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Monday, November 29, 1971  
Agrahayana 8, 1893 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



पत्रिका क्र. ४(७) ३  
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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Monday, November 29, 1971/  
Agrahayana 8, 1893, (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven  
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Rajendra Kohar who passed away at Phulbani on the 4th November 1971, at the age of 56.

Shri Rajendra Kohar was a Member of the Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962-67 representing the Phulbani constituency of Orissa. He had been taking great interest in the uplift and welfare of the adivasis in Orissa.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House shares the sentiments which you have expressed regarding Dr. Rajendra Kohar.

Dr. Kohar entered politics after a period in government service. His special concern was the uplift of the Adivasis of Orissa. The cause of social work suffers a loss in his death.

2

I request you to convey the grief of the House to the bereaved family.

DR. RANEN SEN: On behalf of the Communist Party of India Group, I share the sentiments expressed by you and the Prime Minister and express our condolences to the bereaved family.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

*The Members then stood in silence  
for a short while.*

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Question 301—Shri Kathamuthur...absent. Then, Shri Bhattacharyya. Shri Bhattacharyya was authorised by Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami, for question No. 302. He is absent. Now, Shri Kalyanasundaram...all absent.

Managing Committee of Super Bazar, Delhi

+

\* 304. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH  
BISHT:  
SHRI N.K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the super Bazar has been functioning without a Managing Committee for the last four months, as the term of the previous Committee expired at the end of June, 1971; and

(b) if so, the reason for such abnormal delay in appointing the new Managing Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). Under

the bye-laws of the Cooperative Store Ltd. (Super Bazar), New Delhi, 9 out of 15 members of its Managing Committee have to be nominated by the Government of India. Selection and finalisation of the names took some time. The nominations have since been made. The day to day functions were carried out by the General Manager.

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या सरकार बतायेगी कि जून से पहले जो नाम सरकार की तरफ से नौमिनेट होने थे, वे क्यों नहीं हुए, इस में इतना विलम्ब क्यों हुआ ?

**श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया :** इस सम्बन्ध में कहना है कि चूंकि सुपर-बाजार घाटे में चल रहा था, उस ने सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी थी और वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये सरकार के इन्टरेस्ट को सेफगार्ड करने के लिये उस के वार्ड-लाज को अमण्ड करना पड़ा। इसके अलावा आप यह भी जानते हैं कि जब सरकार वित्तीय सहायता दे रही है, तो हमें यह भी देखना होता है कि उस का ठीक ढंग से उपयोग हो, उनके जो उद्देश्य हैं कि उपभोक्ताओं को चीजें ठीक दाम पर मिलें, चीजों की कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोका जाय, सारी चीजें उपभोक्ताओं को एक ही स्थान पर मिल सकें, इन सब बातों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह देखना होता है कि जिन का व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण हो, व्यापारिक क्षेत्र में जिन का अनुभव हो, जो व्यापारिक दृष्टि से उस को ठीक तरह से चला सकें तथा जिन का कौम्यपरेटिव मूवमेन्ट में विश्वास हो, ऐसे लोगों को उस में रखा जाय, इस लिये ऐसे लोगों को छांटने में थोड़ा समय लग गया, इस के अलावा सम्बन्धित लोगों तथा विभागों से भी पूछना पड़ता है, यही कारण है कि थोड़ा-सा विलम्ब हो गया।

**श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** सरकार का इन चार महीनों का क्या अनुभव रहा, जब प्रबन्ध

कमेटी थी और जिस तरह से वह काम चलाती थी तथा इन चार महीनों में जब कि मैनेजर के द्वारा काम चला, इन दोनों में कौन सा अनुभव ज्यादा बढ़िया रहा, क्या इस बीच में कोई परिवर्तन आये ?

**श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया :** काम तो दोनों स्थितियों में जैनरल मैनेजर द्वारा चलाया जाता है और वह चला रहे थे। हो सकता है इन चार महीनों में थोड़ा सा इम्प्रूवमेन्ट हुआ हो।

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Since the Super Bazar has lost more than Rs. 70 lakhs in the last four years, and many times, the Government, as you have said, under the bye-laws, has to nominate nine out of 15 members for the managing committee, will the Government now see reason to change the rule so that the majority nomination is reduced to a minority nomination by the Government and more people are elected according to the changed bye-laws giving opportunity for members to elect proper representatives, so that the Super Bazar can be run at a profit.

**SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA :** According to the bye-laws of the Co-operative Store Ltd. (Super Bazar), some members have to be nominated and some members have to be elected. Nominations have been made and the election will take place according to procedure.

**SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Would you change the bye-laws so that the Government does not nominate nine members, and the nominated membership is reduced to a minority rather than be a majority.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** The position is like this. Broadly, the Government policy and approach is that there should be a majority of elected members representing the consumers as constituent members. In this particular consumer store, as the hon. Member himself is aware, the investment is overwhelmingly that of the Government. We

very much like to encourage the participation of the consumers, but unfortunately, it has not come up. The long range approach of the Government of India is to make the institution democratic, predominantly with the directly elected representatives.

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा: अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि सभी तरह के लोगों को उस में लिया गया है, लेकिन कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि उसमें होते हैं या नहीं, इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा। नामिनेशन करते हैं मैनेजिंग कमेटी का उसमें देर हो रही है लेकिन उसका घाटे और इन सब चीजों से क्या सम्बन्ध है, जरा यह भी बता दीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बता चुके हैं।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया: कमेटी नामिनेट हो चुकी है और नोटिफिकेशन भी हो चुका है। उसमें कंज्यूमर्स के प्रतिनिधि और सरकारी कर्मचारी भी होते हैं।

**Requirement of Rural Credit and Institutions provided for them**

\*305. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased

to state :

(a) the actual requirement of rural credit and to what extent institutional credit fulfils the gap; and

(b) the maximum permissible annual rate of interest, the maximum interest permissible irrespective of the lapse of years in the various States and Union Territories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The Rural Credit Review Committee in its Report published in 1969 had estimated the requirements of short-term credit for agriculture as Rs. 2,000 crores in 1973-74 and those of medium-term and long-term at Rs. 500 crores and Rs. 1500 crores, respectively during the Plan period. The institutional agencies are expected to meet the entire medium-term and over 70% of the long-term credit. In respect of short-term credit they would meet about 50%.

(b) No maximum rate of interest has been prescribed for cooperatives. A statement showing the maximum rate of interest prescribed under money lending legislation of the various States is placed on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

Name of the State	Maximum rate of interest Per cent per annum	
	Secured loans	Unsecured loans
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	6 to 9	9 to 12
2. Assam	9-3/8	12-1/2
3. Bihar	9	12
4. Gujarat	12	15
5. Haryana	not specified	
6. Jammu and Kashmir	—do—	
7. Kerala	9	12
8. Madhya Pradesh	Not Specified	
9. Mysore	15	18
10. Maharashtra	12	15
11. Orissa	9	12

1	2	3
12. Punjab	Not Specified	
13. Rajasthan	9	12
14. Tamil Nadu	6-1/4 to 9-3/8	12
15. Uttar Pradesh	12	24
16. West Bengal	10	12-1/2

Note : Banks as defined in Banking Companies Act, 1949, including State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, are generally exempted from the purview of the Money Lenders' Legislation in respect of interest rates, except in States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. In these 4 States' only banks which are notified by the State Government for the purpose are exempted from the purview of these provisions on interest rates.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कृषि क्षेत्र में जो कर्जा दिये जाने का सवाल है उसमें ये भाग (क) और (ख) दो सवालों पर ध्यान खींचते हैं लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है और जो लिखित बयान प्रसारित किया गया है शसमें इसके साथ न्याय नहीं किया गया है। सवाल का जो दूसरा हिस्सा (ख) है उसमें पूछा गया है कि अधिकतम समय के बाद भी कर्जा न लौटाने पर अधिक मे अधिक कितना सूद लिया जा सकता है जैसे उदाहरण के लिए बिहार महाजनी कानून में कितना भी समय बीत जाये.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप तो भाषण में लग गए, आप सीधा प्रश्न करिए।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : जो प्रश्न है उसका जवाब नहीं है कि अधिकतम सूद, कितना भी समय बीत जाने पर विभिन्न राज्यों में कितना लिया जा सकता है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The same rate of interest continues to prevail. Of course there are provisions in certain societies and for the commercial banks which describe penal rates of interest in certain specific circumstances. But generally loans given for agricultural purposes carry no different rates of interest as such.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: इसीलिए मैं उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। मैंने पूछा था कि पांच साल, दस

साल या बीस साल हो जाये तो सूद की दर क्या होगी। इन्होंने बताया है कि १८ से ९ प्रतिशत तक है लेकिन दस साल हो जायें तो क्या १८० प्रतिशत हो जायेगी या अगर बीस साल हो जायें तो ३६० प्रतिशत हो जायेगी? इसीलिए मैंने पूछा कि कितने साल बीत जाने पर कितनी अधिकतम सूद की दर होगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैक्सिमम कहां पर जा कर खत्म हो जायेगी।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The statement which I have laid on the Table gives the maximum scales which have been prescribed. The hon. Member is asking whether after a particular period of years the scale of interest changes. I have replied that as far as the present policy approach is concerned, it does not change. As for short-term loans, they are not supposed to be continued over long periods.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: आप लिखित सवाल जो है उसको पढ़ लें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने मैक्सिमम और मिनिमम बता दिया है, आप हार्डपाथेटिकल क्वेश्चन क्यों पूछते हैं।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा: मैं आपको सवाल पढ़कर सुनाता हूँ।

“विभिन्न राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कितने व्याज की अधिकतम वार्षिक दर की

अनुमति है "इसका जवाब तो मंत्री महोदय दे रहे हैं लेकिन जो भागे पूछा है "और वर्षों तक ऋण न लौटाने पर अधिकतम कितना ब्याज लेने की अनुमति है ? "यानी टोटल मैक्सिमम इन्ट्रेस्ट कितना ले सकते हैं—यह असली सवाल है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** The reply to that would be : it will depend upon the type of legislation. For instance, if it comes under various debt relief Acts in the various States, the total quantum is prescribed ; that will be the maximum. As far as the commercial Banks and co-operative societies are concerned, there is no limitation as such.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भाः में जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूरे देश में कृषि के लिए जितने कर्ज की आवश्यकता है उसका कितना प्रतिशत विभिन्न सरकारी एवं अर्धसरकारी संस्थाओं के द्वारा दिया जाता है और बाकी जो महाजनों से, प्राइवेट सोर्स से आता है उसको नियंत्रित करने के लिए कि अधिकतम कितने साल वीतें तो क्या सूद की दर हो और उनकी लूट बन्द हो उसके लिए आप कौन से उपाय कर रहे हैं ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** I have already mentioned that the short-term requirement of agriculturists by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan has been worked out to be Rs. 2,000 crores, out of which Rs. 900 crores would be met through commercial banks and co-operative societies and the rest naturally through private sources I have already mentioned in the statement what will be the rates applicable to the secured and unsecured loans.

श्री भोगेन्द्र भाः अब आप कहिए तो मैं सवाल न पूछूँ । मनी-लेंडर्स का जहाँतक सवाल है...

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has no information about this. About the commercial bank and co-operative societies, has given.

श्री भोगेन्द्रभाः लिखित सवाल भी यही था ।

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** About 50 per cent is met by commercial bank and co-operative societies, and the rest by private sources.

Setting up of Unified Development Authority on the Pattern of D.D.A.

\*306. **SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government have considered to have a Unified Development Authority on the pattern of Delhi Development Authority for all the Metropolitan Cities in country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) and (b). The Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held at New Delhi on 5th and 6th November, 1971 has recommended the setting up of statutory authorities on the lines of the Delhi Authority, for the co-ordinated development of each of the metropolitan cities as a whole.

The policy and programme of action by these authorities should include its acquiring, developing and raising resources from large areas of land within the urbanisable limits which would benefit from the development programmes. Further action in this regard lies with the State Governments.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** In spite of the direction given in the Fourth Plan that all the State Governments should constitute State Housing Boards; they have not been constituted by all the States. What were the difficulties expressed by the State Urban and Housing Ministers in that Conference for not constituting them? Secondly, if the Housing Boards are constituted in all the States, to what extent will the Central



Government be in a position to give them financial help ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** We have been requesting the State Governments to set up the Housing Boards. Some State Governments have set up. No State Government has come to us with any particular difficulty standing in the way. I would only say that it is an example of postponement of things rather than clinching the issue. As for the second question, the Housing Board schemes are entertained by the issuing and Urban Development Corporation which is giving loan assistance for the schemes in the various States.

**SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :** According to the Fourth Plan, the Central finance, for the Housing Corporations or Housing and Urban Development Corporation is Rs. 10 crores and another Rs. 200 crores is to be found from various sources for a revolving fund. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister whether it would be possible, with this small and meagre amount of Rs. 10 crores at present, to satisfy the demands of all the Housing Boards ? Secondly will these State Housing Boards be enough to meet the needs of the metropolitan cities in the States, and has any direction been given that for these big metropolitan cities in the States there should be separate Housing Boards ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** So far as the total finances in the Fourth Plan are concerned, my hon. friend might keep in mind that the total allocation in the Fourth Plan for housing is Rs. 242 crores, out of which about Rs. 190 crores have been given to the States for their programmes. So far as the Housing and Urban Development Corporation is concerned, it has gradually built up its funds. This year from various sources, it expects to build up approximately Rs. 20 crores. In the metropolitan cities and elsewhere, the main source of money is the urban land itself, and the State Governments to have been requested to set up metropolitan authorities which can acquire the land and sell it and raise funds as in Delhi, where with a revolving fund Rs. 5 crores we have been able to build up a corpus of Rs. 90 crores. Therefore, it is very important that

in the metropolitan cities such authorities are set up not only for housing programmes but also for generation of resources.

**SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE :** In view of the fact that any progress with the development scheme is contingent upon something like an urban ceiling on landed property in the cities, may I know if Government expeditiously intends to proceed in that directions, for, otherwise, these development schemes would remain so much on paper ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** While the development is not contingent on ceiling, yet ceiling is receiving our attention. We have requested the States to pass resolutions authorising Parliament to pass legislation in this regard. Six States have so far accepted this approach and two have come forward with such authority. One has passed its own direct enactment and another has proposed the issue of an ordinance. I hope in the next month or two, most of the States will pass resolutions authorising Parliament to pass the legislation.

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :** Is it a fact that the Punjab Government has not so far formed the Housing Corporation on the plea that there is no popular Government and, if so, is the Punjab likely to suffer because of the non-formation of this corporation ?

**SHRI I. K. GUJRAL :** I regret to say 'yes'. Unfortunately, in spite of my pressing the Punjab administration again and again, they have not yet set up a Housing Board and Punjab is suffering.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि महानगरों के लिए दिल्ली के विकास प्राधिकरण के समान बोर्ड्स बनाने का जो सुझाव दिया है तो उस सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ सुझाव भी उनको दिये हैं लेकिन वह चूँकि उस का लाभ नहीं ले सके हैं इसलिए कुछ प्रदेशों में जहाँ यह हाउसिंग बोर्ड्स चल भी रहे हैं वह एक बहुत लूली लंगड़ी हालत में चल रहे हैं तो क्या उन्हें शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए आप की ओर से उन्हें किसी प्रकार की सहायता दी जायगी ?

की आई. के. गुजराल: अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य के राज्य में जो हार्जिसिंग बोर्ड बना हुआ है उस की भी सहायता की जा रही है। अभी जयपुर की स्कीम में काफी रुपया मंजूर हुआ है। हार्जिसिंग बोर्ड्स जितने भी चल रहे हैं उन्हें सेंटर की तरफ से सहायता दी जा रही है लेकिन अधिकतर रुपया जो है वह रियासत अपने प्लान के बजट में से देती है। उस के अलावा उन्हें जमीन बेचने की भी सुविधा दे दी गई है ताकि उससे भी उनकी आमदनी हो।

#### Use of Soyabean as rich Protein Food

\*307. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soyabean has the highest protein content; and

(b) if so, what steps are being/have been taken to popularise the use of this rich protein food ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The average protein content in Soyabean is 40%.

(b) Steps taken include—

- (1) A crash programme for expanding the cultivation of Soyabean has been taken up by the Department of Agriculture under which 4 lakh hectares have been planned to be brought under soyabean cultivation by 1973-74.
- (2) Steps have been initiated for development of processing facilities for soyabean.
- (3) Projects for undertaking research and development in regard to soyabean processing have also been formulated.

(4) Use of edible soyabean flour in children's food and other food preparation has been taken up.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Because of the easy availability of soyabean in the country, may I know whether any attempt has been made to popularise this among our population because of the high protein content in it ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : Government appreciate that soyabean has a very high protein content. It is a very important protein-rich food and therefore, necessary steps are being taken through agricultural universities and private parties. The Food Corporation itself is going to establish one big plant for processing of soyabean.

