ) दिल्ली-जयपुर सूक्ष्मतरंग परियोजना पर कुल 112 लाख रुपये को लागत आने का अनुमान है।

#### आलू के मूल्य का संरक्षण और आलू का निर्यात

2648. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आलू उत्पादकों को अपनी उपज का पर्याप्त मूल्य नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इसे कोई संरक्षण नहीं दिया जाता जबकि गेहूँ के लिए संरक्षण दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या आलू निर्यात करने तथा लघु उद्योग योजना के अन्तर्गत उनसे अन्य पदार्थ बनाने की योजनाएं बनाने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार ने आलू की बिक्री को बढ़ाने तथा उसके द्वारा उत्पादकों को ठीक लाभ सुनिश्चित कराने के लिए पहिले ही कई तरीके अपनाये हैं। इन तरीकों में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, आलू के लिए ऍंडा गोदाम बनाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देना, मुख्य एकत्रीकरण केन्द्रों से संभरणों को रेल के द्वारा संचलन करने का प्रबन्ध करना, उत्पादक सहकारी समितियों को बनाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना शामिल है। आलू से सूखे आलुओं के चिप्स, स्टार्च आदि जैसे अन्य पदार्थ बनाने के लिए तकनीकी योजनाएँ तैयार की गई हैं। खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में एक आंतरिक कार्यवाही दल बनाया गया है, जोकि आलुओं के निर्यात, कीमत, परिवहन, गोदाम (ऍंडा गोदाम सहित), निर्जलीकरण आदि सहित आलुओं के बिपणन के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार करेगा।

#### Total Acreage Under Intensive Cultivation of High-Yielding Varieties

249. SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total acreage brought so far under the intensive cultivation of high-yielding varieties; and

(b) the estimate of acreage at the end of the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) During the year 1968-69, it was planned to cover an area of 21 million acres under the High-yielding Varieties Programme. Information availa-

ble so far shows that in Kharif, 1968, the achievement was approximately 9.00 million acres. Information for Rabi/Summer, 1968-69 is still awaited from most of the States. Taking into account the preliminary reports on the estimated coverage during the rabi season, the target of 21.0 million acres fixed for the year 1968-69 is likely to have been achieved.

(b) About 60 million acres are expected to be covered under the different high-yielding varieties of cereals by the end of Fourth Plan.

#### Production of Jute

2650. SHRI J. M. BISWAS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether jute output in 1968 was the lowest on record ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken to step up the production of jute ?

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

(b) The shortfall in production is due mainly to reduction in area under jute caused by the low price the farmer got for his jute in the previous year, which had a record crop, and also unfavourable weather especially at the sowing time.

(c) The following programmes have been taken to boost up the production of jute —

(i) Special package programme on jute and mesta for increase in per acre yield of fibre.

(ii) Aerial spraying of urea on jute and mesta crops for increasing unit yield.

(iii) Subsidised distribution of certified improved jute seeds.

(iv) Financial assistance in the form of 100% subsidy for construction of

of retting tanks for improving the quality of fibre.

#### Complete Album of Stamps

2651. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government would issue a consolidated Album of stamps, issued in the country, for the benefit of the philatelists ;

(b) if so, when ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and how Government expect the philatelists to have a complete collection of stamps issued by it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Commemorative stamps are printed in limited quantities and philatelists are expected to purchase them during the period they are available or get their requirements from stamps dealers.

#### Retrenchment of Employees in Tata Concerns

2652. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that G. R. A., one of the Companies of the Tata Group, has retrenched its employees at Secunderabad, Patna, Ernakulam and other Central by introducing computers ;

(b) whether the employees resorted to 'sit-in' strikes on the 30th April, 1969 against their retrenchment ; and

(c) if so, Government reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (c). The matter falls in State sphere.

#### Repatriates from Ceylon

2653. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether repatriation and rehabilitation of Indians living in Ceylon has begun ;

(b) if so, the number of those who have so far come here and have been rehabilitated ; and

(c) the number still remaining to come and by what time they are expected to be repatriated and rehabilitated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of repatriates from Ceylon under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964, upto 30th June, 1969, was 9,792. Most of the repatriates have gone to their home villages direct and have resettled on their own. State Governments have reported that 657 persons have been given rehabilitation assistance by them.

(c) According to Indo Ceylone Agreement, 1964, India is to grant citizenship to 5,25,000 stateless persons of Indian origin in Ceylon. They, together with their natural increase, are to be repatriated to India over a period of 15 years according to a programme as evenly phased as possible. The programme of rehabilitation assistance for these persons will also be taken up side by side with repatriation.

#### Impact of Community Development Programme

2654. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the Impact of the community



development scheme on the social and economic uplift of the people ;

(b) whether the resultant development has been uniform throughout the country ; and

(c) if not, the States or the regions lagging behind and the reasons for the same ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) :** (a) Country-wide studies carried out recently on a random sample basis by the National Institute of Community Development have shown the great majority of the village people to be of the view that the programme of Community Development and the field extension services provided under it had served them well and had positively helped in increasing agricultural production and social welfare.

(b) and (c). There has no doubt been a degree of un-evenness in the benefits under the C.D. Programme ; to some extent, this is inevitable in the very nature of the programme. The extent of adoption of innovations in agriculture was determined by the size of farm in economic terms and by the level of living, caste rank and education in terms of social status. Among villages, it was found that their size and diversity of castes, institutions and organisations had perceptible effect on the adoption of innovations. The higher castes and the bigger villages were more amenable to change ; on the other hand, numerical dominance of any single caste tended to impede change. High level of male literacy and the availability of electricity were some of the other factors which tended to facilitate adoption of agricultural practices. Generally, the Community Development Programme had come to be implemented better after the introduction of Panchayati Raj. In particular, the States like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madras, etc. where the Panchayati Raj institutions were strong by virtue of devolution of powers and resources, had done comparatively better.

**Articles purchased by Song & Drama Division**

**2655. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total stocks purchased by the Song & Drama Division during the last three years under their specific heads ;

(b) whether tenders were called for any of these items and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the name/names of purchasing officer/officers of the Song & Drama Division ;

(d) the value of stocks purchased through the purchasing officer/officers during the last three years with the relevant details mentioned in part (a) above ; and

(e) whether there have been allegations of malpractices in the purchase of stocks by any of the purchasing officers ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) and (d). The Song and Drama Division does not maintain accounts headwise regarding each item of stock in respect of its headquarters at Delhi and 13 outstation offices, as this is not an audit requirement. Compilation of the information asked for for the last three years will require immense labour and time and the collection of the voluminous information would not be commensurate with the results expected.

(b) Tenders for purchases of stocks are usually called for as prescribed under the Rules.

(c) Purchases are made by various officers connected with various schemes. The names of the present officers are given below :

**I. HEADQUARTER AT DELHI :**

1. Shri P. S. Rama Rao	Dy. Director (Production)
2. Shri L. Pant	Dy. Director (Border)
3. Shri Niranjana Desai	Dy. Director (Family Planning)
4. Shri V. V. Mane	Dy. Director (Script)
5. Shri P. Pathak	Dy. Director (Armed Forces Entertainment Wing)
6. Shri Gur Dev Singh	Asstt. Director (Production)
7. Mrs. A. Bawa	Asstt. Director (General Admn.)
8. Shri S. P. Gupta	Asstt. Director (Admn.)
9. Shri Gulshan Kapoor	Manager
10. Shri Irfan Askari	Manager
11. Shri K. V. Reddy	Manager
12. Shri H. M. Gurang	Manager
13. Shri J. N. Kaushal	Manager
14. Shri Govind Prasad	Manager
15. Shri Sushil Kumar	Manager
16. Shri Charanjit Gulati	Manager

**II. OUTSTATIONS :***(i) Family Planning Centres :*

1. Dr. H. K. Rang Nath	Dy. Director, Bangalore
2. Shri A. N. Ganguli	Dy. Director, Ahmedabad
3. Shri Nepal Nag	Dy. Director, Calcutta
4. Shri R. N. Bisaria	Dy. Director, Chandigarh
5. Shri B. L. Shah	Dy. Director, Lucknow
6. Vacant	Dy. Director, Bhopal

*(ii) Border Publicity Centres :*

7. Shri R. S. Pental	Asstt. Director, Srinagar
Shri B. L. Chopra	Manager -do-
Shri Y. K. Sawaval	Producer -do-
8. Shri Gopala Murthi	Asstt. Director, Imphal
Shri P. P. Marar	Producer -do-
9. Shri R. K. Bararoo	Asstt. Director, Simla
Shri Vijay Saraswati	Producer -do-
10. Shri V. D. Tripathi	Asstt. Director, Nainital
11. Vacant	Asstt. Director, Darbanga
Shri H. N. Kundu	Producer -do-
12. Shri S. R. K. Pillai	Asstt. Director, Jodhpur
Shri Satya Narayan	Producer -do-
13. Shri K. M. Hazarika	Asstt. Director, Gauhati
Shri Nani Barua	Producer -do-

**(c) No, Sir.**

**Reduction in Radio Licence Fee**

2656. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering reduction in the licence fee of the wireless receiving sets in view of increased income from Commercial Broadcasting ; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Financial Assistance for fighting Drought in Orissa**

2657. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what amount of Central assistance in terms of money has been marked for Orissa in 1969-70 for solving the problem of drought in the State which is a special problem of that State ;

(b) the details of the schemes which the State Government have submitted for meeting this special problem ;

(c) whether they have identified the chronically drought affected areas in the State for such purpose ; and

(d) if so, what are the areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (d). The scheme for the development of chronically drought affected areas has been transferred to the State Sector with effect from the 1st April, 1969. There is no schematic pattern of financial assistance now and assistance is being given through block grants and loans. Thus, there is no question of linking

grant with problems of drought in the State. It may, however, be added that in the matter of distribution of Central assistance to various States, including Orissa, one of the deciding factors is that 10% of the assistance is provided to the States so as to assist them in tackling certain special problems including those relating to chronically drought affected areas.

A statement showing Category 'A' and Category 'B' of the chronically drought affected areas, identified by the State Government of Orissa is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1584, 69*]. So far as Category 'C' is concerned, the State Government have stated that almost all un-irrigated areas in the State are affected by drought more or less once in every ten years and hence no separate list of such areas has been drawn up. Categories 'A', 'B' & 'C' denote those areas where there has been almost total failure of crops once every three years, six years or ten years.

**Provision of Telephones in Orissa**

2658. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a growing demand for new Telephones in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the number of telephone applications pending as on the 31st July, 1969 in the State ; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite provision of telephone connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). No abnormal rise in demand for new telephone connections is noticeable. 2247 applications were pending on 31.7.1969.

(c) An addition of about 5000-6000 lines of exchange capacity is proposed during the 4th plan period to meet the pending demands as well as some of the new demands that would arise during this period.

आकाशवाणी दिल्ली में अधिकारियों द्वारा लिखे गये लेखों का प्रकाशन

2659. श्री अ० दीपा :

श्री शिववरण लाल :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

श्री नरदेव स्नातक :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली केन्द्र के कुछ अधिकारी स्थानीय दैनिक समाचार पत्रों में राजनीतिक लेख आदि भेजते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने इसके लिए सरकार की पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली है ;

(ग) क्या प्रकाशन के लिए ऐसे लेख लिखना सरकारी कर्मचारी की आचार संहिता के विरुद्ध है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

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

(क) सरकार को इसकी जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

#### Direct Telephone Line between Calcutta and Bhagalpur

2660. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a direct telephone line between Calcutta and Bhagalpur ;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the time this line is out of order ; and

(c) if so, the number of days, month<sup>w</sup>ise, for which the line was out of order during the last six months ending on the 30th June, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There are three direct speech circuits between Bhagalpur and Calcutta.

(b) The efficiencies of the three Circuits together for the months of January, February, March and April '69 were satisfactory. The efficiencies for the months of May and June '69 were not satisfactory mainly due to repeated copper wire thefts.

(c) The number of days on which no circuit was available, was :

Jan. '69	Nil
Feb. '69	Nil
March '69	Nil
April '69	One
May '69	Nil
June '69	Two

#### Deterioration of Wheat in Bombay Dock Front Godowns

2661. SHRI D. N. TIWARY :  
SHRI S. B. PATIL :  
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :  
SHRI K. HALDAR :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that huge quantity of imported wheat has deteriorated and become unfit for human consumption as reported by *Blitz* in its issue of the 5th July, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the quantity of wheat declared unit in Bombay Dock Front Godowns and the value thereof ;

(c) the action taken against persons responsible for this loss ; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that wheat purchased in Punjab and Haryana is rotting for want of proper Silos or Godowns ?

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

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). About 246 tonnes of imported wheat was rendered unfit for human consumption, having been affected by heavy rains in Bombay. The value of the loss can be assessed only after the disposal of the damaged grain which is fit for cattle and poultry feed and for industrial purposes.

(c) The matter is being inquired into to ascertain if any official was responsible in any manner for the loss.

(d) No, Sir.

### आकाशवाणी के कलाकार

2662. श्री शिववरण लाल :

श्री अ० बीपा :

श्री कु० बे० त्रिपाठी :

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

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

(क) आकाशवाणी के दिल्ली तथा अन्य केन्द्रों में नियुक्त ऐसे कलाकारों की कुल संख्या कितनी है, जो 55/58/60/65 वर्ष से ऊपर की आयु के हैं और केन्द्रवार उनमें कितने प्रोड्यूसर हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इनमें अधिकांश प्रोड्यूसर अस्वस्थ रहते हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उनकी सेवा-वधि बढ़ाने का है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्यमंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :

(क) 186; एक शिववरण, जिसमें केन्द्रवार व्योरा दिया हुआ है, सदन की भेंट पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया है। देखिये सख्या LT—1585/69]।

(ख) इस प्रकार का कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(ग) सामान्य परिस्थिति में नहीं।

### Re-Organisation of Department of Labour and Employment

2663. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has re-organised the Department of Labour and Employment to meet the renewed challenges on account of rising unemployment ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to re-organise the Directorate General of Employment and Training to meet the problem of unemployment ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

### Implementation of Coal Wage Board Award

2664. SHRI RAM CHARAN :  
SHRI A SREEDHARAN :  
SHRI SURENDRANATH  
DWIVEDY :  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to purchase coal for their own consumption from the collieries who have implemented the Wage Board Award for the Coal Mines ;

(b) if so, the names of these collieries in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal; and

(c) the quantity purchased from these collieries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOY-

MENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) It has been decided that principal public sector consumers should accept tenders for coal supplies from only those Collieries which produce a certificate of having implemented the Wage Board's recommendations as accepted by Government.

(b) A statement showing names of the Collieries which have obtained Implementation certificates is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1586/69]

(c) Information is not available.

**Indian Delegation to International Labour Conference of September, 1968**

2665. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employers' delegate and his adviser who were members of the Indian delegation to the International Labour Conference held in September, 1968, had to compulsorily fly economy class while the workers' delegate and his adviser flew First Class ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government delegates are eligible to fly First Class ; and

(c) if the answer to (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative and reasons for not allowing the employers' delegate to fly First Class, and whether that rule is not applicable to Government delegates ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) :** (a) to (c). Presumably the reference is to the Asian Regional Conference of the ILO at Tokyo in September, 1968. According to the current Government instructions, all Members of the Delegation are eligible to travel by air by the Economy Class, but if a Delegate/Adviser is a Minister or a Member of Parliament or an Official of the rank of Secretary to the

Government of India, he becomes eligible to travel by First Class. As the Workers' Delegate and the Workers' Adviser were M.Ps., they travelled by the First Class. The Employers Delegate travelled by the First Class by paying the difference between the First Class fare and the Economy Class fare. The Employers' Adviser travelled by the Economy Class.

**Television for Srinagar**

2666. SHRI S. A. AGADI :  
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a road is being constructed at Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir State for the Television Scheme on Shankaracharya Hills ;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure on the road construction, its length, how it is being shared with the State ; and

(c) the total estimated expenditure on the T.V. Scheme ?

**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 expenditure on the road, which will be about 6 Km. in length, is estimated at Rs. 94 lakhs. The State Government will bear 50 per cent of the cost of the road.

(c) The total expenditure on the project is estimated at Rs. 256 lakh approximately.

**Popularisation of Hindi Telephone Directory in Delhi**

2667. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the supply of Delhi Telephone Directory

In English in place of Hindi to the subscribers ;

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

(c) the steps which the Government are taking to popularise the Hindi directory in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS ((SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No. Sir, Telephone Directories will be supplied both in Hindi and in English.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following measures have been taken to popularise Hindi Directory :

1. All the subscribers were informed about the publication of the Hindi Directory by issuing them cards individually in Aug. 68 and their option for Hindi/English Directory was asked for.
2. Availability of Hindi Directory was given wide publicity through advertisements in all local dailies on 27.2.69 and 9-10th May, 1969.
3. Delhi Pradeshik Hindi Sahitya Sammelan were requested to use their good offices to popularise Hindi Directory. They have issued Circulars to various institutions for popularising the Hindi Directory.

**Discrimination in the contract with chief Adviser, A. I. R.**

2668. SHRI K. D. TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one Chief Adviser of All India Radio has a clause in the contract that the contract would be terminable with 12-13 months notice ;

(b) if so the reasons for this discrimination when the contracts of other category of Staff Artistes have been provided with the clause of only six months notice ; and

(c) whether Government proposes to change the contract terms of Chief Adviser due to this anomaly and go away with the discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) A provision of 12 months' notice exists in the contract given to the Chief Producer, Hindustani Music.

(b) At the time when this contract was entered into, contracts were normally being given for a 5-years period and the notice period in such cases was 5 months. On this basis, the notice period in the case of Chief Producer was made 12 months, as his contract was for a period of 12 years.

(c) The contractual terms formally entered into with the Staff Artistes cannot be changed without the consent of both the parties ; no unilateral action by the Government is feasible.

**Loan to U. P. for Buying Tractors**

2669. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government for granting loans and subsidies to the agriculturists to buy tractors, pumping sets and other imported implements to Uttar Pradesh State during 1968 ;

(b) whether the State Government has granted any loans and subsidy without any aid from the Central Government ; and

(c) if so, the amount sanctioned so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) Under the revised procedure, which was introduced from 1958-59 and remained operative till the apd of 1968-69, Central financial assistance for Central Aided

Schemes was released to State Governments only under the Major Heads of Development and not according to individual schemes or group of schemes.

(b) and (c). The required information is being collected from the State Government and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

**Central Assistance for lift Irrigation Scheme in U. P.**

2670. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the Central contribution for the lift irrigation scheme in Uttar Pradesh for 1968-69 and the amount of Central Government assistance sought for the Scheme for 1969-70;

(b) the progress made so far in the implementation of the scheme ; and

(c) when the work will be completed and the latest estimated total cost of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) According to the pattern of Central assistance in vogue during 1968-69, all minor irrigation schemes were entitled to 60% loan and 15% grants from the Centre. The same pattern applied to the lift irrigation schemes. The same actual outlay on State minor lift irrigation schemes during 1965-69 was Rs. 146.72 lakhs, the Central contribution being 60% of this amount in the form of loan 15% in the form of grants.

The pattern of Central assistance has been revised for 1969-70. According to the revised pattern, the Central assistance to States for the Plan schemes is to be given as block loan and grants every year. Each State would receive 30% of the total assistance every year as a grant, the balance of 70% being loan. It is open to the State Governments to allocate the Central assistance to the various Plan schemes according to their discretion. No separate assistance for lift irrigation schemes has, therefore, been sought by the U. P. Government. However, a provision of Rs. 180 lakhs has

been made in the State Budget for minor lift irrigation schemes during 1969-70.

(b) and (c). During 1968-69, 37 lift irrigation schemes were completed with a total capacity of 410 cusecs for irrigation of 55,575 acres. During 1969-70, 47 schemes are expected to be completed with a total capacity of 677.5 cusecs for irrigation of 100,725 acres. There are small schemes which take only a few months in completion. Survey for new schemes has been progressing simultaneously and additional schemes, found feasible as a result of the survey, would continue to be taken up.

**Agricultural Research Institute in U. P.**

2671. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Uttar Pradesh where Agricultural Research Institutes have been opened ;

(b) if no such institute has been opened, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to open such institutes in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The names of the places in U. P. where Agricultural Research Institutes / Sub-Stations/ Research Centres have been opened and are operating under I. C. A. R. are as follows :—

1. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research Lucknow.
2. Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi.
3. Sunnhemp Research Station, J.A.R.I., Pratap Garh.
4. Regional Research Station, I.A.R.I. Kanpur.
5. Wheat Breeding Sub-station, I. A. R. I. Bhowali Distt. Nainital.
6. Central Potato Research Station, C. P. R. I., Mukteswar, Distt. Nainital.



7. Potato Experimental and Trial Centre, C. P. R. I., Babugarh, Distt. Meerut.
8. Soil Conservation Research, Demonstration and Training Centre, Agra.
9. Soil Conservation Research, Demonstration and Training Centre, Dehradun.
10. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Distt. Bareilly with its branch at Mukteswar, Distt. Nainital.
11. Central Inland Fisheries Research Sub-station, Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Allahabad.
12. Regional Sugarcane Research Sub-station, Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Ikshupuri, Lucknow.

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

**Agro-Industries Corporation for Agricultural Implements**

2972. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is intended to set up an Agro-Industries Corporation to co-ordinate the work of procuring, manufacturing and distribution of implements used by the farmers for production of foodgrains ; and

(b) if so, by what time a decision would be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The question of setting up a Central Agro-Industries Corporation which, *inter alia*, will coordinate the work relating to speedy mechanisation of Agricultural operations is receiving attention of the Government of India.

(b) The decision is expected to be taken in due course.

**Recommendations of Journalists wage Board on Samachar Bharati News Agency**

2673. SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Journalist, Wage Board, appointed by Government, has made its recommendations ;

(b) if so, under what category the Samachar Bharati News Agency, New Delhi has been placed ;

(c) whether according to the recommendations of the Journalists Wage Board the journalist and the non-journalist employees of the Samachar Bharati are to get pay, dearness allowance, city allowance and also other facilities ; and

(d) if the reply to (c) above be in the negative, the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Wage Board and the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Yes.

(b) Class (VII), as reported by the management.

(c) Yes, so far as journalist workmen are concerned ; non-journalist employees are to be paid according to the recommendation of the wage board for the non-journalists, as accepted by Government.

(d) Does not arise.

**Loans Given by Rehabilitation Industries Corporation to Co-operatives and Industrialists**

2674. SHRI K. RAMANI :  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :  
SHRI B. K. MODAK :  
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

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

(a) the total number of Co-operatives and private industrialists who received loans

from the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation during the last three years ;

(b) the total number of displaced persons benefited by the scheme ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the employees under these co-operative societies and private industrialists do not get the benefits of labour laws ; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure implementation of these laws ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Five.

(b) 302 displaced persons have so far been employed in these schemes which have received loans.

(c) The employees get the benefit of labour laws.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Closure of Industrial Units in West Bengal

2675. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN ;  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH ;  
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS ;  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL ;

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

(a) whether some of the units under the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation in West Bengal have been closed down ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reopen them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) Only one Unit, namely, Rupnarayanpur Wood Works, has been closed down.

(b) The Unit was continuously running under losses and so the Board of Directors of the Corporation decided to close down

the Unit. The workers have been provided with alternative employment in other units of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Employees of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

2676. SHRI K.M. ABRAHAM ;  
SHRI GANESH GHOSH ;  
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS ;  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL ;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation are paid extremely low wages ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the employees are also denied medical facilities or maternity benefits ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that even awards of Industrial Tribunal are not implemented by the authorities ; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the conditions of these employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) No, Sir. The employees of the Industrial Units of the Corporation are paid wages which compare favourably with those paid in similar other Industrial establishments.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the Scheme approved by the Board of Directors of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, employees of the Corporation, who are on monthly scales of pay, receive medical facilities and maternity benefits as admissible under the Government of India Rules. Employees on daily rated/piece-rate basis are mostly covered by the Employees State Insurance Scheme which includes both medical and maternity benefits. The workers in the Handloom Production

Centres, however, are not covered by the Employees State Insurance Scheme and are not receiving medical facilities and maternity benefits.

(d) No, Sir. The Industrial Units run directly by the Corporation are not covered by the Industrial Tribunal Awards.

(e) Does not arise.

**Script Writer for Family Planning Unit  
at Delhi**

2677. SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a post of Script Writer for family planning unit at Delhi has been lying vacant ;

(b) if so, since when and the efforts made to recruit a suitable person and how the work is being managed for the present ;

(c) whether it is a fact that twice earlier the selections had to be cancelled ; and

(d) 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.

(p) to (d). The post was created with effect from 2.2.1967. Efforts were made to recruit a suitable person by selection. Two attempts at selection did not succeed because of non-availability of a suitable candidate. A third attempt is under way. Pending finalisation of the selection, a person was engaged on casual basis from 10.2.67 to 31.10.68 and thereafter the work is being managed by getting scripts written by casual artistes whenever required.

**Facilities to Uneconomic Holding in Bihar**

2678. SHRI BHOGEDNRAJHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased :

(a) whether it is a fact that the then

Chief Minister of Bihar had made an announcement on the 25th June, 1969 to a large gathering before the Assembly gate that before the end of the Gandhi Century Year on the 2nd October, 1969, Government would give documentary proof to every privileged tenants over his homestead land and would exempt all uneconomic holdings from the payment of Land Revenue and would also ensured drinking water to every harijans mohalla in the State ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or are being taken to ensure the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) and (b). There is no official record of the statement attributed to the former Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Bhola Paswan. It is however true that a special drive has been launched by the Government of Bihar since the 1st June 1969 to supply to every privileged tenant, documentary proof of his occupancy of homestead land. Instructions to this effect have been issued to all District Collectors to complete the task by the 2nd October, 1969.

No decision has been taken to exempt uneconomic holdings from payment of land revenue.

Over the past few years, a large number of drinking water supply schemes has been executed in harijan localities. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been allocated for the purpose during 1969-70. While it may not be possible to provide separate wells in every single harijan bustee by 2nd October, 1969, considerable progress in that direction is expected to be achieved during the Gandhi centenary year. Rs. 2 lakhs have been provided for this purpose in the budget this year. It is, however, not possible to provide drinking water wells in each harijan mohalla by the State by the end of October, 1969, due to paucity of resources, though considerable progress would be achieved by then.

**अकाल पर चलचित्र**

2679. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अकाल की स्थिति पर एक चलचित्र बनाने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त चित्र कब तक तैयार हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) उक्त चलचित्र किन-किन राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में बनाने का विचार है ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री इ० कु० गुजराल) :  
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**खारी भूमि में खेती**

2680. ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन क्षेत्रों में, जहां सिंचाई होती है और जहां पानी जमा रहता है, मिट्टी खारी हो जाती है और किसानों की भूमि बेकार हो जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने खारी भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिए क्या उपाए किए हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना-साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) भारत में होने वाली उष्ण प्रदेशीय परिस्थितियों के अन्तर्गत, विशेष-तया शुष्क क्षेत्रों में जल-लग्न के कारण, मिट्टी में खारापन तथा क्षारीयता आ जाती है, जो उत्पादक भूमि को खेती के लिए बेकार कर देती

है। ऐसी समस्या वाले क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार पंजाब, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश तथा तमिलनाडु में बहुत बढ़ गए हैं।

(ख) अपनाए गए सुरक्षात्मक तरीके ये हैं :—शुष्क-हानि को कम करने के लिए छोटी नहरों तथा खेत की नालियों को पंक्तिबद्ध करना। सतह तथा अन्तर्भूमि की नालियां लवण को बाहर निकालने के लिए बनाई जाती हैं। खडिया-मिट्टी, शोरा, हरी खाद आदि जैसे अतिरिक्त भूमि संशोधनों को भी खारापन कम करने के लिए व्यापक रूप से प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। इसके बाद कृषि विधियां जैसे लवण सहिष्णु अपनाई जाती हैं और लवण निरोधक फसलें प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में बोई जाती हैं और जब पूर्ण सुधार हो जाता है तो सामान्य फसल चक्र को अपनाया जाता है।

पिछली योजनाओं के दौरान 1.50 लाख एकड़ भूमि में खारापन तथा क्षारीय भूमि का सुधार किया जाता है। चौथी योजना में, राज्य प्लान स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत देश के लगभग 2.0 लाख एकड़ खारेपन वाली, क्षारीय तथा जल लग्न क्षेत्र को लगभग 6.0 करोड़ रु० की अनुमानित लागत पर सुधारने का प्रस्ताव है।

**Price of Sugarcane**

2681. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWD-HURY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Sugarcane Development Council has recommended to the Centre that the Minimum cane price payable to growers this year should Rs. 10 per quintal or Rs. 100 per tonne this year ; and

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

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

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government does not propose to increase the minimum sugarcane price of Rs. 7.37 per quintal linked to a recovery of 9.4 per cent or less already fixed.

**Trade Unionism in West Bengal**

2682. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHRY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of the Indian National Trade Union Congress warned of the peril to the very survival of general trade unionism and trade union activities in West Bengal in view of the struggle of political parties to gain supremacy in the Union ; 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) The Government have seen some press reports on the subject about this.

(b) The Government have deprecated violence and gherao as means of resolving industrial disputes. The use of gherao by the unions came up before the Standing Labour Committee at its meeting in May 1967 and the Committee disapproved of all coercive and intimidatory tactics, including gherao (wrongful confinement), for resolving industrial disputes. The State Governments have been advised accordingly.

**Income from Commercial Broadcast from Delhi Station of All India Radio**

2683. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the commercial broadcast from the Delhi Station of the All India

Radio is working satisfactorily ;

(b) the monthly income therefrom during the last three months ; and

(c) the reaction of the listening public 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) Net income of this centre for the three months April-June, 1969 is estimated to be about Rs. 10,50,000/-.

(c) No systematic listener research survey has been carried out as yet. General assessment, however, is that the service is popular with listeners.

**Announcement of Regional News in Tamil on A.I.R.**

2684. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has suggested that "Manila Seithigal" be announced instead of "Pranthyia Seithigal", while broadcasting Regional News in Tamil on the All India Radio ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this suggestion ?

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 matter is under consideration.

**Minor Irrigation Works in Manipur**

2685. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have drawn up a network scheme of

minor Irrigation works for Manipur and have thereon approached for financial grant and technical sanction for immediate execution ;

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

(c) whether the Government of Manipur have not taken up any minor irrigation work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. The Manipur Administration has not approached the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for financial grant and technical sanction in respect of any net-work scheme of minor irrigation works.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Minor Irrigation works have been progressing in the Territory and an expenditure of about Rs. 8.0 lakhs has been incurred during the last three years. The outlays approved for the 4<sup>th</sup> Plan and the year 1969-70 are Rs. 22.0 lakhs and Rs. 5.5 lakhs respectively.

#### **New A.I.R. Transmitter for Imphal**

2686. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the work of installing the 50 killowatt transmitter for A.I.R. Imphal ;

(b) whether the work in progress is already behind schedule ;

(c) if so, the reason therefor ; and

(d) when the new transmitter will be in operation ?

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

construction of the building for the transmitter is in progress. Equipment has been procured.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The new transmitter is expected to be in operation by the end of 1970.

#### **Meeting of Trade Union Leaders with the Labour Commissioner, Manipur**

2687. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a meeting of Trade Union Leaders of Manipur with the Labour Commissioner sometime in the third week of May, 1969 at the office of the Labour Commissioner ; Manipur ;

(b) if so, main findings of the meeting and the list of Trade Union organisations which sent their leaders to attend the meeting ;

(c) whether meeting of the Evaluation and Implementation Committee on Labour for Manipur has not been called for the last three years ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

#### **Protest against erection of T. V. Tower in Srinagar**

2688. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether religious heads, including a Minister of the Central Government, have objected to the erection of a Television Tower on the Shankaracharyya Hills in Srinagar ; and

(b) If so, whether Government have decided to change the plans ?

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 have received objections to the erection of the T.V. tower and construction of a road on the Shankaracharya Hill at Srinagar. The matter is under examination. No decision to change the plans has been taken as yet.

**Recognition of Assam Oil Company  
Labour Union**

2689. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have succeeded in their efforts to persuade the Assam Oil Company at Digboi to recognise the Assam Oil Company Labour Union ;

(b) if not, what steps Government propose to take against the Company for breach of the Code of Discipline ;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Assam Oil Company continues to negotiate and tries to arrive at settlements with the minority Union ; and

(d) whether Government do not consider this to be an unfair labour practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). In view of the persistent objections of the Assam Oil Company and the existing recognised union against the verification conducted, it has been decided to place the matter before the Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee. Until another union is duly recognised, there is nothing to prevent the management from dealing with the union it recognises.

**Irrigation Work by Persian Wheels Method**

2690. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the irrigation work by Persian wheels method since the end of the Third Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, by how much and further details State wise ; and

(c) the estimated irrigation work to be completed by the Persian wheels method during the Fourth Plan period ?

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

**Payment of Cane Cess by Sugar Mills  
in Bihar**

2691. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sugar Mills at Lohat, Sakri and Ryam in Bihar have to pay cane cess ;

(b) if so, the amount paid since the beginning of the First Five Year Plan and the amount due from them now ;

(c) the steps taken by Government for realising the cane cess due from those sugar factories and the success achieved ; and

(d) the purposes for which the realized cess dues are to be utilized ?

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

(b) The amount of cess/cane purchase tax paid by the three factories since the beginning of the first Five-Year Plan is Rs. 176.11 lakhs and the amount due from them is Rs. 25.71 lakhs.

(c) The Lohat and Sakri factories have cleared all arrears. In monthly instalments fixed by Government and for current dues also the factories are being permitted to pay in instalments. Ryam factory went in appeal against the recovery certificate filed and challenged the validity of the Bihar Act and subsequent Bihar Ordinances. The Government is contesting this appeal.

(d) The cane cess/cane purchase tax levied is merged by the State Government in the general revenues of the State and is not earmarked for specific expenditure. The State Government may sanction grants to the Sugarcane Board for Bihar and the Zonal Development Councils, for schemes in connection with development of sugarcane.

**Agricultural Credit Co-operatives in Bihar**

2692. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have made rules for having not more than one agricultural credit co-operative in one village panchayat ;

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

(c) if not, the number of village panchayats in Madhubani Sub-division in Darbhanga district in Bihar which have more than one agricultural credit co-operatives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMI) : (a) and (b). The accepted policy in regard to organisation of primary credit societies is to have viable units. The criteria of viability has been defined as the ability of the primary credit society to set up a regular office of its own, appoint a full-time paid Secretary or Manager, contribute to statutory and other reserves on the scale considered necessary and ability to pay a return on capital. The quantum of business potential necessary for a society to attain viability is to be worked out area-wise and survey conducted to delimit areas which would ensure the required business.

In delimiting areas for individual primary credit societies in this manner, the number of villages to be covered by a society may be increased to obtain the required business potential, if viability cannot be achieved on the basis of organising a society on the basis of the village community as the primary unit. The extension should, however, be subject to the maximum limits of a population of 3,000 (i.e. 600 families or about 500 cultivating families) and a distance of not more than 3 or 4 miles from the headquarter village. If in a delimited area the number of societies is more than one, only one of such societies should be selected for promotion and development, the other societies being merged with this society or liquidated, if such merger is not feasible.

(c) Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

**Telephone arrangement for Islamic Examination Board Office at Patna**

2693. SHRI SHIVA CHADRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Islamic Examination Board Office at Ramna Road, Patna has applied for the provision of a telephone for a long time and no installation of telephone connection has been done upto now ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The Assistant Director of the Board requested SDO Phones Patna in February 66 only to intimate the cost of installation of a telephone in his office. The particulars were supplied. There had been no formal application for a telephone thereafter.

(a) Does not arise.



**All India Radio Station, Patna**

2694. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are off and on disturbances in broadcasting from the A.I.R. station, Patna ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government about it and with what success so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The broadcasts from Patna Radio Station have been normal except for some interruptions, which have been mainly due to failure of power supply over which A.I.R. has no control. Interruptions due to faults of equipment have been very few.

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

**खेतों में कीटनाशी दवाइयों का छिड़का जाना**

2695. श्री शशि भूषण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खेतों में कीटनाशी दवाइया छिड़कने के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ;

(ख) क्या ये दवाइयाँ कृषि विभाग के विशेषज्ञों द्वारा छिड़काई जाती है या वे सीधी किसानों को छिड़कने के लिए दे दी जाती है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि किसानों को ये दवाइयाँ सप्लाई करने के समय उन्हें इनको छिड़कने की विधि विस्तार से नहीं बताई जाती है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि जयपुर में दो किसान अपने खेतों में कीटनाशी दवाइयाँ छिड़कते हुए

मर गये थे क्योंकि उन्हें यह पता नहीं था कि ये दवाइयाँ खतरनाक हैं ; और

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

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सह-कारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिव शिन्वे) : (क) और (ख). कीटनाशी दवाइयाँ जमीन से या वायुयानों से खेतों में फसलों पर छिड़की जाती है। जमीन से छिड़काव किसानों के द्वारा अपने आप किया जाता है जिसके लिए वे आवश्यक छिड़काव और बुरकाने के उपकरण प्राप्त करते हैं। उपकरण का प्रयोग निरन्तर रूप से उनको, संभरण कर्ताओं तथा विस्तार के कर्मचारियों दोनों के द्वारा बताया तथा प्रदर्शित किया जाता है।

वायु से कीटनाशी दवाइयों के छिड़काव के लिए किसानों को कृषि मंत्रालय तथा कई गैर-सरकारी फर्मों के विमान उपलब्ध हैं। अधिकांशतः वायु से छिड़काव राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा किया जाता है और सब सुरक्षा के तरीके अपनाये जाते हैं। किसानों को उपकरण के प्रयोग करने के लिए कृषि विभाग के विशेषज्ञों के द्वारा प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। वायु से रासायनिक छिड़काव कार्यों में कृषि विभाग के विशेषज्ञों के निरीक्षण के अन्तर्गत कृषि विभाग तथा गैर-सरकार फर्मों के प्रशिक्षित पाठकों के द्वारा कीटनाशी दवाइयों का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) जी हां। कीटनाशी दवाइयों का लापरवाही से इस्तेमाल करने के फलस्वरूप दो किसानों के मरने की सूचना मिली है।

(ङ) कीटनाशी अधिनियम, 1968 के उप-बन्धों का उद्देश्य अत्यधिक सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करना है। अधिनियम के लागू होने तक, राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा कीटनाशी दवाइयों के ठीक

ढंग से प्रयोग करने के लिए वीक्षणिक तथा दृश्य श्रव्य अभियान को बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

**Direct Dialling in South Indian Cities**

2696. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether direct dialling system has been extended to all the South Indian Cities in the recent programme ; and

(b) if so, the details of such Programmes and the names of the cities included in the direct dialling system ?

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. However, automatic telephone exchange permitting direct dialling of the local calls are working in most of the important cities of South India. Similar exchanges are also working in many smaller stations as well. Some of the South Indian cities are :

Madras, Madurai, Tiruchirapally, Coimbatore, Salem, Virudhnagar, Ooty, Bangalore, Mangalore, Mysore Hubli, Dharwar, Trivandrum, Cochin, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Quilon, Alleppy, Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam.

Out of these Virudhnagar, Ernakulam and Mysore are the ones where automatic exchanges have been opened recently.

**Pending applications for Telephones in Bangalore**

2697. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending in Bangalore city for installation of telephones ;

(b) since how long those applications are pending ; and

(c) the action proposed to provide the telephones to the applicants without further delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) 11,384 as on 1.7.69.

(b) The oldest pending application is dated the 12th May 1961. However the average waiting period for installation of a telephone connection at Bangalore is 5.5 years at present.

(c) It is proposed to add 14,300 lines of exchange capacity at Bangalore during the fourth plan period. This should reduce the average waiting period to about 4.5 years by 31.3.74. With the available resources it would not be possible to provide telephone connections on demand any where except in some small places.

**Housing facility to P. & T Employees working in Rural Areas**

2698. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to provide housing facilities to Posts and Telegraphs workers in rural parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, housing facilities have generally been provided to P & T departmental staff in rural areas to the extent possible.

(b) Quarters are generally provided for departmental postmasters in charge of post offices in rural areas. Telegraph linemen are also provided with quarters at some places. Efforts are being made to provide more quarters to staff in rural areas subject to availability of funds.

**Employment of Local People in Projects**

2699. **SHRI CHENGALRAYA  
NAIDU ;  
SHRI R. BARUA ;**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that he has favoured employment of local people unskilled or semi-skilled in large projects in any place;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that he has felt that denial of such jobs to local people is bound to create dissatisfaction among them ;

(c) if so, whether in view of this he has taken any move to the authorities concerned to offer such jobs to the local people ; and

(d) If not, the steps likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR, EMPLOYMENT AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD) : (a) to (d). The question on recruitment of local people came up for discussion at the 6th Meeting of the Central Committee on Employment held at New Delhi on the 16th July, 1969. The following decision was taken at the meeting:

“The existing provisions in para 7.4 of the National Employment Service Manual relating to registration of persons at the Exchanges within the jurisdiction of which they normally reside are adequate. Any further attempts to define ‘local people’ is likely to have serious constitutional and legal implications. The long term solution of the problem of finding more jobs for ‘local people’ lies primarily in creation of more employment opportunities and also in an ever increasing use of the Employment Service for recruitment in the public and private sectors. The lower categories of vacancies in public and private sectors corresponding to Class III and Class IV vacancies of the Central Government, should ordinarily be filled by local applicants. This will be in line with the decision of the National Integration Council.”

The above decision is being communicated to those concerned for implementation.

**Central Loan for Digging of wells in Tamil Nadu**

2700. **SHRI KIRUTTINAN :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has forwarded any proposal of digging wells for irrigation purposes and requested for loans to meet the cost ;

(b) if so, the number of wells proposed to be dug and the amount of loan required ; and

(c) the final decision taken by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

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

**Modernisation of Rice Mills in Tamil Nadu**

2701. **SHRI KIRUTTINAN :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND AGRICULTURE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have requested the Centre for any loan to modernise the existing Rice Mills in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the amount of loan required and the terms of repayment ;

(c) the number of rice mills proposed for modernisation ;

(d) the decision taken by Centre in the matter ; and

(e) whether any other State Governments has forwarded any such proposal and, if so, the names of the States, the amount required and the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY) : (a) No formal proposal has so far been received from the State Government.

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

(e) During the current financial year 1969-70, the State Government of Mysore has requested for an assistance of Rs. 5 lakhs for modernising 7 existing cooperative rice mills. The matter is under consideration.

**सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयकों का सम्मेलन**

2702. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहकारी समितियों के पंजीयकों का एक सम्मेलन दिल्ली में 8 जून, 1969 को बुलाया गया था, जिसमें यह सिफारिश की गई थी कि उपलब्ध साधनों में से से छोटे किसानों की आवश्यकता प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूरी की जाये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सिफारिश को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और इसको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य को कितनी राशि की आवश्यकता होगी ;

(ग) क्या उक्त सिफारिश के क्रियान्वित करने में सरकार कोई कठिनाई अनुभव कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो यह सिफारिश कब तक और किस प्रकार से क्रियान्वित की जायेगी ?

**खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० मुखदस्वामी) :** (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) से (घ). सहकारी समितियों के पंजी-

यकों के सम्मेलन की सिफारिशें 30 जून व 1 जुलाई, 1969 को बंगलौर में हुए सहकारिता के राज्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में रखी गई थीं। इस सम्मेलन ने सिफारिश की है कि ऋणों की जमानत, व्यक्ति को ऋण लेने की सीमाएं, आदि, से सम्बन्धित नियमों, जोकि सहकारी समितियों से आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप पर्याप्त मात्रा में ऋण प्राप्त करने में छोटे किसानों के रास्ते में बाधक होते हैं, अबिलम्ब पुनरीक्षित किये जाने चाहिये और सहकारी समितियों की ऋण देने की नीतिया तथा प्रक्रियाएं वस्तुपरक व उत्पादनोन्मुख होनी चाहिएं। यह सिफारिश राज्य सरकारों को, जहां आवश्यक हो वहां कार्यान्वित करने हेतु कार्यवाही आरम्भ करने के लिए सूचित की गई है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए कि छोटे किसान सहकारी ऋण में से उचित भाग प्राप्त कर सकें अनेक उपाये किये जा चुके हैं। इनमें फसल ऋण प्रणाली, प्राथमिक ऋण समितियों और केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों में विशेष प्रशोध्य ऋण संचितियों का निर्माण करना, कमजोर वर्गों के मामले में प्राथमिक ऋण समितियों की अक्षांजी में किस्नों में अंशदान देना और दीर्घकालीन ऋणों के लिए प्रतिभूति के रूप में उपलब्ध की गई सम्पत्ति के मूल्यांकन की प्रक्रिया को उदार बनाना, शामिल है। सहकारी ऋण संस्थाओं, जोकि अन्ततोगत्वा छोटे किसानों को स्वयं उनके द्वारा तथा बाह्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं से जुटाए गए संसाधनों से ऋण उपलब्ध करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, पर इन उपायों को प्रभावी रूप से कार्यान्वित करने के लिए भी बल दिया गया है और उन्हें इसके लिए बार-बार कहा भी जाता है।

छोटे किसानों को सहायता देने के लिए एक विशेष योजना भी बनाई गई है और उसे चुने हुए क्षेत्रों में प्रायोगिक आधार पर कार्यान्वित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस योजना के व्योरे को प्रतिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

अनाज को खुले माल डिब्बों में ले जाने के कारण क्षति

2703. श्री एस० एम० जोशी :  
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :  
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :  
श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :  
श्री भोगेन्द्र भा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब में बंगा से इलाहाबाद को कुछ दिन पहले 15,000 मीटरी टन गेहूं खुले रेल डिब्बों में भर कर भेजा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि रास्ते में सारा गेहूं वर्षा से भीग गया और अब मानवीय उपभोग के योग्य नहीं रहा है ;

(ग) यह गेहूं पंजाब से किस तारीख को गाड़ियों में लादा गया था और इलाहाबाद में यह कब उतारा गया और किस तारीख को यह सम्बद्ध पक्षों को दिया गया ;

(घ) इस गेहूं का कुल मूल्य कितना है और उपमें से कितने मूल्य का गेहूं मानवीय उपभोग के योग्य नहीं रहा है ;

(ङ) इस लापरवाही के लिए कौन लोग जिम्मेदार हैं और क्या उनके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(च) गेहूं आदि घनाजों की भविष्य में ऐसी बर्बादी न होने देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्ना साहिब सिन्हे) : (क) जी नहीं। खुले माल-

डिब्बों में बंगा से इलाहाबाद लाई गई मात्रा केवल 480 मीटरी टन थी।

(ख) वर्षा से प्रभावित अनाज की सफाई की जा रही है। अनुमान है कि इससे कुल क्षति केवल लगभग 23 क्विंटल होगी।

(ग) 3 और 4 जुलाई, 1969 को बंगा में माल की लदाई हुई थी, 16 और 17 जुलाई, 1969 को उसे नैनी (इलाहाबाद) में उतारा गया था और उन्हीं तारीखों को उसे भारतीय खाद्य निगम को सौंप दिया गया था।

(घ) माल का कुल मूल्य 3,64,800 रुपये था। 23 क्विंटल क्षतिग्रस्त खाद्यान्न का मूल्य अनुमानतः 1,748 रुपये बैठता है।

(ङ) और (च). रेलवे और पंजाब सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों को साथ लेकर भारतीय खाद्य निगम इस मामले की संयुक्त जांच कर रही है। जांच रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर आगे कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

#### Purchase of Engines by Fishermen of Mysore

2704. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Fishermen in the Mysore State are compelled to buy Ruston and Kelvin, Indian made engines, at a price of Rs. 45,000 instead of Bukh foreign engines of the same power at Rs. 25,000 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the high cost of Indian made engines and steps Government have taken to bring the price in level with international prices ; and

(c) what subsidy is the Centre extending to the mechanised boats in the Mysore State and the reasons for not making up for the default of the State Government to subsidise purchase of engines, as the Kerala, Madras and the Maharashtra Governments are doing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE

**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :** (a) Under the existing Import Licensing Policy, import of marine diesel engines below 320 H. P. is not permitted. Accordingly, all requirements of marine diesel engines below 320 H. P. are required to be met from indigenous sources. The prices of indigenous and foreign engines including Bukh engines vary according to specifications as horse power ranges, the prices of roughly corresponding indigenous engines being generally substantially higher.

(b) The comparatively high cost of indigenously manufactured engines is attributed to the following :—

- (i) An important factor affecting the cost of production is the quantum of turnover. The off-take of marine diesel engines in the country is small compared to the off-take in major manufacturing countries.
- (ii) indigenous raw materials are comparatively more expensive.
- (iii) The prices quoted for exported goods are frequently lower than those applicable to the internal market.

In this connection the Ministry of Industrial Development had convened a meeting with indigenous marine diesel engine manufacturers at which they were asked to furnish data on the basis of which the selling prices of their engines had been determined. This data has been received and is being studied.

(c) The programme of mechanisation of fishing vessels falls within the purview of the State Plans. The Government of India do not give any direct subsidy for the mechanisation programme of any State Government. Central assistance is given to all States on the basis of the pattern of assistance for State Plan schemes prescribed for the period of each Five Year Plan/Annual Plan. This applies uniformly to all States. The quantum of subsidy granted by a State Government to third parties under its programme of mechanisation is determined by the State Government concerned.

**Representation to Karnataka Fishermen's Association on Advisory Board of State Fisheries**

2705. **SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Centre backs the request of the Karnataka Fishermen's Association that it may be given representation on the Advisory Board of the State Fisheries ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) :** (a) Representation on the Advisory Board of the State Fisheries is arranged by the State Governments themselves. The question of the Central Government supporting any request does not arise.

**Satellite Station at Arvi (Bombay)**

2706. **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 completion of the earth station to communicate with the Satellite, INTELSAT, at Arvi near Bombay has been delayed by about 4 months ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ; and

(c) whether it would not be affect the country's prestige in this field ?

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

(b) The Department of Atomic Energy who have been entrusted with the construction of the Earth Station have intimated that the delay is mainly attributable to force majeure reasons such as strikes and lock-outs in the factories of certain Indian and foreign suppliers.

(c) No, as the reasons for the delay in the completion of the Station are due

to force majcure factors.

### बांदा जिले में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था

2707. श्री जोगेश्वर यादव : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री 6 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2044 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बांदा जिले में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था में इतना सुधार नहीं हुआ है कि वहां के अनाज के बड़े व्यापारी तथा अन्य बड़े शहरों के साथ टेलीफोन पर सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सकें ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बांदा-कानपुर टेलीफोन लाइन लम्बे समय तक खराब रहती है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक इसे पूर्णतः ठीक कर दिया जायेगा ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) यह सच है कि इस क्षेत्र में सेवा उतनी संतोषजनक नहीं है जितनी होनी चाहिए क्योंकि तांबे के तार की चोरी के कारण सेवा बार-बार मंग हो जाती है ।

(ख) उपयुक्त कारणों से बांदा-कानपुर लाइन में बार-बार अवरोध उत्पन्न होता है । तांबे के तार की जगह लाइन को बदल कर अल्यूमिनियम का तार लगाया जा रहा है और सेवा में सुधार के लिए बांदा और कानपुर के बीच एक अतिरिक्त अल्यूमिनियम युग्म भी लगाया जा रहा है । आशा है कि यह काम अक्टूबर, 1969 तक समाप्त हो जायेगा ।

### Recommendation for Revision of Rural Power Tariff

2708. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry

of Food and Agriculture forwarded a proposal to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to revise the Rural Power Tariff on the basis of Himachal Pradesh and energy consumed, which in other words was throwing an additional burden on the producers ;

(b) if so, the basic reasons for forwarding such a proposal which was detrimental to the farmers economy ;

(c) whether Government are aware that tariff and electricity rules and payment system are more suited to urban requirements and throws a very heavy burden on the farmers ;

(d) whether Government are aware that there is a proposal to revise the power tariff applicable to agriculture on the higher side ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to protect the farmers interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) The Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation has not forwarded any such proposal to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The Central Working Group for formulation of the 4th Plan proposals on Minor Irrigation, however, had recommended for construction of the Electricity Boards, the introduction of two-way tariff compromising a fixed charge on M. P basis and another charge based on the energy consumed. The recommendation of the Working Group had been brought to the notice of the State Government.

(b) The recommended measure was expected to encourage the intensive working of the pumpsets and better utilisation of tubewell potential with consequent increase in agricultural production and benefit to the farmers and not to throw any additional burden on the farmers and or to be detrimental to the farmers economy.

(c) The electricity tariff rates are framed according to classified consumption like domestic, commercial, agricultural

industrial etc., on the basis of their load characteristics, load, demand, voltage of supply etc. The electricity Boards which are statutory bodies constituted under the provisions of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, are required as far as practicable, to carry on their operation at no loss accordingly and they shall adjust their charges accordingly from time to time. The Boards are also required under the provisions of the Act, not to show undue preference to any person in fixing the tariff and terms and conditions for the supply of electricity. Thus, the Boards cannot show undue discrimination between the urban and rural consumers in the matter of provision of electricity.

(d) The Government of India has no proposal under consideration to revise the power tariff applicable to agriculture on the other side.

(e) Does not arise.

#### High Power Transmitter for Madhya Pradesh

2709. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to instal a more powerful transmission centre in Madhya Pradesh which would cover the A.I.R. Programmes in the remote corner of this State ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the present radiating system of A.I.R. in Madhya Pradesh inspite of a chain of broadcasting centres is incapable of providing a sound reception in the border districts of the State ;

(c) whether Government propose to send a team of experts to survey the cause of such faint reception and find a solution to the same ; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) It is proposed to instal a more powerful transmitter at

Indore. New Radio stations will be set up at Jagdalpur, Chhatarpur, Rewa and Ambikapur during the Fourth Plan period.

(b) to (d). Government are aware that certain parts of Madhya Pradesh do not have adequate broadcast coverage. With the setting up of new radio stations at Jagdalpur, Chhatarpur, Rewa and Ambikapur the problem would be solved to a large extent.

#### Working hours for Technical Staff of A.I.R.

2710. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether It is a fact that the running Mechanical staff (Mechanic, Engineering Assistant and Senior Engineering Assistant) posted on various transmitters have to work daily for eight hours on shift basis against seven hours for general staff and no lunch hour is fixed for them ;

(b) whether it is fact that they are not given Second Saturday off while it is observed as off-day by the general staff ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they are given compensatory leave and not overtime allowance in lieu of the overtime work put in by them during the working days and public holidays ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that they are often put to double duty and they are not paid any overtime allowance for that ;

(e) whether Govt. propose to bring them in line with the general staff in respect of duty hours, overtime allowance and other conditions of service ; and

(f) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. They are permitted to take lunch, by rotation, during the shift.



(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. This does not happen often. They are required to do extra duties in emergencies and they are allowed compensatory leave for extra duty.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The matter is under consideration in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

**Pahari Dhiraj Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi**

2711. SHRI SHARDA NAND : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of Pahari Dhiraj Cooperative House Building Society, Delhi have not paid cost of the land and have acquired private land/houses in Delhi ; if so, the number, names and details thereof ;

(b) whether the co-operative law permits continuance of such members in a co-operative House-Building Society, when they are no more entitled to allotment of land from the limited purpose society ; if not, the reasons for their continuance ;

(c) whether the office bearers of the members of the Society have objected to the retention of such members in the society and if so, the action taken in the matter ;

(d) whether such members can be allotted land, if they now dispose of their private land/house in Delhi ; and

(e) whether all the members of the above Society will be allotted plots of equal size and the persons having paid cost for more land will be refunded their excess amount ?

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

Their details are given below :—

S. No.	Name and Address	Date of Membership
1.	Shri Om Parkash Jain, 96-K, Sarojini Nagar.	19-3-1948
2.	Shri Balwant Singh, Deputy Ganj, Delhi.	19-3-1948
3.	Shri Sultan Singh, Jain 37, Model Basti, Delhi.	22-5-1953
4.	Smt. Mishri Devi Jain, Pahari Dhiraj, Delhi.	2-5-1953

(b) As per clause 8(7) of the bye-laws of the Society, if a member of the Society acquires privately any plot or house, he ceases to be a member of the Society. The Executive Committee of the Society is yet to take action in the matter.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Executive Committee of the Society is being advised to remove these members from the Society as per bye-laws of the Society.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The General Body of the Society has resolved that all the members will be allotted plots of same size. Only in one case where the member had paid less than what is due for standard plot, the Society decided to allot a smaller plot. Those who have paid in excess of the price will get refund of the excess money paid.

**Membership of Cooperative House-building Societies in Delhi**

2712. SHRI SHARDA NAND : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a person possessing land/house in Delhi can become a member of a Cooperative House building Society ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for treating differently the continuance of membership of a person who acquires land/house privately after becoming member of the Society.

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

(b) The model bye-laws of house Building Cooperative Societies contain a provision which have been adopted by most such societies, that if any member of the society acquires, in his own name or in the name of any dependent member of his family any house or plot for building a house from any other source, he has to intimate the fact to the society within one month and he stand there after debarred from the membership of the society.

#### Amenities for Staff of A.I.R.

2713. SHRI SHRI GOPAL SABOO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATIONS be pleased of to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no canteen and drinking water facilities for the technical staff on duty on various High Power Transmitters installed at considerable distance from big cities and towns ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are no rest rooms for the staff relieved from duty at odd hours ;

(c) whether It is also a fact that there is no such facility available at Nangli High Power Transmitter situated 7 miles from Delhi ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the drinking water made available to the staff at Nangli has been declared unfit for drinking purposes ;

(e) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to provide such basic amenities to the staff working at such distant stations ; and

(f) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) There are no canteen facilities available at HPT Centres. Drinking water facilities are available at these centres.

(b) At the HPT Centres located at Delhi, Madras and Jullundur residential colonies are attached to the Transmitter sites and the question of rest rooms does not arise. At other centres, staff can stay in the transmitter building in an emergency. Government transport is also provided at odd hours for taking shift duty staff to the transmitters except on duty.

(c) No separate rest room has been provided at Nangli as this centre forms part of the High Power Transmitter, Khampur, where there is a residential colony, and Government transport is provided at odd hours. No canteen or restaurant is, however, available at the transmitter.

(d) No, Sir, According to test carried out by the Public Health Laboratory of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the tube-well water supply at Nangli is fit for drinking.

(e) and (f). Some amenities such as drinking water and limited cooking facilities are provided at these centres. However, it is desirable to improve conditions in this respect.

कीटनाशी दवाइयाँ छिड़कने के लिए  
राज्यों को सहायता देना बन्द करना

2715. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य, तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कीटनाशी दवाइयाँ आदि छिड़कने के लिए राज्यों को सहायता देना बन्द कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सङ्घकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्धे) : (क) जी नहीं। कीटनाशी

दवाइयों और हवाई छिड़काव के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता अभी उपलब्ध है और राजकीय योजनाओं में इससे पूर्व ही उचित उपबंध कर दिया गया है।

परन्तु चालू वर्ष से राजकीय वार्षिक योजना के लिए समस्त केन्द्रीय सहायता एक-मुश्त दी गई है। फिर भी योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकारों को पीछ संरक्षा सहित कृषि उत्पादन जैसे मुख्य शीर्षों के अनुसार योजना में गये आबंटन के अनुसार चलने की सलाह दी है।

कुछ राज्यों ने नीति के अनुसार कीटनाशी औषधियों के लिए सहायता देना बन्द कर दिया है, जब कि अन्य राज्यों का योजना अवधि में सहायता में धीरे-धीरे कमी करने का प्रस्ताव है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने योजना के अन्तर्गत दी जाने वाली सहायता के अतिरिक्त, 1969-70 वर्ष के दौरान प्राकृतिक आपद सहायता निधि में से कीट, कृषि और पीछ रोग निरोधक कार्यों के लिए सहायता जारी रखी। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, किसी राज्य द्वारा कीटनाशी औषधियों पर व्यय की गई राशि के 50 प्रतिशत भाग की प्रतिपूर्ति अनुदान के रूप में और 25 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में की जाती है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

**कोटा बांध से उठाऊ सिंचाई के लिए जल की सप्लाई**

2716. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा, राजस्थान में कोटा बांध से नहरों को उठाऊ सिंचाई के लिए पानी सप्लाई करने की योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, आमुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिव शिन्दे) : (क) जी, हां। राजस्थान के कोटा जिले में उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना को राजस्थान की चम्बल परियोजना के प्रथम स्तर के द्वितीय पुनर्शाोधित परियोजना प्राक्कलनों में सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है। केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग द्वारा पुनर्शाोधित प्राक्कलनों की जांच पड़ताल पहले से ही की जा रही है।

(ख) आशा की जाती है कि केन्द्रीय जल और विद्युत् आयोग/योजना आयोग द्वारा इन प्राक्कलनों का अनुमोदन होते ही, इस योजना पर कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा।

**दूरसंचार के लिए विद्व बंक का ऋण**

2717. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सूचना तथा प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने दूरसंचार के लिए विद्व बैंक से 41.25 रुपये का ऋण प्राप्त किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्य किन-किन देशों ने इस काम में सहायता दी है ; और

(ग) यह राशि किन-किन कार्यों के लिए प्रयोग में लाई जायेगी ?

सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। 20.625 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण विद्व बैंक से लिया गया है और 20.625 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था से।

(ख) अब तक दूरसंचार के लिए केवल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था और विश्व बैंक से ही सहायता ली गई है। फिर भी केनेडा की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था से ऋण लेने के लिए भी बातचीत चल रही है।

(ग) I. डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा निम्न-लिखित सामान के आयात के लिए—

- (क) टेलीफोन केवल और प्रेषण तार ;
- (ख) लम्बी दूर की प्रणालियों और प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसंधान के लिए उपस्कर ;
- (ग) डाक-तार कारखानों में निर्माण ले लिए आवश्यक सामग्री और पुर्जों ।

II. सरकारी दूर संचार कारखानों द्वारा डाक-तार विभाग के लिए निम्नलिखित वस्तुओं के निर्माण तथा सप्लाई के लिए कच्चे माल और पुर्जों के आयात के लिए—

- (क) टेलीफोन, स्विच और प्रेषण उपस्कर जिनका निर्माण भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग लिमिटेड करता है।
- (ख) टेलीप्रिटर, जिनका निर्माण हिन्दुस्तान टेलीप्रिटर लिमिटेड करता है।
- (ग) केबल तथा तार, जिनका निर्माण हिन्दुस्तान केबल लिमिटेड करता है।

**चम्पारन जिले के मोतीहारी मुख्य डाकघर के कर्मचारियों की शिकायतें**

2718. श्री क० वि० मधुकर : क्या सूचना या प्रसारण और संचार मंत्री यह बताने की

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चम्पारन जिले के मोतीहारी मुख्य डाकघर के श्रेणी 3 के कर्मचारियों ने उनको तथा पटना के पोस्टमास्टर को गत मई में उक्त डाकघर के पोस्टल सुपरिटेण्डेंट के विरुद्ध अपनी शिकायतें भेजी थीं और जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बिहार के पोस्ट मास्टर जनरल ने उस डाकघर का दौरा किया था, मामले की जांच की थी और सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों की शिकायतें दूर करने का आश्वासन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पोस्टमास्टर जनरलों द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो पोस्टमास्टर जनरल का उनकी शिकायतों को कब तक दूर करने का विचार है?

**सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय और संचार विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :** (क) से (ग). यह सही है कि चम्पारन जिले के मोतीहारी प्रधान डाकघर के तृतीय श्रेणी कर्मचारियों की ओर से पोस्टमास्टर जनरल, बिहार को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था। इस शिकायत में 75 मदें थीं। पोस्टमास्टर जनरल ने जून, 1969 में इस डाकघर का दौरा किया था और उसने डाकघर अधीक्षक को उचित हिदायतें दे दी थीं। अभ्यावेदन में जो बातें उठाई गईं थीं उन पर की जाने वाली कार्यवाही को क्षीघ्र ही अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने की आशा है।

**Import of Rice from U.S.A.**

2720. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHE-RIFF : Will the Minister of FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have approached U.S.A. purchase of rice ;

(b) if so, the quantity likely to be purchased ; and

(c) the price at which the rice has been purchased and the time by which it will be reaching the Indian shore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : (a) to (c). On request from Government of India an agreement was signed on 25.4.1969 with U.S. Government for the supply of 1 lakh metric tons of rice under the PL-480 Agreement. Shipment is expected to be completed by July end 1969. It will not be in public interest to disclose the price at which this rice is purchased.

12 hrs.  
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED EFFORTS OF CONGRESS PRESIDENT TO INFLUENCE BIBAR MLAs.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रविलम्बनीय लोक महत्त्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर विधि मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“कांग्रेस के प्रधान द्वारा बिहार विधानसभा के सदस्यों को यह वचन देकर राष्ट्रपति-शासन समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा और उन्हें मंत्रिमंडल बनाने का अवसर दिया जायेगा उन पर दबाव और अनुचित प्रभाव डालने के कथित प्रयास जिनके परिणामस्वरूप गणराज्य के राष्ट्रपति का स्वतंत्र एवं निष्पक्ष निर्वाचन कठिन हो गया है, और उसके बारे में भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया।”

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore) : On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You want to raise it before the Minister replies ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Yes.

The very motion, in my view, is not in

order. A call-attention notice arises out of something a Minister or Government does or does not do. Here the allegation is that a person who is outside the Government has done something. Even if he has done something of the kind Mr. Madhu Limaye alleges that he has done, I would appeal to you to see whether a person, a dignitary of a political organisation, whether it is Congress or any other political party..... (Interruptions)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I object to the point of order that he is raising. Even after 1967 elections, he submitted a charge sheet against Mr. Nijalingappa..... (Interruptions) Mr. Limaye should be allowed to put his question.....

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : My hon. friend has not followed what I said.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I have followed everything. There is absolutely no substance in the point of order that he is raising.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Even according to Mr. Madhu Limaye, he does not make any allegation against any Minister or against any government agency ; he makes allegation against a person with whom Government has officially no connection whatsoever. Therefore, how can a Law Minister or any Minister answer and it will be quite out of order even to admit this motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I want to speak on this point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, Sir. (Interruptions) Mr. Banerjee and Mr. Lakkappa—please resume your seats. I will reply to the point of order. When I received this notice, I gave very careful consideration to it and the point that you have raised now occurred to me then. But I have ruled in this House once that the President's election is the highest elective office under our Constitution and there should be no ground for pressure or undue influence on any platform being exercised in this election. This would be a bad thing. When I saw the original notice, I waited for some time because I thought it would be

contradicted and I need not admit. When I saw that there was no contradiction and a serious allegation has been made, I have brought it forward to give the Government an opportunity to contradict. We admit some times such calling attention notices to provide the Government an opportunity to contradict them if they so consider. But I cannot shut out the calling attention on this ground. (*Interruptions*)

On this ruling no point of order. If you have some new point, I will listen. But on the ruling if there is a point of order, there will be no end to it and no end to this type of debate.

As I have said I gave permission after good deal of thought. To see that there is not even a slightest suspicion that pressure or undue influence is being exercised in any corner in the highest office election, I thought that the Government should take the opportunity to contradict. Therefore, I permitted it.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : I protest, Sir. Your ruling is unfair. I walk out.

(Then Shri Chengalraya Naidu and some other Congress Members then left the House.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Menon.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : The Government is not aware of—I am quoting from the motion—

"efforts made by the Congress President to bring pressure and undue influence on Bihar MLAs by promising them termination of President's Rule and opportunity to form a Ministry, thereby jeopardising free and fair election of the President of the Republic..."

After I drafted this reply and sent it to your office, I managed to get a copy of the Sunday '*Indian Nation*' where the said correspondent of that paper has made an allegation like this :

"In a brief meeting lasting about 20 minutes Mr. Nijalingappa is understood to have told them (that is, the Congress Members) to give Mr. Sanjiva Reddy first preference votes equal to the strength you are claiming in the Assembly...and we shall consider your case." (*Interruptions*)

It reads further :

"The Congress president was of the view that the strength that the Bihar party has been claiming must be amply and explicitly demonstrated in the Presidential election. It was said on behalf of Bihar legislators that though they expected more they would in all probability muster at least 160 first preference votes for the Congress nominee".

I also came across this morning a contradiction published in the *Patriot* by Shri Nijalingappa.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : (Mettur) When did he join the *Patriot* ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : This is the contradiction :

"Congress President Nijalingappa has denied press reports that he had assured Congress MLAs in Bihar that they would be allowed to form a government if Mr Sanjiva Reddy got votes from the State equivalent to the strength claimed by them."

I would further submit that this is the report of a correspondent wherein he says that it is understood that this happened. This contribution also is now there. Therefore, in the light of the high importance that you attach to the election of the President of our Republic, I would submit that there should be no debate on this matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने पूरी रपट को नहीं पढ़ा, उसमें कुछ हिस्सा ही पढ़ा है। एक जरूरी हिस्सा जो है वह मैं पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। जब किसी भी कागज़ से कोई उद्धरण दिया जाता है तो वह पूरा आना चाहिए। मैं उसको सदन के सामने रखता हूँ। जब

[श्री मधु लिमये]

कांग्रेसियों को यह बताया गया कि पार्लियामेंट्री बोर्ड का फंसला है तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमें बड़ी निराशा हुई और उन्होंने...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him read out what has been left out. (*Interruption*) If a part of a statement has been read out, let him read it full. Government are there to deal with it...

श्री SHEO NARAIN : (Basti) The Congress president is not a Member of this House...

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : (Bibbili) On a point of order...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no point of order now. Let Shri Madhu Limaye put his question now.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Sir, I rise on a point of order...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : May I request the hon. Member to resume his seat ? The Law Minister has quoted part of a statement...

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : Am I not entitled to raise a point or order ?...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him please resume his seat. I am on my legs. I am not listening to the point of order now. I am on my legs. Let him please resume his seat.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : You must give protection to the Congress president who is not here to defend himself.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : श्री मधु लिमये बोल रहे हैं। आप उनको रोकिए। बिठाइये उनको। क्या श्री सेन का कोई प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है ?

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta-North-West) : On a point of order. The hon. Law Minister has given the version of the Government and also placed the denial of the Congress President on the matter. We should have thought that that would be the end of the matter, having regard to the precedents of

this House, because a person who is not a Member of this House cannot be pilloried here for his own private action. All that can be done is to place his version and the version of anybody else, and we shall have to lodge a very strong protest if you allow the Congress president to be discussed here.

श्री सु० अ० खां (कासगंज) : श्री राव को आपने प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठाने की इजाजत नहीं दी है और श्री ए० के० सेन को आप एलाउ कर रहे हैं। यह क्या तरीका है ? आप मॅम्बर को इंसल्ट करते हैं। आप मॅम्बर-मॅम्बर में डिस्टिक्शन करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri A. K. Sen is a learned lawyer. Perhaps, he was not here when I explained earlier why I had brought up this matter here after a good deal of thought.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : On a point of order...

SHRI M. A. KHAN : On a point of order... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request the Congress Members to behave. This is not the way.

Probably, Shri A. K. Sen was not here unfortunately at the beginning when the point of order was raised by Shri Hanumanthaiya and I replied to it. When the calling-attention-notice was brought to my notice, gave a good deal of thought to it, and when election to the highest elective office under the Constitution is taking place, we should not give anyone any ground for suspicion that undue influence or duress is being brought to bear on anybody. Shri A. K. Sen knows the election law very well... Therefore, in this context...

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : The other day, you allowed Shri S.A. Dange to make a political speech and a canvassing speech here... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I prevented him twice. The hon. Member may see the record. What he says is not correct. Let

him see the record. I had not allowed him. When Shri Prakash Vir Shastri brought this matter to my notice—he will bear me out now, and other Members will also bear me out me—I stopped him. It is there on record.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** This is not a purely governmental action, and under no rules can it be brought up as a calling attention notice. And yet you say that you are giving your explanation why you brought this up here and you want us to bow down to your ruling... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Since Shri A.K. Sen has raised the point, I take it very seriously ; it is not a simple matter. All of us must take it very seriously. It is stated that it concerns a private individual. But in the context in which the whole thing has been brought forward and without any contradiction, because it came to me..

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO :** This is a contradiction here in the House...

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** There is a contradiction. In the face of this, if this is allowed, then it violates the principles that have been laid down for allowing calling-attention-notices... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** We cannot have fair debate like this... (*Interruptions*) Let hon. Members listen to me:— (*Interruption*) I would appeal to the whip of the Congress Party that if it continues like this, we cannot carry on. It is not good either. We are here to protect the Constitution. We are not here just to flout anything. As the hon. Member has pointed out, if the Law Minister had quoted the full thing, I would have considered it. But he has not done so. So, I am permitting Shri Madhu Limaye to read certain portions that have been left out. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** We stage a walk-out in protest.

(*Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Shri A.K. Sen, Shri Sheo Narain and some other Members then left the House*)

**SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL** rose— (*Interruptions*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** If he also wants to walk out, let him walk out. But let him not shout.

**SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Dabhoi) :** You are talking sides openly. The Chair should not have done that. After you had closed the matter, you had allowed Shri Madhu Limaye...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** That is not fair. It is not fair to drag on every issue again and again..... (*Interruptions*) If Shri Manubhai Patel wants to walk out, he may walk out.

(*Shri Manubhai Patel also left the House*)

**SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA (Hamirpur) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I am not going to listen to him. If he wants to walk out, he may also walk out.

**SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH** rose— (*Interruptions*)

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, in view of the statement made by Mr. Sen explaining the position of the Congress President, a private individual so far as the House is concerned, in view also of the contradiction issued and the strong feelings which are entertained by all sections of the House, particularly the Congress...

**SHRI RABI RAY :** Has he written to the Deputy Speaker ?

**SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH :** ...more particularly because of the position as clarified by Mr. Sen and also the contradiction, I appeal to you not to allow further discussion of this... (*Interruptions.*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I would have very well considered; I have given very careful thought to what Mr. Sen said. In the context in which the whole issue has been brought forward, if I were to consider this statement in a personal capacity, it



would have been a different matter. He got an opportunity to repudiate. Even then this is the rule : if you quote only a part of a portion, then certainly the Member is entitled to quote the full. Thirdly, because a certain section of the House is very touchy about a matter, if I were to go back when I am objectively considering a matter and placing it before the House, I do not think I can preserve the dignity of the House if I obey...(*Interruptions.*)

**SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH:** With great respect to the Chair, I may point out one or two factors. In the first place of course in your wisdom you have admitted it. But as pointed out by Mr. Sen the Presidents of various parties make various statements. If the alleged statements or even true statements made by the President of the Congress or the Jan Sangh or the Communist Party or any other were to be the subject of discussion, then we do not know where it will end. That is the spirit in which Mr. Sen pointed this out. You, Sir, gave certain reasons. We are not questioning your judgment. Having admitted it being brought to your notice specifically that this should not have been done. In any case it has been contradicted. If even after the contradiction you allow a discussion it would be unfair.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Shall I apply double standards...(*Interruptions.*) I cannot do it. I cannot apply double standards here. I listened to Mr. Sen ; I am prepared to listen to any argument. Notice was given to the Government yesterday. If he wanted to raise some objection, he could have seen me in the Chamber. Full notice was given.

I would have considered whatever has appeared, afterwards but this will have repercussions. He referred to individuals. The statements of Jan Sangh Members, Shankaracharya's statement, etc. were brought forward on call attention notices. Were they Government officials ? Is it proper ? Whatever you might say, I shall appeal to this side. It is not a singular occasion. This will make history if I were to deviate just now from the path which I feel the right path, judicious path, keeping in view the dignity of the Chair. I think I shall not do justice if I do so. He

has read half of it. I shall permit him to place it on the Table of the House. But I shall permit questions pertaining only to this statement. If you go outside the purview of the statement, I shall not permit it. He may place it on the Table of the House the statement.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियमों और सविधान को जानता हूँ। मैं नियमों का पालन करूँगा ।

**SHRI GOVINDO MENON :** May I say this ? In this report of the special correspondent, there are five paragraphs and the only paragraph which has anything to do with what Mr. Limaye has raised in his motion was read out by me. I did not want to take the time of the House by reading the entire report of the correspondent and having read the portion which has anything to do with this matter and having also reference to the contradiction in the *Patriot*, I suppose, even in your view, which we have to accept now that on a matter like this...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Not only accept. I would appeal to you that if on this point you show weakness, you will have to face it. You had given notice. Even after a statement is read, the relevant part, questions arising out of the statement are permitted. That is all. Question arising from the statement that is laid on the Table of the House. I shall give you a copy of the report. Here is it. If you think that any passage.....(*Interruptions.*) Only the relevant portion.

**SHRI M. L. SONDHJI (New Delhi) :** You pulled me up in such a strong manner yesterday and why do you not deal with him in the same manner...(*Interruptions.*)

**SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI (Kendrapara) :** When the House is in such an excited mood, where is the Leader of the House. She is not present. She must be here on occasions like this. The Leader of the House must be present here. The whole House is divided...(*Interruptions.*)

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** This is the question referred to.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** I place that portion on the Table of the House.

That portion is marked. In this connection, for completion of the record, I am also placing the contradiction on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not mind. But you have quoted and it has gone on record. It has been issued after the admission of the notice. It is not relevant now as it has been made after the admission. It is not relevant.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूरी रपट नहीं पढ़ता हूँ। मैं समय बचाने के लिए इण्डियन नेशन में से केवल एक ही वाक्य पढ़ता हूँ :

"It was argued by the Congress MLAs that in case permission to form the Ministry was granted immediately, the Congress would muster over forty votes more Mr. Sanjiva Reddy. Instead Mr. Nijalingappa today came out with another proposition that the strength claimed by the Bihar Congress should first be demonstrated in the Presidential Election before permission for formation of the Ministry was granted.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वक्त बिहार में कांग्रेस के टिकट पर केवल 116 लोग हैं। इस लिए यह प्रश्न उठता है। अभी कुछ पायंट आफ आर्डर उठाये गये थे। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को इन से अनुमय विनय करने की, एपालोजेटिक होने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is not the question. I have given my ruling.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपकी मदद कर रहा हूँ। आप यूनिवर्सलिटी, केन्द्रीय सूची, देखिये :

"UNION LIST 72 : Elections to Parliament, to the Legislatures of States and to the offices of President, Vice-President and the Election Commission."

इसलिए यह सवाल यहां पर उठता है। जैसे मैं नोटिस लेकर इस बारे में आप के पास आया,

उसी तरह मैंने चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर को एक पत्र लिखा। उसमें से कुछ जुमले मैं पढ़ूंगा। चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर की ओर से मुझे जो तुरन्त पत्र आया है, और श्री निजलिंगप्पा को भी गया है, वह मैं पढ़ूंगा। यह इससे सम्बन्धित है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am watching whether it is relevant or not.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह रेलिवेंट है। कैसे रेलिवेंट नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : At this stage you have taken certain other steps. You need not read out what transpired between you and the Election Commission; it is not relevant to that extent. You can make that point because you have taken sufficient precautions to point out to the Election Commission also what effect such propaganda will have and how it will prejudice and all that. You can argue that point but that correspondence does not come in.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कुछ भी पढ़ सकता हूँ, जो इससे सम्बन्धित है वह पढ़ने दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given my ruling. That, I will not permit. Whatever you can say. But the entire correspondence, I will not permit.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta North East) : It is not the entire thing ; it is not only part of the letter. (Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will only permit the relevant portion pertaining to this point, but not the full thing.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I will read only the relevant portion. This is the letter which I wrote to the Election Commission on the 5th August. I will read only one or two sentences :

"I wish to draw your attention to a very serious matter concerning the forthcoming election of the President of the Republic..."

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष

महोदय, यह जो चिट्ठी इन्होंने लिखी इसका इससे क्या सम्बन्ध है ? एलेक्शन कमीशन को क्या लिखा क्या नहीं लिखा इससे क्या मतलब है ।

श्री रवि राय : आप स्पीकर नहीं हैं । यह बिलकुल रेलीवेंट है । आप बैठिए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am dealing with the matter, Mr. Bibhuti Mishra. The question is very serious, because, this is a matter where you should not look at it from a party or an individual angle. I am not concerned with that. We are subject to a certain election law under the law. If there is an apprehension that a certain act or speech creates an impression that undue influence is used, as the hon. Member feels, he has taken the precaution to point out to the Election Commission, because the Election Commission is a supervisory, statutory body. I will permit that portion only.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose—

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Sir, on a point of order. Please look into the letter which he has written to Mr. Sen Varma. It is with him. And see if there is anything relevant. Otherwise, how can it be quoted ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He will quote only the relevant portion. I am not concerned with other things.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Please look into it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not permitting him to place the letter on the Table of the House. Only the relevant portion, he will quote. (Interruption) This is a valid point.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : What is the valid point now ? The Chief Election Commissioner is in charge of the elections.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just now I have ruled that if a part of the statement is read, you will have to place it on the Table of the House. As I said, you can argue on the basis of your letter to the Election Commission. You cannot quote the whole thing.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : You show me the rule which prevents me from doing it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whether you agree with me or not, I am giving you the final ruling. You can refer to it. Do not read it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I will only quote a few sentences.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Do not quote. I will not permit it. From memory, you can ask whatever you want to.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : You must go according to the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given my ruling. Do not question it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : What is your ruling ? (Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I want to know your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that so far as your correspondence with the Election Commission is concerned, you are within your rights to point out....(Interruption). Order, order. Shall I close it here ?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : You may do what you like.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have given my ruling. You have got to obey it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्छा छोड़ दीजिए । आज यह खुश रहें, अब मैं उद्धृत नहीं कर रहा हूँ अगर कोट करने से नफरत है इन लोगों को । मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि चीफ एलेक्शन कमीशन को मैंने कहा कि इण्डियन नेशन में यह रपट आई है इसका साफ मतलब होता है कि अगर 42 विधायकों का वोट अतिरिक्त, कांग्रेस को मिलेगा चुनाव में तो वह मंत्रिमंडल बनाने देंगे, विधान सभा बर्खास्त नहीं करेगी । यह विशुद्ध रिदवत है, दबाव है...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए चीफ एलेक्शन कमीशन ने मेरा पत्र

मिलते ही निजलिगप्पा साहब को पत्र लिखा। उन्होंने मुझ को टेलीफोन किया... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please listen to him.

श्री मधु लिमये : उनका यह पत्र है निजलिगप्पा के नाम से। चीफ एलेक्शन कमीशन ने निजलिगप्पा को कहा कि राष्ट्रपति चुनाव संबंधी जो धारा 18 है, धारा 18 को देखें, चीफ एलेक्शन कमीशन निजलिगप्पा को लिखता है कि प्रेसीडेंशियल चुनाव संबंधी कानून की धारा 18 देखें जिसमें लिखा है, मैं समझता हूँ धारा कोट करने से तो इनकार नहीं हो सकता है, सेक्शन 18 आफ दि प्रेसीडेंशियल ऐंड वाइस प्रेसीडेंशियल एलेक्शन ऐक्ट 1952 में से मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

"Section 18 of the Presidential and Vice Presidential Election Act, 1952 reads :

"If the Supreme Court is of opinion that the result of the election has been materially affected by reason of the offence of bribery or undue influence of the election has been committed by any person who is either the returned candidate or a person acting with his connivance the Supreme Court shall declare the election of the returned candidate to be void."

You will observe that this is a very drastic provision, so drastic in its nature that a similar provision is not to be found in Section 100 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

इसके बाद भी न आपको न मुझको न चीफ एलेक्शन कमीशन को निजलिगप्पा ने कोई पत्र लिखा है। पैट्रिअट में क्या आता है इसमें कोई मतलब नहीं है। यह पैट्रिअट के समर्थक कब से समर्थक बन गये हैं ?

अब मेरा सवाल है बिहार में विधान सभा भंग होने से विधायक लोग परेशान हो जाएंगे, चुनाव के लिए खर्चा नहीं पाएंगे। इसलिए सभी दल के विधायक चाहेंगे कि विधान सभा चले। इस मनोवृत्ति और मनोदशे का नाजायज इस्ते-

माल करके कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंट उनको कह रहे हैं कि अगर आप 160-170 वोट हम को दिलाएंगे तो हम सरकार बनाने देंगे।... (व्यवधान)..... मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ इनसे आप के माफत कि निजलिगप्पा कौन होते हैं ? मंत्रिमंडल के बारे में फंसला गवर्नर और राष्ट्रपति शासन के बारे में फंसला राष्ट्रपति करते हैं। निजलिगप्पा को यह अधिकार नहीं है। तो जो अधिकार उनके हाथ में नहीं है उस अधिकार का इस्तेमाल करेंगे और इस तरह का लालच दिखाकर वोट खरीदेंगे तो यह कानून की मर्यादा का भंग है।

दूसरा मेरा सवाल है जो दबाव और अनुचित प्रभाव डालने वाला जो व्यक्ति है... (व्यवधान)... मैं एक मिनट में खत्म करूँगा, आज के अखबार में आप ने देखा होगा कि केरल में केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के केस वापस लेने के राज्य सरकार के निर्णय को लेकर हाई कोर्ट ने उनकी आलोचना की है, लेकिन जब निजलिगप्पा चीफ मिनिस्टर थे तब उन्होंने बागलकोट सीमेंट कंपनी के खिलाफ 36 केसेज जो चल रहे थे, उनको उन्होंने वापस लिया..... (व्यवधान)..... मैं दस्तावेजों, डाक्यूमेंट के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ..... (व्यवधान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. I am not allowing this.

श्री मधु लिमये : 10 हजार रुपया रिश्वत का निजलिगप्पा ने लिया था—आज के कांग्रेस प्रेसीडेंट और उस जमाने के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No please ; I have disallowed it completely. Only first question may be answered.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYA : I am proving my case. मैं अपनी बात सिद्ध करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It has no relevance. You should not refer to irrelevant thing.

श्री मधु लिमये : असबन्धित नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am to judge it. I will not permit that. Nothing of that sort is before the House. You only say about the election.

श्री मधु लिमये : अच्छा, अनड्यू-इन्फ्लुएंस के बारे में बोलूंगा। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, न आपको, न मुझ को, न चीफ इलेक्शन कमिश्नर को, न प्राइम मिनिस्टर को—निर्जालिगप्पा साहब ने इसका खंडन करते हुए पत्र लिखा—क्या इस बात को कोई काट सकता है। अब बताइये—अनड्यू-इन्फ्लुएंस की सम्भावना है या नहीं? इसके बारे में एक स्थिति तो मैंने बताई—बिहार के एम० एल० एज० की मनोदिशा। अब दूसरी स्थिति बता रहा हूँ—रिस्वत देने वाली नहीं...  
.....(श्वबधान).....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not relevant to the issue ; nothing doing. I will not permit that.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ—डा० तेन्दुलकर की डायरी में लिखा है कि निर्जालिगप्पा का 10 हजार रुपये और एम० के पाटिल को पांच हजार रुपये दिए जाय... (श्वबधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No please ; please resume your seat.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I want to lay documents relating to this before the House ; I want a judicial inquiry... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. (Interruptions)\*\* I will stop the debate here. Unless he resumes his seat, I will close it here. I will not permit anything like that.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दूसरी बात पूछता हूँ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Unless you resume your seat, I will close the debate. You have taken a long time already.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE ;\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever he utters now, not a word will go on record. Order, order. The hon. Minister.

Only the question pertaining to election may be answered.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, even in the din and noise of the House, I attended very closely to what Mr. Limaye was saying. He does not pretend to have any direct knowledge. His knowledge is based upon the report in the *Indian Nation* ..

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Uncontradicted.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : I have a copy of it here ; there is a contradiction...

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : I do not give any credence to that "*Patriot*" contradiction.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : He stated that the contradiction came after the motion was admitted. He should have considered and enquired as to when this letter reached Mr. Nijalingappa. Mr. Nijalingappa is a very busy man. Suppose he received the letter only last night drawing his attention to the report in the *Indian Nation*. Then, you will see, he has contradicted it at the earliest time. After all—I do not mean any disrespect—the *Indian Nation*, so far as I know, is not a widely-read newspaper in Delhi. I say so, so far as I know.

श्री मधु लिमये : वाह, वाह, आप क्या जानते हैं। आर्यवर्त और इण्डियन नेशन सबसे ज्यादा लोग पढ़ते हैं, आप तो अज्ञानी लोग हैं...

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : So far as I know, the *Indian Nation* is not a widely read newspaper in Delhi. Speaking for myself, I have not read it before. I read many newspapers. There is the contradiction. When an allegation is made in a newspaper and only in one newspaper and when the Member himself has no direct knowledge of what happened and then that allegation has been contradicted, then what the learned

Member does is enlightening us on the provisions of section 18 of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Act. From his conduct I should think that he is already getting excited regarding the final result of the election. Mr. Sanjiva Reddy is going to get elected and, therefore, even now he is getting excited....

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** I object to that. He should not say that...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** He has informed this House about the provisions of section 18. May I, through you, advise him to raise this question, after Mr. Sanjiva Reddy is elected, in the Supreme Court ?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** On one point I want clarification. He has said, whatever is the nature of the report or the circulation of the paper, that the Election Commission has taken cognizance of the matter. If some one were to argue that this House is precluded from taking cognizance of this matter, he rebutted his argument by bringing forward this evidence.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** The Election Commission has nothing to do on this. The Election Commission supervises the elections and if anybody, whether it be the Opposition Party or the Congress Party or others, commits bribery or undue influence, the Election Commission under the law can do nothing in that matter. All that can be done is to raise the question in the Supreme Court after the election is over. I state with all the authority which I have in this matter that the Election Commission has nothing to do with this matter. All that the Election Commission did was this. When the allegation was there, that allegation was transmitted to Mr. Nijalingappa and his attention was drawn to the provisions of the Act. Mr. Limaye also drew our attention to the provisions of the Act. And I draw his attention to the fact that he might raise it in the supreme Court.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I would, very humbly, bring this to your kind notice because this is a serious matter. As soon as the election notification is issued—I am not as eminent a lawyer as you are—and

nominations are finalised, the process of election begins and since then till the end. i.e., the conduct of election, voting and counting, he is supposed to exercise complete supervisory jurisdiction. Your statement is not correct to that extent. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Fernandes,

**SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA** (Chittorgarh) : In a way, you are participating in the debate. It will be better if you sit on this side.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** If you do not want to respect the Chair, you can walk out. Only when it suits you, you want to respect it. Am I not to quote the law of the land which you have passed ? Is that not supreme ?

श्री जाजं करनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने जो अभी बयान दिया उसको मैंने बहुत गौर से सुना। 'इण्डियन नेशन' अखबार जो कि पटना से निकलता है, इस एक ही अखबार में यह खबर छपाकर आई है जिसको काम में बहुत फंसे रहने वाले कांग्रेस प्रधान पद नहीं पाये, ऐसा उनका कहना रहा, जिसको आपने भी सुना। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मंत्री महोदय पर आरोप है, कानून मंत्री, श्री गोविन्द मेनन यहां खुला अव्यय बोल रहे हैं। यह अखबार है—हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड—इस मुक्त के बड़े अखबारों में से यह भी एक है जो कि कलकत्ता से निकलता है और जो कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के समर्थकों की ओर से निकलता है।...  
...(*व्यवधान*)..... मैं आपके उम्मीदवार का प्रचार कर रहा हूँ। 4 अगस्त, 1969 का यह अखबार है। इसमें छपा है—

"Green Signal for Bihar Congress if Reddy wins ?"

अब आप मुझे इजाजत देंगे कि इसमें से चार जुमले सदन के सामने पढ़कर पेश कर सकूँ चूंकि मधु लिमये जी ने जिन बातों को यहां छेड़ा उसके उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने उस अखबार के कुछ

जुमलों को पढ़कर पहले सदन को गुमराह करने की कोशिश की। मैं नहीं चाहता कि सदन को गुमराह करने का उनको फिर मौका मिले :

“From our Patna Office.

Aug. 3 —Two factors weighed heavily with the Congress High Command in not allowing a Congress-led coalition Government in Bihar before the Presidential election on August 16.

“These are : the Congress High Command did not think it advisable to over-ride the Governor's report (submitted to the Union Home Minister immediately after Mr. Bhola Shastri resigned with his Cabinet colleagues on July 1) who stated that at least 50 MLAs were unpredictable and it would take at least two months time for the new alignment of the splinter groups in the Assembly.

“The second consideration was that the High Command wanted to put to test the loyalty of those 50 or 53 MLAs who were reportedly supporting the move for a Congress-led coalition Government. With the support of these 50 or 53 MLAs the total strength of Congress supporters would be between 165 and 168 in the House of 319 with the Speaker.

“Congress leaders who returned here today said the High Command told them if Mr. Sanjiva Reddy got first preference votes equal to the strength which Congress leaders from Bihar claimed in the Assembly, they would surely consider Bihar's case after the election of Mr. Reddy as President. The High Command further gave the opinion that the strength the party was claiming must be amply and unequivocally demonstrated in the Presidential election.

“Bihar Congress leaders, including Sardar Harihar Singh and Mr. A. P. Sharma, President, B.P.C.C., assured the High Command that although they expected more, they would, in all probability, muster at least 160 first preference votes for Mr. Reddy.”  
“The Congress strength in the Assem-

bly, however, is only 116 including the Speaker. (Interruptions)...They (the Congress leaders) hoped all supporters of the Congress-led coalition Ministry would now definite vote for the Congress and the High Command would also be obliged to allow the formation of a coalition Ministry after the election of the President. They were of the opinion that this had enhanced the chance of securing more first preference votes for Mr. Reddy. ((Interruptions))

आप इस चीज को महसूस करेंगे कि हम यहां किसी भी दल का प्रचार करने के लिए नहीं खड़े हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please put the question. Don't argue.

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डीज : इतना महत्वपूर्ण मामला है, आप बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। मंत्री महोदय कितना असत्य बोल रहे हैं, उसको बतला रहा था...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You put the question now.

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डीज : मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान किया, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा है :

all efforts made by the Congress President.

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो इण्डियन नेशन की रिपोर्ट है, जो हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड की रिपोर्ट है, क्या सरकार की राय में, क्या मंत्री महोदय की राय में यह अनड्यू इन्फ्लूएस है या नहीं? अगर इसको आप अनड्यू इन्फ्लूएस नहीं समझते हैं तो फिर यह कौन सा इन्फ्लूएस है, इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय खुलासा करें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No further. I will not permit. Only half a minute is left. I am going to adjourn.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These members who have not the courtesy to show

proper respect to the Chairman I suppose I to obey them ?

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** The hon. Member Mr George Fernandes, accused me of having stated an untruth here. I do not return that charge. I should say he was irrelevant because the motion before the House was based on a report in the 'Indian Nation'. Therefore, I referred to the 'Indian Nation'.

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** Why did you quote 'Patriot' ?

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Last questioner will not get the opportunity. I am closing the debate. You are interrupting again and again. You must learn to keep silence.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** If Mr. Madhu Limaye in his motion which is the basis for discussion had referred to the 'Hindustan Standard', I would have referred to that also. That is the position.

**श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज :** यह तो आपने बिल्कुल सीधा कहा है। नानसेन्स। हद है।...  
...व्यवधान).....

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :** I am on a point of order.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I am not going to listen to your point of order.

**SHRI J. M. Biswas Bankawra :** The Minister is not making a correct statement.

13 hrs.