श्री भागीरथ भंडर : मंत्री महोदय ने यह बताया है कि सोयाबीन की खेती को देश में बढ़ाने के लिये प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि देश के किस किस राज्य में सोयाबीन की खेती करने के लिए अधिक उपयोगी जमीन उपलब्ध है और जो काश्तकार सोयाबीन की खेती करना चाहते हैं उनको सरकार द्वारा सबसिडी या अन्य प्रकार की कोई भी सहायता दी जायगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : At the moment government is considering how the incentive price for the farmer can be given. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh Governments are purchasing at Rs. 100 a quintal. A minimum statutory price for procurement is under the consideration of the Government of India. Price incentive will be given to them so that production is encouraged.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : नया यह सही है कि पिछले दो वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश जो सोयाबीन की फसल उगाई गई उसे न तो सरकार की ओर से खरीदा गया और न ही और किसी पार्टी की तरफ से खरीदा गया। किसानों ने काफी श्रम और पैसा लगा कर जो

सोयाबीन की फसल उगाई लेकिन उस की खरीद न हो सकी तो उस की खेती के ह्रास को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ? मार्केटिंग फेसिलिटी न होने से और उसे खरीदने वाले न होने से किसानों को जो नुकसान हो रहा है उसे रोकने के वास्ते सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** At the moment Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra governments are purchasing what is available in the market at Rs. 100 per quintal.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next question. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah, Absent. Next question. Shri Ram Avtar Shastri.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इस प्रकार का सवाल है कि यहां हाउस में इसे पूछे जाने पर उतेजना पैदा होगी और फलस्वरूप हाउस में गड़बड़ पैदा होगी। इस प्रकार के प्रश्न जो यहां पर पूछे जाते हैं और उन में आर. एस. एस. के नाम पर जो ऐसी बंसी बातें उठाई जायेंगी उनके परिणामस्वरूप हाउस में उतेजना पैदा होगी और गड़बड़ होगी। इससे आपके काम में रुकावट पैदा होगी। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार सवाल के यहां हाउस में पूछे जाने की ईजाजत न दी जाय।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** अध्यक्ष महोदय के इजाजत देने के बाद ही यह सवाल यहां पर आज पूछा जा रहा है। क्वेश्चन शीवर में प्वाएन्ट ऑफ आर्डर का कौन सा तुक है।

रिजनल कालेज आफ एजुकेशन, अजमेर में राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के कार्यकलापों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो का प्रतिवेदन

\*309. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रिजनल कालेज आफ एजुकेशन, अजमेर के प्रांगण में राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के कार्यकलापों एवं उनमें कालेज के स्टाफ के कुछ सदस्यों द्वारा भाग लेने के सम्बन्ध में जांच करने का भार केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौंपा गया था;

(ख) क्या सी० बी० आई० ने अपनी प्रारंभिक रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास प्रेषित कर दी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE ( PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) and (b). The Ministry of Home Affairs have made some confidential enquiries which indicate that a section of the staff and students are engaged in R.S.S. activities.

(c) Since the information has been obtained by the Ministry of Home Affairs from secret sources, it will not be in public interest to disclose the details.

(d) The Regional College of Education, Ajmer is not a Government College. It falls under the administrative control of National Council of Educational Research and Training.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल पिछले सत्र में भी उठाया गया था और उस समय उप मन्त्री जी ने जवाब दिया था कि इसको सी. बी. आई. के हवाले किया गया है। अब मालुम हो रहा है कि ग्रह मन्त्रालय द्वारा कुछ गुप्त जांच की गई है। क्या यह बात सच है कि वहां पर आर. एस. एस. के खिलाफ आवाज बुलन्द करने वाले जो प्राध्यापक थे उन को भी उसी कैटेगरी में ला करके उक्त कालिज से बहुत दूर दराज ट्रान्सफर कर

दिया गया है, यदि यह बात सही है तो ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ जो इस की ऐक्टिविटीज के खिलाफ फाइट करते थे या रुकावट डालते थे सब के विरुद्ध इस तरह की कार्यवाही करने का क्या कारण है? इसे क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : With regard to the first question the answer is that it is by the Intelligence Bureau. When the Deputy Minister of education had answered the supplementary during the last session of Parliament he had said "Central Intelligence Bureau" meaning really the Intelligence Bureau of the Central Government. Now on the 15th of September 1971 we have received the information, as has been disclosed in the answer. The second point which has been raised by the hon. Member is of some seriousness. Government is enquiring into the matter.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया कि इस में कुछ बातें सही पाई गई हैं जिन को वह डिस्कलोज नहीं कहना चाहते हैं मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके आधार पर जिन लोगों ने इन ऐक्टिविटीज में हिस्सा लिया है उन के खिलाफ सरकार कौन सी कार्रवाई करेगी और कब ?

क्या यह बात सच है कि किसी प्राध्यापक ने वहाँ की आर.एस.एस.की ऐक्टिविटीज के बारे में कोई कांफिडेंशल चिट्ठी उप-मन्त्री महोदय को दी थी, जिस को मन्त्री महोदय के कार्यालय से निकाल लिया गया है? क्या वहाँ जो पहले के प्रिंसिपल थे जिन को वहाँ से हटा कर दिल्ली लाया गया, और जिनका नाम मिस्टर बौस है, उन्होंने उस चिट्ठी को साइबिलोस्टाइल करवा कर उस कालेज में भी टवाया है और तमाम देश में बटवा रहे हैं? अगर इस तरह की बात हुई है तो वह चिट्ठी कैसे हुई और क्या इस पूरे मामले में सरकार का

गायब एन्क्वायरी करवाने का विचार है ताकि इस तरह की हरकत आइन्दा न हो? जिस प्रोफेसर ने इस तरह की चिट्ठी लिखी है उस के खिलाफ तो कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जायेगी ?

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : Does this question arise out of the answer that we have given ?

MR. SPEAKER : In spite of my insisting, he went on. What to say about it.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : All that I say is that I do not want to go into the merits of anything but this matter would require specific detailed inquiry by the NCERT authorities, which they have taken in hand already.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : पिछले सन् में भी यह सवाल आया था। वास्तव में RSS is a national organisation functioning in this country for the last 46 years.

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM : That is the misfortune.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : इतना होने के बाद भी यह बहाना बनाना मन्त्री महोदय के द्वारा कि वहाँ जांच हुई है लेकिन उस में क्या निकला यह बताना पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट में नहीं है, और उस को न बतलाना कहां तक उचित है? जब मामला कोर्ट में जायेगा तब सब बातें बाह्य आने वाली हैं। ऐसी चीज के लिये पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट की बात कह कर छिपाना बहुर गलत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो संगठन खुले रूप से पिछले 46 सालों से काम कर रहा है, उस की ऐक्टिविटीज के बारे में यह कहना कि उसका बतलाना पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट में नहीं है, ठीक नहीं है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : सब जानते हैं कि गांधी जी को मारने वाला गोडसे आर. एस. एस. का मेम्बर था।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि अर. एस. एस. ने गांधी जी को मारा। आप इस बात का सबूत लाइये। (व्यवधान) इसीलिये मैं ने कहा था कि अगर यह सवाल यहां आयेगा तो भगड़ा होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस लिये तो इस सवाल को आने से नहीं रोका जायेगा कि आप घमकी देते हैं कि सवाल आयेगा तो भगड़ा होगा। इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा? इस के बारे में पहले पूछा गया था। उस समय से इन्फार्मेशन पेन्डिंग थी। उस को आना चाहिये था।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मेरी नम्र प्रार्थना है कि अगर कुछ गड़बड़ हो तो वह सब के सामने आना ही चाहिये। उस को छिपाने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, वही बात एक बार माननीय सदस्य श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने भी कही थी। मैंने खड़े होकर कहा था कि ऐसी बात नहीं चलेगी, और उन्हें उसको विघड़ा करना पड़ा था। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट के नाम पर किसी चीज को छिपा कर किसी को भी दुसरो को बेसलेसली मेलाइन करने का मौका क्यों दिया जाये। जो भी उचित बातें हों उन को कहा जाय ताकि हमारी समझ में भी आये कि हमारी गतिविधियां ठीक हैं या नहीं, देश हित में हैं या नहीं। यह कहना कि देश हित में हम बतलायेंगे नहीं, इस का क्या मतलब हो सकता है? यह आर्गोनाई-जेशन कोई कल परसों से नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर मन्त्री महोदय छिपा क्यों रहे हैं? पब्लिक इन्टरेस्ट का मतलब क्या है। बूले रूप से सारी ऐक्टिविटीज चल रही हैं।

कल इन्हीं चीजों के आधार पर अदालत में जाना होगा तब तो बताना ही पड़ेगा। यह कोई मिलिट्री कोर्ट मार्शल योर्ड ही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मन्त्री महोदय को साफ साफ बतलाना चाहिये। यह प्राइवेट कालिज है, मुझे पता नहीं कि वह मन्त्री महोदय के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आता है या नहीं, लेकिन जब सवाल यहां पर आया है तब उसके बारे में ठीक ढंग से जवाब देना चाहिए ताकि हम भी कुछ सोच सकें।

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे : गोडसे अर. एस. एस. का ही मेम्बर था, यह मुझ से सुन लीजिये।

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : गोडसे का बयान लेकर देखिये तो पता लगेगा कि क्या बात है। उसने कोर्ट में बयान दिया था, उस के बयान को देखिये।

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY: Did the last question put by way of a supplementary have anything whatever to do with the main question? If so, then I shall answer it.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : We would like to know what is the public interest. We have every right to ask that. Otherwise, no supplementary arises here... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: When the Minister says it is not in the public interest to disclose it, still you are arguing it... (Interruptions).

SHRI PILOO MODY : We have not to take his word that it is in the public interest not to disclose it... (Interruptions).

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: There are so many bad elements in the country. I would like to know whether the Communists are more dangerous or the R.S.S. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Are you disallowing to disclose the public interest ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** I am disallowing. Next question.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** In the public interest, he has gone to the next question. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** I had already called three Members.

**Storage Arrangements for Foodgrains to be procured during next six months**

\*310. **SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate and proper storage arrangements have been made by the Food Corporation of India for procurement of foodgrains to be made during the next six months; and

(b) what is the quantity to be procured during this period and what arrangements have been made ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :**

(a) Yes, Sir. All possible arrangements for storage of foodgrains to be procured by Food Corporation of India during the next 6 months are being made.

(b) According to the present estimates, the quantity to be procured during the next 6 months i.e. from December '71 to May '72 would be nearly 5.8 million tonnes of various foodgrains.

Food Corporation of India has planned to increase the storage capacity from its present level of 7.76 million tonnes to about 9 million tonnes by May, 1972, by expediting its construction programme, by resorting to hiring of additional storage accommodation, and wherever necessary, by arranging open storage under which foodgrains are kept on raised platforms and are duly

covered by water proof polythene covers/tarpaulins and are also otherwise well protected.

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** I would like to know, out of the storage capacity for 7.76 million tonnes which is available to present with the Food Corporation of India, how much of it is covered storage capacity, how much of it is open storage capacity and for foodgrains which are stored for six months, particularly, from Punjab, how much of it is covered storage ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** The figure which I have mentioned is all covered storage capacity.

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** I would like to know further if it is true that the Food Corporation of India or the Food Ministry have made certain proposals for raising the target of food procurement in view of the situation relating to Bangla Desh refugees and the general situation in the country which so far have not been accepted by the Finance Ministry. What is the correct position in this regard ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** So far there has been no problem of our proposals being rejected by the Finance Ministry. Originally, there was a provision of Rs. 73 crores for construction of storage capacity. For procurement, only working capital is required and that is being given by the Finance Ministry from time to time. In future, we expect a procurement of larger magnitude and even storage on a larger scale will have to be undertaken. We will take up this question at an appropriate time with the Ministry of Finance.

**SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :** How much is the Food Corporation paying as hiring charges in regard to the storage capacity ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** I have got a figure of hired capacity of 3.9 million tonnes. The exact figure will have to be worked out. With appropriate notice, it should be possible for me to give it.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** The Minister of Agriculture has kindly just now informed the House that there is not much of a problem regarding storage of foodgrains. Accord-

ding to our information—I think, the Minister of Rehabilitation will bear me out—in the distribution of rations to the millions of refugees in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya, there have been a number of not only irregularities but also shortfall of supply to the refugees due to storage problem as also supply problem. I want to know whether this is a fact and if so, will the Government take steps to rectify this ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** Storage problem, by and large, was not so acute in the Eastern States or the deficit States in the past. The storage problem is acute in surplus States like Punjab and Haryana and also due to slow railway movement.

As far as disruption of supplies is concerned it was due to floods and because of the difficulties of rail movement. Now the position has improved and at the moment there is no difficulty.

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO :** Has any representation been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh about the inadequate nature of storage facilities and whether the Central Government has taken any steps to improve the existing position ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** We have reviewed the Statewise position. In Andhra, additional storage capacity will have to be constructed and the Government has given due thought to it.

**श्री बी. पी. मौर्य :** जैसा कि कृषि मंत्री स्वयं जानते हैं जो आकृती होता है वह तौल में भी ज्यादा लेता है और दामों में भी किसान को बहुत परेशान करता है। जो दाम सरकार दे, सीधे किसानों को उसका लाभ पहुंचे और किसानों की यह परेशानी दूर हो, इसके बारे में क्या कृषि मंत्री कुछ विशेष कदम उठायेंगे ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** The question is regarding storage. I appreciate the hon. Member's concern, but it does not arise out of this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Lakshmanan—ab-

**Offer of aid from U.S.S.R. and Hungary for Development of Sugarbeet and Sunflower**

\*312. **SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :**  
**SHRI P.M. MEHTA :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether recently USSR and Hungary have offered assistance in India's agricultural development, particularly in new fields like cultivation of sugar-beet and sunflower ;

(b) if so, the terms of the offer ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) to (c). Yes Sir ; So far as the U. S. S. R. is concerned the Protocol signed with that country was placed on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4348 on the 8th July, 1971. As regards Hungary a similar Protocol is being negotiated. The emphasis in both cases is on Joint Collaborative Programmes of agriculture in fields mutually determined from time to time.

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :** Will the Government consider the question of coming to an agreement with other West-European countries like West Germany which has experience of sugar-beet cultivation and also which are the areas in India where the Government propose to cultivate sugar-beet ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** As far as development of agricultural sciences and agricultural technology are concerned, we are trying to have the maximum possible collaboration or co-operation with all the friendly countries. As far as West Germany is concerned, we are taking collaboration in various fields and sciences and as the hon. Member is aware, West Germany has a number of Area Development Programmes in our country like Mandi.

As far as sugar-beet growing areas are concerned, mainly the irrigated regions, in

North India and areas close to the foothills of the Himalayas are suitable for sugar-beet cultivation.

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :** Will the claim of Bihar also considered in this regard ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** We are trying in various areas. We have taken up the programmes on a pilot project basis. So, if the pilot projects succeed, the programme can be extended to Bihar also.

**SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :** Will you establish a pilot project in Bihar also ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Two supplementaries should be enough for a Member.

**Mr. SPEAKER :** Shri Jyotirmoy Bōsu—absent.

Shri Halder—absent.

Supply of Foodgrains to Orissa for Distribution to Cyclone affected Persons

\*315. **SHRI P. GANGADEB :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains supplied to the State Government of Orissa for distribution to the cyclone affected persons ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** At the request of the State Government of Orissa, 25,000 tonnes of foodgrains have been allotted from the Central pool for distribution in the cyclone-affected areas, over and above their normal allotment. Requests for further allotments would be fully met.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB :** What is the report of the central team of experts on relief work assessments and what are their suggestions for better distribution of foodgrains aid given ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** As far as distribution of foodgrains is concerned, I have already said there are adequate supplies ; we have made substantial allotment. There is no difficulty. As far as

the central team is concerned, I have not seen the report.

**SHRI P. GANGADEB :** In regard to the distribution by the Centre, may know this, whether the Government have advised the State of Orissa to give more priority to the aid to be given in kind rather than in cash for the better achievement of the purpose ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** This is a suggestion for action. We shall consider it.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO :** We were told in the first week of November that they had no storage and they have had to move rice from interior distant places, in Orissa. May I know whether F. C. I. is not to have godowns in each district for storage purposes ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** District-wise godowns are to be constructed by the State Governments. Now, the FCI has adequate capacity and they look into the needs of all States, including Orissa State. There is no difficulty on that account.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO :** They took 4 or 5 days.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :** What was the total quantity asked for by the State Government ? From what date did the foodgrains start moving ? What percentage of foodgrains started moving ? These are the points I want to know.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** 25,000 tonnes were asked for and all these were given.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :** I wanted to know the total quantity of rice which the State Government asked for and from what date it started moving. That was what I specifically asked, Sir.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** All that they asked for were allotted.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :** By what date ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** From the date they asked.



**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :** The demand was made to the Government of India ; they took such a long time...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not now. You can do it at some other time. Shri R.S. Pandey. Next question.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY :** By what date ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE :** If you give notice I will find out.

**Report of Commission appointed to study working of Sugar Industry**

\*316. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the progress of work of the Commission appointed by the Government to study the working of sugar industry ;

(b) whether the Commission has made any interim recommendations for the nationalisation of the sugar industry and if so, the main points thereof ; and

(c) when the Commission is likely to complete its work and submit its report ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) :** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

*Statement*

(a) The work done by the Commission is briefly as follows :

(i) Views of the sugar producing States, representative organisations of the sugar industry, cane growers, labour etc. in respect of the various aspects of the sugar industry have been obtained and studied.

(ii) About 2000 balance sheets of 210 sugar factories (out of 218) have been received and analysed.

(iii) A Questionnaire was issued to all sugar factories seeking information in respect of their financial position, technical performance and the condition of their plant and machinery. This information from 142 out of 218 factories has been received. The same is being studied and assessment reports on the working of individual factories are being prepared.

(iv) A questionnaire dealing with the more important aspects of sugar industry was issued to all the sugar producing State Governments, concerned Central Ministries/Departments, representative organisations of sugar industry, cane growers, labour, gur and khand-sari manufacturers, distillers, paper industry, etc. and Sugarcane Research Institutes, and the replies as and when received are being studied and consolidated.

(v) The Commission has sent, for on-the-spot studies, technical teams to some sugar factories. With the start of crushing operations, this work is being intensified.

(vi) The Commission has taken evidences from the Directors of certain Sugar and Sugarcane Institutes.

(vii) The Commission has so far held 14 sittings.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Commission is as at present required to submit its report by the 29 h February, 1972.

**श्री राम सहाय पांडे :** स्टेटमेंट में कुछ भी नहीं है। इसमें लिखा हुआ है कि कमिशन एम्बॉइड हुआ। उसने प्रश्नावली तैयार की जो मिलों को भेज दी गई। 218 में से 142 ने रिपोर्ट दी, 76 ने रिपोर्ट नहीं दी। कितनी

होखियारी से उत्तर दिया गया है । मैंने पूछा था :

When is the Commission likely to complete its work and submit its report? He said: The Commission is as at present required to submit its report by 29-2-72. May I know what is the progress of the work so far? I have got my own apprehensions about it, whether the report will come before them. I am very doubtful about this whole Commission business. This is just escapism. In the statement we find the phrase 'required to submit its report'. I want to know whether the commission will complete its work by that time and submit its report.

PROF. SHER SINGH: I have already said in reply to part (c) of the question that the report is expected by the 29th February, 1972.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I want to know whether the work will be completed by that time or not.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has given the date also. So, the hon. Member should be satisfied with the answer now.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: There is a difference, Sir, the Ministry has asked the commission to submit its report by the 29th February, 1972. I want to know whether the work will be completed by that time, and what the indication given by the commission is, and when they are going to complete the work, taking into consideration the scarcity of sugar, the question of rising prices and so on.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I understand the anxiety of the hon. Member for an early report. But I would like to point out that so far as the Government are concerned, we can only fix a date by which the report might be submitted by the committee, and that is the date that we have fixed and we hope that the work will be completed and the report will be available by that time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The report of the commission is not forthcoming because there are certain powerful persons in the pivotal posts and in leading positions in the

legislature and also outside influencing the Government to scuttle the principle of nationalisation. It is because of their scuttling at every stage that the report is not forthcoming. May I know whether Government would give a categorical assurance that they will not give in to such power-mongering tactics of such industrialists in the factories?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Hon. Member should have no doubt...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There are people even within the agricultural forum in Parliament and they are scuttling it. That is why I am asking this question specifically.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is asking the question and giving the reasons also.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as the question of pressure is concerned, I can assure the hon. Member that we shall not be pressurised from any quarter.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA: May I know whether any commission was set up before nationalisation of the Imperial Bank, the LIC, the banks or general insurance? What has nationalisation of the sugar industry to do with commissions? This is the declared policy of our party and of Government. So, I would like to know the excuse or the reason for further postponing the issue of nationalisation of the sugar industry.

PROF. SHER SINGH: The commission was appointed with a view to study comprehensively all the problems relating to the sugar industry.

SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE: In other cases, a commission was not considered necessary. Why has a commission been found to be necessary only in this case? Is it a device to avoid the issue?

PROF. SHER SINGH: This was done because we wanted to formulate an all-India policy in regard to the nationalisation of the sugar mills and also make a comprehensive study of the working of the sugar mills in various part of the country. It was with a view to have a comprehensive view of the whole problem that we appointed the commission.

**Demand and Production of Vanaspati**

\*317. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the demand and quantity of production of Vanaspati :

(b) whether certain Vanaspati factories have cut down their production recently and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government have taken to ensure requisite supply of Vanaspati ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) The demand for vanaspati in 1970 was 4.91 lakh tonnes, and the quantity produced was 5.21 lakh tonnes.

(b) There was some fall in production during July/August 1971 This may partly be due to the sudden spurt in groundnut oil prices which occurred during that period and partly due to seasonal factors.

(c) From October 1971 onwards, minimum levels of production have been statutorily prescribed for each factory, taking into account their installed capacity, past productions and other relevant factors. Productions has since picked up and reached normal levels. The supply of the product is plentiful.

**SHRI C. CHITTIBABU:** The answer given by the Minister to (b) is vague. How will a sudden spurt in prices of groundnut oil lead to a fall in productions? According to my information, the prices of groundnut oil have fallen ?

**PROF. SHER SINGH :** It was only in July and August, as I have mentioned, that there was a spurt in prices of groundnut oil. Therefore, there was some shortfall in production during that period. But now it has picked up and it is plentiful. The prices are going down. We have recently reduced the prices by Rs. 100 per tonne.

**SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Some of the vanaspati factories had cut down their production for one reason or other, affecting the

total availability of vanaspati in the market, and unauthorised sale at prices higher than the controlled rates. If so, what action has the Government taken ?

**PROF. SHER SINGH :** As I have already mentioned in reply to (c), we have already laid down the production for each factory taking into account the installed capacity during the period. So we have taken action already.

**श्री अचल सिंह :** क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि गवर्नमेंट वनस्पति की कीमतें तय करती है, लेकिन व्यापारी लोग रीटेल में उससे ज्यादा कीमत वसूल करते हैं, वनस्पति की ब्लैक में मिलता है; यदि हां, तो मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं ?

**प्रो० शेर सिंह :** आजकल तो ऐसी कोई समस्या नहीं है। बल्कि शिकायत यह है कि जो प्राइसिज हमने रखी हैं, वनस्पति की उनसे बहुत नीचे बिक रहा है।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:** अध्यक्ष महोदय,...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या आप भी वनस्पति की खाते हैं ?

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:** मिलता नहीं है।

जब मूंगफली की फसल आती है, तो काश्तकार को उसकी बहुत कम कीमत मिलती है। तेल के मामले में सट्टे का व्यापार भयंकर रूप से बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस कारण भी दाम काफी ऊंचे जा रहे हैं। सरकार ने वनस्पति की के दाम तय किये हैं, लेकिन मार्केट में वह बहुत ऊंचे दामों पर मिलता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या विशेष प्रबन्ध करने जा रही है।

**प्रो० शेर सिंह :** प्राइड इन्ट्रि प्रायस में सट्टे का व्यापार बन्द है। अगर कोई करता है, तो

इस्वीयती करता है। उसके बारे में सरकार  
जकर कदम उठाती है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय : क्या कदम  
उठाया है ?

**Procurement of Rice during Current Year**

\*321. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the actual quantity of rice procured so;

(b) whether the target is likely to be reached; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :

(a) According to reports received from the States so far, the total quantity of rice including paddy in terms of rice procured during the current crop season is 528,000 tonnes.

(b) The current procurement season for rice has just started and it is too early to say whether the target will be achieved.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :  
How much rice has been procured by the Food Corporation of India and how much by other agencies ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The break-up is not with me. I have given the total figure—5,28,000. The Food Corporation, apart from direct procurement for its own purposes, procures also through State agencies and co-operatives. The break-up is not at the moment available with me. With notice, it will be possible for me to give him the break-up figures.

**Sale of Idol of Lord Natraj in New York**

\*322. SHRI SAT PAL KAPOOR :  
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :  
SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an idol of Lord Natraj was offered for sale for Rs. 75 lakhs in New York;

(b) the name of temple of India to which it belonged; and

(c) the measures being adopted now to repatriate the idol and install it at its original place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DE-  
PARTMENT OF CULTURE. (PROF. S.  
NURUL HASAN) : (a). Yes, Sir. A report to this effect was received from the Indian High Commission in the United Kingdom in July, 1970.

(b) This idol was found alongwith five others in a digging in village Sivapuram in the Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu State in June, 1951. The District authorities allowed all these idols to be kept in the local temple of Sivagurunathaswamy for worship.

(c) The matter was reported to the Central Bureau of Investigation who advised that efforts, in the first instance, should be made through the Indian Embassy in Washington to get back the idol to India and to obtain detailed information about the idol and the sources through which it reached New York. The Indian Embassy regretted their inability to get back the idol or to obtain the information required by the Central Bureau of Investigation. The Central Bureau of Investigation has accordingly been requested to investigate the matter through its own agency. The State Government has also registered a case of theft and the matter is under the investigation of the State Police.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : क्या मंत्री महोदय  
हाउस को ऐसा यकीन दिलाने के लिए तैयार  
हैं कि यह जो घन्टा देस में छुलू हुआ है इसके  
लिए कोई स्पेशल ऐक्ट बनाया जाएगा ?

श्री० एस० नुरुल हसन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सिलसिले में एक बिल सदन के सामने बहुत जल्दी ही पेश किया जाएगा।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Proposal for conversion of National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal into Dairy University**

\*301. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal as a Dairy University with the help of the United Nations Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No. A proposal to confer deemed University status on the National Dairy Research Institute under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act 1956, is, however, under consideration.

UNESCO/UNDP assistance is being given to the National Dairy Research Institute only for the establishment of a centre of advanced studies in 'milk production.' In this case foreign assistance will be available for a period of 2 years in the first instance.

**Cut in D. A. of Teachers of Private Colleges and Termination of Service of Govt. College Teachers in West Bengal**

\*302. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSAMI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued a Circular recently imposing a cut in the D.A. of the Teachers of Private Colleges and terminating the services of 50 teachers in Government College in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons for this Circular;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the West Bengal Colleges and University Teachers Association demanding withdrawal of this Circular; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (d). With a view to introducing uniform rate of Dearness Allowance for teachers of private colleges and those of Government sponsored colleges, the Government of West Bengal issued orders in July 1971 directing that the teachers in private affiliated colleges will be paid a total Dearness Allowance of Rs. 150 p.m. with effect from July 1, 1971. As a result of these orders, teachers in private colleges, where the 'College Dearness Allowance' had been less than Rs. 40 p.m. would gain financially, while teachers in other colleges would be adversely affected.

The Government of West Bengal has received a representation from the West Bengal College and University Teachers Association demanding withdrawal of the orders regarding the revision of Dearness Allowance. Pending examination in depth of the objections raised by the Association, the State Government has decided that implementation of these orders be held in abeyance.

As regards the termination of services of some teachers of Government Sponsored Colleges, the State Government rules provide that only those candidates who are included in a panel on the recommendations of either a College Selection Committee or a Central Selection Committee should be appointed in the Sponsored Colleges. Quite a few of the Governing Bodies of these colleges had appointed a large number of non-empanelled candidates in an irregular manner. The State Government issued orders terminating the services of 45 non-empanelled teachers whose appointments had not been in conformity with the existing rules, and who had failed to qualify for such appointment on being interviewed by a Central Selection Committee.

**Central Housing Scheme for Tribals**

\*303. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any special Housing Scheme before the Centre for the Tribals; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, under the schemes formulated and implemented by the State Governments, subsidies at the rate of 75% of the cost of construction of houses are given to the Scheduled Tribes on the basis that depending upon local conditions; the construction cost will range between Rs. 1200/- to Rs. 1600/-, and in any case will not exceed Rs. 2,000/-.

**Plea of Vice-Chairman, National Commission on Agriculture for imposition of Fiscal Levies**

\*308. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a strong plea has been made by the Vice-Chairman of the National Commission on Agriculture while speaking at a six-days eminar on "Agriculture in India's Future" sponsored by the Press Institute of India in New Delhi during the first week of September, 1971 for imposition of fiscal levies to compensate the local bodies and the State Governments to render the necessary services to sustain the Green Revolution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Shri B. Sivaraman, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, had delivered an address on Agricultural Administration at the seminar on "AGRICULTURE IN INDIA'S FUTURE" convened by the Press Institute of India on the 2nd September, 1971. Men-

tion had been made in the address about the need to consider fiscal levies for compensating the local bodies and the State for the services etc.

(b) The views expressed by Shri Sivaraman were personal as the Commission have not made any such recommendation to the Government.

**All India Evaluation of Applied Nutrition Programme**

\*311. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India evaluation of the Applied Nutrition Programme taken up in 1970 has been completed;

(b) if so, the principal recommendations made by the Evaluation Team in their report; and

(c) if not, when the evaluation is likely to be completed and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Applied Nutrition Programme should be treated as a National Programme of Nutrition Education and renamed as Nutrition Education Programme.

(2) The existing extension net work should be fully utilised for prompting nutrition education. Health Services, particularly para medical staff, should be actively involved in the extension work. Producing of nutritionally desirable commodities should not be an object of the Applied Nutrition Programme. Reduction of waste through development of better processing, storage and marketing facilities should not form part of the Applied Nutrition Programme.

(3) National Education Programme should not be burdened with the feeding programme. The efforts to raise the level of nutrition through supplementary feeding programmes should be co-ordinated with

the use of preventive and curative medicines.

(c) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance to 'Vishwayatan Yogashram' New Delhi

\*313. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had given any financial assistance to the 'Vishwayatan Yogashram', New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the total amount of assistance given so far and the purpose or purposes for which this assistance has been given ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b). The Central Council for Research in India Medicine and Homoeopathy, an autonomous research organisation, set up by the Ministry of Health and Family Planning, is giving financial assistance to the 'Vishwayatan Yogashram, New Delhi' for research in the therapeutic aspects of Yoga in selected chronic diseases. The total financial assistance given to this institution is as under :—

Year	Amount (Rs.)
1969-70	30,000
1970-71	1,89,875
1971-72	1,10,000

This includes financial assistance of Rs. 75,000 per annum for meeting expenditure on 25 research beds with effect from the 16th January, 1971.

Demand for Setting up of a 500-Bed Casualty Hospital and Chest Surgery Unit in Calcutta

\* 314. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government had received any memorandum from Calcutta Corporation demanding to set up a 500-bed casualty hospital and 200-bed chest surgery unit in the Calcutta Metropolitan area ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have considered this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Requirement and Import of Super Phosphate

\*318. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of super phosphate fertilizer in India ; and

(b) how much is manufactured in India and how much is imported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The requirement of fertilisers in the country is assessed in terms of Plant nutrients viz., Nitrogen (N), Phosphates ( $P_2O_5$ ) and Potash ( $K_2O$ ) and not in terms of individual fertiliser products. The requirements thus assessed are then met through domestic production, stocks on hand and likely imports.

The following statements will show the requirements of  $P_2O_5$ , estimated domestic production and imports for the year 1971-72 :—

(in lakh tonnes of  $P_2O_5$ )

Stocks at the beginning of 1971-72	2.08
Domestic production	4.20
Imports planned	2.50
Total availability	8.78
Requirements for consumption	7.32

The domestic production of  $P_2O_5$  includes 2.1 lakh tonnes of nutrients in the form of super-phosphate. The remaining domestic production is in the shape of complex fertilisers containing  $P_2O_5$ . The import programme for phosphatic fertilisers allows for full utilisation of indigenous production of super-phosphate. Certain stock in the pipeline is also necessary so as to leave reasonable balance at the end of the year. No import of super-phosphate is, however, made.

**Seminar against Illiteracy held Jointly  
by National Federation of Indian  
Woman and UNESCO**

\*319. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINHG : will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an international seminar against illiteracy was held jointly by National Federation of Indian Women and UNESCO in Delhi recently ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed ; and

(c) the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P. YADAVA): (a) The National Federation of Indian Women organised a Seminar from November 1 to 9, 1971 at New Delhi with partial financial assistance from UNESCO.

(b) The theme of the Seminar was Training of Cadres to Combat Illiteracy among Women and Educate them for participation in the economic, social and Cultural development of their countries.

(c) A statement incorporating the conclusions and recommendations of the Seminar is enclosed

*Statement*

The Seminar, recommended that :—

1. *General* : There should be a firm national policy to take immediately all steps needed to eradicate illiteracy completely

among women, in developing countries where mass illiteracy among women still exists. This programme should consist of a mass approach in general literacy, phasing to functional literacy in such a manner that all regions in the country and all adult illiterates in all sectors of the population are covered within a given span of time, so that they may find gainful employment stay in it, be promoted and achieve self confidence to become active members of society.

2. *Content and Technique* : Special background studies for different groups of target population is necessary to make functional literacy successful ; while this is progress, work can begin by giving short term training to workers in general literacy. In addition to reading, writing and arithmetic, hygiene and dietics, family planning and bringing up children, handicrafts, scientific outlook, laws covering women's rights should be included.

While a general literacy course may be a short duration, a functional literacy course should be for at least one year, if necessary in two stages of six months each.

The governments should utilize the mass media of press, film, and television for motivation and promotional work, these should be made freely available to the agencies and cadres implementing the programme.

The government should initiate pilot projects as early as possible, the Seminar is of the opinion that by the end of 1972 at least five such projects should be started. These should be located in specially selected areas by the Governments and developed through the coordinated efforts of all Governmental and non-governmental agencies in each area.