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** I referred to the *Patriot* because there was a contradiction there not only of the report in the *Indian Nation* but of press reports in general. It stated :

"Congress President Nijalingappa has denied press reports that he had assured Congress MLAs, etc....."

That is the report in the *Patriot*

The question of law was raised by Shri George Fernandes, whether in my opinion

this would amount to undue influence. I do not generally give opinion to individual Members on these matters ; I shall do it when the matter is raised. I would request him not to get agitated. The result would be announced a few days after the election, and he can get agitated then and raise the matter in the court.

**श्री रवि राय :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई लम्बा सवाल पूछ कर सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। सदन को अन्तर्मुख बन करके इस सवाल के बारे में सोचना चाहिये। सवाल यह है कि भले ही कल पैट्रियट में श्री निजलिगप्पा इसका खंडन करके कोई बयान दिए हों, यह लोगों को मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन एक चीज देश के लोगों को मालूम हो चुकी है कि तीन तारीख को श्री निजलिगप्पा पटना में जाकर के वहाँ अनुचित प्रभाव कांग्रेस के विधान सभा के सदस्यों पर डाल रहे थे। इस चीज को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए, और माननीय लिमये जी का जो आरोप है कि श्री निजलिगप्पा कांग्रेस के विधायकों पर अनुचित, अनइयू इंफ्लूएंस डाल रहे थे, इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए, क्या प्रधान मंत्री सी० बी० आई० की जांच या न्यायिक जांच कराके सारे देशवासियों के मन पर जो असर पड़ा है कि कांग्रेस के अध्यक्ष इस तरह का अनइयू इंफ्लूएंस डाल रहे थे, इसको देशवासियों के दिमाग से निकालेंगी ?

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** All that I can say is that it has not been proved that anything has been done by the Congress president.....

**श्री रवि राय :** इसीलिए इन्क्वायरी चाहिए। प्राइम फेपी केस मूव हो गया है।

**SHRI GOVINDA MENON :** Let him please listen. Let him not shoot into the gun.

All that I said was that nothing has been stated here which would prove that the Congress president did anything. Assuming he did anything, I again



[Shri Govinda Menon]

submit that the only forum before which it can be raised is the Supreme Court, after the election.

13.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for  
Lunch till Fourteen of the  
Clock.*

— — —

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after  
Lunch at two minutes past  
Fourteen of the Clock*

SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD in  
the Chair

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond  
Harbour) : \*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing that he has said will go on record. These matters should not have been raised at this time without prior notice. This is not zero hour.

— — —

#### QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE "INDIAN EXPRESS"

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान दिल्ली से प्रकाशित ग्रंथेजी दैनिक 'इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस' में छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जिस में मेरी प्रतिष्ठा पर आघात पहुंचाने का जानबूझ कर कुटिलतापूर्ण प्रयत्न किया गया है। 29 जुलाई, 1969 को बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में सदन में हुई बहस में मैंने अपने सुझाव में जो कुछ भी कहा, इस समाचार-पत्र ने उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत प्रकाशित किया जो कि सदन तथा सदस्य दोनों की मर्यादा के विरुद्ध है। सदन में मेरी बातों, संसद् के रिकार्ड में उपलब्ध है। इस समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित किया गया है कि मैंने श्रीमती शारदा मुखर्जी को सी० आई० ए० का एजेंट या बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण संबंधी बिल को सेबोटज

करने को दोषी ठहराया है, जो कि निराधार असत्य है क्योंकि सदन के रिकार्ड में कहीं उसका जिक्र नहीं है। श्रीमती शारदा मुखर्जी सदन की प्रतिष्ठित और माननीय सदस्या हैं और व्यक्तिगत तौर पर मैं उनका हमेशा आदर करता रहा हूँ, ऐसी स्थिति में उनके सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की बात कहने का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता और न ही मेरी ओर से क्षमा याचना का, जैसा कि मेरे सम्बन्ध में इस समाचार-पत्र में लिखा गया है।

इस समाचार पत्र की नीति जान बूझकर उन सभी सरकारी निर्णयों का विरोध करना है जिन में सामान्य-जन की भलाई निहित होती है तथा पूंजीपतियों, इजारेदारी का विरोध होता है। जब से बैंक राष्ट्रीयकरण का प्रश्न उठा है, इस समाचार-पत्र ने उससे सम्बन्धित वक्तव्यों को पार्टी में फूड डालने के लिए और उसकी प्रतिष्ठा को धक्का पहुंचाने के लिए हमेशा गलत ढंग से प्रस्तुत किया है। इतना ही नहीं आज तक यह समाचार-पत्र प्रत्येक उस निर्णय को जो जनता की भलाई के लिए लिया जाता रहा है, विदेशी इशारों की प्रतिक्रिया कहता रहा है।

अतः आप से अनुरोध है कि इस पत्र (इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस) द्वारा सदन की कार्रवाई को तोड़ मरोड़ कर गलत छापने के सिलसिले में, विशेषकर मेरे सम्बन्ध में जैसा कि इस समाचार पत्र द्वारा भ्रम फैलाया गया है, मुझे इस प्रस्ताव को विशेषाधिकार समिति को सौंपे जाने की अनुमति प्रदान करें ताकि इसके लिए उत्तरदायी इस समाचार-पत्र के मालिकों तथा संपादक के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN : According to past practice, the Editor will be asked to explain. After the receipt of his reply, further action will be taken.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpu) :  
Now, another explanation is needed from  
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No.

14.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT  
AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER  
ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE,  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND  
CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB  
SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Text of International Sugar Agreement, 1968, adopted by the Final Plenary Meeting of the United Nations Sugar Conference on 24th October, 1968 as amended by the Legal and Drafting Committee in accordance with the final resolution of the Conference. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1556/69.*]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1274 published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1969, making certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 1842 dated the 24th December, 1964, under section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library See No. LT—1557/69.*]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—
  - (i) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1122 in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1969.
  - (ii) G.S.R. 1212 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India

dated the 24th May, 1969, rescinding the Madhya Pradesh Coarse Grains (Export Control) Order, 1964.

- (iii) G.S.R. 1235 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1969.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1409 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1969 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 764 dated the 5th March, 1969.
- (v) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-Mill) Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1413 in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1969.
- (vi) The Sugarcane Press-mul (Control) Amendment Order, 1969, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1551 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1969.
- (vii) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Second Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1722 in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1969.
- (viii) The Wheat Roller Flour Mills (Licensing and Control) Second Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1724 in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1969.
- (ix) The Foodgrains (Prohibition of use in Manufacture of Starch) Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1725 in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1969.

- (x) The Northern Rice Zone (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1726 in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1969.
- (xi) The Imported Foodgrains (Prohibition of Unauthorised Sale) Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1727 in Gazette of India dated the 17th July, 1969.
- (xii) The Southern States (Regulation of Export of Rice) Amendment Order, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1789 in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1558/69*]
- (2) The Coal Mines Bonus (Amendment) Scheme, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1677 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1969.
- (3) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Bonus (Amendment) Scheme, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1678 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1969.
- (4) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Bonus (Amendment) Scheme, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1679 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1969.
- (5) The Assam Coal Mines Bonus (Amendment) Scheme, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1680 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1560, 69*]

#### Indian Telegraph (Amdt). Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1293 (English version) and G.S.R. 1294 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1969, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1559/69*].

#### Notifications under Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act

SHRI SHER SINGH : On behalf of Shri S. C. Jamir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948 :—

- (1) The Neyveli Coal Mines Provident Fund (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1676 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1969.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 14 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1969, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th August, 1969.”

#### DELHI SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL

##### As Passed by Rajya Sabha

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill, 1969, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I repeat what I was mentioning. You must direct the Minister of Education to make a statement on the strike of the employees of the National Library and also about

the strike of the workers of the RIC which involves the Labour Minister. They are serious matters. The RIC workers are on a relay of hunger strikes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no business before the House now.

14.09 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL—(*Contd.*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to move :

“That the debate on the motion that the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1969 as amended, be passed” which was adjourned on the 6th August, 1969, be resumed now.”

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kannur) : On a point of order, under rule 34). It says that at any time after the motion has been made a Member may move that the debate on that motion be adjourned. It is not because I do not want the Bill to go through. Yesterday and today's papers also say that Mr. Bhagat has negotiated with the jute manufacturers... —(*Interruptions.*) Let it be discussed before this motion is taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What is your ruling ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : My ruling is that I rule out your point.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Bilaspore) : Most respectfully under article 105 of the Constitution and rule 222 I am rising on a point of order. Yesterday, in the Central Hall under the nose of Speaker... (*Interruptions.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not allowing you to speak on any other matter than the one before the House. If the hon. Member has got anything to say about

the present motion before the House, I shall allow him, otherwise not.

SHRI S. KUNDU : It refers to the business of the House. Kindly listen to me. In the newspaper it has been published that Shri Nijalingappa, the Congress President had said yesterday in the Central Hall that funny stories were manufactured by Members of Parliament. The Central Hall is directly under the Speaker. It should not be given to the Congress Party to have a dig at the Members of Parliament. He has said that not only stories but funny stories are manufactured or cooked up there by Members of Parliament.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may resume his seat...

SHRI S. KUNDU : Indirectly, it involves a contempt of the House...

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may give proper notice and then I shall consider it.

The question is :

“That the debate on the motion ‘that the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1969, as amended, be passed’ which was adjourned on the 6th August, 1969, be resumed now.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Raghuramaiah on the 6th August, 1969, namely :—

“That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, as amended, be passed.”

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : Yesterday, the motion for adjournment tabled by Shri M. R. Masani, I believe, was necessitated by some apprehensions and misapprehensions about some of the clauses and amendments. Some of us had an opportunity to go through the whole thing again to reassess the situation and to think within ourselves and also consult Members of the Opposition parties and so on. In the light of the discussions, I have circulated a fresh batch of two

[Shri Raghuramaiah]

amendments, the consideration of which will require a waiver of certain rules, and I would request the House to waive those rules.

I beg to move :

“(i) That rule 93 (3) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reopening discussion on clause 4 of the Salaries and Allowances of Member of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1969, and inserting new clause 2A, be suspended.”

“(ii) That rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for rescission of the decision of the House adopting amendment No. 53 to clause 4 of the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1969 and clause 4 as amended, be suspended.”

“(iii) That the decision of the House adopting amendment No. 53 to clause 4 of the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1969, and clause 4 as amended, be rescinded.”

These are the various provisions which have necessarily got to be waived because we have now to reconsider amendments to clause 4 and another clause. I move that these rules be waived and I hope the House will concur with this motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want your guidance. Since these amendments have now come before the House and clause 4 is being reopened for discussion, are we entitled to bring forward our amendment to those amendments ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, he is entitled. The question is :

“(i) That rule 93 (3) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for reopening discussion on clause

4 of the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill 1969, and inserting new clause 2A, be suspended.”

“(ii) That rule 338 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to the motion for rescission of the decision of the House adopting amendment No. 53 to clause 4 of the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1969 and clause 4 as amended, be suspended.”

“(iii) That the decision of the House adopting amendment No. 53 to clause 4 of the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1969, and clause 4 as amended, be rescinded.”

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : I beg to move :

New clause 2A :

At page 1, after line 10 insert

Amendment of section 5

“2A. In section 5 of the principal Act, for the second proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :

“Provided further that nothing in the first proviso shall apply, if the member visits,—

- (i) his usual place of residence ; or
- (ii) any place in his constituency ; or
- (iii) any place in the State in which his usual place of residence or constituency is situated, performing the journey by air not more than four times during a session or sitting lasting more than seventy-five days, or not more than twice in any other case.”

I may explain this amendment. The present section provides for two journeys to the place of residence in a longer session. It was generally felt by most Members...

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : It does not help in the case of Haryana.

AN HON. MEMBER : Provide an aerodrome in Haryana.

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : I would request hon. Members who have other ideas to allow me to proceed now and later on they are free to express their views and we shall see. I am only explaining the present provision *vis-a-vis* the amendment that is being proposed.

In the Act as it now stands, two journeys are permitted if it is a longer session like the budget session and one journey during the other sessions. This amendment doubles that facility, that instead of two journeys, one could make four journeys in a longer session, and two instead of one in other sessions.

Again, formerly, a journey was permitted only to the place of residence. Many Members on both sides of the House, as also Members of Rajya Sabha pointed out to me the anachronism in this ; for, if a person does not want to go to his exact native place but wants to go to a place.

श्री रवि राय (गुरो) : मभापति महोदय, आपकी तरफ मुह करके मंत्री महोदय बोलें ताकि हम भी सुन सकें कि वह क्या कह रहे हैं। हम सुन नहीं पा रहे हैं।

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : I am glad the Opposition is also interested in this.

श्री रवि राय : इनको ये शब्द वापिस लेने चाहिये। मैं अभी आया हूं। मैं सुन नहीं पा रहा क्योंकि इनका मुह आपकी तरफ नहीं है। उधर मुह करके वह बोल रहे हैं।

SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH : The Act as it now stands permits journeys only to the place of residence. Many Members told me that was not quite enough. For, suppose a person is living five miles away from Allaha-

bad ; and suppose the wants to go to Allahabad only and not to his native place, then under the present Act, he cannot go to Allahabad because that is not his place of residence. Even if the journey to be performed is short of the distance between Delhi and his native place, he cannot utilise this facility. So, it has been suggested to me that there should be an amendment of the Act, and we have, therefore, provided.

(i) his usual place of residence", which is even now there, or constituency where the Member's constituency is different from the usual place of residence or any place in the State in which his usual place of residence or constituency is situated. That is the scope of the first amendment.

My second amendment is as follows :  
I beg to move :

#### Clause 4

Page 2, for lines 5 to 13, substitute :

Insertion of "4 After section 6 of the new section principal Act, the following section shall be inserted namely :—

Travel facilities to members "6A. Without prejudice to the other provisions of this Act, every member shall be entitled—

- (i) to travel by any railway in India at any time in first class air-conditioned on payment of the difference between the railway fares for first class air-conditioned and first class ;
- (ii) to one free third class railway pass for one person to accompany the member which he travels by rail ; and
- (iii) to one free non-transferable first class railway pass for the spouse, if any, of the member to travel from the usual place of residence of the member to Delhi and back, once a year ;

[Shri Raghu Ramaiah]

Provided that where a member travels by rail in the first class air-conditioned and no person accompanies that member in that journey in third class, by virtue of the free third class railway pass referred to in clause (ii), then, in determining the amount payable by the member under clause (i), the amount of third class fare for such journey shall be deducted from the difference referred to in that clause."

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो एमेंडमेंट पेश की है, मैं उसमें थोड़ा सा संशोधन करना चाहता हूँ। मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का संशोधन सदस्यों को और ज्यादा काम करने में सहायता देगा। इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध नहीं करता हूँ। श्री रणधीर सिंह मेरी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि वर्तमान स्थिति में हरियाणा, दिल्ली और आस-पास के लोगों के लिए दिक्कत होगी। कई बार हम लोग बम्बई में होते हैं और यहां मीटिंग होती है, तो हमें पैसा देकर यहां आना पड़ता है। इसमें सिर्फ एक टेकनीकल दिक्कत है। मैं अपने संशोधन द्वारा यह चाहता हूँ कि सदस्यों को अपनी क्रास्टोट्यूएन्सी या रहने के स्थान के बजाये देश में कहीं से भी आने का अधिकार हो। जो सुविधायें सदस्यों को दी जा रही हैं, उनके बारे में कोई भेद-भाव, डिसक्रिमिनेशन, नहीं होना चाहिये। मेरे संशोधन को स्वीकार करने का लाभ यह होगा कि सरकार जो सुविधायें कुछ मेम्बरों को देना चाहती है, वे सब मेम्बरों को मिल जायेंगी। इस बारे में जो कमेटी बनाई गई थी, जिसमें कांग्रेस, जनसंघ, कम्युनिस्ट, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी और पी० एस० पी० आदि सब दलों के लोग थे, उसकी यह यूनेनिमस रिकमेंडेशन थी। मेरी एमेंडमेंट से इस क्लज में और इम्प्रूवमेंट हो जायेगी। मुझे आशा है कि सदन मेरी एमेंडमेंट को स्वीकार करेगा। मेरी एमेंडमेंट इस प्रकार है :

*For lines 7 to 16 substitute*

"If the member performs the journey

by air to any place in India not more than four times during a session or sitting lasting more than 75 days or not more than twice in any other case."

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : (Ahmednagar) Sir, I have got an amendment. The hon. Minister's amendment reads as follows :

"(iii) to one free non-transferable first-class railway pass for the spouse, if any, of the member to travel from the usual place of residence of the member to Delhi and back, once a year."

Instead of "once a year," I suggest "once during session."

There are only three sessions in a year and there will only be two more travels if this amendment is accepted. My amendment is that instead of "once" it should be "once during the session".

MR. CHAIRMAN : All those hon. Members who want to move amendments to the motion moved by the Minister may send in their amendments in writing to the Table ; otherwise there will be no end to this.

SHRI NAMBIAR : (Tiruchirappalli) Sir, my amendment is an amendment to the amendment moved by Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Sir, this amendment will go contrary to all our family planning efforts.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Shri Raghu Ramaiah has moved an amendment introducing a new clause to replace the previous one. There in he has introduced a new subject and that is the subject of one first class pass to the spouse-either it should be wife or husband once a year for coming and going. This is a new subjects. It was not there already in the Act. This will create a very bad impression in the country. I have to say this because earlier the point was clarified here that for every session when we come we get another additional first class ticket plus a third class ticket. Apart from that, to introduce another point that once in a year he can bring his wife and take her back

and that too be first class look very bad. It will create a bad impression in the mind of the people. They will think it is an extra luxury that we are claiming for. Therefore, Sir, I am putting it on record that we are opposed to this

**SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM** (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, this clause is very discriminatory. It discriminates against those who have no spouse.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : I am sorry there is a lot of noise in the House. I would request hon. Members not to talk loudly.

**SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM** (Chitradurga) : Sir, I have tabled an amendment to sub-clause (3) regarding the grant of first class pass to spouse. I welcome the measure, but I want to bring to the notice of the Minister that a number of Parliament Members are without spouses. It is not their fault. I have tabled an amendment to sub-clause (b) which relates to the grant of a first-class pass to the spouse of a member. It is no doubt a wholesome provision. But there are a number of Members of parliament who have no spouses...

**SHRI PILOO MODY** (Gadhra) : Is the hon. Member suggesting that they should be given some compensation ?

**SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM** : So, my amendment suggests that in case a member has no spouse, that first-class may entitle him to bring one of his closest relatives.

**SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM** : My amendment is simple. It says: after the word "spouse" please add two small words "or Secretary". It is self-explanatory.

**SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL** (Chandigarh) : I want to speak on the amendment moved by Shri Imam.

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : Only those who have moved amendments are now given opportunities to speak.

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY** (Cuddalore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday Shri Naidu and myself had tabled an amend-

ment, in consultation with some of our friends in the opposition, that apart from the existing facilities of air travel, we may be permitted to travel by air by paying the difference between railway fare and air fare. Now I am glad that the Minister has come forward with a proposal to increase the number of trips by air.

Now, unfortunately, Parliament is situated in the northern end of India and we have to travel 15,00 miles to come over here. I notice every day that my hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, of the Jan Sangh is bringing his wife to the gallery because he is having his family at Delhi. He is having his bed and baggage here but unfortunately, our families are 1,500 miles away.

**SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA** : I cannot help him there.

**SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHY** : You can help me here. We should try to do some justice to our family. If we are not permitted to go back very often, it will be doing an injustice to our family. Because of our parliamentary work, we cannot go back to our constituencies very often. Also, for those who are staying in Madras or Travandrum it takes three days for going and another three days for coming back. So, six days are wasted unnecessarily in the train. The valuable time of the Member of the Parliament is wasted. I do not want this facility to be given like this, as has been suggested by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, that the spouse should also be permitted once a year. After all, there are only two years more. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Nambiar, that this facility of additional extra pass to the spouse need not be given because we have already got a first class pass.

My submission is that this extra facility of air travel saves the time of the Members of Parliament. We need not waste unnecessarily six days in the train for coming and going. It is only a reasonable request. We are not only Members of Parliament to attend to the work of Parliament but we have also got to attend to some other work, say, agriculture, etc. We should also go home very often. So, this facility of increasing the number of trips should not be envied by my hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal



[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

Gupta and others who live within 300 or 500 miles around Delhi. If they get into the train in the night, they reach here in the morning. But it is not so in respect of others who come from Madras or Trivandrum. That is why I am suggesting that if we want to have Parliament session in Delhi alone, you should provide us some more facilities or else shift this Parliament to Bangalore or to Madras. Then, we do not press for this air travel concession. With these words, I am withdrawing my amendment.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I rise to oppose the amendment of the hon. Minister. Much has been said about it. Of course, the hon. Minister perhaps thought about the sad plight of the spouses and he has come forward with this concession.

SHRI PILOJ MODY : He is restricting it to once a year.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, generally, I have seen that the Members of the ruling party and others bring their families here to show them the Republic Day Parade on the 26th January and some Members bring them every month. The point is that this will create a fight in my family, why bring us only once a year, why not every month? This is very bad. It should be withdrawn.

Then, my second point is, let us travel together in third class. What is the harm in that? You bring the family here and show them the Parliament, what is happening in the House. We can both travel in third class.

The hon. Member, Mr. Imam has brought forward an amendment. He says, what about bachelors? What about Mr. Asoka Mehta? What about Mr. Vajpayee? What about Mr. Kundu? There are so many bachelor Members here. I can assure you, if we accept his amendment that they can bring anybody who is the nearest relation, these bachelor Members will never marry in their lives. This is an incentive not to marry.

Another thing which Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta said is this. I sympathise with the Members from Delhi. They belong to the

capital Delhi. They do not get this concession because they cannot possibly travel from Palam to Safdarjung. I sympathise with them. But they should also remember that there are hundreds and thousands of Government employees in Delhi whom they represent and they also do not get the P. T. O. concession because they are in Delhi. In sympathy with them, they should not demand this concession.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चैंबरमेन महोदय, दिल्ली और हरियाणा का जो केस है वह बड़ा गौर-तलब है, काबिले रहम है। यहां सारे एम० पी० विधन की रू से बराबर है, लेकिन मेरी चौधरन के साथ बड़ी डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो रही है। मेरे भाई बनर्जी साहब अपनी मेम-साहब के साथ बड़ी थकड़ से बैठेंगे, फिर उनका अटेन्डेन्ट बैठेगा। इसी तरह कृष्णामूर्ति साहब बैठेंगे, उनकी मेम साहब बैठेंगी और फिर उनका अटेन्डेन्ट उनकी सेवा करने के लिए बैठेगा। लेकिन मुझे रहम आता है गुप्ता साहब के साथ, उनकी सेठानी-मेम-साहब के साथ मुझे बड़ी हमदर्दी है और गुप्ता साहब को मेरी चौधरन के साथ बड़ी हमदर्दी है। हमारे सबसे बुजुर्ग एम० पी० राव गजराज सिंह, हमारे चाचा हैं, उनके साथ भी मुझे बड़ी हमदर्दी है। उसकी वजह यह है कि दिल्ली के आस-पास जितने लोग हैं वे सबसे ज्यादा हमारे पास आते हैं—कोई दिल्ली देखने के लिए आता है, कोई घण्टाघर के लड्डू खाने के लिए आता है तो हमारी चची साहबा, सेठानी साहबा और मेरी चौधरन उनके लिए रोटी पकाने में ही लगी रहती हैं, सबसे ज्यादा सेवा करती हैं। फिर ये लोग तो साल में चार दफा अपनी मेम-साहबा को कोई बंगलौर ले जाता है, कोई काश्मीर ले जाता है, कोई असम ले जाता है, लेकिन हमारी सेठानी, चौधरन और चची साहबा दिल्ली से बाहर न निकलें, यह बेइन्साफी है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से ये लोग चार दफा अपनी मेम-साहबा को ले जा सकते हैं,

उसी तरह से हमारी सेठानी, चौवरन और चची साहब चार दफा यहां से चली जाया करें तो यह बात विधान के मुताबिक होगी।

इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो डिस्क्रीमिनेशन हमारी औरतों के साथ हो रहा है, यह दूर होना चाहिये और हमारी अमेंडमेंट्स मंजूर होनी चाहिये।

श्री अ० सि० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : चेयर-मैन साहब, आपने बोलने के लिए मुझे जो वक्त दिया है, उसके लिए आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। सबसे पहले मंत्री महोदय को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि हमारे दक्षिण के जो दोस्त हैं, जिनको कि यहां आने में 48 या 60 घण्टे लगते हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी विचार-धारा के हों इससे हमारा कोई मतलब नहीं है, उनकी पत्नी उनके साथ न जाय या वह यह कहें कि तुम ट्रेन से आओ; मैं हवाई जहाज से जाता हूँ—यह कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं होगी। इसलिए मेरे मित्र गुप्ता जी ने जो अमेंडमेंट रखी है, मैं उसके समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ और साथ ही हमारे मंत्री महोदय सेक्शन 5, क्लॉज 4 और 6 (ए) में जो अमेंडमेंट लाये हैं, उसकी भी तारीफ करता हूँ।

मैं अपने भाइयों से निवेदन करूंगा, जो हमारे इस तरफ बैठे हैं, कि इन सारी चीजों पर गौर कीजिये। हालांकि मेरे बिलासपुर जाने में एअर की कोई सुविधा नहीं है, जो सुविधा पहले थी, वह एअर-मिनिस्टर साहब ने पहले ही खा ली। आज हमारी हालत यह है कि हम को ट्रेन से जाना पड़ता है, लेकिन मान लीजिए कि अगर वह कभी रिज्यूम हो तो हम भी जा सकेंगे और अपनी फैमिली को ला सकेंगे। इसलिए इस हाउस को ठण्डे दिमाग से इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। हमारे जो भाई दूर-दूर से आते हैं, कोई काश्मीर से आता है, कोई कन्याकुमारी से आता है, कोई असम से आता है, इन सबको यह फैसिलिटी देनी है।

हमारे कुछ भाइयों का कहना है कि जो बड़े लोग हैं उनको ही इसका फायदा होगा, दूसरों को नहीं होगा, ऐसी बात नहीं है। जो भाई इस हाउस के मेम्बर हैं, उनको कम से कम इतनी फैसिलिटी तो सरकार, की तरफ से मिलनी ही चाहिये। इसलिये मैं इस अमेंडमेंट और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Earlier I had given notice of an amendment. The hon. Minister has now brought a new amendment. I am, therefore, withdrawing my amendment. The amendment brought forward by the Minister is very good. Now, instead of one strip he had made 2 trips in the short session and in the Budget session he has made 4 trips. It is very good. Now, people coming from Assam or Kashmir or Tripura or from the south have to travel 4 days in the train to come and 4 days to go. 8 days they will have to be in the train. He will be absent from the House for 8 days. Due to this facility he can be back in 3 or 4 days and attend to his duty to the Parliament. This is very good concession which the Government has brought forward. I support the new amendment brought forward.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has moved a new amendment. It is very well, Sir. There are people in Delhi or around Delhi. When we get the concession to come here and go, those people who are here can go and see some project in the south or in the north. They can see some project and utilise this facility to visit the projects and study them and it will not be a waste. It will be a good thing. So, I support the amendment brought by Mr. Gupta. It is a very good amendment and there will not be any discrimination, I feel.

Regarding the first class pass for Members to bring their spouses, it is a very good thing. Instead of these members coming here and bringing their wives and not doing work properly, it will be very helpful for them and they can attend to their work properly. So, instead of one trip even if you allow three trips, there will not be any loss to the Government. It is a very good thing. I support that proposal also. I hope the Minister will agree to this.

[Shri Chengalraya Naidu]

Regarding the people who have no spouses, it is unfortunate for them. We cannot help them. They can even now marry.

**SHRI AMRIT NAHATA :** Dr. Johnson, the compiler of the English dictionary, once said that married people have many sorrows but unmarried people have no joys.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** What about those who have been widowed ?

**SHRI NAMBIAR :** Sir, kindly keep the level of the discussion dignified.

**MR CHAIRMAN :** Please keep silence.

**SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) :** You were a member of that Committee and I was a member of that Committee. Our recommendation is there. I wish to say only one word. (*Interruptions*) Every one is talking here to appease each other. I am not here to appease each other. I am here to do my duty. I was a member of this Salary Committee. I only want to introduce one word in this amendment. (*Interruptions*). We have recommended that there should be four journeys permitted during the budget session and two journeys during other sessions. That was our recommendation. That was the recommendation made by the committee. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta will bear me out when I say this. But Government did not accept our recommendation. But now we find the Government have to go back at the request of the Opposition.

But I am opposed to the other amendment. I am in favour of only the first amendment moved by the hon. Minister, but I would suggest a small change in it. The word 'State' should be deleted and instead the word 'country' should be inserted therein. This will give facility to every Member to go round the country.

I have been there in that committee and I have served it very earnestly and looked after the interests of every Member. I do not want to abuse anyone here. I have done duty there properly and we have made our recommendations to Government. My only suggestion is that now the word 'country' should be substituted in place of 'State'. If that is done, then, all the problems will be solved.

I am totally opposed to the other amendment. A member of Parliament is elected by the people and for the people and he is of the people. But his wife is not a Member of this House ; she is not elected by the people. It is a family concern. For one's wife one must spend from one's own pocket. Here, I am doing my prime duty as a member of Parliament but not my wife. Therefore, I am opposed to that amendment, and I would request Government to withdraw it.

**SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti) :** I think there has been too much of humour inflicted in regard to this very simple thing. I have been a member right from the days of the Constituent Assembly ; not many such are there. At that time, under the British, a daily allowance of Rs. 100 was settled. The Congress Party, just to be different from the British, made it less than half of it.

Then, we had a transport allowance. During those days, petrol was rationed. Then, it was discovered that even hon. Members who had no cars also helped themselves to it ; and it is not difficult to imagine what they did with those petrol coupons. Therefore, it was combined. I was chairman of the Staff and Finance Committee, and I would not like to say anything unpleasant about our hon. Ministers from the State. In those days we used to get free haulage for cars. I regret to say that Dr. Rajendra Prasad was shocked when I had to report to him that hon. Ministers from the States were drawing haulage charges not only from their States but from us too.

In general, I support this and the amendments also, the sensible ones. It is very necessary that if Parliament has to function efficiently, its Members must have all the amenities that will make them efficient. Let us not go round and refer to Washington and say what they are getting there or what they are getting in London and so on. Let us see what we can afford. I have heard such a lot not only in this country but elsewhere also, 'Millions are there half-fed, and yet you have wonderful bungalows'. That is no argument at all. If there are hon. members like the hon.

member for Kanpur who thinks it should reduced, he need not draw it. There is nothing to prevent him from not drawing it.

**SHRI RABI RAY (Puri) :** Nor will he give it to him.

**SHRI JAIPAL SINGH :** He is not a person who would want to give it to me, nor do I want it.

The point is that efficiency is very, very important. Unless we can be efficient, we have no business to be here. How are you going to be efficient? It is in two parts. One is the personal and the domestic. How far this will solve that problem, I am personally not sure. If Shri Randhir Singh thinks that he is more satisfied with a bullock cart on tyres, let him have it. But if I—who has driven a bullock cart, which he does not know; I have ploughed with my own hands which he has never done—want something else, you have to give it, so long as my demand is not unreasonable.

Let us be frank with ourselves. Let us not try to be sanctimonious as we are trying to be. Let us set an example to the country that whatever we demand is with a view to see that we are able to serve the country better.

I support this Bill in general.

**श्रीमती मिनीमाना अगम दास गुरु (जंजगीर) :** सभसपति महोदय, जिम संशोधन को यहां मंजूरी देने जा रहे हैं, उस संशोधन का मैं विरोध करती हूँ। यहां हर एक चौथाई कुंवारे, कुंवारी, विधवा, विधुर मेम्बरों के साथ सौ-तियाई बर्तव हो रहा है। मैं यह नहीं चाहती कि उनके हक में कोई बात की जाये किन्तु साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी नहीं चाहती कि जो कुंवारे, कुंवारी या विधवा, विधुर हैं वे उस पास का फायदा भी न उठा सकें। इसीलिए मैं इस संशोधन का विरोध करती हूँ। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यदि आपको देना ही है तो एक फेमिली पास दीजिए। फेमिली में, जैसे कोई विधवा है तो वह अपने लड़के-लड़की को, जब सेशन हो, अपने

साथ ला सकती है। अब्बल तो मैं इस फर्स्ट क्लास पास का ही विरोध करती हूँ क्योंकि मुझे यहां पर 16 साल हो रहे हैं, फर्स्ट क्लास में चढ़ते-चढ़ते हम थर्ड क्लास की कठिनाइयों को भूल जाते हैं।.....(व्यवाधान)...और हमारे जो लड़के लड़की या पोते पोती हैं उनको भी बिगाड़ने का यह एक तरीका है। यदि कल को हम यहां पर न रहें फिर भी हमारे बच्चों की वही आदत रहेगी और वे हमसे कहेंगे कि यदि हमसे सफर कराते हो तो फर्स्ट क्लास में करावो। इसलिए अब्बल तो मैं फर्स्ट क्लास पास का ही विरोध करती हूँ लेकिन अगर आप देना ही चाहते हैं तो फिर एक फेमिली मेम्बरस का पास दीजिए, नहीं तो अटपडेन्ट्स का जो पास है वही ठीक है, मेम्बर फर्स्ट क्लास का ओवरचांज देकर अपने परिवार को ला सकते हैं। ऐसी दशा में यदि आप इस प्रकार का फेमिली मेम्बर पास देना चाहें तो मैं उसको सपोर्ट करती हूँ और नहीं तो इसका विरोध करती हूँ।

15 hrs.

**SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH :** I shall take it that the first amendment has the backing of the House. If it is the consensus of the House that I should accept Mr. Gupta's amendment...

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** Yes.

**SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH :** It is also in consonance with the recommendations of the Committee except in one minor particular. That report says that a Member of either House can go four times during the budget or bigger sessions and so on and in the case of committees it says only one journey. Subject to that amendment, it is acceptable. I shall draft it in such a way that in the case of the committees only one journey will be permissible in accordance with the recommendation. It will be four journeys anywhere in India. That is also the consensus of the House.

[Shri Raghu Ramariah]

Now we come to the other amendment, new amendment to have a new clause 6 A. I take it again that it is the consensus of the House to bring their spouses every session.

SHRI NAMBIAR : No... (Interruptions.)

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Yesterday some hon. Members suggested family. You should excuse me ; the further references I am making it is not done in any bad sense but to explain practical things, Family consists of wife, sons and daughters. It was felt that if every member of the family has to come every time it would be difficult for the railways to provide so many coaches ; therefore, it was agreed that this privilege should be confined to the spouse. For those who have no spouses, they have all my sympathies.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please read the amendment as amended.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I shall read the new section 6A as it will stand after the adoption of the amendment.

"Without prejudice to the other provisions of this Act, every member, shall be entitled travel by any railway in India at any time in first class air-conditioned on payment of the difference between the railway fares for first class air conditioned and first class ; to one free third class railway pass for one person to accompany the member when he travels by rail..."

So far there is no change ; the change occurs in the following :

"...to one free non-transferable first class railway pass for the spouse, if any, of the member to travel from the usual place of residence of the member to Delhi and back once during every session."

There is no change in the proviso. In agreeing to accept this amendment, I have taken into account the refined feelings of Members from Haryana and also Delhi.

I shall now read out the new amendment

and I move it be accepted by the House. I move :

*New Clause 2A* At page 1, after line 10, insert.

Amendment "2A. In a section 5 of the principal Act, for the second proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :

"Provided further that nothing in the first proviso shall apply, if the member performs the journey by air for visiting any place in India —

- (a) not more than four times during a session lasting for more than 75 days ;
- (b) not more than twice during a session lasting 75 days or less ; and
- (c) not more than once during a sitting of the Committee ?"

I have separated the Committee from the session.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

*New Clause 2A.* At page 1, after line 10, insert —

Amendment "2A. In section 5 of the principal Act, for the second proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :

"Provided further that nothing in the first proviso shall apply, if the member performs the journey by air for visiting any place in India —

- (a) not more than four times during a session lasting more than 75 days ;
- (b) not more than twice during a session lasting for 75 days or less ; and
- (c) not more than once during a sitting of the Committee."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That Clause 2A be added to the Bill”.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2A was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Clause 4 as finally read out by the Minister to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 2, for lines 5 to 13, substitute :

Insertion of new section 6A ‘4. After section 6 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Travel facilities to members ‘6A. Without prejudice to the other provisions of this Act, every member shall be entitled :—

- (i) to travel by any railway in India at any time in first class air-conditioned on payment of the difference between the railway fares for first class air-conditioned and first class ;
- (ii) to one free third class railway pass for one person to accompany the member when he travels by rail ; and
- (iii) to one free non-transferable first class railway pass for the spouse, if any, of the member to travel from the usual place of residence of the member to Delhi and back, once during every session.

Provided that where a member travels by rail in first class air-conditioned and no person accompanies that member in that journey in third class, by virtue of the free third class railway pass re-

ferred to in clause (ii), then, in determining the amount payable by the member under clause (i), the amount of third class fare for such journey shall be deducted from the difference referred to in that clause.’

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill”.

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I move :

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed”

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Sir, we have been discussing about the amenities so that we can work more efficiently. I have been thinking of having a secretary with me. Instead of that they have brought in the spouse. Is it right, Sir ? How does it add to the efficiency ? What has happened to my amendments in respect of a secretary ? I really do not understand this. A secretary or stenographer is more useful to me than a spouse for parliamentary work.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In view of the new amendment moved by the hon. Minister, your amendment is barred.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : Sir, yesterday, I moved an amendment which was consequential and a verbal change. It is a formal amendment. I request that it may put to vote and passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes The question is :

Page 2,—(1) in line 3, for “brackets, figures”.

*substitute “figure”; and*

- (ii) in line 4, omit “sub-section (1) of”. (58)

*The motion was adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :  
"That the Bill, as amended, be  
passed."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will  
now take up the next item.

15.12 hrs.

[SHRI M. B. RANA in the Chair].

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I have  
a submission to make. We do not know  
what happened in the House. There was  
no Third Reading and the Bill has been  
declared as passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Bill has  
been passed and we cannot now go back.

15.03 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : CENTRAL SALES TAX  
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE  
AND  
CENTRAL SALES TAX  
(AMENDMENT) BILL

श्री यज्ञ वल्लभ शर्मा (अमृतसर) : सभापति  
महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प पेश करता हूँ :

"यह सभा केन्द्रीय विक्रय कर (संशोधन)  
अध्यादेश, 1969 (1969 का अध्यादेश  
संख्या 4) का, जो राष्ट्रपति के रूप में  
कार्य करते हुए उप-राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 9  
जून, 1969 को प्रख्यापित किया गया  
था, निरनुमोदन करती है।"

मैं इस समय 9 जून, 1969 को जारी किये  
गये अध्यादेश का, जो केन्द्रीय विक्रय कर अधि-  
नियम (संशोधन) विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में है,  
विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ है। यह  
अत्यन्त खेद का विषय है कि प्रायः सरकार

अध्यादेशों के द्वारा ही अपना काम चलाने की  
कोशिश करती रही है। इस विक्री कर के कारण  
जो केन्द्र द्वारा लगाया जा रहा है, व्यापारियों  
को और प्रशासनिक ढांचे में जितनी कठिनाइयां  
आ रही हैं उसी के आधार पर मैं इसका विरोध  
करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वास्तव में प्रदेशों  
के अन्दर इस प्रकार का विक्रीकर लागू हो जाने  
के बाद केन्द्र द्वारा यह विक्री कर लागू नहीं  
करना चाहिये था। जीवन उपभोग की बुनियादी  
वस्तुओं के ऊपर अनेक प्रकार के मुद्दों पर बार  
बार कर लगाने की जो व्यवस्था है, उसके  
कारण से आम व्यक्ति के जीवन में बहुत बड़ी  
कठिनाई है। अभी सरकार के इस गलत कानून  
का, जो सरकार ने 1966 में लागू किया था,  
सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा यद्दालम केस के अन्दर विरोध  
किया गया है, और उसके कारण से सरकार  
को वसूल की गई रकमों व्यापारियों को वापस  
करनी पड़ रही है। लेकिन इस संशोधन के  
द्वारा सरकार उस कानून को फिर ला रही है।  
मैं समझता हूँ कि हड़बड़ाहट के अन्दर गलत  
किस्म के कानून बनाना और गलत कानूनों को  
आगे जाकर बड़ी अदालतों में चैलेंज होना, फिर  
उन कानूनों के प्रति जनता के अन्दर अश्रद्धा पैदा  
होना, जनता के अन्दर कानून के प्रति आदर  
और सत्कार की भावना को कम करने वाली  
कोशिश सरकार की है। अगर सरकार सूझ  
समझ के साथ, ऊंचे दर्जे के और अच्छे प्रकार  
से ड्राफ्ट किए हुए कानून बनाये, भले ही थोड़े  
कानून बनाये, जिनके द्वारा जीवन की व्यवस्था  
हो सके, तो लोगों के अन्दर कानून के प्रति  
आस्था पैदा होगी और वह कानून जन जीवन  
को नित्य प्रति के जीवन की प्रक्रिया में सुविधा  
देंगे। यहां सोने के सम्बन्ध में जब कानून बनाया  
गया था तब उस समय भी हमने सरकार से  
कहा था कि इस प्रकार का कानून न बनाइये  
जिसकी एक-एक धारा को चुनौती मिले देश के  
न्यायालयों के अन्दर। लेकिन तब सरकार नहीं  
मानी। आज वही चीज इस कानून के सम्बन्ध  
में हो रही है। गलत प्रकार के कानून बनाये

जाते हैं इसलिए उनका पालन करने की स्थिति में जनता नहीं रहती। उन्हीं गलत कानूनों के आधार पर नौकरशाही, जिससे उन कानूनों का सम्बन्ध रहता है उस जन-जीवन के अन्दर कठिनाई पैदा करती है। इस प्रकार के गलत कानून नहीं बनाये जाने चाहियें। सरकार अपने विधि मंत्रालय के अन्दर इन कानूनों को अच्छी तरह से ड्राफ्ट करवाये ताकि उससे हमको कठिनाई न पैदा हो।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि सरकार अब यह संशोधन ला रही है कि बारह साल पीछे तक इस कानून का प्रभाव पड़ेगा, यानी इसका रिट्रास्पेक्टिव एफेक्ट होगा, 1 जुलाई, 1956 तक यह चीज जायेगी। आप अनुमान लगाइये कि व्यापारियों को इसके कारण कितनी कठिनाई होगी। व्यापारियों के जीवन में पिछले बारह वर्षों में कितने उतार चढ़ाव रहे और उनके कारण व्यापार की स्थिति न जाने क्या से क्या हो चुकी है। कितने ही व्यापारी मार्केट से उठ गये होंगे और कितने ही व्यापारियों के धन्धों की रूपरेखा बदल गई होगी। लेकिन इस कानून की धाराओं से उन सभी लोगों को कठिनाई पैदा होगी। इसमें निस्सन्देह यह कहा गया है कि जिन बड़े व्यापारियों ने अपने छोटे कस्टमर्स से कर वसूल नहीं किया है, उनसे इस कर की वसूली नहीं की जायेगी। लेकिन नौकरशाही तो उनको यह नहीं बतलायेगी।

मैं आपके द्वारा सदन के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ कि सेल्स टैक्स का जो प्रशासनिक ढांचा है वह जिस तरह से आम व्यापारी के साथ बर्ताव करता है, जिस तरीके से आम व्यापारी के साथ डील करता है, वह उन लोगों के लिए मुश्किल पैदा करने वाला है। उनके द्वारा व्यापारियों का इतना ज्यादा हैरेसमेंट होता है कि वह बेचारे उस नौकरशाही से डरे और सहमे हुए रहते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि व्यापारी सोलह आने ईमानदार होते हैं, लेकिन

इस सम्बन्ध में प्रशासनिक ढांचे की हैडलिंग ऐसी है कि वह व्यापारी को मूलतः बेईमानी समझ कर ही उनके साथ बर्ताव करता है। उनका दुगुना-चौगुना असेसमेंट कर दिया जाता है और तय कर दिया जाता है कि इतना तो उन्होंने वसूल किया ही होगा, और उसके बाद उनके साथ सोदा किया जाता है। यह इस प्रकार का प्रावधान इसके अन्दर किया जा रहा है जिसके अनुसार सरकार 12 साल पूर्व के बिक्री करों की वसूली करेगी। सरकार जो धन लौटा चुकी है उन मुद्दों पर भी सरकार वसूली करेगी, इसके कारण नौकरशाही को भ्रष्टाचार करने का मौका मिलेगा और आम व्यापारी को इसके कारण कठिनाई आयेगी। इसलिए मैं इसका भी विरोध करता हूँ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनेक प्रकार के कानून बनाने के वजाय इन करों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई थोड़ी और सुविधा देने वाली चीज लाये, सिम्प्लीफाइड ढंग के कानून सरकार बनाये। आज कोई भी व्यापारी बिक्री कर देने से इन्कार नहीं करता, लेकिन मुश्किल की बात यह है कि एक ही प्रकार के पदार्थ पर चार-चार स्थानों पर कर लगाया जाता है। यह जो मल्टिपल प्वाइंट टैक्स लगाया जा रहा है उसके कारण व्यापारी को बड़ी मुश्किल है। जिम प्रकार से हमने तम्बाकू पर, खाण्ड पर और बाकी पदार्थों पर उत्पादन के स्थान पर ही एक्साट्रज ड्यूटी लगा दी है, उसी तरह किसी एक स्थान पर आरम्भ से लेकर अन्त तक सेल्स टैक्स लगा दिया जाय और उसके मुताबिक भाव रख कर काम हो, ताकि व्यापारी को इसके कारण कठिनाई पैदा न हो। सरकार अगर सेल्स टैक्स को किसी एक प्वाइन्ट के ऊपर ही वसूल करने की व्यवस्था कर दे तो इससे आम व्यापारी को राहत मिलेगी। मैं कहूँगा कि सरकार को करों के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी नीति अपनानी चाहिये जैसे मधु मक्खी फूलों का रस तो प्राप्त कर लेती है लेकिन किसी फूल अथवा पत्त



[श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा]

का रूप और रंग नहीं बिगाड़ती है। परन्तु हमारी सरकार शायद वसूली थोड़ी करती है लेकिन खर्चा ज्यादा कर देती है। यहां दिल्ली की मिसाल मैं देता हूँ। साइकल टैक्स यहां लगा हुआ है। इस टैक्स से वसूली थोड़ी होती थी लेकिन वसूली करने वाला जो ढांचा था उसके ऊपर खर्चा ज्यादा हो जाता था। इससे आम आदमी को, उपभोक्ता को मुश्किल भी होती थी। हमने दिल्ली प्रशासन में आते ही इसको खत्म किया। हमें गाली तो जरूर दी जा रही है लेकिन आम आदमी को इससे राहत मिली है और प्रशासनिक ढांचे पर जो दबाव था वह कम हुआ है और सरकारी खर्च में कमी हुई है। इससे दिल्ली की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को भी लाभ हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सूत्रबद्ध से काम ले। लेकिन सरकार मन्धर की तरह से लेती थोड़ा है लेकिन घेरा ज्यादा बना देती है जिसके कारण खुजली और तड़प पैदा होती है।

मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जिस तरह से एक्साइज ड्यूटी एक ही प्वाइंट पर ले लेती है उसी तरह से इस कर के बारे में भी सोचे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आम व्यापारी को इन टैक्सों के कारण मुश्किल में न डाला जाए और प्रशासनिक ढांचे को भ्रष्ट होने से बचाया जाए। प्रशासनिक ढांचे को ऐसा मौका नहीं मिलना चाहिये जिससे वह व्यापारी को तंग कर सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Resolution moved:

"This House disapproves of the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1969) promulgated by the Vice-President acting as President on the 9th June, 1969."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C.  
SETHI) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to  
move\* :

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and to provide for certain other matters, be taken into consideration."

The hon. Member Shri Yajna Datt Sharma has raised objection to the manner in which this Ordinance was promulgated. As far as this Ordinance is concerned, this was necessitated on account of the Supreme Court judgment in the case of Yaddalam Lakshminarasimhiah Setty and Sons. According to this judgment, the sales tax levied by the various States in the form of inter-State sales tax was nullified. This would have resulted into a very heavy drain on the State Governments and, therefore, it was necessary that we should come forward with an Ordinance and that is why it was promulgated.

According to this judgment, it was held by the court that the expression "levied" in Section 9 (1) of the Sales Tax Act, 1956 meant "levied" as under the appropriate State law. This was one point where the Supreme Court gave their judgment, that is, with regard to the tax which was to be levied according to the Sales Tax Act which was prevalent in a particular State.

Apart from this, the Supreme Court also held in this very case that this also meant the necessary change into the mode of computing the tax with the result that it meant a very heavy drain on the State Governments. Therefore, we had to take recourse to various regional committees who were to give us advice on this point and the various State Governments were also consulted. Ultimately, it was the State Governments who approached the Central Government that an Ordinance had to be promulgated and that, otherwise, the State Governments will have to bear a burden of about Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 75 crores.

The hon. Member has raised another issue as to whether the sales tax should be a single-tax or multi-tax or a single-point tax. That is a different aspect altogether. As far as this particular Bill is concerned, this is only to replace the Ordinance which was promulgated.

\*Moved with the recommendation of the Vice-President acting as President.

As far as the inter-State sales tax is concerned, under article 269 (1), this does not accrue to the Central Government. This is purely a measure by which the State Governments get the entire proceeds of the collection. This is on sales resulting in the movement of goods from one State to another. Therefore, it was necessary that the ways and means of the State Governments did not go from bad to worse and that is why this was necessitated.

As far as the determination and turnover of the tax is concerned, we have made it abundantly clear now, in this particular Bill, that this would be the Central sales tax according to which it will be calculated and also where a particular State Government has law about the sales-tax in a particular matter, that will not come in the way and the tax will be levied both in regard to the manner and computation according to the provisions as stipulated in this particular Bill.

This is a very small measure, a very small Bill. At this particular moment I would not like to go into much details, but after the hon. members have moved their amendments and brought forward their points, I would be in a position to state more clearly as to what are the details of this particular measure. Sir, I move.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, and to provide for certain other matters, be taken into consideration."

Both the Statutory Resolution and the Motion are before the House. There are some amendments. Is Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha moving ?

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Abdul Ghani Dar.

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : (Gurgaon) : Yes. I am also moving.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st November, 1969." (8)

SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1969." (9)

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and to provide for certain other matters be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely : —

- (1) Shri Syed Badrudduja
- (2) Sardar Buta Singh
- (3) Shri Surendranath Dwivedy
- (4) Shri Humayun Kabir
- (5) Shri S. M. Joshi
- (6) Dr. Karni Singh
- (7) Shri Ghayoor Ali Khan
- (8) Chaudhari Randhir Singh
- (9) Shri Rabi Ray
- (10) Shri A. S. Stigal
- (11) Shri Prakash Vir Shastri
- (12) Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri
- (13) Shri Sheo Narain
- (14) Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (15) Shri Abdul Ghani Dar."

with instructions to report by the 31st October, 1969. (26)

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I am not able to agree with the Minister entirely that we can ignore the nature and the effect of sales-tax on the people and on the economy. While we are considering the precise Bill, we must remember that sales-tax had been one of the greatest deterrents to the expansion of market, the expansion of industry. In this connection, the Minister's memory may be refreshed that while sales-tax formed 24 per cent of the tax revenues of the States in the First Plan, it formed 34 per cent in the Second Plan and at present 48 per cent of the total tax revenues of the States come from sales-tax. This sales-tax was imposed to make up for the loss on excise revenue. What has happened is that many States have reimpos-

[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

ed excise revenue having given up prohibition. That means, sales-tax continues side by side with what it was meant to replace. In addition to sales-tax, the goods pay the excise tax of Centre and also the octroi tax in many places. The result is that almost half of the price of our commodities, on an average, is paid to the Government. This is a very sad state of thing. While those who make the articles, those who trade in them, do not get more than half, Government, by sitting here and passing a law, is able to take half the value, not from the producer but from the actual consumer! This has to be realised by those who suffer from inflation. I would, therefore, suggest that in this background this particular measure that is before us must be considered. This measure attempts to correct an Act passed 12 years ago.

In the first place, although there is no explicit ban on retrospective effect being given to a legislation, it is a well considered principle, it is a principle accepted in most countries, that retrospective effect should not be given to fiscal measures. In respect of income-tax, special exemption is made upto 14 years. In respect of the other taxes, there is no such exemption, if Government pleads that limitation is of 30 years in respect of its civil claims, then that limitation must arise from the law. The limitation cannot go backward from a law which is sought to be passed giving effect retrospectively for 12 years. This is an important point because it goes against the Constitution and I would like the Minister to note it for reply how retrospective effect can be given to a tax for as long a period as 12 years. I have an amendment that retrospective effect may be for 3 years after the period of limitation whichever is shorter.

The second point is whether this retrospective effect should be given without regard to price adjustments and tax refunds which have taken place. Now when a tax is imposed the buyer normally charges a lower price because he has not got to pay the tax. But when you impose the tax 12 years retrospectively, how is he to make the price adjustment which he charged in the absence of the taxes. No doubt, the decision in respect of taxes begins with the Yeddalam case in 1964. But since from the

very beginning it was contested that the tax was not due, this adjustment could have taken place. The seller might have reduced his price in anticipation that no tax is due on it. It is not fair that he should now be asked to pay the tax when in his own calculations of price he did not include it before.

The second point is about the tax refund. Now after the Yeddalam case many parties filed suits and refunds were given by courts and were even paid by the State Governments. The question is: whether refunds given should now be recalled as per provision in the Act. A man to obtain that refund has to go court, has to engage lawyers, has to pay court fees and even if there was some allowance made, the position would not have been so bad. But it now looks as if the Government does not care whether the refund has been made or not and is insisting that these people pay the tax as was due. In this connection the Minister must remember—I am referring again to the Mysore State—that the inter-State commodities involved are largely agricultural commodities like arecanuts, coconuts, coffee, etc. Is it the intention of the Government to discourage production of these items by imposing or attempting to collect the tax for 12 years. On the one hand we see that the Government is going all out for agriculture Government is nationalising banks in order to obtain funds for agriculture. Here it looks as if you are determined to ruin those who are in the arecanut, the coconut and other agricultural trades and ruin those who produce these items and I would, therefore, like the Minister earnestly to consider how far this is fair to their own programme of encouraging and improving agriculture.

Thirdly there is a provision that notwithstanding any judgment this law will apply. Is it not a contempt of court? When they have passed judgments after considerable expenditure on the part of the parties and considerable thought on the part of the courts, is it all to go waste because you are now passing a law?

Lastly, as far as the Mysore State is concerned, as soon as they lost the Central contribution through the 3% tax, they raised their own tax in respect of these commo-

dities from 2 to 5%. They covered this. Now you are going to reward them further with another 3%. I would like the Minister note for reply whether when there is such recovery made by the State, any plea for compassion for the State Government all arises. May be Kerala Government did not do this and the Kerala Government has been slow about it. But the Kerala Government had the same opportunity. In any case the taxes of the Kerala Government are by no means low. My submission is that this Act is a bad Act.

**SHRI B. P. MANDAL :** (Madhipura)  
 On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. member may proceed.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** I would like the Minister to consider not disturbing the refunds already made. Secondly, I would like him to consider why the burden of proving that the tax has not been collected should be put on the tax payer from 1964 after the Yadalam case. This last provision is most unfair on the taxpayer, to ask him to prove the thing in the negative over a period of nearly 6 years.

These are very important minor concessions being asked. I do hope that this much would be conceded in order to save this measure from agitation and litigation. It has been said in this country that there is no taxation without litigation. The old principle of no taxation without representation does not hold good for the 20th century. I would like the Minister to satisfy the taxpayer to this extent that he is not again driven to litigation and that this unhappy development of no taxation without litigation is not allowed to occur in this particular case.

**SHRI HIMATSINGKA (Godda) :** As I could understand from the speech of the hon. Minister, it appears that certain States levied certain inter-stage sales tax and because of the judgement of the Supreme Court, they may be asked to refund such amount which might go the extent of Rs. 70-75 crores. If that be so, I have nothing to say. But as I read it, the new clause proposed in the Bill says that the dealer shall be liable to pay the tax.

"A dealer shall be liable to pay tax under this Act on a sale of any goods effected by him in the course of inter-State trade or commerce notwithstanding that no tax would have been leviable (whether on the seller or the purchaser) under the sales tax law of the appropriate State if that sale had taken place inside that State".

The scheme of the Central Sales Tax Act as is apparent from section 8 is this. Every dealer was liable to tax at certain rates in the case of sale to Government and in the case of sale to registered dealers and in the case of certain goods declared of special importance and the section provides the tax payable by a dealer on his turnover as mentioned therein. In the case goods other than declared goods it shall be calculated at the rate of ten per cent or at the rate applicable to the sale or purchase of such goods inside the appropriate State whichever is higher and for the purchase of making any such calculation any such dealer shall be deemed to be a dealer liable to pay tax under the sales tax law of the appropriate State. Notwithstanding anything contained in sub clause (1) of sub-section (2) the next sub-clause reads—if under the sales tax law of the appropriate State the sale or purchase, as the case may be, of any goods by a dealer is exempt from tax generally, or is subject to tax generally at a rate which is lower than three per cent whether called a tax or fee or any other name, the tax payable under this Act on its turnover in so far as the turnover or any part thereof relates to the sale of such good shall be nil, or as the case may be shall be calculated at the lower rate.

Therefore, if the sale in a State of any particular goods was exempt from sales tax there would be no central sales tax on such goods even if those goods move out of that State that appears to be the scheme of the Act. There were certain articles which were not liable to tax if the sale had taken place in the State and on such goods there will be no central sales tax also if the goods moved out of the State. If that section is amended according to the present Bill, the dealer shall be liable to pay tax on the sale of any goods effected by him in the course of inter State trade or com-

[Shri Himatsingka]

merce notwithstanding that no tax would have been leviable under the sales tax law of the appropriate State if the sale had taken place in that State. The provision that is now proposed goes beyond and does away with the provisions of the Central Sales Tax Act. The Supreme Court has held that the tax been realised wrongly. If the Government wants that that should not be refunded, that is one thing. But if the law now proposed gives the right to impose such tax for the last 12 years, the position will be intolerable. The hon. Minister should make the position clear whether what is intended is only to safeguard the question of refund of any tax that may have been collected and there is no right to levy fresh tax on any dealer for the last 12 years simply because of the present amendment. Otherwise, it is an absolutely dangerous powers that would be given to the States to levy tax for the last 13 years on sales which were not liable to any kind of tax. I expect the Minister to make the position clear.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA (Jhunjhunu) : Before I start speaking on this Bill, I should like to say something which is not so relevant to this Bill. I will take two or three minutes only in this connection. My feeling is that we Independents, except elderly people like Shri Krishna Menon and Acharya Kriplani, are considered to be second-class Members of this House. This is something very bad. We people here are about 71 in number and whenever the Independents and some chit, the reply is in the negative. I do not understand what is the reason. We have been also elected in the same way in which the Prime Minister has been elected, yourself have been elected and every other Member of this hon. House has been elected. Anyway, this is my grievance. But I thought this is the time when I could bring it to your kind notice.

Now, I come to the Bill. There are three most important points on which I would like to speak, and to which I would like the attention of the hon. Minister to be drawn. According to me, there should be uniformity in sales tax throughout the country. The second point is, a high powered Commission should be appointed by the Government, to have a thorough

study of the sales tax structure in the various States. The third point is—it is very, very important—that as we all know, it is an accepted law that taxing statutes should be prospective and never retrospective. And so, clause 9 of this Bill which the hon. Minister is bringing here, should not have been given retrospective effect.

As we all know, this Bill has been brought before this hon. House so as to cover up certain legislative defects which were existing in the principal Act of 1956. The Supreme Court which is the highest judiciary of our country has pointed out in some cases, particularly in the Yadalam case, that no central sales tax should be levied if there is no provision to levy sales tax under the State laws.

On the second of this month, the Supreme Court has given another judgment to the same effect. I am sure that the hon. Minister knows it very well that on the second of August, when the Supreme Court has given a judgment, the Government has come forward to bring a law against the judgment of the Supreme Court which is the highest judiciary in our country.

The levy of central sales tax varied from three to 10 per cent depending upon the nature of the transaction. In this respect, a serious problem arose, and that problem is that the dealers who had not collected the sales tax from the parties but who have been assessed and paid sales tax on the levy made on them by the sales tax authorities claimed refund. This demand of the sales tax was wrong and unjustified, particularly when the taxing statutes should be prospective, as I said just now, and not retrospective in nature. The matter is substantive and creates a liability, and therefore, it should not take place.

Here, I would say one thing. I do not dispute the right of Parliament to legislate on any subject under the Constitution. This type of legislation, after repeated verdicts of the Supreme Court against the Government action, is wrong. We should give proper respect to the judiciary.

Coming to the present Bill, I would say that for the purpose of validation of levy

which was illegal according to the Supreme Court, the Government issued an ordinance on the 9th June, 1969. As I stated earlier, this Bill is before this hon. House with a view to replacing the said ordinance. I would like to draw the attention of the House particularly to clause 9 of the Bill in which it has been made retrospective, and I strongly and categorically object to this and all these levies assessed or re-assessed and the levy so collected has been made legal under this law with the result that the dealers who have paid the tax have not been given the right to claim any refund whatsoever.

Bringing in such a Bill and making it a law is against the spirit of the Constitution and against the fundamental rights of the individual. It is an encroachment by the ruling party on the fundamental rights of the people and now the Government has come to this House to get this legislation rubberstamped by the House. To me, it is an anti-people legislation. Taxing statutes, as I said already, is always prospective and not retrospective in nature, when particularly it is substantive and not procedural.

Here, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and of this hon. House to John Mathai's report. John Mathai's report has suggested as back as in 1955 that on account of its yield and flexibility, sales tax has come to occupy a large and indispensable place in the State financial systems. Centralisation of the tax, the Committee has recommended, must be ruled out. The difficulties which confront the tax administrations vary considerably in character and composition from State to State and taken together present a large and almost bewildering variety of problems. It would be hardly possible for the legislative and rule-making power located in the Central Government to deal effectively and promptly with these. It is given on page 519.

In the end, I would like to make a very small submission that Delhi is a distributing centre for Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab but there is heavy sales taxation in Delhi as a result of which trade suffers here. It is my submission that the rates of tax in Delhi should be reduced in

order to facilitate the adjoining traders to trade here. That is why I have suggested that there should be uniformity in rate structure throughout the country.