3. *Cadre and Training*: The concept of the term "cadre" should be clarified. The Seminar further agreed that the term includes the entire range of workers from organizers to literacy instructors, adult leaders communities and evaluators ; it would thus include all persons in developing and promoting the programme both horizontally and vertically.



The cadre should consist of the following categories of persons :

- (a) Planning level ) Each of these  
personnel ) categories of  
) persons
- (b) Operational ) Include govern-  
level personnel ) ment officers  
) voluntary wor-  
) kers.
- (c) Community leaders such as mem-  
bers of Parliament and State Assemblies  
and representatives in local Government  
whose special responsibility would be pro-  
motional activities ; these would need orien-  
tation and also need to be exposed to the  
problem in the field but may not need train-  
ing for implementation of the project.

Provision be made for suitable accom-  
modation and facilities of work including  
security arrangements of literacy workers in  
rural areas, specially women.

4. *Follow-up Action:* The Govern-  
ment, (both Centre and State) is to be res-  
ponsible for financial support for their work,  
including securing funds from international  
agencies.

Governments should also be responsible  
for the training of literacy workers and set  
up the approaches needed for coordination  
of the work with various department, agen-  
cies voluntary organisations for carrying  
out the programme.

Promotional and motivational pro-  
grammes should be diversified according to  
the interests of each target population ;  
some facilities to women in the form simple  
creches and midday meals for children will  
give them the time needed for study.

In expensive and attractive literature,  
mobile libraries and reading rooms should  
be provided to sustain literacy and follow-up  
the achievements of the neo-literates.

The government should set up an appro-  
priate body for preparing a programme of  
free, universal, primary education for all  
children should be implemented immedi-

ately including that for girls in order to  
ensure that the young population do not  
grow up to be illiterates.

**Setting up of More Out-Door Dispensaries  
In Calcutta**

\*320. SHRI BIJOY MODAK : Will the  
Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY  
PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of  
the urgent necessity to establish some more  
out-door treatment dispensaries with dia-  
gnostic facilities in addition to the existing  
out-door treatment dispensaries in Calcutta;

(b) whether Government had received  
any request from the Calcutta Corporation  
regarding this; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Govern-  
ment thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND  
HOUSING AND HEALTH AND  
FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA  
SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c). The  
information is being collected and will  
be laid on the Table of the House in due  
course.

**Setting up of Warehousing Corporations  
In All States**

\*323. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICUL-  
TURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments  
have not yet set up warehousing Corpora-  
tions in their States;

(b) If so, the names of such States;  
and

(c) The reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal  
Pradesh, Meghalaya and Nagaland.

(c) The Warehousing Corporations  
Act, 1962, is not applicable to the State

of Jammu & Kashmir. However, a proposal for the amendment of the Act is under consideration of the Central Government. The remaining three State Governments have not taken any steps so far to set up State warehousing Corporations.

**Central Assistance to Orissa Due to Drought**

\*324. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) Whether drought conditions are prevailing in some parts of Orissa State ;
- (b) If so, the areas involved;
- (c) whether State Government have sought any assistance from the Centre ; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) . The Government of Orissa has reported prevalence of drought conditions in some parts of Koraput, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Ganjam, Puri and Bolangir districts.

(c) No. Sir, The State Government has not sought any Central financial assistance.

(d) Does not arise.

**Introduction Of Crop Insurance Scheme**

\*325. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have decided to introduce Crop Insurance ;
- (b) if so, which particular crop has been selected ; and
- (c) whether this will be localised to a particular State or spread over the entire country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No Sir.

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

**Delay In Completing Tuticorin Harbour Project**

\* 326. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH : will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there has been any delay in completing the Tuticorin Harbour Project ; and
- (b) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The major works under execution at Tuticorin relate to the formation of the South and the North Breakwater construction of one Pier-head in the South Breakwater and two Pier-heads in the North Breakwater, construction of a Wharf Wall and Dredging and Reclamation of the Wharf Wall area. The works were scheduled to be completed by about middle of 1973. The contractor for this work has not maintained the progress as planned. He has asked for extension of time up to October, 1973 for completion of the works. Government are considering his request for extension of time in the context of the difficulties explained by the contractor.

**British aid for Building a Cargo ship by Scottish Firm**

\*327. SHRI J. B. PATNAIK : SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether talks were held regarding the British aid allocation of funds to finance the building of a giant cargo ship for India by a Scottish firm; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :**  
(a) and (b). No specific talks were held with the British Government for financing the building of a giant cargo ship by a Scottish firm. However, certain proposals were made last year to the British Government for purchase of ships by Indian Shipping companies from British Shipyards eligible for financing out of British Project Aid. Following the acceptance of these proposals in principle by the British Government, the Government of India have allocated £11.65 million in favour of the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. for purchase of 2 bulk carriers of 75,000 DWT each and £6.125 million in favour of M/S Scindia steem Navigation Co. Ltd. for purchase of one bulk carrier of 75000 DWT. Allocation of another £5.59 million in favour of M/S Great Eastern Shipping Company Ltd. for purchase of 2 multi-purpose vessels did not materialise. The British credit is from Government to Government basis and the shipping companies get only the foreign exchange facilities.

**Growth of Indian shipping adversely affected due to removal of Rebate**

**\*328. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :**  
Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the growth of Indian shipping has been badly hit as a result of removal of rebate ;

(b) if so, the Corporation and other interested shipping companies which have been hit ; and

(c) the steps which the Government propose to take to recover the losses sustained and to earn profit ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND  
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :**  
(a) to (c). The development rebate is still available to Indian shipping.

This will, however, be withdrawn from 31-5-1974. The effect of this decision on the growth and profitability of Indian shipping will be known in due course.

**High Rates of interest on short-term loans given by Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Calcutta**

**\*329. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :**  
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Housing and Urban Development Corporation, Calcutta is demanding high rate of interest for the shortterm loans from the West Bengal Government ;

(b) whether the period for the repayment of the loans has also been reduced from 20 years to 5 to 7 years with higher interest; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

**THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND  
HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY  
PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR  
DIKSHIT) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The period of repayment of the loans would depend entirely on the nature and viability of the schemes.

(c) Does not arise.

**Merchants caught in Andhra Pradesh while exporting rice to other States**

**\*330. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :**  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7168 dated the 5th August, 1971 regarding seizure of Railway wagons of rice in Andhra Pradesh in July, 1971 in the guise of broken rice and state :

(a) whether the investigation into the matter has since been made ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken in the matter against the merchants concerned who tried to defraud the Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) and (b). Action under section 6A of the Essential commodities Act, 1955 to confiscate the rice seized has been completed. However, investigations of the criminal charges against the offenders is still continuing.

**Rice and wheat supplied for Bangla Desh Refugees to Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura**

1930. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI.** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) what quantities of rice and wheat have been supplied from Central Stores for Relief work among the evacuees from Bangla Dese to Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura respectively upto the end of October, 1971;

(b) whether the demand made by the Governments of Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura in this regard have been entirely met ; and

(c) whether there was acute shortage of rice and other essential food in some of the evacuee camps in Meghalaya and Tripura in the month of August and September, 1971 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE)** (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(c) Supply was affected for a short period due to dislocation of traffic and priority movements. The situation is now under control.

**Funds allocated for Housing, Urban Development & Slum Clearance in States**

1931. **SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated to the various States and Union Territories, during the current financial year 1971-72 in respect of Works, Housing, Urban Development and Slum Clearance State-wise and Union Territory-wise ; and

(b) the amount allocated to the various States for works, housing, urban development and slum clearance in the Fourth Five Year Plan State-wise and Union Territory-wise ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) and (b). Approved outlays, State-wise and Union Territory-wise, for housing and urban development programmes for the Fourth Five Year Plan and for the year 1971-72 are given below :—

Name of State/ U. T.	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Outlays	
	Fourth Plan	1971-72
1. Andhra Pradesh	950.00	209.00
2. Assam	367.00	70.00
3. Bihar	840.00	150.00
4. Gujarat	675.00	190.00
5. Haryana	300.00	50.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	153.00	52.65
7. Jammu & Kashmir	390.00	65.00
8. Kerala	560.00	139.00
9. Madhya Pradesh	640.00	260.00
10. Maharashtra	1800.00	560.00
11. Mysore	800.00	180.00
12. Nagaland	178.00	50.50
13. Orissa	525.00	173.00
14. Punjab	600.00	88.00
15. Rajasthan	645.00	122.00
16. Tamil Nadu	1750.00	365.00
17. Uttar Pradesh	1200.00	290.00
18. West Bengal	5079.00	1010.00
19. Meghalaya	62.00	12.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>17514.00</b>	<b>4033.65</b>

Name of State/ U.T.	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Outlays	
	Fourth 1971-72 Plan	
<b>Union Territories</b>		
1. Andaman & Nicobar	13.10	3.83
2. Chandigarh	10.00	2.50
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	6.00	1.90
4. Delhi	1700.00	302.34
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	92.00	15.06
6. Laccadive Islands	0.25	0.10
7. Manipur	40.00	7.47
8. NEFA	—	—
9. Pondicherry	80.00	20.36
10. Tripura	37.57	11.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1978.92</b>	<b>364.56</b>

The provision for slum clearance is included under housing and urban development outlays. No funds are provided to the State Governments for their 'works' programmes.

Another scheme for slum improvement programme with central assistance is under consideration.

**Setting up of separate CPWD circle for Kerala**

1932. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :  
SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there will be heavy workload on CPWD Office in Coimbatore due to the inclusion of Kerala in the circle; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider the proposal to establish a separate circle for Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Due to increase in the workload in Kerala, a new Division has been opened at Trivandrum and the Coimbatore Central Division of the

C. P. W. D. is no longer required to look after the works in Kerala. Both these Divisions are under the control of Madras Central Circle of the C. P. W. D.

(b) The present workload does not justify creation of a separate circle for Kerala.

**Death of cattle in Palamau (Bihar) due to 'Surra' disease**

1933. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the news item "Pashuon Mrityu" appearing in Hindi weekly of Bihar namely "The Saptahik Haldhar" dated 21st October, 1971, which reveals that many cattle are dying of "Surra disease" in Palamau District (Bihar) in general and Bishrampur, Hariharganj and Husenbad Blocks in particular;

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) The Director of Animal Husbandry, Bihar has informed that 34 animals died due to "Surra disease" in Bishrampur, Hariharganj and Husenbad Blocks in Palamau District (Bihar).

(b) 2,000 doses of medicins were supplied for treatment and the disease is under control.

(c) Does not arise.

**Requirement and replacement of ships during Fourth Five-Year Plan**

1934. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPEING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether our country needs during the Fourth Plan period 46 ships for coastal trade and 66 cargo ships for foreign trade

and by that time these are put in service, about 54 existing ships would have been replaced in the normal course; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government to prevent such an unfortunate situation ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) and (b). The emphasis generally is on tonnage and not the number of ships. The Fourth Plan for shipping envisages a target of 40 lakhs GRT, out of which 35 lakhs GRT will be operative and 5 lakhs GRT firmly on order. The operative tonnage (as on 1st October, 1971) is 24.85 lakhs GRT and 11.98 lakhs GRT is firmly on order. Overaged vessels of about 2.36 lakhs GRT are expected to be scrapped by the end of Fourth Plan period. The tonnage to be ordered to achieve the Fourth Plan target is 50.53 lakhs GRT. Every effort is being made to achieve the Fourth Plan target.

**Steps taken to strengthen the Merchant Fleet**

**1935. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether very negligible progress has been made to strengthen the country's merchant fleet since the Independence, so much so that it has risen from 59 merchant ships in 1947 to only 258 ships in 1970; and

(b) if so, factors which led to such a state of affairs ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) No, Sir. Considerable progress has been made to strengthen the Country's merchant fleet. While it is true that number of ships increased from 59 in 1947 to 258 in March, 1970, the progress has to be assessed not with reference to number but with reference shipping tonnage. The Indian tonnage was only about 1.92 lakhs GRT on the eve of Independence. In March, 1970 the Indian operative tonnage stood at 23.26 lakhs GRT.

(b) Does not arise.

**Construction of large-sized Ships in India**

**1936. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total number of shipyards in India where large-sized ships are and can be constructed;

(b) their production capacity at present and the target during the course of Fourth Five-Year Plan; and

(c) the estimated cost of construction of each ship in all the shipyards ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) Three viz., Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Garden Reach Workshops and Mazagon Dock Ltd.

(b) The present production capacities and the targets during the Fourth Five-Year Plan in respect of the three Shipyards are as under :—

**HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LIMITED,  
VISAKHAPATNAM**

The present production capacity is 2-3 vessels of about 13,000 D.W.T. each per annum. A programme of Development to step up the production capacity of the Shipyard to 6 ships aggregating 80,000 D.W.T. per year by the end of the Fourth Five Year is now under various stages of implementation.

**GARDEN REACH WORKSHOPS  
CALCUTTA**

This Shipyard is at present equipped to build only small vessels. The modernisation programme of this Shipyard, which has already been undertaken will enable it to construct two ocean-going merchant ships of 15,000 to 25,000 D.W.T. per annum.

**MAZAGON DOCK LIMITED,  
BOMBAY**

This shipyard has two large building berths on which production of ships upto

15,000 D.W.T. can be undertaken. At present, the shipyard is constructing 2 passenger-cum cargo vessels for the Shipping Corporation of India for delivery in 1973 and 1975 respectively.

(c) The cost of construction varies from ship to ship and from yard to yard. However, the average estimated cost of construction of a ship of about 13,000 D.W.T. at Hindustan Shipyard is about Rs. 492 lakhs as estimated in January, 1971. There is no corresponding estimate available for the other two yards because they have not so far built such ships.

#### Higher Cost of Construction of Ships

1937. KUMARI KAMALA KUMARI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that shipbuilding costs in this country are higher than in many industrially advanced countries of the world ;

(b) whether Government have made it a policy to make up the difference between the cost of construction of ships here and the international cost by way of subsidy and

(c) if so, the genesis of this policy and the reasons for higher cost of construction ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Till recently it was so, but now a revised formula has been prescribed where the subsidy is not linked to the cost of construction. Under the new formula, the shipowners are required to pay the international price of ships plus 5% towards partial cost of import substitution. In addition, the shipyard gets subsidy from the Government as follows :—

(i) 5% of the international price of the ship. This will be progressively reduced.

(ii) the actual price differential between the indigenous price and

the lowest international price of 6 major items of machinery and equipment, subject to a ceiling of 10% of the international price of the ship.

Under the old formula, there was no scope for the shipyard to make any profit and consequently no incentive to reduce their cost of construction because any such reduction would only reduce the subsidy. The new formula has been adopted to rectify this situation by dislinking the subsidy from the actual cost of construction.

The main reasons for higher cost of construction on Indian Shipyards are :—

(i) the higher cost of indigenous materials and equipment as compared to prices paid by foreign shipyards ; and

(ii) the element of freight and insurance in the case of imported materials and equipment.

Transfer of the Presidents, and other Office Bearers of the Recognised Service Association by C.P.W.D.

1938. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether C.P.W.D. authorities are always transferring the office-bearers specially President's and Secretaries of various recognised service Association to far off places either on promotion/routine transfer/otherwise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : The stations where the field staff of the Central Public Works Department are required to serve have been classified as 'soft' and 'hard' areas according to the availability or non-availability of certain amenities/facilities. Every member of the staff is required to serve in a hard area at least once for a period of three years. Transfer of all the field staff, including office-bearers of service Associations, are generally effected on this principle.

दिल्ली के उत्तर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के

प्रधानाचार्यों द्वारा प्रतिदिन

उपस्थिति लगाना

1939. श्री अश्वमेध : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री दिल्ली के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के प्रधानाचार्यों द्वारा प्रतिदिन उपस्थिति लगाने के बारे में 21 अगस्त, 1970 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 3631 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उस में पूछी गई जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और सांस्कृतिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो. ए. ए. नुसूल हसन) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है, जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना (अनुबन्ध) दी गयी है । [प्रश्नालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—1158/71]

डा० भगवानदास मैमोरियल ट्रस्ट लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को दिये गये विविध ऋण

1940. श्रीअश्वमेध : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डा० भगवान दास मैमोरियल ट्रस्ट, 2 एफ., लाजपतनगर, नई दिल्ली को उनके मंत्रालय से अनुदान मिलता रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त ट्रस्ट ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में विविध ऋण दिये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कितने ऋण दिये गये और अब तक बसूल किये गये तथा ऋण लेने वाले तथा ऋण चुकाने वालों के नाम तथा पते

तथा उनके द्वारा ली गई तथा चुकाई गई राशि क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० कित्कू) : (क). स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने 1962-1965 के दौरान इस ट्रस्ट को अनुदान दिया है ।

(ख) और (ग) . यह डा. भगवान दास मैमोरियल ट्रस्ट का आन्तरिक मामला है जिसके बारे में सरकार के पास कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

Increase in Examination Fee by the Board of Higher Secondary Education and Middle Class Board in Delhi

1941. SHRI MULKI RAJ SAINI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the examination fees for the Board of Higher Secondary and for the Middle Classes Board examination in Delhi have been raised from Rs. 40 to Rs. 56 and from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20, respectively ;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefore and how this increase is in proportion with the increase in the fees for checking the answer books ; and

(c) whether prior sanction of the Central Government was obtained in the matter, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The examination fee for Higher Secondary examination in respect of private candidates has been raised from Rs. 46 to Rs. 56; in the case of the candidates attending the schools, fee has been raised from Rs. 36 to Rs. 46 only. The examination fee for the Middle school examination has been raised from Rs. 15 to Rs. 17, of which Rs. 5 per candidate is met out of Boys Fund.