**श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) :** चेयरमैन साहब, एक जमाना हुआ, जब सर सिकन्दर हयात खां की मिनिस्टरी पंजाब में थी, उस वक्त वह सबसे पहले 4 आने सैकड़ा सेल्ज टैक्स लगाने के लिए बिल लाये थे और उसका कांग्रेस-वालों ने हाई कमाण्ड की मंजूरी से काला बिल करार देकर विरोध किया, इसके खिलाफ एजी-टेशन किया। श्री बिहारी लाल चानना और शन्नो देवी इसके लीडर थे और बहुत से लोग इसके लिए जेल गये। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे बहुत से सीनियर मेम्बर यह कहेंगे कि जमाना बदलता रहता है, उस वक्त यही मुनासिब था कि उसको काला बिल कहा जाय और अब यह मुनासिब है कि जितनी ज्यादा चमड़ी गरीब की उधेड़ी जा सके, उधेड़ लो। चूँकि इसका सबसे ज्यादा असर कन्ज्यूमर पर पड़ता है और आज इस देश में 80 परसेंट कन्ज्यूमर गरीब है, इसलिए इसका सारा बोझा उसी पर जाता है—इसलिए मैं इस बिल को बहुत अहम समझता हूँ।

मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहब को आपके जरिये रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि न सिर्फ यही हुआ कि सेल्ज टैक्स 4 आने से बढ़ कर कहीं पर 8 परसेंट हो गया है, कहीं 10 परसेंट हो गया है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही सेन्ट्रल सेल्ज टैक्स 3 परसेंट का और ज्यादा लगा दिया गया—इस तरह से कन्ज्यूमर पर एक बहुत भारी दिक्कत और मुसीबत आई। एक स्टेट से दूसरी स्टेट में माल भेजने पर टैक्स लगता है—चाहे वह थोड़ा लगता है, लेकिन लगता है, दिल्ली में 1 परसेंट लगता है लेकिन दूसरी स्टेटों 3 परसेंट लगता है। मैंने इसके बारे में दो संशोधन दिये हैं—एक तो यह कि इसको मर्क्युलेट करें ताकि इसके बारे में पब्लिक की राय जानी जा सके और दूसरी यह कि इसको ज्वाइंट

[श्री अब्दुलगनी डार]

सिलैक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द करें ताकि वह उस पर विचार कर सके—आया यह मुमकिन है कि सेल्ज टैक्स इन्कम टैक्स की तरह एक ही जगह पर लगे, बार-बार न लगे और उसके बटवारे के लिए राज्यों के साथ तय कर लें कि कितने परसेंट उनको दिया जायगा और कितने परसेंट सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट खुद रखेगी।

दिवकत यह है, चेयरमैन साहब, हर शस्त्र पढ़ा-लिखा नहीं है। हमारे यहां एजुकेशन की तादाद पहले तो 8 परसेंट ही थी, फिर 10 परसेंट हुई, 20 परसेंट हुई, 30 परसेंट हुई, लेकिन अभी भी आधे के करीब लोग ऐसे हैं जो हिसाब किताब से बिल्कुल नावाकिफ हैं, वे लोग हिसाब किताब नहीं रख सकते हैं। इसका नतीजा क्या होता है, वे बहियां लेकर सारा दिन इन्स्पेक्टर के यहां खड़े रहते हैं, उसकी जवाब-देही करते रहते हैं, कभी मर्जी आई मालिक की, बुला लिया, न मर्जी आई, नहीं बुलाया। अगर एक ही स्टेज पर, इनीशियल स्टेज पर टैक्स लग जाय, जितना भी टैक्स ग्राप लगाना चाहें लगा-इये, उसमें कमी न कीजिए, इस तरह से उसमें इवेजिन की गुंजाइश नहीं रहेगी। इस तरह से हर एक को चीज एक ही दाम पर मिलेगी और आपको पूरा रेवेन्यू भी मिल जायगा।

अगर इनको मेरी दोनों तजवीजें मंजूर न हों तो फिर मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि आप इस पर विचार करें कि यह एक ही जगह ले लिया जाय और जितना मुनासिब समझे स्टेटों के साथ बांट लें। इसके दो फायदे होंगे—एक तो यह कि जितना आज स्टेट और सेंटर को सेल्ज टैक्स मिलता है उससे डबल आमदनी इनकी हो जायगी—सेंटर को भी डबल आयेगा और स्टेट को भी डबल आयेगा, क्योंकि उसमें किसी को इवेजिन का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। आम तौर पर

ऐसा होता है कि दो तरह की ट्रांजेक्शन चलती हैं। जैसा मैंने पहले भी कहा है—बड़े-बड़े घाघ बंटे हैं जो पहले ही अण्डर-इन्वाइसिंग कराते हैं, जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि जितना माल बाहर से आता है उससे कितने गुना ज्यादा माल उसी कीमत पर चला जाता है। उसके बाद ग्रावर-इन्वाइसिंग होता है, बड़े-बड़े आफिसर्ज और दूसरे लोग, चाहे पब्लिक सैक्टर के हों या प्राइवेट सैक्टर के हों, इससे फारेन-एक्सचेंज बाहर के मुल्कों में जमा हो जाता है, पहले से तय हो जाता है कि इतना जमा कराना है। यही हालत सेन्ट्रल सेल्ज टैक्स और लोकल सेल्ज टैक्स की है। लोग दो तरह से माल बेचते हैं—नं० 1 का माल जो ईमानदारी के साथ बेचा जाता है, बाकायदा पर्चा कटता है, दर्ज होता है, बम्बई से चला और दिल्ली पहुंचा और दिल्ली से चला पंजाब पहुंचा। दूसरा नं० 2—इसमें पर्चा नहीं कटता, नकद पैसा दो और माल उठाओ, हम जानें हमारा काम और इनके पास इतनी मशीनरी नहीं है कि ये उसकी जांच कर सकें कि कितना माल इन्होंने कहां से लिया और कहां निकाला। मेरी हाथ जोड़ कर यह अर्ज है कि इसके दो फायदे होंगे—हमारा रेवेन्यू बढ़ेगा दूसरे—हमारा मौरल—आज हर जगह पर हम जलील हो रहे हैं, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग की रोज चर्चा होती है, बद-दयानती की चर्चा होती है, उसकी सुविधा इस तरीके में नहीं रहेगी।

अगर मेरा यह सुभाव आपको मंजूर हो तो वेशक आप अपनी मर्जी की सिलैक्ट कमेटी बना लें और इस बिल को उसके हवाले कर दें या खुद ही अपने बिल में इस किस्स की तरमीम कर लें। चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने इस बिल को पढ़ा है, काभी मायूस-कुन बिल है, इसमें कोई तरक्की दिखाई नहीं देती, बल्कि उलझनें दिखाई देती हैं। इसीलिये मैंने अर्ज किया है कि इसको सर्कुलेट करो या सिलैक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द करो। अगर कुछ नहीं करना चाहते तो काला-बिल कहने वाले मेरे दोस्तों—उस वक्त कांग्रेस का

ہنڈا جین کے ہاٹھ میں تھا، ان میں سے میں بھی ایک تھا، میں اس وقت آل انڈیا کانگریس کمیٹی کا सदस्य تھا اور اپنے جیل کے پریزیڈنٹ تھا، ہم نے اس وقت ہائی کمانڈ کے حکم سے ہنڈا بٹایا اور اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ اگلے انتخابات میں یونینسٹ جین کی تادیب 114 تھی، صرف 13 رہ گئے، اسی طرح سے خود ن کر کے، 18 تاریخ کے بعد، میں پریزیڈنٹسٹ انڈیکشن کا جیک نہیں کر رہا ہوں، لیکن 18 تا 20 کے بعد پتا نہیں کہ میں نے اپوزیشن والے آفیشیال پارٹی میں چلے جاؤں اور کتنے آفیشیال پارٹی والے بھر جائیں گے۔ اب حال اس وقت تو سنٹرل سلیج ٹیکس کی بات ہے، اس کو ایک جگہ پر لو، پورا لو، جس سے آپ کو کمی نہ پڑے، اپنا بھر پورا کر لو اور اس میں سٹیم کو دو۔

[شری علی گنی ڈار (گورننگ مین) چیرمین صاحب] ایک دن ہوا جب سر سکندر حیات خان کی مشوری پنجاب میں تھی۔ اس وقت سب سے پہلے 2 آئے تھے۔ سلیج ٹیکس لگانے کے بل لائے تھے۔ اور اس کا اکثریت والوں نے مل کر کمانڈ کی منظوری سے کالابلی قرار دیکر لہر دیا۔ اس کے خلاف ایکٹیشن کیا۔ شری ہمارے لٹل چنانچہ اور شو دہوی اس کے بٹھرتے اور بہت سے لوگ اس کے لئے جیل گئے۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ ہمارے بہت سے سینیٹرز ہیں کہ زمانہ بدلتا رہتا ہے اس وقت بھی مناسب تھا کہ اس کو کالابلی کہا جائے اور اب یہ مناسب ہے کہ جتنی زیادہ چٹری غریب کی اور لوگوں کے اور بٹھرتے۔ چونکہ اس سے زیادہ اثر کنزرویٹو پر پڑتا ہے اور آج اس ویش میں 80 پریسٹنٹسٹوں میں غریب ہے اس لئے اس کا سارا بوجھ اس پر جاتا ہے۔ اس لئے میں اس بل کو بہت اہم سمجھتا ہوں۔ میں اپنے مشر صاحب کو آپ کے ذریعے رکوئٹ کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ نہ صرف یہ ہوا کہ سلیج ٹیکس 2 لگنے سے بڑھ کر کہیں پر 80 پریسٹنٹسٹ ہوں گے۔ کہیں 100 پریسٹنٹسٹ

ہوں گے۔ لیکن اس کے ساتھ ہی سنٹرل سلیج ٹیکس پریسٹنٹ اور زیادہ لگا دیا گیا۔ اس طرح کے کنزرویٹو پر ایک بہت بھاری دہت اور بھاری دہت آئی۔ ایک ٹیکس سے دوسری ٹیکس میں مال بھیجے نہیں لگتا ہے۔ چاہے وہ غنڈا لگتا ہے۔ لیکن لگتا ہے۔ دہی میں ایک پریسٹنٹ لگتا ہے لیکن دوسری ٹیکسوں میں 40 پریسٹنٹ لگتا ہے۔ میں نے اس کے بارے میں دو سٹیٹوٹھن دئے ہیں۔ ایک تو یہ کہ اس کو کورکریٹ کریں تاکہ اس کے بارے میں چیک کی رائے جانی جائے اور دوسری یہ کہ اس کو جو انٹرنیشنل ٹیکس کی کمی کے سپرد کریں تاکہ وہ اس پر بچا کر کے آیا نہیں ہے کہ سلیج ٹیکس کو انٹرنیشنل کی طرح ایک ہی ٹیکس پر لگایا جاسکے۔ بار بار نہ لگے اور اس کے ثواب کے لئے راجیون کیساتھ ملے کر کریں۔ کہتے پریسٹنٹ ان کو دیا جائیگا اور کہتے پریسٹنٹ سلیج ٹیکس کو خور دیکھیں گے۔

دقت یہ ہے۔ چیرمین صاحب۔ ہر شخص پر ٹیکس لگایا نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے یہاں ایک کوشش کی تعداد پہلے تو 8 پریسٹنٹ تھی۔ پھر 10 پریسٹنٹ ہوئی۔ 20 پریسٹنٹ ہوئی۔ 40 پریسٹنٹ ہوئی۔ لیکن ابھی آدھے کے قریب لوگ ایسے ہیں جو حساب کتاب سے بالکل ناواقف ہیں۔ وہ لوگ حساب کتاب نہیں رکھ سکتے ہیں۔ اس کا نتیجہ کیا ہوتا ہے وہ بیان لے کر سارا دن ٹیکس کے یہاں کھڑے رہتے ہیں۔ اس کی حواہی کرتے رہتے ہیں کبھی مری آئی مالک کی تو بلا لیا۔ نہ مری آئی نہیں بلا لیا۔ اگر ایک ہی شیج پرائیویٹ شیج پر ٹیکس لگ جائے جتنا بھی ٹیکس لپ لگانا چاہیں لگائیں۔ اس میں کمی نہ کیجیے۔ اس طرح سے اس میں ایڈیشن کی گنجائش نہیں رہتی۔ اس طرح سے ہر ایک کو ایک چیز ایک ہی دام پر بیگی اور آپ کو پورا ریونیو بھی مل جائیگا۔



اگر ان کو میری دونوں تجویزیں منظور نہ ہوں تو پھر میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ آپ اس پر دچکر میں کر یہ ایک ہی جگہ لے لیا جائے اور جتنا مناسب سمجھیں سٹیٹوں کے ساتھ بانٹ لیں۔ اس کے دو فائدے ہونگے ایک تو یہ کہ جتنا آج سٹیٹ اور سینٹر کو ملنے لگے اس سے ڈبل آمدنی ان کی ہو جائیگی۔ سینٹر کو بھی ڈبل آئیگا اور سٹیٹ کو بھی ڈبل آئے گا کیونکہ اس میں کسی کو بھی ایوزن کا موقع نہیں ملے گا عام طور پر ایسا ہوتا ہے کہ دو طرح کی ٹرانزیکشنز چلتی ہیں جیسے میں نے پہلے بھی کہا ہے۔ بڑے بڑے گھانگے ٹیچے ہیں جو پہلے ہی انڈر انوائسنگ کرتے ہیں جس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوتا ہے کہ جتنا مال باہر سے آتا ہے اس سے کتنا زیادہ مال اس قیمت پر چلا جاتا ہے اس کا بعد اور انوائسنگ ہوتا ہے۔ بڑے بڑے افسر زادہ دوستروں کو بینک سیکرٹس ہوں یا پرائیویٹ سیکرٹس ہوں ایسا کرتے ہیں اور اس سے فارن ایکسچج باہر کے ملکوں میں جمع ہو جاتا ہے۔ پہلے طے ہو جاتا ہے کہ اتنا ایکسچج کرانا ہے۔ یہی حالت سینٹر سلیٹیکس اور لوکل سلیٹیکس کی ہے۔ لوگ دو طرح سے مال بیچتے ہیں نمبر اکہ مال جو ایمانڈری کیساتھ بیچا جاتا ہے۔ بانائدہ پر چلا آتا ہے۔ درج ہوتا ہے۔ بسی سے چلا اور دہلی چہچا اور دہلی سے چلا اور پنجاب پنپا۔ دوسرا نمبر ۲۔ اس میں پربہ نہیں کتا۔ تقریباً دو اور مال اٹھاؤ۔ ہم جانیں اور ہمارا کام ان کے پاس اتنی شینری ہے کہ یہ اس کی حاجت نہیں کہ کتنا مال انھوں نے کہاں سے لیا اور کہاں نکالا میری لگتہ جو ٹرک یہ عرض ہے کہ اس کے دو فائدے ہونگے۔ ہمارا ریونیو بڑھے گا۔ دوسرے ہمارا مورل آج سر جگہ پر ہم ڈبل ہو رہے ہیں بیک مارکیٹنگ کی روز چرچا ہوتی ہے۔ بددیانتی کی چرچا ہوتی ہے اس کی سوبد ہمارا اس طریقے میں نہیں رہے گی۔

د اگر میرا یہ سوچا تو آپ کو منظور ہو کر ایک آپ اپنی مرضی کی سلیٹیکٹیٹ بنالیں۔ اور اس بل کو اس کے حوالے کر دیں یا خود ہی اپنے بل میں اس قسم کی ترمیم کر لیں۔

ر جبر میں صاحب میں نے اس بل کو ٹرہا ہے کافی مایوسگی بل ہے۔ اس میں کوئی ترمیمی دیکھی نہیں دیتی بلکہ ابھنیں دکھاتی دیتی ہیں اس لئے میں نے عرض کیا ہے کہ اس کو سرکولیٹ کرو یا سلیٹیکٹیٹ

کے سپرد کرو۔ اگر کچھ نہیں کرنا چاہتے تو کالا بل کہتے والے میرے دوستوں کو وقت کانگریس کا جھنڈا جوڑ کے ہانڈ میں تھام میں میں بھی ایک تھا۔ میں اس وقت آل انڈیا کانگریس کمیٹی کا صدر تھا اور اپنے ضلع کا پریسیڈنٹ تھا۔ ہم نے اس وقت لمبی کانڈکٹ کے قبضہ آمٹھا یا اور اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ اگلے چنانچہ میں پریسیڈنٹ جن کی تعداد ۱۱۲ تھی صرف ۱۳ رہ گئے۔ اس طرح سے خدا نہ کرے ۱۸ تاریخ کے بعد میں پریزیڈنٹیشنل الیکشن کا ذکر نہیں کر رہا ہوں۔ لیکن ۱۸ تاریخ کے بعد چاہیں گے اور ایوزن والے آئینیل پارٹی میں چلے جائیں گے اور کتنے آئینیل پارٹی والے ادھر جائیں گے بہر حال اس وقت تو سینٹرل سلیٹیکس کی بات ہے اس کو ایک جگہ پر لو۔ پورا لو جس سے آپ کو کمی نہ پڑے۔ اپنا گھر پورا کر لو اور اس میں سے سٹیٹس کو دو۔

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, मैं भी इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि यह विधेयक जो हमारे सामने है—सेन्ट्रल सेलज टैक्स विधेयक—इससे आम जनता पर बोझा पड़ेगा। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि यह विधेयक जो यह सरकार लाई है, कोर्ट के कुछ फैसलों के कारण लाई है, जिन फैसलों से राज्यों के ऊपर असर पड़ने जा रहा है और उसका निराकरण करने के लिए इन्होंने यह विधेयक यहाँ पेश किया है। इसके पास होने से राज्यों को रिफंड करने की ज़रूरत नहीं होगी और 10 साल के दरमिया

जो पैसा उनको मिला है वह उनके पास ही रह जायगा। राज्यों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए इस बिल को यहां लाये हैं। लेकिन सेल्स टैक्स, जैसा आप जानते हैं मोटे तौर पर, जो और इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सेज हैं, उनमें से एक है। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सेज का बोझ हिन्दुस्तान की आम जनता पड़ता है। आजादी के बाद और योजनाओं के बाद के आंकड़े बताते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सेज, चाहे वह सेल्स टैक्स हो या कोई दूसरे टैक्स हों, फाइनल हंड्रेड टाइम्स से भी ज्यादा बढ़े हैं। इनके विपरीत, जो डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज हैं जोकि धनी लोगों पर पड़ते हैं वह बहुत कम बढ़े हैं। अगर लग्जरी पर सेल्स टैक्स या किसी तरह का और टैक्स लगाने की बात हो तो उसको हम समझ सकते हैं, लग्जरी पर टैक्स लगने चाहिये, राज्यों को या केन्द्र को वह आमदनी मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन आम तौर पर जो अप्रत्यक्ष कर हैं, जिसमें सेल्स टैक्स भी आता है, वह आम जनता के खिलाफ है क्योंकि उनका बोझ जनता पर ही पड़ता है।

16 hrs.

हमारे लोबो प्रभु जी ने कहा कि इसपे ट्रेड पर धक्का लगेगा। लेकिन अभी ट्रेड किसके हाथ में है? अभी हिन्दुस्तान में ट्रेड मुनाफाखोरों के हाथों में है, प्राफिटीयर्स के हाथों में है। हम मान सकते हैं कि उनको थोड़ा बहुत धक्का लगे लेकिन हकीकत में ये सेल्स टैक्स को देने से भागते हैं चीजों की बिक्री करके बेजा मुनाफा उठाते हैं—चीजों को रोक कर बाजार में कमी पैदा करते हैं और फिर मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं इसलिए जनता को इसके प्रति क्या आकर्षण हो सकता है। ये व्यापारी लोग एडवर्टीजमेंट के जरिए से अपनी बिक्री करते हैं लेकिन जनता के उपयोग की जो चीजें होती हैं उनको सही रूप से एडवर्टीजिंग नहीं करते हैं बल्कि जिन चीजों की जरूरत नहीं होती है, जोकि लग्जरी की

चीजें होती हैं उनको एडवर्टीजिंग करके कंडीशन कर देते हैं, इसका मतलब यह है कि जिससे समाज और आम जनता को फायदा होना चाहिये, उन चीजों के प्रोडक्शन और बिक्री के लिए, विज्ञापन के द्वारा जो व्यापार का सिलसिला होता, है उसको इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जाता है। जिन चीजों से उनको ज्यादा फायदा हो उन्हीं के लिए विज्ञापनों का सिलसिला इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

सभापति जी, जब इस देश की सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था नियोजित हो जायेगी, उन दिनों में भी सेल्स टैक्स की थोड़ी जरूरत रहेगी। लेकिन उस वक्त जो सेल्स टैक्स रहेगा वह इसलिए कि उससे जो रिसोर्सेज इकट्ठा हों वह समाज की जरूरतों पर, प्रायर्टी के मुताबिक इस्तेमाल किये जा सकें। जिस चीज की जरूरत जल्द हो उसके लिए, टैक्सेज को थोड़ा बढ़ाकर रिसोर्सेज को मौबिलाइज किया जाये। इस हिसाब से सेल्स टैक्स पूर्ण नियोजित समाज में भी रहेगा।

इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। सेल्स टैक्स से चाहे राज्यों को फायदा हो या सेंटर को हो लेकिन क्या कभी सरकार ने इस बात पर भी गौर किया है कि जो टैक्स क्लेवर्टर्स हैं वे कितनी ईमानदारी से काम करते हैं? इसी तरह से चाहे सेल्स टैक्स हो या किसी तरह का कोई दूसरा टैक्स, वह जितना आपको मिशन चाहिये उसका वास्तव में कितना हिस्सा आपको मिल पाता है? पिछले सेशन में जब कस्टम की बात आई थी तो मैंने कहा था कि सौ करोड़ की स्मगलिंग होती है। तिबारी कमेटी रिपोर्ट के हिसाब से सरकार को हर साल इतना पैसा नहीं मिलता है। अफसरों की लारबाही की वजह से, आपको जो चीज मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिलती है। अफसरों के भ्रष्टाचार, घूसखोरी और नजरन्दाजी की वजह से जो कुछ आपको या राज्यों को मिलना

आहिए वह नहीं मिल पाता है। इसके लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाती है।

इसके अलावा इसमें बुनियादी बात यह है कि यदि थोड़ी देर के लिए रिसोर्स मोबिलाइज करने के लिए, योजना के दृष्टिकोण से सेल्स टैक्स लगाना लाजिमी हो जाता है तो प्राज की परिस्थिति में जो इंटरनल होल सेल ट्रेड है उसको भी सरकार अपने मातहत ला। सरकार उसको स्टेट और कोअपरेटिव सेक्टर में ले। रिटेल की बिक्री को थोड़ी देर के लिये वैयक्तिक हाथों में छोड़ सकती है लेकिन होलसेल बिक्री को सरकार अपने मातहत ले या कोअपरेटिव के मातहत ले। ऐसा करने से बावजूद इस बात के कि मुनाफाखोरी हो, सेल्स टैक्स का हिसाब-किताब ठीक से न रखा जाये, वे अपना मुनाफा-ज्यादा लगायें और सरकार को उतनी आमदनी न हो, फिर भी बहुत हद तक समाल फायदे में रहेगा।

राष्ट्रीयकरण के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर कहा गया कि इसमें ये ये खामियां हैं, ये फायदे हैं लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि समाज को एक नयी दिशा में ले जाने के लिए यह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम है। जिसको थोड़ा सा भी जान है, जो थोड़ा सा भी वैज्ञानिक ढंग से सोचता है वह इसकी तारीफ करेगा। उसी तरह से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप चाहते हैं कि सेल्स टैक्स आपको या राज्यों को मिले जितना कि मिलना चाहिये जोकि अभी हकीकत में आपको नहीं मिल रहा है—अफसरों के भ्रष्टाचार के कारण या व्यापारियों के द्वारा दो किताबें रखने के कारण, तो उसके लिए लाजिमी हो जाता है, एक ही रास्ता है कि यह जो इंटरनल होलसेल ट्रेड है उसको सरकार अपने हाथ में ले। थोड़ी देर के लिए अगर सरकार अपने कब्जे में नहीं लेना चाहती है तो फिर कोअपरेटिव के मातहत उसको ले और भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करे। यदि ये सब कदम उठाये जाते हैं तो समाज

फायदे में रहेगा, अवाम की हालत में भी बेहतरि आयेगी और हम यह कह सकेंगे कि इन रिसोर्स का इस्तेमाल विकास कार्यों के लिए किया जा रहा है। लेकिन जिस रूप में यह विधेयक लाया गया है, उसके साथ-साथ अगर ये कदम नहीं उठाए जाते हैं तो फिर उससे साफ है कि इसका बोझ हिन्दुस्तान की आम जनता जिसके 75 फीसदी लोग तीन आने रोज पर बसर करते हैं, उन पर पड़ने जा रहा है। समाजवाद की बात जो ये कहते हैं, वह तो दूर रही, धनी और धनी और आम जनता और ज्यादा गरीब होने जा रही है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक की मुखालिफत करता हूँ। मैंने भी संशोधन दिया है कि इसको आम जनता की राय के लिए सर्कुलेट किया जाये। अगर आप इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में देते हैं तो वह भी अच्छी चीज है। इसमें यदि आप ये संशोधन करते हैं तो यह बड़े महत्व वाला विधेयक है और अगर नहीं करते हैं तो यह आम जनता के खिलाफ, उनकी बेहतरी के खिलाफ, उनके विकास के खिलाफ और उनके भविष्य के खिलाफ होगा। मोटे तौर पर मैं इस विधेयक की मुखालिफत करता हूँ।

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA (Inner Manipur) : We are just now discussing the Central Sales-tax (Amendment) Bill, 1969. Which seeks to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. This particular Bill has been brought to replace the Central Sales Tax Amendment Ordinance which has Issued, as the House is aware, in the month of June, 1969. In this connection, I want to point out a few things.

I still do not understand how this Ordinance was brought at this hour. There has been a reference in the 'Statement of Objects and Reasons' given in the Bill that the issue of this Ordinance had been made necessary because of the Supreme Court's judgment in the well-known Yaddalam case. In the Yaddalam case the judgment was pronounced in 1964 in the month of November. So, some 4 years and 6 months had passed and

[Shri M. Meghachandra]

only in the month of June, 1969 this particular Ordinance was brought, and in order to replace that Ordinance, this Bill has been brought before the House. This Bill has only 11 clauses but these 11 clauses will have very grave and far reaching consequences because this Bill, strictly speaking, is not prospective. This Bill will have retrospective effect-retrospective effect not from the day when the judgment was given but from the day when the Act came into force. This Act will have effect for more 10 years and during the course of these 10 years this sales tax will have to be imposed and from many dealers this sales tax will be collected. This levy of sales tax from dealers from all States and Union Territories with retrospective effect should not be supported, and in this connection I humbly submit that this House has the power or authority to pass such a law, but we also have to look towards the element of hardship the people and the dealers have to suffer if this Bill is given retrospective effect. As I have submitted, if this Bill is passed, it will have far-reaching consequences. What the Supreme Court pointed out in 1964 that will be overcome. But I submit that it is good that we should have a comprehensive Central Sales Tax law. But, then if we go or with this particular Bill and make it retrospective, the element of hardship should also be taken into account. Already many State Governments have to recall tax amounts which have been refunded. Then there are still more taxes to be levied and collected. All these things are there and, therefore, I will suggest that something is done so that the Bill is so amended that the retrospective element is taken out. This Bill in the few clauses also introduces some other matters. Reference may be made to the imposition of the tax in States where there is no local sales tax law. Then again it will be imposed not only in the sale of commodities in one State but this will be imposed in the subsequent sales and, therefore, this becomes multi-point tax.

Then again, in this Bill, there is what is called validation of the actions of the Government in the matter of assessment, in the matter of collection and levy made in the past. There is

one provision safeguarding the interests of those who *bona-fide*, relying on the judgment of the Supreme Court, did not collect this tax. But my submission in when the Bill is given retrospective effect for more than 10-12 years, then it will cause much hardship to the dealers and the people from whom this tax is collected.