(b) The examination fees have been raised in order to cover the increased expendi-



ture on the conduct of examinations. The increase is not only related to the increased remuneration for checking answer books, but also to other items of expenditure, such as increase in the remuneration payable to Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and other staff employed at the examination centres, cost of paper, preparation of answer books and question papers.

(c) The increase of examination fee in respect of Higher Secondary examination has been duly approved by the controlling authority of the Central Board of Secondary Education, as required under the rules of the Board. The Delhi Administration, which conducts the Middle School examination raised the examination fee as a measure of urgency in anticipation of the Government of India's approval.

**Ban on Grant of House Building Loan and for Ready Built House**

1942 SHRI MOHAMMAD YUSUF : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have stopped sanction of loan to Central Government Employees for construction of a house and for purchase of a ready built house;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such a ban will cause great hardship to Government Employees and stop building activity thus having an adverse effect on the employment situation in the country; and

(d) the time by which this ban will be lifted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**Demand for Another University in Delhi**

1943. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :  
SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA :  
SHRI SAT PAL KAPOOR :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University has written to Government that with nearly 96,000 students on its rolls, the Delhi University is becoming unmanageable, and that another University for Delhi should now be formed to cope with this large number of students;

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

(c) whether there are any plans to affiliate some of the colleges in South Delhi with the Jawaharlal Nehru University ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) The Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University has drawn the attention of the Government to the problems of the University and has requested that these may be examined. One of the suggestions made by him to solve these problems is the setting up of another University in Delhi.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

**Eviction Proceedings Against Occupants of Fonseca Apartments, Man Singh Road, New Delhi**

1944. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director of Estate have initiated any eviction proceedings against the present occupiers of the so-called 'Fonseca Apartments' on Man Singh Road in New Delhi,

(b) if so, the action taken; and

(c) the purpose for which this building is being acquired and will subsequently be used after acquisition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes.

(b) A show cause notice under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 has already been issued to the parties concerned.

(c) It is a Government of India building and is being got vacated to augment the limited general pool resources both office and residential, so as to meet the ever increasing pending demands of the Government.

#### New Method of curing Tonsils

1945. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a doctor in Kerala has developed a new method of curing tonsils without undergoing any surgical operation ;

(b) if so, main features and efficacy of this method ; and

(c) what steps are Government taking to popularise it on an All India basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (c). The Government are aware of the News Item to this effect that appeared in the Press on the 5th November, 1971. A report in the matter from the Government of Kerala is awaited.

#### Ad hoc increments for Junior Engineers in C.P.W.D.

1946. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of C.P.W.D. has recommended that the Junior Engineers in the said department who passes AMIE be given six *ad-hoc* increments at any stage of basic pay ;

(b) the recommendations made and the stage at which the matter stands ; and

(c) whether the department is not pursuing the Finance Ministry for the reasons that the Pay Commission is already considering the case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The scale of pay of the post of Junior Engineer is Rs. 180-10-290-EB-15-380. The pay of diploma holder Junior Engineer who acquires a degree or AMIE qualification while in service is fixed at Rs. 240/- in the scale with effect from the date of announcement of the result of the examination so passed, if his pay is less than Rs. 240/- on that day. The C.P.W.D. had recommended that six advance increments should be given to such personnel regardless of the stage at which they were drawing their pay in the prescribed scale. As the Third Pay Commission is seized with the problem of pay scales, it has been decided not to pursue the matter with the Ministry of Finance and to wait for the recommendation of the Commission.

#### Direct Recruitment of Assistant Engineers

1947. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4470 on 12th July, 1971 and state the decision taken on the proposal regarding direct recruitment at the level of Assistant Engineer (Class II) which has been kept in abeyance since long ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : It has been agreed in principle, to suspend direct recruitment to both permanent and temporary vacancies in the Class II Engineering Services (Assistant Engineer) in the Central Public Works Department for a period of 7 years. Action has already been initiated to complete the necessary formalities in this regard in consultation with the concerned authorities.

#### Meeting of Department Promotion Committee in C.P.W.D.

1948. SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the Department Promotion Committee for promotion from

Junior Engineers (Civil) to Assistant Engineers (Civil) and Junior Engineer (Elec.) to Assistant Engineer (Elect) met last:

(b) the reasons for not calling Departmental Promotion Committee's meeting for more than a year; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL):** (a) The Departmental Promotion Committee for promotion from Junior Engineer (Civil) to Assistant Engineer (Civil) met last on 30th September, 1970 and the Departmental Promotion Committee for promotion from Junior Engineer (Elect.) to Assistant Engineer (Electrical) met on the 28th January, 1971.

(b) and (c). On the Electrical side, one year has not yet elapsed since the last meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee.

On the Civil side, Departmental Promotion Committee could not be held as representations have been received from the Service Associations regarding interpretation of the eligibility criteria prescribed for promotion of Junior Engineers to the Grade of Assistant Engineer. These representations are being examined and the Departmental Promotion Committee meeting will be arranged as soon as the issues involved are settled.

#### Function of Field Officers in N.C.E.R.T.

1949. **SHRI S.M. SIDDAYYA:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the functions of the Field Advisers in the National Council of Educational Research and Training ;

(b) number of academic posts that have been sanctioned in each of the offices of the Field Advisers ; and

(c) the qualifications prescribed for these posts ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P. YADAVA):** (a) The officers of Field Advisers for the States were set up on the basis of the recommendations of the Nag Chaudhuri Committee and are primarily meant for liaison work with the States. They are broadly concerned with the following problems :-

- (i) Primary and secondary extension services centres;
- (ii) Liaison work with the State concerned;
- (iii) Study of developments in the field of school education in the State;
- (iv) Identification of special problems in school education in the State which are of interest to the NCERT;
- (v) Familiarizing the State Education authorities with the work done and the work in progress at the NCERT;
- (vi) Introducing the State Authorities properly and effectively to the textbooks, textual materials and other aid developed at the NCERT;
- (vii) Carrying out the function of a liaison officer between the State Board of School Education and the NCERT functioning as the National Board of School Education.

(b) There is one academic post of Field Adviser in each of the offices. Provision for additional academic assistance is only examined as and when necessary.

(c) The Field Adviser is an officer of the Council of the rank of a Reader or above or of the rank of Deputy Director of Public Instruction in the State and must know the major language of the State and when he is assigned for more than one major language of at least one State.

**Filling up of Posts in N.C.E.R.T.**

1950. SHRI S.M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) how many new posts in various categories have been created in the National Council of Educational Research and Training and Regional Colleges since August, 1971;

(b) how many posts have been advertised after that date;

(c) how many posts were filled up by direct recruitment and by promotions, temporary or permanent; and

(d) of them how many were filled up by candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House in due course.

**Maintenance Grant to Siddhartha High School, Mysore**

1951. SHRI S.M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Siddhartha Education Society, Mysore had applied to the Government for the sanction of maintenance grant to the Siddhartha High School, Mysore, if so, when;

(b) the special grounds the Society urged for the sanction of the above grant ;

(c) whether the Government of Mysore has sanctioned it ;

(d) if not, the reason therefor; and

(e) whether a copy of the application would be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF D.P. YADAVA).

(a) No application has so far been received from the Siddhartha Education Society, Mysore for maintenance grant to Siddhartha High School, Mysore .

(b) Does not arise .

(c) to (e). Information from the Government of Mysore is awaited, and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

**Central Government Scholarship to Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Students for Higher Studies Abroad**

1952. SHRI S.M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) date when the Director of Social Welfare, Government of Mysore issued a notification at the instance of the Union Government calling for applications from candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the award of scholarships to go abroad for higher studies ;

(b) the last date for submitting applications; and

(c) whether sufficient time was allowed to the candidates to submit their applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). The Central Government Schemes were advertised in thirty newspapers in India, including six in Southern region on 27.9.1971. State Governments / Union Territory Administrations etc. were also requested to give wide publicity to the scheme. Last date for receipt of the duly completed applications was 15.11.1971. The State Governments including Mysore were requested to give wide publicity to the adver-

tiement issued by the Government of India,

(c) Yes, Sir.

#### Turn out of Doctors by Medical Colleges

1953. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of doctors turned out by Medical Colleges every year for the last three years; and

(b) how many out of them could get employment in Centre and State Health Services ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and the same will be placed on the table of the House in due Course.

#### Compulsory Service in Rural Areas by New Entrants to the Medical Colleges

1954. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :  
DR. SANKATA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government for those seeking admission in Medical Colleges that after Graduation, they will undertake to serve at least two years in rural areas before they become eligible to get employment in the Central and State Health Services; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Yes. There is a proposal under consideration of the Government to ask every stu-

dent seeking admission to a Medical College to give an undertaking that after completion of the MBBS course he/she shall, if required by the Government, serve in the rural areas for a prescribed period.

#### Street light in Shanker Garden Colony of West Delhi

1955. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no street lighting in the Shankar Garden Colony of West Delhi;

(b) whether under agreement made between the coloniser and the plot holders, street lightening had to be provided by the coloniser;

(c) if so, the reason why the coloniser had not provided street lightening so far;

(d) whether the absence of electricity was adversely affected the pace of building construction in the colony; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide electricity and street lightening in the colony at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) There is no street lighting in the Colony.

(b) and (c). Government are not aware whether there is any agreement between the coloniser and plot holders requiring the colonizer to provide street lighting in the colony, and if so why the colonizer has not done so far. One of the conditions for the approval of the layout plan, however lays down that the electrification of the colony is the responsibility of the colonizer.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Development Work in Shanker Garden Colony in West Delhi

1956. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the fact that the coloniser of the Shanker Garden colony in West Delhi had deposited full amount for the deficiencies as pointed out by the Delhi Development Authority, no development work has yet started there;

(b) if so, the reason why the development work in the colony is being delayed;

(c) whether this delay in development is adversely affecting the building activities and is against the interest of the plot holders; and

(d) if so, the step the Delhi Development Authority had taken or propose to take to expedite development work in the above colony ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a), (b) and (d). The coloniser has deposited in cash and by way of bank guarantee the estimated amount for making good the deficiencies in internal and external (peripheral and bulk) services (water supply and sewerage) excluding electrification charges. The coloniser has not yet deposited the requisite amount with DESU for the electrification of the colony.

The Municipal Corporation have been asked to make good the deficiencies in regard to water supply and sewerage at an early date.

(c) No Sir.

#### Study of Medical Problem at High Altitude

1957. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has reached some important conclusions in the study of medical problems at high altitude in a joint venture in collaboration with the Defence Minister;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) how far it is going to prove useful for our defence personnel serving at high altitudes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISHKU): (a) to (c). In conjunction with the Defence Medical Services, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences have conducted several studies at high altitudes and laboratories at Delhi to explore the immediate and delayed circulatory, ventilatory and venomotor responses at high altitude. Studies were also made to investigate failure to adaptation, like acute mountain sickness and high altitude pulmonary oedema. The pharmacodynamics of certain drugs which are used to allay, mitigate or prevent the acute illness of high altitude have been studied in depth.

Subjects with acute mountain sickness hypoventilate, retain  $\text{CO}_2$  (Carbon Dioxide) have markedly reduced PAO<sub>2</sub> (Partial Tension Pressure-Arterial Blood-Oxygen) increased A-aDO<sub>2</sub> (Aveolar-Arterial Blood-Difference-Oxygen) and metabolic alkalosis. Patients with high altitude pulmonary oedema, on the other hand, hyperventilate resulting in respiratory alkalosis. They have reduced PAO<sub>2</sub> but A-aDO<sub>2</sub> is greater. There is presence of moderate pulmonary arterial pressure but pulmonary wedge and left arterial pressures are normal. High wedge and left arterial pressures are normal. High altitude pulmonary oedema is probably caused by increased pulmonary blood volume due to marked peripheral vasoconstriction, increased pulmonary alveolar endothelium consequent to sudden change in hypoxia due to altered terrestrial elevation and/or exercise.

Pharmacodynamic studies have now made it possible to prevent and treat these illnesses by administration of rapidly acting diuretics.

#### Issue of orders prohibiting strikes in conservancy and sewage disposal service in Delhi

1958. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether on 10th October, 1971, Government had issued an order prohibiting strike in any service connected with conservancy and sewage disposal in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :** (a) Yes.

(b) Delhi Pradesh Baimiki Mazdoor Sangh gave strike notice to the Delhi Municipal Corporation. According to the notice the Sangh was to demonstrate at Town Hall at noon on the 14th October, 1971 and to go on strike on the 15th October, 1971 if their demands were not fulfilled. The Delhi Administration felt that the proposed strike portended grave danger to the public health and was likely to spread throughout the city in case timely action was not taken to curb the strike. In view of these facts an order dated the 10th October, 1971, prohibiting strike in any service in the Union Territory of Delhi connected with conservancy and sewage disposal was issued.

**Bangalore University Students Demand for an Inquiry into University's Affairs**

1959. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the demands made by the Bangalore University Students for an inquiry into the affairs of the Bangalore University;

(b) if so, whether Government have instituted any inquiry; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Chancellor of the Bangalore University who has received re-

presentations about the working of the University has appointed Prof. Samuel Mathai, former Vice-Chancellor, Kerala University, and former Secretary, University Grants Commission, to look into these and generally into the affairs of the University. Prof. Mathai has taken over charge on November 17, 1971. Further action will be taken by the Chancellor on receipt of the report.

**Mechanisation of Fisheries in India**

1960. **SHRI SAMAR MUKERJEE ; SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an expert group of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission had submitted an analysis to the Commission about the mechanisation of fisheries in India;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) Yes.

(b) The report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation furnishes a general assessment of mechanized fishing in the country as well as a State-wise analysis of the programme of mechanization of fishing in the eight maritime States. The role of mechanized fishing and the economics of operation of mechanized boats have been analysed, the adequacy of infrastructural support such as harbours, refrigeration and processing facilities, maintenance services and trained personnel has been assessed, and certain recommendations for improvement in the organisation and functioning of the programme have been made. The over-all assessment which has been made is that while the allotment of funds by most of the maritime States in the successive five year Plans for the programme of mechanized fishing has been satisfactory and, in terms of administrative set-up, there has been considerable strengthening of fisheries Depart-

ments and a number of development institutions have been created, much leeway has to be made up in the provision of facilities such as marketing, refrigeration, cold storage, processing, harbours, repair and maintenance and training of fishermen. Some of the more important observations are summarized below :—

1. The average rate of gross return per unit of investment on non-powered boats is much higher than that of mechanized boats particularly in terms of quantity and to a smaller extent in terms of value. The gross catch of mechanized boats is however higher than that of non-powered boats by 70% and the value of catch is thrice that of non-powered boats.

2. In the interests of increasing production and export of marine fish, the mechanization programme needs to be gradually extended. More attention should be given in future to increasing operational efficiency by reducing costs and improving management. Mechanized boats should concentrate more on off-shore fishing grounds.

3. Living standards of fishermen working on mechanized boats are comparatively better than those of fishermen using non-powered boats.

4. Cold Storage, refrigeration and boat building facilities are inadequate with reference to the requirements for effective utilisation of catches, but even these limited facilities are not being fully utilised particularly in the public sector. These facilities should be more adequately utilised before additional facilities are provided in the areas where there is under-utilisation. Adequate measures should be taken to popularize refrigeration facilities among fishermen.

5. Marketing of fish is handled predominantly by the private trader. The Co-operative Marketing structure needs to be reorganised and strengthened.

6. Landing and harbour facilities are inadequate and this has hampered the systematic development of the fishing industry.

7. While training centres for fishermen have been set up in almost all maritime

States, the training provided should be made more practical and purposive.

8. Institutional finance should be used on a larger scale for the programme of mechanized fishing.

9. Subsidies should be provided on fuel and lubricants.

10. Welfare measures for fishermen such as provision of housing, drinking water schools and health centres are generally inadequate and should be provided on a larger scale.

(c) The analysis of the programme of mechanization of fishing boats made by the Programme Evaluation Organization provides a useful source of reference for the further planning and direction of this important programme. Against a provision of Rs. 28 crores in the Third Plan, a provision of Rs. 83 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan for development fisheries, of which about Rs. 20 crores is earmarked for provision of fishing harbours and a similar amount for introduction of mechanized boats. The importance of providing adequate landing facilities has been recognized, and the harbour plan which is fully financed by the Central Government, envisages not only large harbours at the major ports and other selected centres, but also small-scale facilities for mechanized boats at a large number of centres. Harbour facilities are being provided at a total of 78 sites around the coast. The programme is being constantly reviewed and expanded. A UNDP Project is also surveying potential harbour sites and drawing up plans. The mechanization programmes are being constantly reviewed, and the types of boats introduced in certain areas of concentration are being adjusted suitably with reference to the economics of operation. The need for strengthening the cooperative marketing structure in order to secure better returns to fishermen is also recognized. State Plans provide for assistance to Fisheries Cooperatives. The report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation correctly stresses the importance of this service, and it is proposed to place increasing emphasis on the organisation of a suitable cooperative marketing structure. The need for supplementing Plan resources with institutional finance for



the mechanisation programme has been impressed on State Governments many of whom have taken suitable steps to organise the flow of institutional finance to the mechanised fishing industry. The question of providing subsidy on fuel used by fishing boats has also been taken up for consideration. The observations of the Programme Evaluation Organisation are being kept in view in finalising the Annual Plans of the States. The report has also been furnished to the State Governments who are concerned with the implementation of the programmes of mechanisation, refrigeration, marketing, training and welfare.