श्री हनुम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : सभा-पति महोदय, जो बिल हमारे सामने है यह देखने में ऐसा लगता है कि सारा भार इसका बहुत छोटे-छोटे व्यापारियों पर पड़ेगा। इसमें एक बात कही गई है कि पिछले 12 साल का भी लिया जायगा। आखिर अभी तक लिया क्यों नहीं ? मैं इसके दो, चार मुद्दे मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ। यह जो कर एकत्रित करने वाले इंस्पेक्टर है ये कितनी अधिक तादाद में भ्रष्ट हो गये हैं इसको हम सभी जानते हैं। यदि किमी दूकानदार को आज बिक्री कर भरना है, इंस्पेक्टर की जब में 50 रु० डाल दीजिए तो डेढ़, दो साल की छुट्टी मिल जाती है। इस प्रकार के अनेकों केसेज हमारे सामने हैं। आप और बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि जिस चीज का उत्पादन जहां से होता है सारा कर वहां ही लगाया जाय। बहुत से छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी जो 50 रु० 200, 400 रु० की दुकान करते हैं उन्हें ही हैरान किया जाता है। वे सब प्रकार का हिसाब-किताब नहीं रख सकते। पान, बीड़ी की दुकान करने वाला व्यक्ति जो 5, 10 रु० की बीड़ी लाकर बेचता है आज उसमें कहा जाता है कि तुम बिक्री कर चुकाओ, जिसके पास कोई हिसाब नहीं है, जो मुदिकल से अपनी गुजर करता है, तो वह कैसे आपको बिक्री कर दे सकता है।

मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि आप लोगों को राहत दीजिये, खास कर छोटे दुकानदारों को राहत सरकार दे। आप देखें कि सरकार जितने अधिक कानून बनाती है व्यापारी उतना

[श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय]

ही अधिक चतुर होता जाता है। कुछ चतुर लोग हैं, बड़े उद्योगपति हैं जिन्होंने अपने कारखानों के अन्दर कुछ वकील लोग इस बात के लिए रखे हैं कि सरकार जो कानून बनाये उस से किस प्रकार बचा जाय, इसी बात की खोज में वे लोग लगे रहते हैं और उन्हें बहुत बड़ी तनख्वाह दी जाती है। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि एक व्यक्ति को कष्ट हो वह ज्यादा अच्छा है बजाय इसके कि हजारों व्यक्तियों को कष्ट हो।

कपड़े का उद्योग है। आप को जितना टैक्स लगाना है कपड़े के दूकानदार पर लगाये। जब गेट से कपड़ा बाहर निकले उस समय सारे टैक्स लगा लीजिये। लेकिन मार्केट में आने के बाद जो एक, दो गज कपड़ा बेचता है उस पर बिक्री कर लगाया जाय इससे उसको काभी दिक्कतें आती हैं, और जब मर्जी आती है इन्स्पेक्टर पहुंच जाता है और कहता है कि अपना हिसाब बताइये। लेकिन कुछ चतुर लोग हैं जो दो प्रकार के रजिस्टर रखते हैं। कुछ तो बिल देकर कपड़ा बेचते हैं और कुछ इस प्रकार के व्यापारी हैं जो बिल देते नहीं हैं। तू मेरी मत कह, मैं तेरी न कहूँ, चुप ले जा, हिसाब कर जा। इस प्रकार का भी लोग व्यापार करते हैं। शायद मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं, काफी दूकानदारों से उसका सम्बन्ध है और वह परिचित हैं कि कौन किस प्रकार का है। वह जानते हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करूंगा कि यह जो पिछले 12 साल का लेने की बात कर रहे हैं इसमें दिक्कतें आयेंगी। आप इस बात की खोज कीजिए कि क्यों इन्स्पेक्टर ने उनको छोड़ा है कुन लेकर। मैं उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ कि दूकानदारों से बड़ी मात्रा में लोग पैसा लेते हैं और इन्स्पेक्टर ऐसे दूकानदारों को छोड़ देते हैं। तो जिन दूकानदारों ने इन्स्पेक्टरों के कारण पैसा नहीं भरा उसके लिए व्यापारी

दोषी नहीं हैं, बल्कि वे इन्स्पेक्टर हैं उनकी जांच कीजिए और उन दोषी अधिकारियों को सजा दीजिए। इस प्रकार केसेज को बारीकी से देखना होगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायगा तो सरकार को जो कर मिलना चाहिये था वह नहीं मिलेगा परिणाम यह होगा कि सरकार और टैक्स बढ़ायेगी, बिक्री कर और आयकर बढ़ायेगी जिसका असर साधारण जनता पर पड़ेगा और जनता परेशान होगी। आप हर चीज का रेट तय कर दीजिए कि कितन-कितन चीजों का क्या दाम होगा जिससे ठीक दाम पर लोगों को जो चीज मिले और दूकानदार मन माफिक रेट न लगायें। इस श्रोर उचित ध्यान दिया जाय। आशा है मंत्री जी इस पर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, जो मेन्स टैक्स (संशोधन) विधेयक पेश किया गया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं अपने कुछ मुझाव पेश करना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उन पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार करेंगे।

इस बिल का स्कोप बहुत लिमिटेड है। इस में कहा गया है कि जो डीलर इंटर-स्टेट ट्रेड करेंगे उनसे सेल्स टैक्स वसूल किया जायेगा। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। दिल्ली का एक डीलर हरियाणा में जाकर या गाजियाबाद में जाकर उत्तर प्रदेश के एक डीलर को माल देता है। तो सरकार उम डीलर से टैक्स वसूल करेगी या इससे। कुछ ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो बड़े-बड़े कस्बों में हैं और वहां पर डीलर बन गए हैं। इसलिए इस बिल में एक ऐसा क्लॉज भी होना चाहिये कि डीलर कौन है।

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से टैक्स पर टैक्स लगाने से कैसे काम चलेगा। कई लोगों के हाथों में माल जायेगा। बजाय इसके हर जगह पर सेल्स टैक्स लगे बेहतर होगा कि उत्पादन की जगह पर एक बार

टैक्स लगा दिया जाये और दूसरे लोग परेशानी न उठाये। ऐसा न करने पर आप को भी एक बहुत बड़ी फौज तैयार करनी पड़ेगी इन्स्पेक्टरों की सेल्स टैक्स आफिसरों की और कमिश्नरों की तथा उनका गोरखधन्धा लम्बा चलेगा।

मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारे एरिया में तम्बाकू होती है। आपके एक्साइज इन्स्पेक्टर वहाँ जाते हैं। मान लीजिए कि एक एकड़ में 100 मन तम्बाकू हुई। अगर उन लोगों की जेब में 25 रु० डाल दिये गए तो वह 100 मन के बजाय 25 मन दिखला देंगे और 75 मन पर तम्बाकू वाले को छूट मिल जायेगी। आप एक एक मन पर 100 रु० एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाते हैं। अगर किसी किसान को चार-पाँच हजार रुपये का फायदा होता है तो वह 200 रु० आसानी से दे देगा। इस तरह से जितने भी आपके सेल्स टैक्स के आदमी हैं उनका हर बड़े दूकानदार से महीना बंधा हुआ है। वह वहाँ जाकर चाय पीते हैं और जय राम जी की कह कर चले आते हैं। लेकिन प्रश्न तो छोटे दूकानदारों का है, जो ठेले वाले हैं या एक आध हजार की छोटी दूकान वाले हैं, जो बिना पढ़े लिखे हैं, अपना हिसाब नहीं रखते हैं कि कितना माल बिका या कितना उधार गया। वहाँ इन्स्पेक्टर लोग पहुँच जाते हैं तब उन लोगों को इन्स्पेक्टरों के हाथ पर जोड़ने पड़ते हैं। उनको परेशान करने के लिए वह लोग उन की पेशियां लगा देते हैं। उन लोगों के ऊपर मान लीजिए कि 50 रु० जुर्माना होता है तो वह 50 रु० जुर्माने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं लेकिन 25 पेशियां नहीं चाहते हैं। सरकार को इस ओर ध्यान देकर निर्देश देना चाहिये कि जहाँ पर भी सेल्स टैक्स वसूल किया जाये वह उत्पादन पर ही लगा दिया जाये। जिस तरह से साहूकार को ब्याज पर ब्याज देने पर जिस चीज का दाम 2 रु० है उस का दाम देहात में पहुँचते पहुँचते चार, पाँच रुपया यहाँ तक कि दस रुपये तक हो जाता है, उसी तरह से सेल्स टैक्स के कारण चीजों के दाम जगह-जगह बढ़ जाते हैं।

दुकानदार भी ऐसे चालाक हो गये हैं कि उनकी चोरी कोई नहीं पकड़ पाता है। व्यापारी लोग बहुत होशियार होते हैं। जिस दिन कानून बनता है उससे बचने का तरीका वह ढूँढ लेते हैं। एक दिन मैं बाजार में बैठा हुआ था। एक साहब बोले कि इस दूकानदार की बिक्री रोजाना 1,000 रु० की है लेकिन यह दो तरह के हिसाब रखता है। यह नम्बर दो का व्यापारी है, नंबर 2 का व्यापारी कौन होता है जो अपनी एक हजार की बिक्री पर 200 रु० पर तो सरकार को टैक्स देता है और 800 रु० पर बचा जाता है। 800 रु० का हिसाब उसका प्राइवेट खातों में चला जाता है। जिस प्रकार से डाकुओं और बेईमानों में नं० 8 और नं० 10 के होते हैं उसी प्रकार से व्यापारी भी नं० 1 और नं० 2 के होते हैं। सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं यही विनती करूँगा कि जो भी टैक्स लगायें वह किसी भी एक स्थान पर लगायें ताकि आप को इतनी बड़ी फौज तैयार न करनी पड़े और व्यापारी भी सरकार को धोखा न दे सकें, साथ ही उपभोक्ता को भी बिना ज्यादा पैसा दिये हुए चीजें सस्ती मिलें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विषयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE (Kolaba):** It is very surprising that a Government which calls itself democratic Government and says it wants to function according to the Constitution every now and then comes to this House to legalise Ordinances which lay aside all the judgments handed down by the Supreme Court. This is disrespect of the law and disrespect of the Constitution. It has become the practice for this Government to issue such Ordinances. In this particular case, the first decision came in 1964; later in 1963 a number of decisions were given. All the same during the whole of the Budget session of this year the Government did not care to bring any law before this House. But within three weeks after the House had

[Shri Dattaraya Kunte]

adjourned, it made the President given an Ordinance and it is really surprising that the powers of the President should be so misused by this Government, which swears by Democracy but wants to legalise but has been decided as illegal by the Supreme Court. If it had been decided as illegal by the Supreme Court, what would have happened? At the most, so much of money would have been forced to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund which was illegally collected. Is it laid down in the Constitution that an ordinance should be issued to do such infamous things? First of all, the draftsmen had committed a mistake, and the Minister who brought the Bill before the House committed a mistake, and the House committed a mistake. Why should the poorer tax-payer be penalised for that? We are being asked to say, "All right; validate this." One really does not understand it. I remember the first time, after I came here in 1967, the House validated by an ordinance what the Supreme Court had laid down saying that the working of the Land Acquisition Act was wrong. Now, is there any principle involved involved in bringing this Bill before the House except to say that certain monies which this Government by its own authority or through its own agencies or through other agencies had collected were illegally and wrongly collected? It ought to have been other way round. The State Governments should have said, "We are sorry for it; we have collected monies, and we are refunding it." Or, "If we have not collected it, we will not collect it." Instead of doing that, what has been done?

This is not the first time. Every now and then we find that the Government takes recourse to an ordinance first. It has not the courage, it has not the goodness, it has not the sense of justice to come before the House and openly say, "We have committed a mistake; we request the House to rectify it." What is being told is, an ordinance has been passed and we have to validate it. That way, an Act is being passed. It is a very shameful thing to do, to say the least. It is time that the Government stopped these methods. Otherwise, let them take a big lock and key, go

and lock the Supreme Court, and throw the key into the sea, so that nobody will ever get into the Supreme Court and nobody will dare go to the Supreme Court. What happened to those people who went to the Supreme Court and got this decision? It has only been a Pyrrhic victory.

Did the framers of the Constitution frame the Constitution with a view to allow this authority to issue such ordinances in this particular manner? Not in the least. This law was first passed in 1957, and amended in the year 1958. For all these 10 to 11 years, this Government and this Ministry or Department and those who have been collecting the taxes, have been sleeping, and now, as is said in the Statement of Objects and Reasons a series of decisions came in 1968 from the Supreme Court and there were disagreement between the different high courts. And now, shamelessly, they want to say, "Validate our irregularities, our illegalities, our breach of the law, our breach of the constitution." In this manner, I am afraid it cannot go on for ever. If this House is going to pass this legislation in this manner, because of the brute majority of the party in power, it will be a misuse of democracy.

Therefore, for these reasons—and not for any party reasons—I oppose this measure. I will still earnestly call upon all the honest Members of this House to throw this Bill not because of any policy or any paltry reasons, but by way of telling the Government, "Please, for God's sake, do not put into the treasury this ill-gotten money which you got wrongly from the people."

**SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :**  
Sir, There is no quorum in the House.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The bell is being rung—

Now there is quorum. The hon. Minister may now reply to the debate.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (Shri P. C. Sethi) :** Sir, as far as this particular measure is concerned this is a very simple measure. First of all, it is not enhancing the central sales tax which is at the rate of 3 per cent since long. Therefore, if there is any mis-

apprehension with regard to this fact that this Act is going to increase the central sales tax, that is entirely wrong. Secondly, this Bill, as has been apprehended by the hon. Member Shri Himatsingka, is not going to increase the arena. The central sales tax was applicable to all goods which travel from one State to another State since 1953 when the Act came into force. Therefore, this particular Bill which is before the House for consideration is not increasing the arena or the number of goods or articles that were being put under sales tax.

The hon. Member, Shri Yajna Datt Sharma raised this question that the entire tax structure with regard to sales tax has to be examined, whether sales tax has to be on a multiple point basis or on a single point basis or just as in the case of excise duty on sugar and cloth it should be on the basis of tax at the production point. I would only like to say in this connection that the entire matter is before the Fifth Finance Commission. After receiving their report we intend to bring before this House a more comprehensive legislation when we can go into this aspect of the problem, whether a particular type of sales tax has to be imposed in this manner or any other manner.

But I would also like to bring to the notice of this hon. House it has been our experience that the State Governments are generally resenting it. They do not like that the power to levy excise duty should be taken in respect of more goods because that snatches away from the State Governments a considerable part of their revenue. As far as this particular central sales tax is concerned, whatever is levied at the rate of 3 per cent, under article 269 (1) of the Constitution completely accrues to the State Governments. Therefore it is not a case, as has been apprehended by some hon. Members, where we are having centralisation. Shri Birla said that we are having more and more centralisation of taxes. But as far as this particular tax is not a centralised tax, it is entirely collected by the State Governments by central sales tax officers and department and according to this provision of the Constitution it accrues completely to the State Governments and not to the Central Government.

SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Then why is the

Centre unnecessarily taking this burden of collection? If it is a State tax let it be collected by them.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Goods are transported from one State to another and therefore the State Governments lose. It is possible that in one State one article may be produced in a greater quantity than in another State. Therefore the State Governments would like that whenever goods travel from their States to another State a part of the revenue should go to them. That is why in Parliament we have taken upon ourselves this legislation for the convenience of the States.

16 34 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY—in the Chair]

The hon. Member Shri Lobo Prabhu raised one question. When the clauses come up he is also going to move an amendment to the effect that this should not be given retrospective effect of more than three years. If we accept his amendment or his line of argument the thing would be that the entire revenue which has been collected to the tune of Rs. 70 to 75 crores by various State Governments would not be given. Various State Governments are involved and their financial position would be in a very precarious state. For example, there is Rs. 44 crores in the case of Maharashtra, Rs. 14.60 crores in the case of Gujarat, Rs. 5.5 crores in Kerala, Rs. 1.95 crores in Mysore, Rs. 2.55 crores in Madras and Rs. 0.05 crore in Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, all these amounts come to a total of Rs. 70 crores for the various States.

Secondly, supposing we take a decision not to give it retrospective effect. What will happen? Will it go back to the consumers? No, it will not go back to the consumers; it will go to the dealers. Therefore, it will not be correct to say that such a help would have helped the consumers in any manner.

Shri Kunte raised the point that by giving retrospective effect we are trying to rot something which was not our intention



[Shri P. C. Sethi]

to do. This is not the position. As a matter of fact, when we take to legislation.....

**SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE :** I never referred to the intention : I referred to the legislation. He is imputing things to me which I have never said.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** When we legislate, we try to see that no loopholes are there. But in a democracy the normal practice is to leave the interpretation of legislation to the courts. Sometimes it so happens that there is some loophole in what we legislate or there is some difference of opinion about its interpretation. In this particular case, when the matter went before the Supreme Court, there was difference of opinion with regard to Interpretation. As far as this particular Act of 1956 is concerned, the Supreme Court in one case in 1964 held that the term "in the same manner" mentioned in the Act go to show that the manner does not refer to this Act but the manner prescribed by the State Government according to their law. This was a difference of opinion with regard to interpretation. After this particular case, with regard to the computation of the tax it was held by the Supreme Court that it has to be computed not only according to this Act but also with regard to the provisions which are there in the State law. Since the Supreme Court gave the judgment that way and since it was not the intention of the legislation that was introduced here, corrective measures had to be taken to give effect to our intentions and that is what we are trying to do.

The hon. Member, Shri Lobo Prabhu, raised the point whether it is desirable to give retrospective effect to such measures. We have got case after case in the Supreme Court and the High Courts where this has been approved by the judiciary. For example, in the case of J. K. Jute Mills Company Limited this position was cleared. Then there was a very famous sugarcane validation Act and a case between the State of Madhya Pradesh and Jaora Sugar Mills where the position has been clarified.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** That is a court decision ; not a law. Here you are giving retrospective effect by legislation.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** Retrospective recovery has been approved by courts.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** That was recovery. This is a law for collection.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** This recovery is made according to the law. We are trying to recover it by giving retrospective effect to the legislation. The hon. Member himself accepts that legally this is the correct position.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar and Shri Kachwai referred to corruption in the collection of sales tax. This is done entirely by the State Government machinery. If there are any cases of corruption, they should certainly be looked into and the machinery should be streamlined so that unnecessary inconvenience is not caused to the taxpayers. If any concrete cases are brought to our notice, it will be our endeavour to bring them to the notice of the State Governments for taking necessary preventive action.

Then, the hon. Members, Shri Abdul Ghani Dar and Shri Shiv Chandra Jha, desired us that it should be sent for circulation to elicit public opinion. We are not bringing forth any new measure before the House. As far as the Central sales-tax is concerned, it is on the statute book since 1955 and it was further amended in 1958. We are not, therefore, bringing forth any new measure before the House and there is no need for its circulation. Secondly, if we send this Bill for circulation, the result will be that as regards the Ordinance which had been promulgated in June and which has to be replaced by an Act only if the Parliament passes it in this session, we will lose that opportunity with the result that the Ordinance will lapse and, if it lapses the result will be that the State Governments will have to return back about Rs. 70 crores to Rs. 75 crores. Therefore, the very fact that it is on account of the State Governments that we had to bring forth this measure and bring it forth in the form of an Ordinance will be completely nullified. So, it will be difficult for me to accept the suggestion of Shri Shiv Chandra Jha for

sending the Bill for circulation to elicit public opinion.

The hon. Member, Shri Shiv Chandra Jha, also suggested that the trade operation should be changed to the cooperatives. Certainly, it is a most welcome suggestion. But the intention of the Bill is not to channelise or change the trade operation. The intention of the Bill is to clarify the position which had emerged on account of the Supreme Court judgment. If the trade channel is changed and more and more cooperatives spring up in the country, it is certainly welcome and it is for the hon. Member and for all of us to see that wherever cooperatives movement can gather momentum, we should certainly try to help it. But I would like to say that this is entirely outside the purview of this Bill.

Then, the hon. Member, Shri Meghachandra, raised a very valid point and that is what we were doing since 1964 to 1968 and from 1968 to 1969. In the year 1964, when the judgment came, it was held by the Supreme Court and it was also considered by the Madras High Court later on, that it was only upto 1956 as far as the cases based on 1956 Act were concerned and therefore, after the changes made in the 1958 Act, it was thought that it would not be applicable to those cases although the Mysore and the Kerala High Courts said differently. But this was the contention. This matter was further raised in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court gave its clear verdict in the year 1968 that it also applied to the cases even after the amendment of the Act of 1956 by the Act of 1958. The matter came up before us. All of a sudden, it was not possible for us to bring forth an Ordinance. We had to go to the regional councils for consultation and to the State Governments for their points of view and opinion. After soliciting the opinion of regional councils, after soliciting the opinion of State Governments and, specially, after the S.O.S. came from many States and, lastly, from the State of Kerala and after the hon. lady Minister came from here and met the former Deputy Prime Minister and brought to our notice the precarious position in which the States will be placed if this was not done, considering all these ways and means position of the State Governments

including the States of Madras, Kerala, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh, it was considered necessary to promulgate an Ordinance and that is why this Ordinance was promulgated and we had to deal with the situation in this manner.

Then, the hon. Member, Shri Ahirwar, mentioned that the tax has to be collected at manufacturing point. I have already stated in the beginning that it is under examination and, after receiving the Fifth Finance Commission's report, we are thinking of bringing forth a legislation on this matter where we can go into the intricacies of what type of tax it should be. That matter will come before the House and the matter will also go to the Select Committee. That will be the most appropriate and convenient time for giving the views which the hon. Members want to put forth with regard to this matter.

I would like to explain that we have taken care in this Bill that wherever dealers have not collected the tax, certainly the onus of proof is on them. Mr. Lobo Prabhu said that why the onus of proof should be on them, if they put forward the proof that they have not collected, certainly, to that extent the provision is being inserted in the Bill that it will not be collected from them.

But if they have collected, they would certainly help us in passing it on to the Government.

This is all that I have to say at this stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Yajna Datt Sharma...He is not here.

I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Yajna Datt Sharma to the vote of the House. The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1969) promulgated by the Vice-President acting as President on the 9th June, 1969."

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put Amendments 8, 9 and 26, together to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 8, 9 & 26 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, and to provide for certain other matters, be taken into consideration”.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration.

Mr. Dinkar Desai ...He is not here.

The question is ;

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 3—(Amendment of section 6)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Dinkar Desai .. He is not Present.

Mr. N. Shivappa is also not present.

Mr. Lobo Prabhu.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 4,—

*add at the end —*

“and provided the tax demand is within the period of limitation or three years, whichever is earlier.”  
(10)

The Minister has met my amendment in advance and I would, therefore, like to clarify the position to him and to the House. The Bill applies retrospectively for all arrears due from 1958. Now in respect of these arrears, the amount which has been paid and which is due to be refunded by the State Governments, the argument of the Minister is that the amount is a large one, of about Rs. 80 crores or so. If the amount is a large one for the Central or the State Governments, it is certainly a large one for also those who are involved. This is a very simple consideration which the Minister has overlooked. According to

him, the State Governments cannot afford to lose Rs. 80 crores, but the others can afford to pay ! Even granting that, even if we say that there is going to be difficulty and the amount of Rs. 80 crores which has been paid is to be left aside, the question still remains of the other arrears. They fall into two halves : the first upto 1964 ; upto 1964 there was no judicial pronouncement and, therefore, those arrears are in a way less justified than the arrears after 1964, after the Yaddalam case, when there was a judgment that the amount was not due. Now my request to the Minister is a simple one. I am saying, keep your refunds. Let the States, if they like, keep the 80 crores but do not proceed to collect the arrears before 1964 or the arrears after that. The arrears before 1964 may be easy for Government to concede, but if they are recovered, the parties concerned will be put to a very difficult position. Does any one keep books of 10 or 12 years in anticipation that they would be called into account ? Has the Government considered how unfair it is to put a burden on a party to prove that the tax has been paid and that the tax is not due ? So I would suggest, please forget the arrears. There are then certain number of cases which are before the courts. I would, in this connection, refer the Minister to Section 9. Under Section 9 in those cases which have decrees, it would be very unfair if not unconstitutional to say that those decrees are invalid. It is an important point because the Act would be cut down if you say that the decrees go because of the subsequent law. Then there are cases which are pending. Now, in respect of those cases, I think it would be possible for Government to come to some settlement. It will be fair to Government to come to some settlement and at least to allow these parties the costs they have incurred.

Thirdly there are cases which may be instituted for refund. I would agree with the Government that they can be proceeded with. It is possible for the Government to accept my suggestion that arrears be restricted, if they must be collected at all, to the last 3 years and that arrears be restricted to amounts which are not subject to litigation. I think it is such a fair proposition that Government which gets Rs. 80 crores can easily consider forgoing a small amount which may be a matter of

one or two crores. As I say, the Minister must understand the implications of the different clauses of arrears which have arisen and if he foregoes the arrears, I think those who have paid can be asked to forgo 80 crores which the Government is holding against the law as it was then and against the rights of the people not to pay taxes retrospectively.

**SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE :** I would not have liked to say anything, but while justifying the introduction and consideration of this Bill, the hon Minister was pleased to say that only because money will have to be refunded and, therefore, taking compassion on those States who will have to refund the money, he is trying to penalise the public. If he really wants to take compassion on the States, let him give more money from the Consolidated Fund of the Government of India. That is No. 1. No. 2 is : why the States are opposed to this tax at one point ? It is only because the Centre is trying to corner more money. If you are prepared to give more money to the States, let him collect it and give it to the States. The argument advanced is quite funny. The argument is quite legal, it is quite constitutional but it is very funny. What does he say ? He says that the courts have never said that the retrospective application of an Act could be illegal. This is the constitutional position. What have the courts done ? The Courts do not question the legislative competence of this House. The courts are not called upon to say anything about the legislative propriety of this House. The very fact that we are considering this legislation means that if we pass this legislation, the hands of the courts will be bound down. Do we want to bind the hands of justice only because we have the competence or do we want to look into the propriety of it ? Then an hon Member pointed out that till the year 1964 the position of law was not clear and now the position has been clear and if any collections have been made, it would be wrong.

Another point the Minister was trying to make is that there are two interpretations. Unfortunately, the Constitution says that it is only the Courts that will interpret the law and the Constitution.

Whatever may be the submissions of a lawyer or even of Government, it has no status as far as the validity of the interpretation is concerned. We have to accept the interpretation of the court. There could be umpteen interpretations, but as far as the law of the land is concerned, there is only one interpretation that will prevail and that is the interpretation of the Supreme Court. If the hon. Minister thought that his interpretation was the correct one, he should have convinced the court. If he is not able to do so, he must accept the defeat very gratefully.

Then he made a point about the promulgation of the Ordinance. He did not tell us the dates of the advice received from different States. The judgments were delivered in 1968. He has not said that all this information came only after 16th May when the budget session ended. He has only very conveniently said, 'yes, it took time for the information to come.'

I am really surprised to find that Government try to justify the Ordinance and the legislation to replace it for a paltry sum of Rs. 70 crores when they are collecting Rs. 4,000 crores per annum in addition to other money. I do not know whether they want to stifle the Constitution and the real position of law by saying that 'this is our interpretation of law and therefore, we will collect it.'

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** As far as my hon. friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu, is concerned, his amendment tries to limit the retrospective effect of this Bill. He also said in the course of his arguments that it is not possible for the parties to keep accounts for such a long period. I would like to remind him that there is a law of limitation in the States according to which there is a prescribed period within which account books can be reopened. Till that period is over, no party who is a dealer or who maintains account books would do away with them. Hence, account books would be available.

Secondly, under sec. 6, the liability will operate in terms of the State law. Therefore, although we are giving retrospective effect, it will operate according

to the State law of limitation. Therefore, we have provided for whatever is possible or available in the various laws of limitation in the States to apply in this case.

Shri Kunte again raised the question of retrospective effect in regard to the amount of Rs. 70 crores and asked whether the Central Government should not give more to the States in lieu of it. I have made it amply clear that under art 269 (1) of the Constitution, the entire proceeds of this tax go to the State Governments. Therefore, the question of giving more to them does not arise.

**SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE :** I said that in case this law is not passed, the money will have to be refunded by the States—this was the difficulty pointed out by the hon. Minister—and asked why the Central Government could not go to the help of the State Governments and give this amount from the Consolidated Fund. Because a mistake has been committed by Government, or Parliament why penalise the tax payer ?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** I do not understand his argument as to ultimately who is going to profit by this. He wants us to ask the State Governments to give this money to the dealers so that this would be passed on to the consumer. We have already said that if some dealers have not collected from consumers, to that extent they will be exempted. If dealers have collected the money, Government have to collect it from them. But if we refund this money, it would not be passed to the consumers but will go the pockets of the dealers. Therefore, I do not understand for whom Mr. Kunte is holding brief.

17 hrs.

**SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE :** I am holding brief for law and the Constitution.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** As far as law and Constitution are concerned, that position is also clear. The intention of the law was to collect the tax according to the Act. But it was interpreted differently. Many times it happens. We formulate certain laws but when it goes to the court, the interpretation is different. The Supreme Court in their wisdom and according to their judgment felt that the words 'in

the same manner did not apply to this Act but only to the manner which was prescribed in the State law. That is why this difficulty has arisen. This is a legal and constitutional difficulty. Ours is a democratic country and the Parliament enacts laws and the courts interpret them, as in all the democratic countries. This difficulty arises in many social legislation also. So, I am not in a position to accept the amendment moved by Shri Lobo Prabhu.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** So, I put amendment No. 10 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 10 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 4 was added to the Bill.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** There are some amendments to clause 5.

**Clause 5—(Insertion new section 8A)**

**SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** I beg to move :

Page 2, line 35,—

*for “May, 1966” substitute—*

“May, 1969” (11)

Page 2, line 38,—

*for “May, 1966” substitute—*

“May, 1969” (12)

सभापति महोदय, मेरे संशोधन नम्बर 11 और 12 खण्ड (5) में हैं जिसमें कहा गया है कि किसी व्यापारी की टर्न ओवर तय करने के लिए क्या विधि अपनायी जायगी। नए खण्ड (8A) में वह फारमूला दिया गया है जिसके अनुसार किसी व्यापारी का टर्न ओवर बिक्री करके लिए डिट-

[Shri Shiva Chandra Jha]

रबिन किया जायगा ऐन्टीमेंट सेल प्राइस में से फोरमूले के अनुसार डिडक्शन करके। दूसरी जो सेल प्राइस है, सेल पर तमाम बिक्री का हिसाब किया जायगा, उसके मुताबिक कितने समय तक का हिसाब किया जायगा, उसके मुतालिक है।

"...the sale price of all goods returned to the dealer by the purchasers of such goods,

- (i) within a period of three months from the date of delivery of the goods, in the case of goods returned before the 14th day of May, 1966 : "

14 मई, 1966 के तीन महीने पहले तक की कीमत के ऊपर यह हिसाब लगाया जायगा कि उस डीलर की कितनी बिक्री हुई। और 14 मई, 1969 के 6 महीने बाद की जो कीमत होगी उस के मुताबिक डीलर की तमाम बिक्री का हिसाब किया जायगा। 1966 के पहले तीन महीने और 1969 के 6 महीने बाद तक। लेकिन यह 1966 से 1969 के बीच तीन साल का कौन हिसाब होगा, किस प्राइस का? यह तीन साल के लिए किस रूप में लागू होगा। इसीलिए मई, 1966 जो है उसकी जगह पर मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार बदल कर मई 1969 कर दे।

Page 2, line 35, for "May, 1966"  
substitute

"May, 1969"

Page 2, line 38, for "May, 1966"  
substitute

"May, 1969"

जहाँ जहाँ मई, 1966 है वहाँ वहाँ मई 1969 कर दिया जाय, तब तो मतलब वाली बात हो जाती है। 14 मई, 1969 के तीन महीने पहले तक जो बिक्री होगी वह जोड़ी जाएगी और 14 मई, 1969 के छः महीने बाद तक जो बिक्री होगी वह जोड़ी जायेगी। लेकिन 1966 और 1969 के बीच के तीन सालों का क्या होगा ?

इसलिए मेरा यह संशोधन यह है कि 14 मई, 1966 की जगह पर 14 मई, 1969 कर दिया जाये।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, as far as this particular amendment is concerned, the position is that the deductions are allowed if the goods were returned prior to 14th May, 1966, within three months from the date of delivery and after the date, within six months from the date of delivery. The reason for this is that the rules were amended on 14-5-1966 whereby a longer period of six months was provided for the return of the goods. What we are now doing is to incorporate in the law the rules with reference to which the assessments have been made.

As a matter of fact, this is in spite of the fact that previously it was three months. Now, according to this legal provision, we are making it six months. If the amendments proposed are accepted, it will cause confusion and result in the reopening of many assessments. It will also be contrary to the rules with reference to which assessments have been made so far. The amendments proposed, if accepted, would be to the detriment of the dealers. As against the period of six months available now, there will have to be deductions in respect of goods returned during the period 14th May, 1966 to 14th May, 1969, which would be available only if the goods were returned within three months from the date of the delivery of the goods.

Therefore, on these grounds, it would be difficult to accept the amendments brought forward by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the amendments to the vote.

*Amendments Nos. 11 & 12 were put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :  
"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 6—(Substitution of new section for section 9)**

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I  
move :

Page 3, line 44, *add* at the end—

“after due consultation with that State.” (13)

Page 3, line 48, *after* “assigned” *insert*—

“and given” (14)

Page 3, line 48, *omit* “and shall be retained by it” (15)

मेरे यह एमेंडमेंट है क्लॉज नं० 6 के ऊपर, जिस में यह कहा गया है कि :

“Provided that if in any State or part thereof, there is no general sales tax law in force, the Central Government may, by rules made in this behalf, make necessary provision for all or any of the matters specified in this sub-section.”

यानी जिस राज्य में सेल्स टैक्स का कानून नहीं है वहां पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट इस ऐक्ट के मुताबिक ऐक्ट बनायेगी। इसमें इतना जोड़ देना चाहता हूँ कि :

“after due consultation with that State.”

जिस राज्य में सेल्स टैक्स नहीं है जब उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कदम उठायेगी कानून बनाने के लिए, तो उसमें मेरा संशोधन यह है कि वह जरूर उस स्टेट को कन्सल्ट करेगी।

चौदह नम्बर की जो मेरी एमेंडमेंट है वह सब क्लॉज तीन में है। क्लॉज छः की सब क्लॉज तीन में यह है

“The proceeds in any financial year of any tax, including any penalty

levied and collected under this Act in any State (other than a Union territory) on behalf of the Government of India shall be assigned to that State and shall be retained by it.”

यहां पर एसाइन के बाद मैं चाहता हूँ कि शब्द एंड गिवन जोड़ दिये जायें। जो यह लिखा हुआ है कि एंड शौल बी रिटेंड बाई इट, इनको उड़ा दिया जाना चाहिये। राज्य सरकार के बिहाफ पर जो कर आपने इकट्ठा किया है और जिस हिसाब से किया है उसमें से केन्द्र का जो भाग है, उसको रखकर यह कहा गया है कि एसाइन वह रुपया राज्य सरकार को किया जाएगा। मतलब यह है कि राज्य को देगे नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें एसायन एंड गिवन होना चाहिये। हिसाब लगाकर जितना राज्य सरकार का बनता है, वह उसको मिल जाना चाहिये। राज्य सरकार के नाम पर केन्द्र इसको रखे नहीं बल्कि हिसाब करके अपनी मेहनत का रुपया काट कर, जो कर्मचारी उसके लगते हैं इस टैक्स को इकट्ठा करने के लिए, उन सब के खर्चे काटकर जो राज्य सरकार का बनता है हिसाब करके उसको आप दे दें। अपने पास उसको रखें नहीं।

मैंने यही चाहा है कि जिन राज्यों में सेल्स टैक्स कानून नहीं है उसके बारे में अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार कदम बढ़ाती है तो पहले उसको सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार को कंसल्ट कर लेना चाहिये। बिना कंसल्ट किये हुए कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिये।

दूसरे मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जब टैक्स आप इकट्ठा कर लें तो आप एसाइन ही न करें बल्कि उसको उसका हिस्सा दे दें। उसको केन्द्र अपने पास न रखे। इससे राज्य और केन्द्र के जो रिश्ते हैं वे अच्छे होंगे और इन रिश्तों के बिगड़ने की जो सम्भावना होती है, वह खत्म होगी। दोनों के सम्बन्ध अच्छे होंगे।

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** As far as this particular provision is concerned, it is on the statute-book since 1958 and we never had the occasion to invoke it. But there are certain territories where there is no local sales tax—for example, Tripura, Dadra Nagar-Haveli, Andaman and Nicobar Islands etc. Although it is not our intention to introduce the sales tax there, at the same time, it would be wise, when we are bringing forward a measure like this, to have power in our hands so that whenever Government considers it necessary it may have the authority to introduce sales tax in such areas where the Government thinks it proper. Therefore, I can only say at this stage that it has been there on the statute-book from 1958 and we had no occasion to invoke it. Therefore, Sir, there could be no harm in having this authority with the Central Government at this stage.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** I shall put the amendments to the vote of the House.