**Strike by Students of Patel Memorial National College, Rajpura (Punjab)**

1961. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the continuous strike by students of the Patel Memorial National College, Rajpura (Punjab) for the last few days ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to solve the dispute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The students of the Patel Memorial National College, Rajpura went on strike from August 26, 1971 to express their resentment against the following :—

- (1) alleged dictatorial attitude of and the irregularities committed by the Managing Committee of this College ;
- (2) non-removal of one of the teachers, inspite of the resentment shown by the students continuously for about three years ;
- (3) alleged termination of services of able professors every year

without any fault on their part ;

- (4) non-probing of the deficit of over Rs. 2 lakhs in the college budget ;
- (5) non-completion of unfinished buildings and the delay taking place in their construction ; and
- (6) apathy towards games in as much as even the Director of Physical Education had not been appointed.

The students also demanded better teaching arrangements, improvement of library and laboratory facilities and provision of amenities for students.

(c) The strike was called off on September 21, 1971 on the intervention of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. The Punjabi University, to which the college is affiliated, is looking into the various aspects of the grievances of the students.

**Assistance given to Sikkim Institute of Tibetology**

1962. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial and other assistance given so far by the Government of India to the Institute of Tibetology in Sikkim ;

(b) whether the Governing Body of the Institute has the power to appoint the Director of the Institute ;

(c) if so, whether there has been any recent decision to appoint a new Director who was retired from the Ministry of Education due to his unsatisfactory record there ; and

(d) what are the proposed Director's qualifications in the field of Tibetan culture and history ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SO

**CIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN):** (a) The Government of India has been rendering financial assistance to the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology in Sikkim to the extent of Rs. 50,000 per annum since 1958-59. It has been decided to raise the quantum of assistance to Rs. 1 lakh per annum from the current financial year.

(b) The power to appoint the Director of the Institute vests in the Executive Board of the Institute.

(c) Dr. A.M.D. Rozario, a retired officer of this Ministry has been appointed as new Director of the Institute with effect from 1st July, 1971. Dr. Rozario retired from the service of the Government in the normal manner after attaining the age of superannuation. He was not made to retire due to unsatisfactory work.

(d) The qualifications of Dr. Rozario as recorded in this Ministry do not include any qualification in the field of Tibetan Culture or History. It may be added that the duties of the Director are mainly of an executive nature and do not involve any teaching.

#### Encouragement to Production of Commercial Crops

1963. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken to ensure that along with the growth of production of foodgrains, the commercial crops are also encouraged for more production; and

(b) what targets have been fixed for 1972 for the different commercial crops as compared to the targets achieved for these crops during 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) To encourage production of commercial crops a number of schemes/programmes have been

implemented. Particular mention in this behalf may be made of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes under which funds are earmarked for the development of each commercial crop. An expenditure of Rs. 19.21 and 28.86 million was incurred on these schemes during 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively. Problem oriented demonstration and incentives by way of subsidies on plant protection chemicals and equipments etc. have been provided under these schemes. Recently two new schemes i.e. Intensive Cotton Distt. Programme and Soybean Development Scheme involving an aggregate outlay of Rs. 160.00 million during the remaining period of the 4th Plan, have been put into effect. In addition, Development Councils have been set up for each commercial crop to advise the Government of India, from time to time, on the problems relating to the development and marketing of these crops.

Research scientists are working on evolving high yielding varieties of commercial crops. Recently these efforts have been stepped up under coordinated schemes.

(b) The following table indicates the production targets fixed for 1970-71 and 1971-72 as also the actual production achieved during 1970-71 in respect of major commercial crops:

	1970-71		1971-72
	Target	Actual Production	Target
Oil seeds (Million tonnes)	9.00	9.19	9.50
Sugarcane (Gur) (Million tonnes)	13.20	13.19	3.20
Cotton (Million bales)	6.50	4.56	6.50
Jute (Million bales)	6.70	4.91	6.40

#### Decision of Bay of Bengal/Japan Conference Re. Deferred Payment System

1964. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state;

(a) the decision of Bay of Bengal Japan Conference regarding Deferred Payment system ; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure fair practices ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) and (b). The Bay of Bengal/Japan/Bay of Bengal Conference covering the trade from East Coast of India to South East Asia and Japan has abolished the system of deferred payment from 1.7.1971 on account of continuous pressure exerted by the Trade and Government. The Conference has, subsequently announced introduction of dual rate system (Contract and non-contract rates) effective from 1.9.1971, the net Tariff rates being treated as contract rates and the non-contract rates being 10% above that level. The Shippers who enter into contract will be entitled to the benefit of lower rates. The Conference took this step to safeguard their interests as movement of cargo was at a low level and in this manner they could have some hold on Shippers. Most Shippers have willingly signed contracts with the Shipping Lines without protest, and it has been felt that there is justification in the Conference making this arrangement.

**दिल्ली के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये आवास की समस्या**

1965 डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों की आवास समस्या अब तक हल नहीं कर पाई है;

(ख) सरकार किस वर्ष की नियुक्ति तक के विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों को किन्-किन् प्रकार के मकान दे सकी है;

(ग) सरकार मकान किस आधार पर एलाट करती है; और

(घ) सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

**निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ. के. पुजराव) :** (क) दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सामान्य फूल में पात्र कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे 41.82 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों के लिए बास की व्यवस्था करना संभव हो पाया है।

(ख) विभिन्न टाइपों के बास की पात्रता के वेतन-क्रम तथा 22-11-1971 तक जिस प्राथमिकता की तारीख तक मकान दिए जा चुके हैं, उनका एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) दिल्ली / नई दिल्ली के पात्र कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सामान्य फूल बास से आवंटन विभिन्न टाइपों के लिए उनकी पात्रता के आधार पर किया जाता है। प्रत्येक टाइप के लिए उस टाइप के पात्र अधिकारियों की प्राथमिकता की तारीख के आधार पर प्रति मास अलग अलग प्रतीक्षा सूची तैयार की जाती है और प्रतीक्षा सूची में प्रत्येक अधिकारी की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर आवंटन किया जाता है। टाइप IV और उससे निचले टाइपों में प्राथमिकता की तारीख, अधिकारी की केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकार के अधीन निरन्तर सेवा की तारीख से जिसमें विदेश-सेवा की अवधि भी शामिल है, शुमार की जाती है। उनके मामलों में केन्द्रीय सरकार/राज्य सरकार में की गई समस्त सेवा को ध्यान में रखा जाता है। उन अधिकारियों के मामलों में, जो टाइप V और उससे ऊपर के टाइपों के पात्र हैं, उनकी प्राथमिकता की तारीख उस तारीख से शुमार की जाती है। जब से एक अधिकारी, केन्द्रीय सरकार या राज्य सरकार अथवा विदेश-सेवा आदि में एक पद पर, टाइप विशेष या उससे ऊपर के टाइप के लिए उचित परिलब्धियां निरन्तर प्राप्त कर रहा हो।

(ब) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान दिल्ली। नई दिल्ली में क्वार्टरों के निर्माण के बारे में, स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

टाइप	स्वीकृत एककों की संख्या	पूरे हुए एककों की संख्या	निर्माणाधीन एककों की संख्या	विचाराधीन प्रस्ताव
I	304	192	112	1112
II	1732	864	868	—
III	1716	440	1276	1932
IV	1180	256	924	178
VII	6	—	—	—
जोड़	4938	1752	3180	3222

दिल्ली/नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल बास में कुर्सीक्षत्र पात्रता तथा 22-11-1971 तक जिस प्राथमिकता की तिथि तक बास दिए गए हैं,

उन का विवरण।

टाइप	कुर्सी क्षेत्र वर्ग फुट में	पात्रता	तय की गई तिथि
1	2	3	4
I	400	175/-रुपये से कम	2-2-1950
II	540	175/-रुपये से 349/- तक	1-4-1943
III	710	350/-रुपये से 499/- तक	17-11-1942
IV	900	500/-रुपये से 799/- तक	14-7-1942
V	1,500*	800/-रुपये से 1299/- तक	जून 1952
VI	2,100*	1300/-रुपये से 2249/- तक	20-12-1961

1	2	3	4
VII	@	2250/-रुपये तथा इससे अधिक	29-11-1960
VIII	**	भारत सरकार के सचिवों/अपर सचिव	30-9-1962

\* इसके अतिरिक्त 240 नौकरों के क्वार्टर और 225 गैराज के लिये।

@ प्रत्येक मामले में निर्णय किया जायेगा।

\*\* इस टाइप में आगे कोई निर्माण नहीं होगा।

दूध के टोकनों के लिए दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अधीन आवेदन पत्र

1966. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दूध के टोकन के लिये कितने आवेदन-पत्र दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) दूध टोकन शीघ्र जारी करने के बारे में दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

कृषि संचालक में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. शेर सिंह): (क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के पास दिनांक 19-11-71 को दूध के टोकनों के लिये 41,794 अभ्यावेदन बाकी थे।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के वर्तमान केन्द्रीय डेरी संयंत्र की दुग्ध संचालन क्षमता प्रति दिन 375,000 लिटर तक बढ़ाई जा रही है, जोकि इस समय प्रतिदिन 300,000 लिटर है। इसके लगभग 6 महीने में पूर्ण होने की संभावना है। क्षमता के बढ़ने पर लंबित अभ्यावेदनों पर निर्णय किया जायेगा। सरकार 'आपरेशन फुलड' के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली में एक नये

डैरी प्लांट स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार कर रही है, जिसकी पुनर्निर्माण क्षमता 400,000 लिटर प्रतिदिन होगी। नई डैरी के स्थापित होने पर दिल्ली की दूध की काफी मांग पूरी हो सकेगी।

#### Sinking of Tubewells in West Bengal

1967. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tubewells sunk in West Bengal during the first three years of the Fourth Five year Plan, District-wise thereof;

(b) whether the Government had reduced the earlier target of sinking 1,000 tubewells to 600 in West Bengal;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the Government will reconsider its decision in view of the pressing necessity to extend irrigation facilities in West Bengal; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) A statement showing the number of deep tubewells drilled during years 1969-70 and 1970-71 and proposed for the year 1971-72 is given in the Annexure.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The reduction in the target was made after taking into consideration the overall limitation of financial resources in the State Plan, back log of the work relating to the completion of the tubewells drilled earlier, and the capacity of the State technical Organisation to handle the work.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Besides the completion of the back log of the works relating to the tubewells

already drilled, the State technical Organisations will have yet to drill 314 tubewells during the last 2 years of the Fourth Plan to achieve the target of drilling 600 tubewells during the 4th Plan. It does not seem to be practically feasible to drill more than 314 tubewells within a period of two years.

#### Statement

Name of District	No. of tubewells drilled in 1969-70 and 1970-71	No. of tubewells proposed to be drilled in 1971-72
Hooghly	: 32	23
24-Parganas	: 20	15
Howrah	: 32	16
Midnapore	: 21	21
Bardwan	: 13	12
Nadia	: 8	18
Mushidabad	: 18	23
West Dinajpur	: 4	—
Malda	: 2	—
Birbhum	: —	8
	150	136

#### Implementation of the Recommendations of the Waqf Enquiry committee

1968 SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Waqf Enquiry Committee's Recommendations regarding administration of Waqf properties in the country have been implemented by Government; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take for the management and control of its properties in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED)** (a) : The Waqf Enquiry Committee has not made any recommendation so far. Its report is awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

**Financial help to cotton growers of West Bengal**

**1969. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal administration approached the Central Government for Central assistance, to given some financial help to cotton growers in West Bengal;

(b) whether the Government has agreed to give this assistance; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE)** : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 31.20 lakhs for the introduction of cotton under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the Sunderbans and Coastal belts in West Bengal during 1971-72. The nature of assistance provided therein is mainly for :

- (i) Full cost of staff and contingencies
- (ii) Full cost of inputs for demonstrations.
- (iii) 25% subsidy on plant protection chemicals
- (iv) 100% subsidy on urea and 50% subsidy on low volume power sprayers for Foliar application of urea.

In addition, a short-term loan of Rs. 3.25 lakhs has been sanctioned to the State

Government for purchase and distribution of cotton seeds to growers for meeting 50% cost.

**Agreements Between India and World Food Programme To Assist Projects in Mysore State**

**1970. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two agreements have been signed between India and World Food programme to assist the projects in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the quantum and conditions of assistance and the area in Mysore where these projects are to be set up ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE)** : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Two agreements were signed between the Government of India and the World Food Programme on the 30th August 1971 under which World Food Programme has committed food assistance valued at Rs. 33,750,000 for development projects in the State of Mysore. The World Food Programme Aid will be in the form of wheat, sorghum, and skimmed milk powder.

Under one agreement, the World Food Programme is to provide support for the construction of 11,00 miles of rural roads and intensive development of 400,000 acres of land irrigated by the Tungbhadra Dam Project in Ballary and Raichur districts. The work will provide employment during a five year period to 5000 persons who will receive part of their wages in the form of commodities. The value of WFP commodities to be supplied is Rs. 19,500,000/-

The other agreement provides for WFP assistance for a soil conservation programme to be undertaken in the districts of Chitradurg Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore. The project will cover 450,000 acres of agricultural land and will employ an average 5,625 working families for six month a year over a five year period. The WFP food.

which will be supplied to the workers as part payment of wages will be worth Rs. 14,250,000-00

#### Mini Rice Mill

1971. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suggestion has been made for development of mini rice mills incorporating modern methods of conserving and processing grains, to avoid wastage of rice estimated to be 2 million tonnes amounting to Rs. 100 crores, by obsolete and outdated methods being employed at present;

(b) whether the above suggestion has been considered; and

(c) if so, with what results and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) (a) to (c). Suggestion for introduction of mini modern rice mill have been received by Government and action to get such mills manufactured has been taken. At present the three manufacturers of modern rice mills machinery in the country are working on the project and according to the reports received, one of the manufacturers is reported to be at the advanced stage of finalisation of the project to manufacture the machinery for mini modern rice mills.

#### Development of Rani Scarcity Areas in Madhya Pradesh

1972. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government have decided to develop the backward areas of Madhya Pradesh where scarcity of rains prevail ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): Four districts in Madhya Pradesh viz. Jhadsa, Dhar, Sindhi and Betul have been selected for

coverage under the Rural Works Programme meant for selected chronically drought prone areas of the country. Under this programme labour intensive and production oriented schemes like medium/minor irrigations soil conservation, afforestation and rule, roads etc, are taken up. Each selected district will have an outlay of Rs. 20 crores over the 4th Plan periods some schemes for the four selected districts of Madhya Pradesh have been sanctioned.

बुरहानपुर तहसील (मध्य प्रदेश) के महल-गुराड़ा गांव से जेनाबाद गांव तक नहर

1973. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बमाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुरहानपुर तहसील में महल-गुराड़ा गांव से भोखाने तक, जो जेनाबाद गांव के निकट है, एक छोटी नहर खोदी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह नहर बेकार ही गई है क्योंकि इसकी ओर काफी समय से कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया ; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर दिलया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. जे. सिंह) : (क) जी, हां। एक पुरानी नहर है जो महलगुराड़ा से थकराला तक (जेनाबाद तक नहीं) मुगलों के युग में खोदी गई थी।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

Unsatisfactory Working Conditions in The Office of Manager, Government of India, Publication Branch, Delhi

1974. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of WORK AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been made to Government about the unsatisfactory working conditions in the Office of the Manager, Government of India, Publications Branch at the Civil Lines, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) (a) Yes.

(b) The following steps have been taken to remedy the situation:-

- (i) A proposal for the construction of a new building is under consideration.
- (ii) Toilet facilities in the main building have been renovated.
- (iii) Measures for the eradication of rat menace and white ants have been taken.
- (iv) Electrical installation in stores/godowns have been checked by the CPWD and new points fixed. Old electric wirings, have been replaced. For better light in godowns, high powered bulbs have been provided. Action for providing tube lights for Stores has been taken.
- (v) Action to provide exhaust fans in stores/godowns is also being taken.
- (vi) The rooms/stores/godowns are cleaned daily and disinfectants and insecticides are used.
- (vii) Block No. VIII of the buildings has been re-roofed and renovated.
- (viii) The buildings have been disinfected twice this year by the Delhi Corporation and also by the Publications Branch.

ग्रामीण रोजगार के द्रुत कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत रोजगार दिए गए व्यक्ति

976. श्री भागीरथ शंकर : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बेरोजगारी दूर करने के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न राज्यों ने अब तक राज्यवार कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दे दिया है ;

(ख) जिन लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है उनमें से कितने नगरीय क्षेत्र के हैं ;

(ग) उक्त रोजगार कितने समय के लिए दिया गया है और क्या-क्या काम दिए गए हैं ;

(घ) जिन लोगों को रोजगार दिया जा चुका है उनके अतिरिक्त प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं ; और

(ङ) शेष बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को कब तक रोजगार दिया जाएगा ?

(क) से (ग) : ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना की अभिकल्पना प्रत्येक जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 1000 व्यक्तियों को स्थायी स्वरूप के श्रम-प्रधान कार्यों के माध्यम से 10 महीनों की अवधि अथवा उतनी ही संख्या के श्रम दिनों के लिए रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने के लिए की गई है। यह योजना विभिन्न राज्यों और केन्द्र-शासित क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग दिनों से आरम्भ की गई है। सभी राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों के बारे में अद्यतन सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, अब तक प्राप्त व्यूरे के आधार पर उपलब्ध किए गए रोजगार के श्रम-दिनों की संख्या दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण तैयार किया गया है और वह सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। इस बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है कि कितने लोगों को तथा उन में से प्रत्येक को कितनी-कितनी अवधि के लिए रोजगार उपलब्ध किया गया है। ये आंकड़े एक ही राज्य में अलग-अलग काम अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों के लिए भिन्न-भिन्न होते हैं क्योंकि सामान्यतः गांवों में मजदूर मुख्य रूप से कृषि का कार्य करते हैं,



जिनका समय और मात्रा भ्रम-अलग क्षेत्रों में भिन्न-भिन्न होती है और अन्य प्रकार की मजदूरी के काम तब करते हैं जब कृषि कार्य नहीं होता है भ्रम-कम हो जाता है। इसके अलावा यह बात भी है कि बिना इस सूचना के कि कितने दिनों के लिए प्रत्येक को रोजगार दिया गया, केवल रोजगार में लगाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या देना भ्रमक हो सकता है। भाग (ग) के दूसरे हिस्से के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा जा सकता है कि उन्हें जिस प्रकार के कार्य दिये जाते हैं वे सड़क निर्माण, तालाबों के सुधार, भू-संरक्षण और वनरोपण के बारे में हैं। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत रोजगार में लगाए गए सभी अकुशल मजदूर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के हैं। यह सम्भव है कि उच्च कुशलता वाले कुछ व्यक्ति जैसे राज तथा बर्क मेट, दूसरे क्षेत्रों से लाए गए हों।

(घ) और (ङ) : यह सूचना कि प्रत्येक राज्य में कुल कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हैं उपलब्ध नहीं है और यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सभी बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को कब तक रोजगार दिया जाएगा। जो भी हो, यह स्पष्ट कर देना आवश्यक होगा कि त्वरित योजना के उद्देश्य सीमित हैं और ग्रामीण बेरोजगारी को हटाने के व्यापक प्रश्न का समाधान सामान्य रूप से ग्रामीण और विशेष रूप से कृषि क्षेत्रों की सामान्य विकास योजना के एक भाग के रूप में किया जा रहा है।

#### विवरण

#### ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना

पैदा किए गए रोजगार की प्रगति  
दशानि वाला विवरण

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	रोजगार पैदा किया (अथवा दिन)
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1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	435.28
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2. असम	अप्राप्य
3. बिहार	52.16
4. गुजरात	151.26
5. हरियाणा	211.85
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	245.00
7. जम्मू तथा काश्मीर	अप्राप्य
8. केरल	437.30
9. मध्य प्रदेश	13.08
10. महाराष्ट्र	207.91
11. मेघालय	अप्राप्य
12. मैसूर	373.73
13. नागालैण्ड	अभी कार्य आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है।
14. उड़ीसा (क)	अप्राप्य
15. पंजाब	अप्राप्य
16. राजस्थान (क)	अप्राप्य
17. तमिलनाडु	942.00
18. उत्तर प्रदेश	327.33
19. पश्चिम बंगाल	383.37
केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	
20. अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह	2.17
21. चण्डीगढ़	15.20
22. दादरा, नगर हवेली	प्रस्ताव आते रहते हैं।
23. दिल्ली	2.34
24. गोवा, दमन तथा दीव	अभी कार्य आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है।
25. लकादीव, मिनिकाय तथा अमिनदीवी द्वीप समूह	अप्राप्य
26. मणिपुर	अप्राप्य
27. नेफा	अभी कार्य आरम्भ नहीं हुआ है
28. पांडिचेरी	अप्राप्य
29. त्रिपुरा (क)	अप्राप्य
अखिल भारत	3799.97

विषयों : विभिन्न राज्य । केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों में पैदा किए गए रोजगार से संबंधित सूचना निम्न प्रश्नों के बारे में है ।  
(क) अगस्त, 1971 तक—बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश ।

(ख) सितम्बर, 1971 तक—आन्ध्र प्रदेश, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, चण्डीगढ़ ।

(ग) अक्तूबर, 1971 तक—गुजरात, केरल, मैसूर, पंजाब, तमिलनाडु, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह, दिल्ली और पांडिचेरी ।

(क) पता चला है कि उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तथा त्रिपुरा में कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है, लेकिन रोजगार के संबंध में अभी आंकड़े प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

#### Theft of Temple Idols in Gujarat

1977. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of theft of temple idols in Gujarat ;

(b) if so, how many idols were stolen during the last three years and the name of the temples in Gujarat ; and

(c) how many cases were registered and against whom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) No theft of any idol from any centrally protected temples under the Archaeological Survey of India in Gujarat has occurred during the last three years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Manufacture of Kattha on Modern Lines

1978. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are a large number of Khair trees standing in the forest of the district of Bahraich, and if so, whether Kattha is produced out of the Khair trees in the native crude way by the traders there; and

(b) whether the Government are taking steps to establish a Kattha factory on modern lines for the manufacture of Kattha there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

#### Utilisation of Sugarcane produced in Bahraich District and proposal to set up a Sugar Mill in that District

1979. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the sugar-cane produced during the last two years in the District of Bahraich was wholly consumed by the single Sugar-cane Mill at Jarwal Road in the District of Bahraich ;

(b) if not, how the surplus sugar-cane was utilised ; and

(c) whether Government propose to establish a Sugar Mill in the Cooperative or Public sector in the district of Bahraich to utilize the enormous quantity of sugar-cane produced in the district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The informa-

tion is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

**Dilapidated condition of Roads and Drains in Howrah, West Bengal**

1980. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the worst condition of the roads and drains in Howrah, causing lot of difficulties to the proper plying of vehicles and great inconvenience to the pedestrians;

(b) if so, the reasons for not repairing these roads and drains;

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to repair these roads and drains to facilitate the smooth plying of vehicles and remove the difficulties of the pedestrians; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING: (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes. It has been reported that all the major roads and drains in Howrah need thorough repair.

(b) In the past availability of adequate funds was the problem. Now non-availability of adequate wagons required for carrying stone materials from Pakur area as also that inadequate supply of road rollers and other road construction equipment are delaying the works. However, the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority's Central Purchase Organisation has taken effective steps for obtaining materials from other sources using substitutes like blast furnace slag, gravel etc. and also trying to move materials by road.

(c) Yes. The arterial roads and main feeder roads in Howrah Municipality have

been selected for taking up repair/improvement works. Four implementing agencies viz. (i) Howrah Municipality (ii) Public Works Department, (iii) Public Works (Roads) Department and (iv) Howrah Improvement Trust have been entrusted with the repair works. Improvement of old Benaras Road from Salkia to National Highway 6 has been taken up by Public Works (Roads) Directorate at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.61 lakhs, Works expected to be completed by March, 1973. Fore-shore Road and Howrah Mourigram Road, G. T. Road, from Bally Khal Bridge to Botanical Garden Bellilious Road have been taken up by the Public Works Department at a total estimated cost of Rs. 73.79 lakhs and the works are expected to be completed by the end of 1973. Ten other Municipal roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 27.48 lakhs will be taken up shortly. Besides, Bakultalia-Sankrail Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.80 lakhs, Santragachi Andul Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.03 lakhs, Ram Charan Sett Road and Ram-rajatalla Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.55 lakhs, Ram Kamal Ray Road at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.76 lakhs, some other municipal roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.26 lakhs will be taken up by the Public Works (Roads) Department shortly. The Howrah Municipality has been entrusted with repairs/improvement works of about 140 roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 103.85 lakhs. The Howrah Improvement Trust will also undertake repair/improvement works in municipal roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.18 lakhs.

(d) Does not arise.

**Agricultural Engineering Workshop at Pondichery**

1981 SHRI E. R. KAISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agricultural Engineering Workshop at Pondichery has been set up ;

(b) if not, when it is likely to be completed ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No.

(b) By September, 1972.

(c) The main reason for the delay in the setting up of the Workshop is the delay in selection and taking possession of a suitable site. A suitable site has since been taken over and the preparation of detailed plans and estimates by the Public Works Department is in progress, and the construction of the Workshop building is likely to commence in January, 1972.

Corruption Charges Against Deputy  
Manager Food, Corporation of India  
Visakhapatnam

1982. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Deputy Manager of  
Food Corporation of India, Visakhapatnam  
was held for corruption and any enquiry  
held in the matter ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof and the  
steps taken by Government against that  
official ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI  
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b).  
Yes, Sir, the matter is being investigated  
into by the Central Bureau of Investigation  
and their report is awaited. The concerned  
official has been placed under suspension.

Training of Blinds for Factory Jobs

1983. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked  
out any plan for the training of the blind  
for factory jobs in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMA-  
SWAMY) : (a) and (b). In the National  
Centre for the Blind Dehra Dun, set up by  
the Government of India, training is being  
given to blind persons in the following  
trades :

(1) *Industrial Section*—This includes  
such operations as :

- (i) Assembly of Components.
- (ii) Drilling.
- (iii) Shaping.
- (iv) Fly-press Operating.
- (v) Capston Lathe Operating, etc.

(2) *Cottage Industries Section* :

- (i) Weaving including Newar and  
Tape-making.
- (ii) Caning of chairs and bamboo  
work.
- (iii) Candle making.
- (iv) Bags and belts making with  
nylon and plastic case.
- (v) Knitting.

(3) *Professional Section* :

- (i) Bharati Braille.
- (ii) Standard English Braille.
- (iii) Typewriting (English).
- (iv) Typewriting (Hindi).

No separate plan has been sanctioned  
by Government for the training of the  
blind for factory jobs in the country.

Rejection of Schemes of States under  
Crash Programme

1984. SHRI DASARATHA DEB  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE  
pleased to state

(a) whether the schemes of some State Governments regarding rural employment under Crash Programmes were turned down by the Centre ; and

(b) if so, the reason for the rejection of these schemes ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) :** (a) and (b). Proposals for implementation under the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment received from the different State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were scrutinised at the Centre with a view to ensuring that they were in conformity with the guidelines laid down for implementation of Scheme. Those that did not conform to the guidelines were not approved.

#### Invitation to Table Tennis Team from China

1985. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India propose to invite a table tennis team from China in the near future ; and

(b) if so, when ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHAI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :** (a) and (b). The proposal of inviting a table tennis team from China is under consideration of the Table Tennis Federation of India.

#### Production of Pesticides

1986. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the production of pesticides is adequate to meet its demand in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) :** The demand for pesticides for agricultural use as assessed by the State Governments total up to about 30,000 tons of technical grade materials of

different pesticides for 1971-72. The domestic production of pesticides during the current year is estimated at about 30,000 tons against the installed capacity of 38,000 tons. 38 different kinds of pesticides are being produced indigenously. But certain kinds of pesticides which are not produced locally have to be imported. The import programme for the current year is estimated as 3,000 to 4,000 tons, depending on demand arising from the States and arrangements have been made for this purpose.

#### Accumulation of Imported Fertilisers

1987. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :**  
**SHRI N.K. SANGHI :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a huge accumulation of imported fertilisers in the country which is lying unutilised for more than one year;

(b) if so the quantum of the fertilisers and the amount of money involved

(c) the reasons for the non-utilisation of the same; and;

(d) the steps being taken to utilise and rationalise future imports so that such wastage and locking up of money does not take place ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) :** (a) to (c). It is not correct that there is a huge accumulation of imported fertiliser in the country. The consumption of fertiliser in the country during 1971-72 is expected to be 28 lakh tonnes of nutrient, out of which about 9 lakh tonnes of nutrient are expected to be imported fertilisers which are distributed by the Central Fertiliser Pool of the Government of India. Due to several reasons mainly as indicated below, it is essential, in order to meet the requirements of fertiliser adequately in various parts of the country, to maintain sufficient buffer stocks of fertiliser particularly by the Central Fertiliser Pool :—

(a) Seasonal nature of fertiliser application.

- (b) Changing pattern of fertiliser consumption and cultivator preference.
- (c) Constraints of availability of aid, foreign exchange and availability of material in producing countries which operate in respect of import of fertiliser.
- (d) Fluctuations in the shipping market leading to unavoidable bunching of vessels.
- (e) Limitations in the availability of rail and road transport particularly of covered railway wagons, thus necessitating the storage of fertiliser at the ports to avoid congestion at port and also at internal depots to reduce the time and distance lead to enable supplies being made at short notice.
- (f) The fact that Central Fertiliser Pool is a residual supplier and stops in only to meet the gap between requirements and domestic production, and is thus particularly susceptible to the fluctuations in supply and demand.

2. An overall assessment of fertilisers stock available in the country i.e. with the Central Fertiliser Pool, with the State Governments and their agencies and with the manufacturers and their distributors is made every six months, before determining the needs of import. The last assessment made showed the following stocks as on 1st Oct., 1971 :

(in lakh tonnes of nutrient)

With the Central Fertiliser Pool	2.36
With the State Governments and their agencies and manufacturers and their distributors.	7.33
Total	9.69

It will be seen that the total stocks of fertilisers in the country on 1-10-71 with all agencies and including all pipeline and buffer stocks were about 30% of the total annual consumption of fertilisers in the country which was not excessive considering the nature of distribution operations as explained above.

3. As regards stocks more than one year old, an assessment made for the Central Fertiliser Pool shows that the quantity of such fertilisers at present is only about 42,000 tonnes of nutrient valued at about 4.47 crores which comes to about 1.5% of the total consumption and 4.7% of the consumption of imported fertilisers. Keeping in view the need of buffer stocking as an adequate mechanism of distribution as explained above, the percentage of stock more than a year old with the Central Fertiliser Pool is quite low.

4. As far as the stocks of fertilisers more than one year old lying with the various State Governments and their agencies are concerned, these figures are normally not available with the Government of India as internal distribution of fertilisers within a State is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, in response to enquiry made with reference to this question 16 State Governments have replied that the total stock of this nature with them was about 50,000 tonnes of nutrient. Other State Governments have not been able to furnish the information. It is understood that separate figures of this nature are not readily available with some of the State Governments for imported and domestic fertilisers.

5. It will thus be seen that there is no significant accumulation of fertilisers in the country. In fact, any undue efforts made to keep the pipeline/buffer storage stocks too low are likely to increase the risk of serious shortages of fertiliser development in some parts of the country where it may not reach well in time due to the various constraints involved.

(d) Import plans are made after taking into account the fertiliser requirements of the State and the capability of domestic manufacturers to supply them. Plans for import are drawn up sufficiently in advance of the

season in consultation with the State Governments and taking into account domestic production. The procedures for imports have been streamlined to ensure maximum distribution with minimum imports at reasonable prices consistent with the requirements of the States.

**Restrictions on the grant of House Building Advance**

1988. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether it is proposed to impose restrictions on the grant of House building advance to Government employees with a view to mobilising resources to meet the expenditure on the refugees from Bangla Desh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : No, Sir. No restriction on the grant of House Building Advance for the purpose mentioned in the question has been imposed. Ministries and Heads of Departments have however been advised that applications will not be entertained after 15th November, 1971 for House Building Advance, as the budgetary provisions are likely to be exhausted with the disposal of applications so far received.

**Construction of Metalled Road from Pandaveshwar to Gour Bazar West Bengal**

1989. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some amount had been sanctioned for the construction of metalled road from Pandaveshwar to Gour Bazar under Durgapur Sub-Division in Burdwan District West Bengal in 1969 ;

(b) if so, the total amount sanctioned ;

(c) whether the road has been completed ; and

(d) if not the reason thereof and when the road is expected to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (d). The Pandaveshwar-Gour Bazar road is a State road. The Government of West Bengal are, therefore, primarily concerned with this project. The Government of India have not sanctioned any amount for this road during 1969. However, a part of this road from Pandaveshwar to Gogla was included in the Coal Roads Programme undertaken by the State Government with Central financial assistance in 1963. The Government of India was to assist the State roads forming part of that programme by way of 50% grant-in-aid and 50% loan. However in May 1965 due to the position of railway wagons having become easy, it was felt that it was not necessary to undertake any specific Coal Roads Programme as such. Accordingly the Government of West Bengal and other States concerned were apprised of this decision. The State Government concerned could however take up any of the road forming part of this programme under their normal development programme, if they so desired. Due to financial limitations, the Government of West Bengal have not been able to make any headway with the road in question and other similar project nor has it been possible for the Government of India to provide any assistance in the matter.