*The Amendments 13, 14 and 15 were put and negatived.*

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question is,

“That clause 6 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

**श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :** इस वक्त हम बहुत ही इम्पार्टेंट बिल को डिस्कस कर रहे हैं। जब 31 से 51 रुपये करने वाला बिल आया था तो आप जानते हैं कि कितने माननीय सदस्य यहाँ उपस्थित थे। थर्ड रीडिंग स्टेज पर हमको बोलने तक नहीं दिया गया। इस बिल से लाखों छोटे-छोटे बिजनेसमैन एफेक्ट होंगे। इस वक्त हाउस में कोरम नहीं है। कोरम होना चाहिये। मेरा सिर शर्म से झुक गया जब हमको बोलने नहीं दिया गया।

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The bell is being rung...Now there is quorum.

The question is :

“That clause 7 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 8 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 9—Validation of assessments etc.**

**SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :** I beg to move :

Page 4, line 38,—

*add at the end—*

“Provided there had been malpractice or misuse of such power by the concerned authority”(18)

**SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :** I beg to move :

Page 4, line 38,—

*add at the end—*

“provided there had been malpractice or misuse of power by the concerned authority” (29)

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** I beg to move :

Page 4, line 23,—

*for “notwithstanding any thing contained in”*

*substitute “Subject to”(16)*

Page 4, line 37,—

*for “maintained or continued” substitute “instituted”(17)*

Page 4,—

*omit lines 40 and 41.(19)*

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** Section 9 reads as follows :

“Notwithstanding anything contained in any judgment, decree or order of any court or any authority to the contrary, the assessments will stand.”

This involves two issues. Firstly, by this section you frustrate the judgments of courts which are made on your own laws,



[Shri Lobo Prabhu]

the law passed in 1958 and 1956. Is it proper, is it constitutional for you to frustrate your own judges ?

Secondly, when a party has taken the trouble, incurred the expenditure and obtained the judgment in his favour, is it fair for you after several years to say that your assessment stands notwithstanding his expenditure and trouble, not to speak of his anxiety ? These are very serious issues. You claim to be the government for the people ; you claim to be a democratic government. When there are thousands and thousands of people involved in this, you are denying them first the authority of law in respect of their rights and, secondly, you are denying them the fruits of their litigation. I would, therefore, suggest that in place of the word "Notwithstanding" you substitute "Subject to" so that you can make an exception in respect of those decrees and orders which have been in favour of the parties. The amount involved will be small, but the effect of it both moral and political will be large indeed, and I do hope that although you have resisted all amendments, you will accept this one small amendment.

My next amendment is to the same clause. You say :

"No suit or other proceedings shall be maintained or continued in any court or before any authority for the refund of any such tax."

Here again, the party has paid court fees, engaged lawyers and you go and tell him at this stage that his suit cannot be proceeded further. When on the basis of your own law and judgment, on the basis of the judgment in *Yadalam* in 1964 and the continuing judgments right up to the Supreme Court judgment in *Pothan Joseph's* case, the affected parties go to court, are you justified in saying that the suits which have been instituted are barred and the parties are not in any way to be compensated ? I would suggest only this to you that in respect of these suits, you may at least meet the costs incurred by the parties even if you are proceeding with your assessments. This is the minimum you can do consistently with justice and law.

My third amendment is about (c), that no court shall enforce any decree or order directing the refund of any such tax. I have already argued about that when I spoke on clause 2. I do hope that when there is a decree, you will respect that decree and you will respect the law. We are passing through a very difficult time. If you set an example of not respecting the law, you cannot expect the communists and others to do better. It is upto you to show respect to the law in what you do and in what you legislate.

श्री शिवचन्द्र मा : सभापति जी, मेरा संशोधन नं० 18 है और क्लॉज 9 (बी) जो है :

"(b) no suit or other proceedings shall be maintained or continued in any court or before any authority for the refund of any such tax ;"

इसके बाद मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह इसमें जोड़ दिया जाय :

"Provided there had been malpractice or misuse of such power by the concerned authority."

बात यह है कि इस सेल्सटैक्स को रिअलाइज करने के लिए जो अधिकारी रहेंगे जिस रेट से वह टैक्स लगाएंगे जिम तरह से वमूल करेंगे टैक्स को डीलर्स से, व्यापारियों से उसके मुतालिक कहा है कि

"no suit or other proceedings shall be maintained or continued in any court or before any authority for the refund of any such tax ;"

यइ बिलकुल जजमेंट के खिलाफ है। आप क्या समझते हैं कि टैक्स कलेक्टरस या हिन्दुस्तान का कोई अफसर या कर्मचारी कोई भी हो वह दूध का घोया हुआ है ? यही तो हमको बीमारी है। जोर जुल्म से, डरा घमका कर, घांघली करके जो भी जनता को सताता है, उसके साथ जुल्म करता है वह हमें रोकना है। यह जो इनका अफसर रहेगा यदि वह ज्यादा रेट पर हिसाब

करके टैक्स वसूल करता है तो क्या जनता को हक नहीं है कि वह उसके मुताल्लिक केस दायर करे? जो उसको देना चाहिए वह तो उस ने दिया ही, उसके अलावा इनके जो अफसर हैं उनके गलत व्यवहार के कारण, उस को ज्यादा देना पड़ा है तो क्या जनतंत्र यही कहता है कि वह उसके खिलाफ कोर्ट में न जाय? संविधान का दर्शन यह कहता है, आम समाज का और समाजवाद का दर्शन यह कहता है कि हर नागरिक को हक है कि वह हर जोर जुल्म और भ्रत्याचार के खिलाफ टक्कर लगाए चाहे कोर्ट में जा कर लगाए चाहे कानून के जरिए और तरह से लगाए। इसीलिए मेरा संशोधन है। यहां पर कहा है कि कोई मुकदमा उस एथारिटी पर नहीं चलाया जाएगा। मेरा कहना है कि जब उस अफसर ने जोर जुल्म किया, डराया धमकाया, किसी नाजायज रास्ते का इस्तेमाल किया तो उस व्यापारी को पूरा हक होना चाहिए कि वह इस बात को कोर्ट के सामने लाए और कचहरी के जरिए अपने साथ इन्साफ कराए।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल में यही एक सबसे बड़ी क्लज है...

श्री भोलू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : सभापति जी, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हम लोग जो प्रश्न करते हैं, अंग्रेजी का उत्तर अंग्रेजी में दिया जाय तो हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन हिन्दी के प्रश्नों हिन्दी में उत्तर दिये जाने चाहिए...

सभापति महोदय : यह सवाल इस समय यहां नहीं है। यह इस विषय से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। इसलिए प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर को मैं ओवर रूल करता हूँ। आप दफ्तर को लिख कर भेज दीजिए।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी (मुरादाबाद) : सभापति जी, इस समय सबसे बड़ी समस्या इस देश में एक है और वह है काले धन की और सेल्स टैक्स का यह जो अमेंटमेंट बिल आया है

उसी के सुधार के दृष्टिकोण से आया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में करोड़ों अरबों रुपया काले धन के रूप में पड़ा हुआ है। उसका मूल कारण यह है कि सेल्स टैक्स लगाने का ढंग बड़ा दोषपूर्ण है। सेल्स टैक्स आफिसर के सामने दुकानदार अपना रजिस्टर ले कर आता है, अपना खाता वह दिखाता है, जितनी इन्कम वह दिखाता है, उस पर टैक्स न लगा कर अपने अनुमान से टैक्स लगा देते हैं। परिणाम यह हुआ है कि दुकानदार दो खाते बना लेते हैं—एक सरकार को दिखाने के लिए और दूसरा अपने लिए। सल्ज टैक्स आफिसर जो मनमाने ढंग से टैक्स लगाते हैं, इन को रोकनेवाला कोई नहीं है—आज इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि करोड़ों-अरबों रुपया काले धन के रूप में चला गया है। इस देश में इस समय दो प्रकार के धन हैं—एक पी० एल० 480 का और दूसरा यह काला धन, जो यहां पर वस्तुओं के मूल्य नीचे नहीं आने देते, स्थिर नहीं होने देते।

सभापति महोदय, क्लज 9 में जो (ए) सब-क्लज है, उसमें कहा गया है—

- (a) all acts, proceedings or things done or taken by the Government or by any officer of the Government or by any other authority in connection with the assessment, re-assessment, levy or collection of such tax shall, far all purposes, be deemed to be, and to have always been, done or taken in accordance with law."

इस के अर्थ यह होता है कि आप एक चोरी को पकड़ने के लिए दूसरी को संरक्षण देते हैं। यह कैसे हो सकता है। सेल्ज टैक्स आफिसर अगर किसी के असेसमेंट में गलत काम करता है, मनमाना टैक्स लगाता है तो आप अपने चोर को प्रोटेक्शन देना चाहते हैं और दूसरे चोर को पकड़ने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। सभापति महोदय, वर्तमान समय में गवर्नमेंट के आफिसर भी चोर हैं और दुकानदार भी चोर हैं—पूरा का

[श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी]

पूरा अमला चोर बना कर खड़ा कर दिया है और इसका कारण केवल सरकार है, इसके कानून के दोष के कारण ऐसा है। आज सरकार की मशीनरी करप्ट हो गई है। अगर आप चोरी रोकना चाहते हैं तो दोनों तरफ की चोरी को रोकें होना तो यह चाहिए कि कानून की दृष्टि में दुकानदार जो खाता लेकर आता है, जितनी आमदनी दिखाता है, उस पर सेल्ज टैक्स लगाइये, अगर कोई आदमी ठीक आमदनी प्रकट नहीं करता और गवर्नमेंट उसे पकड़ लेती है, तो फिर उसको साधारण सजा नहीं होनी चाहिये, कम से कम दो-चार साल के लिए वह जेल जाय, इससे सब दुकानदार ठीक हो जायेंगे।

इस समय क्या घांथली चल रही है? सेल्ज टैक्स आफिसर मनमाना 10 गुना, 20 गुना सेल्ज टैक्स लगा देते हैं और फिर पार्टी से पूछते हैं—बोलो, क्या हाल है। पार्टी से बीच में पैसा ले लेते हैं और इस तरह से सेल्ज टैक्स का नुकसान होता है। यह जो लूट चल रही है, आफिसरजं बेलगाम बन रहे हैं, यह करप्टन नहीं रुकेगा, बेइमानी नहीं रुकेगी, काला धन नहीं रुकेगा। आज जिस प्रकार से आपने दुकानदार को बांध दिया है, यहां सुनवाई नहीं होगी, वहां सुनवाई नहीं होगी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने आफिसरजं को भी डर में रखिये—अगर तुमने गठन काम किया तो तुम्हारे खिलाफ भी सुनवाई हो सकेगी। इसलिए मेरा मुझाव यह है कि...

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार) : काला धन कैसा होता है ?

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : जैसा धन आप कमाते हैं। आपको खूब पता है कि काला धन कैसे पैदा होता है। मैं तो गांध का किसान आदमी हूँ, लेकिन मैं अपनी बीमारी को खूब जानता हूँ।

आप हर दुकानदार, हर आदमी को चोर बना रहे हैं, हर एक के पास काला धन है।

बहुत कम आदमी हैं जो ईमानदारी से चलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट उनको भी नहीं चलने देना चाहती।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : काले धन का रंग काला होता है, लेकिन सफेद टोपी के पीछे छिपाये रहते हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : सभापति महोदय, मैं खास तौर से गवर्नमेंट से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ—मेरा लक्ष्य इस क्लाइ का विरोध करने का विचकूल नहीं है, मैं एक सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हूँ और जो बायें मेरे पास पहुंचती हैं, उनके अनुभव के आधार पर कहना चाहता हूँ, अगर आप इस बिल के पीछे अपने लक्ष्य की पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं तो मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों तरफ से जो बीमारियाँ हैं उनको रोकिये। जो विजनेसमेन सेल्स टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं, बेइमानी करते हैं उनको रोकने के लिए आपने सेल्स टैक्स आफिसर रखे हैं, एक बहुत बड़ा कानून बनाया है उसी तरह से उन आफिसरस को भी रोकने के लिए आप कोई धारा रखिए जोकि दुकानदारों और विजनेसमेन को सेल्स टैक्स की चोरी करने के लिए मजबूर करते हैं। आपने उनके लिए कोई नियम नहीं बनाया है, उनको बेलगाम होकर सेल्स टैक्स लगाने का अधिकार दे दिया है और इस कानून के द्वारा उनके खिलाफ शिकायत करने की गुंजायश भी नहीं छोड़ी है। किसी को गोली मारने से पहले या फांसी पर चढ़ाने से पहले उसको अपील करने का तो मौका देना चाहिए। आपने इसमें अपील की बात को भी समाप्त कर दिया है। इसलिए मैं इसके साथ यह जुड़वाना चाहता हूँ :

Provided there has been malpractice or misuse of power by the concerned authority.

अगर उसने ऐसा किया है तो किसी आदमी को उनके खिलाफ शिकायत करने का मौका देना चाहिए। न्याय और जस्टिस देना सरकार का

काम है। भारतवर्ष के संविधान ने हर आदमी को अधिकार दिया है कि वह अपनी फरियाद कर सके और न्याय प्राप्त कर सके लेकिन इस धारा के अनुसार आपने न्याय से इनकार किया है।

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** Hon. member, Shri Lobo Prabhu has two amendments. He is a very experienced person and well-versed in trade. If I accept his amendments, the result would be that the very purpose of bringing this Bill before this House would be completely null and void. His amendment, for example in clause 9, is to validate, if there is any judgment, then we should accept this. It is on account of a judgment of the Supreme Court that we have brought forth this legislation before the House. If we accept the amendment of the hon Member, Shri Lobo Prabhu, the very object of the Bill will be defeated.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Upto this time they have moved 234 amendments, but nothing has been accepted by the Government.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI :** With regard to his second amendment, I would like to say that there are already so many cases pending in various courts and various High Courts in the various States and if the second amendment is accepted, then in spite of the fact that after the Supreme Court judgment we have brought forward this legislation before the House which the House may pass, if there is any judgment with regard to this particular item from any High Court, then we should not put any bar there. Therefore, it is difficult for me to accept the amendments moved by Mr. Lobo Prabhu.

As far as what hon. member Shri Shiva Chandra Jha and hon member Shri Tyagi said, they are very valid points. What we are trying to seek here is in view of the Supreme Court judgment where they have described the manner as existed in the State. Therefore, in spite of the fact that the intention of the legislature was to apply the manner as described by the Act, we have, according

to the judgment, to go by the manner prescribed by the particular State Act. Similarly, with regard to the computation of the tax, according to the Supreme Court judgment we have to go by the method provided for computation of tax in a particular State and not as provided in the particular Act of 1956 and further amended in 1958. Therefore, to that extent we have corrected it. But the hon Members, Shri Jha and Shri Tyagi have brought before the House very valid points. Suppose there are some mistakes of calculations in the assessment of tax. As far as any mistake in the assessment of tax is concerned, there are procedures available and according to those procedures the mistakes in the calculation would be set right. It is only with regard to those legal provisions that we have brought forth this measure and if there are any mistakes in the calculation of tax—suppose the tax accruable is Rs. 100 and somebody has calculated it as Rs. 130, it is a mathematical mistake and certainly it can be corrected by procedural methods. If the hon Member has any case in view, it can be certainly brought to the notice of the Government and we will ask the respective Government to rectify the mistake.

**श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** अमेंडमेंट में किस ने गलती की है। जो मैथिली कौन्सिलेशन में गलती हो, यह बात अलग है। एक आदमी अन्दाज से ही गलत लगा रहा है टैक्स, अगर किसी आदमी ने अमेंडमेंट ही गलत किया है उस के खिलाफ आप क्यों नहीं मौका देते हैं जनता को जांच करने का और केस करने का ?

**श्री शिव चन्द्र झा :** हर सम्भावना रहती है कि वह अफसर डरा घमका कर जुल्मी हो सकता है। ऐसे व्यक्ति के खिलाफ क्या नागरिक को कोर्ट में जाने का हक नहीं है ?

**श्री यज्ञबल्लभ शर्मा :** मुझे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ खींचना है कि इस प्रकार की गुंजाइश और व्यवस्थायें हैं जहां सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ओर से बिक्री कर के सम्बन्ध में जो नाप तौल कर के व्यापारियों पर लागू करते

[श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा]

हैं। अगर उनके लिए प्रोसीजर के अन्दर इस प्रकार की गुंजायण है जहाँ उनकी गलतियों का सुधार किया जा सकता है या अपील की जा सकती है, ये जो सुविधायें हैं वे डिपार्टमेंट के अन्दर हो हैं। कोर्ट आफ ला में नहीं हैं। नतीजा यह है कि सारी नौकरशाही ऊपर से नीचे तक एक ऐमा क्लीक बन जाती है कि जहाँ व्यापारियों को राह नही मिलती। सभी जगह एक ही प्रकार की मनोवृत्ति काम करती है, इस लिये जहाँ इस प्रकार की और भ्रष्टाचार की मनोवृत्ति काम करती है, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि बेईमान व्यापारी के साथ कोई रियायत की जाये, लेकिन जहाँ नौकरशाही की ओर से गड़बड़ होती है उसके लिए तो कोई गुंजायश रहनी चाहिये।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : This tax is levied on movements of goods from one State to another and the rate is also prescribed, 3 per cent, in the Bill before us. Cl. 8 already passed by us, we have stipulated what would be the formula for collection of the tax. We have provided it in 8 (a).

17 37 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

This Bill is only with regard to the interpretation of the Supreme Court regarding the manner and the computation of the tax.

As far as any mistakes are concerned, there are already provisions for appeal for rectification provided appeal is made in time and rectification procedure gone through in time and is not time-barred. So for genuine mistakes, procedures are available for rectification. It is only to fill up the legal lacuna that this Bill has been brought forward. Therefore, it is difficult for me to accept the amendments moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put all the amendments together to vote.

*Amendment Nos. 16 to 19 and 29 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."  
*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 9 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 10—(Exemption from liability to pay tax in certain cases)**

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : I move :

Page 5,—

*omit* lines 12 to 15. (20)

Clause 10 provides : "Where any sale of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce has been effected during the period between the 10th day of November, 1964 and the 9th day of June, 1969 ...no such tax could have been levied or collected....." I should like the Minister to realise how many transactions are involved and how many sales tax assessments will have to be reopened over a period of four years? Has the Minister considered what extra work will be involved and what extra staff will be necessary? All for what purpose? After the 1964 Daddalam case it was no secret that tax was not due. In that case who would pay tax if it was demanded? It is impossible to believe that those who sold the thing would pay tax. You are entering into an area where there is very little to be realised. The time and the trouble you are wasting on this is not at all justified. You are trying to recover tax from some partners. They have no books to prove. You are not realising that when there is no tax there must be price adjustment and less is paid because no tax is being paid. Are you going to make tax adjustments where the party cannot prove that tax had not been collected. I may point out that nowhere is it insisted that the negative should be proved. You have to prove a positive. What are you going to do? Are you going to produce oral witnesses or books which may not contain these statements; it will be foolish to produce such a book,

So, I request the hon. Minister to apply his mind. I give many reasons and he gives short replies which are many a time not relevant at all. You have no possibility of any one having collected this tax. In those circumstances to begin to open up all those cases and to cast on the traders the burden of proof that no tax has been paid is unfair, if not absurd. They should either delete clause 10, or at least clause 10(2) which places on the trader the burden of proof that no tax has been paid.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The hon. Member is advancing a very novel argument, as far as the theory of tax collection is concerned. If a person says he is not liable to pay tax, the onus of proof devolves upon him. According to him it should be for the department to say if he has collected tax. It is for him to say if he has collected; if he has not collected and the tax collected does not get entered in the account books it is a different matter. But then accounts are of two kinds; one is for one purpose and another is for another purpose. If there is one genuine account book where all entries are properly made, then the tax collected would find an entry. It is easy for him to prove that he has collected or not collected the tax. The onus devolves upon the party who is asking for the tax exemption and not on the department who are out to collect the tax.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put amendment No. 20 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 20 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 10 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 10 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 11 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

श्री सुलशीदास जाधव (बारामती) : मुझे दो तीन बातें मंत्री महोदय से कहनी हैं। स्टेट्स में वन प्वाइंट, टू प्वाइंट इत्यादि रीति से यह टैक्स लगता है। हर प्रान्त सेल्ज टैक्स लेता है और उसके साथ साथ सेंटर का भी सेल्ज टैक्स होता है। इससे एकार्टिंग में और रबीद देने में लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सेल्ज टैक्स भी आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी के साथ साथ वसूल कर लिया करें और जिस तरह से एक्साइज ड्यूटी में से आप स्टेट्स को हिस्सा देते हैं उसी तरह से इसमें से भी दे दिया करें। जितना सेल्ज टैक्स वसूल होता है उसका आप हिसाब कर लें और अगर हो सके तो एक्साइज ड्यूटी उसी हिसाब से बढ़ा दें।

आजकल किसी प्रान्त में सिंगल प्वाइंट सेल्ज टैक्स और किसी में डबल प्वाइंट सेल्ज टैक्स है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिन प्रान्तों में डबल प्वाइंट सेल्ज टैक्स है वहां भी आप सिंगल प्वाइंट सेल्ज टैक्स रखें। अगर आप इसको एक्साइज ड्यूटी में मर्ज न कर सकें तो ऐसा आप कर सकते हैं।

सेल्ज टैक्स वहीं बिठाया जाना चाहिए जहां माल तैयार होता है, जहां इसका उत्पादन होता है, जहां प्रोडक्शन होता है। उस अवस्था में लोगों को तकलीफ नहीं होगी। जिस तरह से वहां पर आप एक्साइज ड्यूटी बिठाते हैं उसी तरह से उसके साथ-साथ आप सेल्ज टैक्स बिठा दें। वसूली करने में जो दिक्कत होती है उस अवस्था में वह नहीं होगी। इससे छोटे तथा बड़े दूकानदार जो उनको तकलीफ होती है, वह नहीं होगी। जो कंज्यूमर है उसको भी जो तकलीफ होती है उससे वह बच जायेगा। लोगों का कहना यह है कि हम से टैक्स दो रुपये अधिक ले लो लेकिन यह जो एकार्टिंग का

[श्री तुलशीदास जाधव]

भगड़ा है इसमें हम को न डालो। इसके लिए उनको एकाउन्टे रखना पड़ता है, एक दो क्लर्क रखने पड़ते हैं, एकाउन्ट बुक रखती पड़ती हैं। कभी कोई अफसर आ जाता है कभी कोई। लोग पैसा देने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन उसको वसूल करने के लिये आप सीधा और सरल तरीका क्यों नहीं अपनाते हैं? जब मैं महाराष्ट्र स्टेट में एम० एन्० ए० था तब जीवराज मेहता जी ने सिगल प्वाइंट, डबल प्वाइंट करके सेल्ज टैक्स बिठाया था। हम ने उनसे कहा था कि आप इसको एक्साइज ड्यूटी में मर्ज क्यों नहीं करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि इसके लिये सेंटर को राजी करना होगा। उस वक्त जो वहां के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर थे उन्होंने सेंटर के साथ चर्चा करके इसको एक्साइज ड्यूटी में डलवा दिया था और लोग तकलीफ से बच गये थे। अगर आप को इससे बीस करोड़ मिलता है तो लोग कहते हैं कि आप पांच करोड़ और ले लो लेकिन जो हमको तकलीफ होती है उससे हमको बचाओ। अगर बकरा काटना हो तो एक दम छुरी लेकर उसको काट देना चाहिए न कि बुकलुन, बुकलुन करके। इस तरह से मारना ठीक नहीं है। जो आपको वसूल करना है उस को सरल तरीके से आप वसूल करें ताकि लोगों को तकलीफ न हो।

श्री यशवन्त शर्मा : जो मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ उसी को मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने एक विशेष प्रकार का कर लगाया है जिसके द्वारा वह धन लेना चाहती है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि अध्यादेश हम इसलिए लाये कि जो बिक्री कर राज्यों में लिया जाता है, इंटर स्टेट सेल्स टैक्स, कानूनी अड़चन आने के कारण, उसको ठीक करना हमारे लिए जरूरी हो गया था। अब उसी अध्यादेश को कानून की शक्ल दी जा रही है। करों की वसूली का जो बांचा है, सारे मुद्दे तय करके कितने कर लगेगे, उनसे कितनी आमदनी होगी, वह स्टेट्स का बांचा है और उन्हीं पर आप निर्भर करते हैं।

परन्तु आज तो इससे व्यापारी को कठिनाई होती है। सरकार के डिपार्टमेंट या एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन एकाउंट्स मेनटेन नहीं करते हैं। सारे एकाउंट्स व्यापारी को मेनटेन करने पड़ते हैं। सारे कर व्यापारी वसूल करता है, लेकिन सरकार के बेईमान अफसर—मुझे खेद है कि इस शब्द का प्रयोग करना पड़ रहा है—व्यापारी को हैरास करते हैं, दस बारह दिन तक बुक्स ले कर उस के सिर पर बैठे रहते हैं और गलत एसेसमेंट कर के उस से पैसा वसूल करने के लिए दबाव डालते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर सरकार एक लेबल पर, सिगल पायंट पर, आर्गनाइज्ड इंडस्ट्रीज के प्राइवशन पायंट पर, एक्साइज ड्यूटी के रूप में, या किसी भी रूप में, एक बार कर लगा ले और बाकी व्यापारियों को इस भ्रष्ट से मुक्त कर दे, तो सरकार को ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा, एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की करप्शन दूर होगी और टैक्सों के नेचर में सिम्प्लिसिटी आयेगी। मंत्री महोदय इस मुद्दा पर विचार करें। वह यह न सोचें कि यह मुद्दा आपोजीशन की ओर से दिया जा रहा है, बल्कि वह टैक्स सिस्टम को सिम्प्लीफाई करने की दृष्टि से इस मुद्दा पर अवश्य विचार करें।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री शर्मा, ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। सरकार इस समय कपड़ा, तम्बाकू और शूगर पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाती है। उसके परिणामस्वरूप टैक्स में चोरी नहीं होती है, व्यापारी और कनज्यूमर दोनों को सुविधा होती है। लेकिन जहां सेल्ज टैक्स और इंटर-स्टेट सेल्ज टैक्स लगाया जाता है, वहां काफ़ी मात्रा में चोरी होती है, सारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी और अफसरशाही खूब पैसा कमाती है, गवर्नमेंट का बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान होता है और दुकानदार तथा कनज्यूमर दोनों बहुत तंग होते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सेल्ज टैक्स और इंटर-स्टेट सेल्ज टैक्स इस देश पर एक बहुत

बड़ी लानत है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आमदनी के उस सोर्स को बन्द कर दिया जाये। लेकिन जहाँ जहाँ भी सरकार इसके बदले एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा सकती है, वह वहाँ पर एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाये। सरकार ने आज तक अपना माइन्ड एप्लाइ नहीं किया है कि एक्साइज ड्यूटी किस किस जगह लगाई जा सकती है। जो कन्ट्रोल आइटम्स हैं, जो कारखाने में बनते हैं, उन पर तो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाई ही जा सकती है। यह सोर्स पर लगाई जा सकती है।

विभिन्न राज्यों में कहीं एक पायंट पर सेल्ज टैक्स है और कहीं दो पायंट पर, जिस से बड़ी गड़बड़ होती है। सरकार को राज्यों के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर्स से बात कर के सेल्ज टैक्स में यूनिफ़ामिटी लाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों के लिए सबसे बड़ी लानत सेल्ज टैक्स और इन्टर-स्टेट सेल्ज टैक्स हैं। हमारी तरफ़ से पहले भी कई बार सवाल उठाए जाने पर मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि इस बारे में राज्य सरकारों से बात करनी पड़ेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों से बात की गई है या नहीं।

दिल्ली एक डिस्ट्रिब्यूटिंग सेंटर है और इस लिए जहाँ का व्यापार अभी जिन्दा रह सकता है, जब जहाँ पर सेल्ज टैक्स और इन्टर-स्टेट सेल्ज टैक्स की दरें कम हों। आप को याद होगा कि इस बारे में यहाँ पर कुछ वर्ष पहले एक बड़ा भारी एजिटेशन चला था और पन्त जी ने यह विश्वास दिखाया था कि दिल्ली का डिस्ट्रिब्यूटिंग केंटर मेन्टेन किया जायेगा। वह विश्वास इस सदन में दिखाया गया था और वह रिकार्ड पर है। लेकिन यह दुख की बात है कि सरकार अपने वायदे को पूरा नहीं कर रही है। चूँकि यह एक स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, इसलिए यू 0 पी 0, पंजाब हरियाणा तथा आस

पास के अन्य राज्य अपने यहाँ सेल्ज टैक्स को कम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली में हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि उस के लिए हमें केंद्र से आज्ञा लेने की ज़रूरत पड़ती है। परिणाम यह है कि दिल्ली का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा व्यापार का दिल्ली से हट कर के दूसरी तरफ़ चला गया है और दिल्ली के लोगों को बड़ी भारी इस की चोट है। मैं चाहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस की जांच कराएँ कि जो भी सेल्ज टैक्स आस पास के राज्यों में है दिल्ली में उससे एक परसेंट सेल्स टैक्स कम होना चाहिए जैसा कि पहले गृह मंत्री ने विश्वास दिलाया था।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे सुझाव पर विचार करेंगे।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to support Shri Tayagi and Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. I remember that we raised this question in 1958 and when the sales tax was converted into excise duty on cloth the recovery was much more. Because, in that case, there is no evasion. It is almost impossible for an ordinary shop-keeper to keep a paid accountant and maintain all those books to evade duty. So, I would request him to consider this aspect and bring in an amendment in this session itself falling which in the next session.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I have explained the position in the very beginning. As far as the replacement of the sales tax by Central excise is concerned, this question was examined in 1957 and in the National Development Council at that time, with the concurrence of the State Governments, it was decided that Central excise would be levied in respect of sugar, tobacco and cloth. In view of this agreement, excise is being levied on those commodities since then. After that the State Governments have been clamouring and making representations to the Central Government that even these commodities should be taken out of the purview of the excise duty and they should be left free to levy sales tax. Therefore, we



have handed over the entire matter to the Fifth Finance Commission and requested them to go into this matter thoroughly. The Fifth Finance Commission has submitted its report to the President and is under examination. Under article 281 of the Constitution, the report will have to come before both Houses of Parliament with the recommendations of government. We are considering changes in the 1958 Sales Tax Act. Therefore, by the time the report of the Finance Commission comes before the House our recommendations would also be available. So, I would not say that the suggestions given by the hon. Members are of no value. They are very valuable and they deserve consideration, but not now; they will be considered at that stage. Therefore, I request that the Bill may be adopted by the House.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : दिल्ली के बारे में मैंने कहा कि दिल्ली का डिस्ट्रिक्ट्यूटिंग कैरेक्टर है इसलिए यहां का सेल्स टैक्स आसपास के राज्यों से कम होना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में आप दूसरे राज्यों से बात करेंगे।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is entirely for the local authorities to decide.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The

rate of sales tax is to be decided by the centre and not by the Delhi Administration.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : In respect of those goods which are coming from outside Delhi, I am told that the Central sales tax in Delhi has been reduced from three to one per cent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### Thirty-eighth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 8, 1969, Sravana 17, 1891 (Saka)*