**Road Bridge Over River Damodar in West Bengal**

1990. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be please to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to construct road bridge over River Damodar at Ballavpur under Egra Union Board in Burdwan District, West Bengal ;

(b) if so, when the construction work is going to be started ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The proposed road bridge over River Damodar in West Bengal, when constructed, would fall on a State road. The Government of West Bengal are, therefore,

primarily concerned with all matters connected with this bridge. It is understood from the State Govt. that due to financial limitation the proposed bridge has not been included in the list of works to be undertaken by them during the Fourth Plan period.

**Opening of Science Unit of Durgapur College**

1991. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the opening of the Science Unit of Durgapur College has been delayed by more than one year ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether no amount has been sanctioned to purchase instrument for this science unit ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P. YADAVA) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Cooperative Farming in States during Fourth Plan**

1992. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether, some of the State Governments have not provided any funds for cooperative farming in their Plan allocations ;

(b) whether States which have included Cooperative farming in their Fourth Plan programmes have provided only very meagre funds for the purpose ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether the Centre has taken any steps to encourage Cooperative farming in the states ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some States have made only a small provision for cooperative farming programme in the Fourth Plan.

(c) During the Third Plan and upto 1968-69, cooperative farming programme was treated as a centrally sponsored scheme and assistance was provided to State Government outside the State Plan outlay, for implementing this programme. In the Fourth Plan, this programme is no longer in the Central sector. This is a difficult programme which calls for high degree of leadership, cohesion and social consciousness among the members. Further, in view of the competing demands on their resources, many State Govts. have not been making adequate provisions for this programme.

(d) The Central Government have advised the State Governments that in the context of effective implementation of land reform measures, collective farming could offer a rational solution to the problem of distribution and management of large blocks of land, which would be coming into the possession of the State Governments. They have been advised to allot Government lands on a preferential basis to cooperative farming societies, to draw up concrete programme for such farming societies in select areas, and also to make adequate provisions in their budgets for supporting this programme.

**Conference of States Housing Ministers**

1993. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :  
SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH ;  
SHRI P. NARASIMHA  
REDDY :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :



(a) whether the Ministers from the States in a recent Conference held in Delhi had expressed their dissatisfaction about the allotment of funds for housing and slum clearance;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether Government intend to change its present policy with regard to this; and

(d) other problems discussed and decision arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The Conference of Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held at New Delhi, in November, 1971, recognised and accepted the need for according higher priority to housing and urban development in the national scheme of planning. It also considered various other issues aimed at accelerating housing and urban development in the country.

(c) and (d). A copy of the recommendations is available in the Parliament Library. The recommendations are now being processed in consultation, wherever necessary, with the State Governments etc.

#### Scheme to Solve Problem of Growing Slum

1994. SHRI M. KALYANA :

SUNDARAM

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme before the Government to solve the problem of growing slums in India; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes. A Slum Clearance and Improvement Scheme was introduced by this Ministry in May, 1956.

(b) A statement giving the main features of the Scheme is laid on the Table of the

House [Placed in library, See No. LT-1139/71].

दूसरे वेतन आयोग के प्रतिवेदन की  
विमान्यवृत्ति के सम्बन्ध में समाज  
कल्याण विभाग के कर्म-  
चारियों द्वारा  
अभ्यावेदन

१९६५. श्री जग्न भाल मनी तिवारी :  
श्री श्री० आर० शुक्ल :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाज विभाग उस अभ्यावेदन पर कार्यवाही कर रहा है जो उसके विभाग के बहुत से कर्मचारियों द्वारा कुछ असंगतियों को मुलभाने के लिए दिया गया है;

(ख) क्या वेतन आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार कार्यवाही करने में कोई कठिनाई थी; और

(ग) असंगतियों को दूर करने के लिए अब सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० एस० जूहल हसन) . (क) से (ग) : केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के कर्मचारियों द्वारा अभ्यावेदन नहीं दिया गया था। तो भी, समाज कल्याण तथा पुस्तकालय विनशालय से हाल ही में एक अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था और उसकी जांच की गई थी। इस अभ्यावेदन में यह कहा गया है:—

(क) कि लागू किए गए वेतन मान नहीं हैं जिनकी वेतन आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश की गई थी, तथा

(क) वेतन आयोग द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए वेतन-मानों में न्यूनतम को बिहित किया गया है।

वितीय वेतन आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों को देखते हुए तथा केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवायें (पुनरीक्षित वेतन) छठे संशोधन नियमों, 1960 के अनुसार साधारण रूप से केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन का, जिनमें समाज कल्याण और पुनर्वास निदेशालय में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं, पुनरीक्षण कर दिया गया था। पुनरीक्षित वेतन-मानों में कोई असंगतियाँ नहीं हैं, परन्तु उसके विपरीत पुनरीक्षित वेतन-मान उन वेतन-मानों से ऊँचे हैं, जो इन नियमों के जारी होने से पहले विद्यमान थे। कर्मचारियों से प्राप्त हुआ अभ्यावेदन इस सम्बन्ध में था कि उन्हें भी वही वेतन-मान दिए जाएँ, जो अन्य कार्यालयों, विभागों इत्यादि में लगे उसी दर्जे के कर्मचारियों के लिए निश्चित किए गए हैं। पहले भी इस प्रकार का अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ था, जिसे तृतीय वेतन आयोग को भेज दिया गया है।

#### Grievances of Employees in Clerical Cadre in National Archive

1996. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees in Clerical Cadre in National Archives have been working on the same post for the last twelve to fifteen years and according to the present state of affairs, they would retire on the same post;

(b) whether these employees have submitted their representations to the Administration several times in support of their grievances;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether about 100 new posts have been created on the non-ministerial side and action on the ministerial side, resulting more work-load on the Administration due to creation of new posts; and

(e) if so, whether the Government proposes to create new posts on proportionate basis on Administrative side also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF S. NURUL HASAN): (a) It is true that a number of employees borne on the clerical cadre of the National Archives of India are working on the same post for a number of years, and have very meagre chances of further promotion. This is largely due to the fact that the number of higher posts to which they are eligible for promotion are limited. This situation is not peculiar to this office alone but prevails in other offices of the Government of India also.

(b) The clerical staff has submitted representations demanding inter alia upgrading of posts of Lower Division Clerks and Upper Division Clerks to those of Upper Division Clerks and Assistants respectively, making them eligible for promotion to some of the posts on technical side and augmentation of the strength of the clerical staff in various grades to cope with the increased clerical work arising out of the appointment of additional technical staff for the implementation of the Plan schemes.

(c) The request of the staff for including them in the field of promotion to technical posts could not be acceded to as without requisite technical qualifications they will not be able to perform the duties of those technical posts. It has also not been possible to accept their demand for upgrading of the posts merely for providing them avenues of promotion. However, the question of creation of additional clerical posts in the higher grade needed in connection with the increased activities of the Department under the various Plan schemes is under the active consideration of the Government.

(d) and (e). 61 non-ministerial, 22 ministerial and 2 Class IV posts have recently been sanctioned in connection with the

implementation of the Plan schemes of the Department. The question of creation of Additional clerical posts on the administration side to cope with the additional house-keeping work resulting from the creation of the above mentioned additional posts is under consideration.

#### Daily Loss to Super Bazar

1997. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT :  
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the average daily loss to the Super Bazar is of the tune of Rs. 8,000; and

(b) if so, the ways and means Government propose to safeguard the huge investments made in the Super Bazar by way of liberal grants and loans including the amount of Rs. 65 lakhs sanctioned recently ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Financial assistance was extended by the Government of India to the Super Bazar, New Delhi, with the express condition that it should adopt measures of economy, including reduction in establishment costs, streamlining of operational and accounting procedures, vigorous sales promotion measures and increase in income from optimum utilisation of space, advertisements and various other sources. Besides, under its bye-laws, the Government of India have powers to nominate 9 out of 15 members of its Managing Committee and all appointments of its supervisory and other key personnel are to be made with the approval of the Government of India, to whom quarterly management reports are also to be submitted by the Super Bazar.

#### Quinquennial Revision of Rent for Government Residences

1998. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) when was the quinquennial revision of rent for Government residences last made;

(b) whether the revision was made one year earlier and recoveries started from the occupants on the basis of the revised rates of rents;

(c) if so, when was the mistake detected; and

(d) whether the irregular recoveries have been refunded to all concerned and if not, the number of cases in which refunds are yet to be made and the reasons for such delay along with the expected time by which all such refunds are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) The last quinquennial revision of licence fees for Government residences in Types II to VIII in Delhi was made in March, 1970 and made effective from the 1st April, 1970.

(b) and (c). The question of quinquennial revision of licence fees for residences in Types II to IV as well as residences in Types V to VIII was taken up towards the end of 1968. Whereas the case regarding Types II to IV residences was finalised and the revised rates were made effective from the 1st March, 1969, the case regarding revision of rates for Types V to VIII residences could be finalised only in February, 1970 and the rates were made effective from the 1st April, 1970. On re-consideration it was decided that in respect of Types II to IV residences also, the rates should be given effect to from the 1st April, 1970 and the earlier orders were accordingly modified.

(d) The excess recoveries in the case of Types II to IV residences based on the earlier orders have been refunded in cases where requests for the same were received.

However, as many thousands rent cards had to be reviewed, the work regarding refunds/adjustments, where necessary, in the remaining cases is in hand and is expected to be completed in the next few months.

**Scheme for Elimination of Inter-mediarics in Food Procurement**

1999. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme before Government to eliminate the intermediaries in food procurement; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ( SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE ) : (a) and (b) : It is the policy of the Government to eliminate intermediaries in the food procurement operations. The Food Corporation of India and the state procuring agencies have been advised to utilize the services of cooperatives to the maximum possible extent. The operations are being suitably strengthened for this purpose. The procuring agencies are also opening direct purchase centres where grain is purchased directly from cultivators.

**Steps to check Exploitation by Private Money Lenders**

2000. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state that penal measures being taken against private money lenders who charge rate of interest, much more than the legally permissible maximum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ( SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE ) : The penal provisions are embodied in the legislation regulating Money-lending enacted by States and vary from State to State. Denial to the creditor of the legal machinery to sue the debtor and fine or imprisonment or both are the usual penal provisions under these Acts. The State Governments are expected to enforce these provisions.

**White Gur Injurious to Health**

2001. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI J.B. PATNAIK :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether white gur is poisonous and injurious to health as expressed by a sugarcane specialist in the news item, appearing in Hindustan Times of 1st November, 1971;

(b) whether any experiment has been carried out in this respect; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA) : (a) Gur containing sulphur dioxide, which is used as a bleaching agent, above the limit prescribed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules can be injurious to health.

(b) Yes.

(c) The maximum daily acceptable intake of sulphur dioxide for man without causing any injury has been estimated at 0.35 mgm. Kg. body weight by the World Health Organisation. The State Health authorities have been addressed in the matter.

**Popularisation of Sunflower Cultivation**

2002. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) the steps being taken to popularise the cultivation of sunflower on scientific lines ;

(b) whether any demonstrations of sunflower cultivation are being organised in different States; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) to (c). In order to popularise the cultivation of sunflower on scientific lines, the Government of India have sanctioned a Centrally sponsored scheme for the Sunflower Demonstrations for implementation over an area of 900 hectares in the following 12 States during 1971-72 :—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Gujarat
3. Haryana
4. Jammu and Kashmir
5. Madhya Pradesh
6. Maharashtra
7. Mysore
8. Orissa
9. Punjab
10. Rajasthan
11. Tamil Nadu
12. Uttar Pradesh

A subsidy of Rs. 300/- per hectare on account of the cost of inputs has been made available by the Central Government under this scheme. Thus the scheme is estimated to cost Rs 2,70,000/- during 1971-72.

The object of the scheme is to lay out composite demonstrations with exotic, short duration and high yielding varieties of sunflower adopting all the package of practices to popularise their cultivation on scientific lines in suitable cropping patterns so as to build up the technical competence of the farmers for launching a crash programme for the development of sunflower crop leading to a rapid increase in its production.

**Storage Capacity With Central Warehousing Corporation and Demand for its Increase**

**2003. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what was the storage capacity with the Central Warehousing Corporation on the 1st November, 1971 ;

(b) what will be the storage capacity at the end of 1971 ;

(c) whether the demand for increase in storage capacity will be met at the end of current year ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a). The Central Warehousing Corporation had a storage capacity of 1.39 million tonnes as on 1.11.1971.

(b) The storage capacity with the Central Warehousing Corporation, as at the end of 1971, is likely to be 1.4 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). At the end of the year there may be some shortfall in storage capacity and actual requirement. The demand for storage capacity is on the increase and efforts are being made to meet the demand. Besides Central Warehousing Corporation, State Warehousing Corporation, Food Corporation of India, State Governments and Cooperatives are making efforts to arrange additional storage facilities so that at the end of the current year, the demand for storage is substantially met.

**District Magistrate for Family Planning Training**

**2004. SHRI HARI SINGH :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has selected some District Magistrates for the family planning training in United States of America ; and

(b) if so, their names, educational qualifications and family planning experience ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :** (a) and (b). One District Magistrate was selected for participation in

a Seminar Workshop in Planning and Management of Population/Family Planning Programme arranged by the Governmental Affairs Institute, Washington.

Shri S. Krishna Kumar, Collector Ernakulam-member of the Indian Administrative Service.

**Qualifications :** B. Sc. Engineer (Hon'rs).

**Experience :** As sub-Collector and later District Collector, Shri Krishna Kumar has had experience of dealing with all development schemes within the districts including the family planning programme. Further, during the course of his service as Collector Ernakulam, Shri Krishna Kumar also organised two massive family planning camps at Ernakulam which resulted in a total of about 80,000 sterilisations.

**Panchayat Samiti cess for Epidemic Control Service and Regulation of Agricultural and Fiscal Administration**

2005. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the new agriculture and the commercialisation of animal Husbandry would throw great burden on the State and the local authority to handle epidemics which require community expenditure and action ;

(b) whether a suggestion has been made at the seminar on "Agriculture in India's Future" held in New Delhi in September, 1971 for suitable adjustment of the panchayat samiti cess that may provide for epidemic control service and regulation of agricultural and fiscal administration; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a), The intensification of Animal Husbandry activities in the present context necessitates payment of greater

attention to measures taken to protect the health of livestock, such measures include action taken to prevent outbreak of epidemics and their control in case they occur. The State bears the cost of providing veterinary services for control of epidemics.

(b) We are not aware of any such suggestion.

(c) Does not arise.

**Use of Pesticides to Avoid Hazards to Humanbeings and Wildlife**

2006. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the need for increasing the use of pesticides in the country and regulating the same to minimise the hazards to humanbeings, foodcrops and wild life has been realised ;

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

(c) the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). Comprehensive legislation has been undertaken and the Insecticides Act was passed in 1968. Detailed Rules have also been drawn up under this Act and the Act together with Rules has been brought into force from the 1st of August, 1971. The Act provides for compulsory registration of chemicals to be used as insecticides, pesticides, etc. and a Registration Committee has been set up to thoroughly scrutinise the claims regarding efficacy and safety in use of the chemicals before permitting registration. The Act and the Rules also provide for regulation of manufacture, transport, storage, sale labelling, packaging and use to minimise hazards to animal and human life. Should a registered pesticide be found to be unsafe, there is a provision in the Act for cancellation of registration. An Insecticides Board with the Director-General

of Health Services as the Chairman has been set up to advise Government in all matters relating to the implementation of the Act. The provisions of the Act and the Rules have only recently been brought into force and it is hoped that the comprehensive provisions in these will provide adequate safeguards against the hazards to animal and human life from the use of pesticides.

### बिहार में उद्यानों का विकास

2007. श्री रामावतार झास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में उद्यान विकास का कार्य पिछड़ा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के लिए, राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से या उद्यान परिषद् से किसी प्रकार की सहायता की मांग की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार की उसके बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीधरणा-साहिब पी० सिन्धे) : (क) से (ग). सामग्री एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### Un-Licensed Cycle Rickshaws plying in Trans-Yamuna Area in Delhi

2008. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 2000 cycle rickshaws were plying in trans-yamuna areas in Delhi, without licence ;

(b) whether Government have any adequate and immediate plans for alternate employment of the Rickshaw-pullers ; and

(c) if not, the reason why these Rickshaws are not being licensed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISKU): (a) Present number of unlicensed rickshaws plying in trans-yamuna area in Delhi is not known. According to the census carried out by Municipal Corporation of Delhi in 1967, the number of such cycle rickshaws was 928.

(b) No.

(c) The matter regarding the grant of licenses for plying of those Cycle Rickshaws which were found on the road at the time of census taken by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in 1971, is under consideration.

### Construction of Second Bridge over Yamuna in Delhi Due to More Traffic

2009. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that traffic congestion at the Main Yamuna Bridge (old) Delhi is tremendous and as a result of which great inconvenience is caused to the people ; and

(b) whether Government are considering proposals for construction of another bridge over Yamuna, if so, what are the proposals and when they are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT : (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, proposals for the construction of the following bridges across the river Yamuna are under the active consideration of Government :

(i) Bridge near Shantivana ; and

(ii) Bridge between the existing rail-cum-road bridge and Wazirabad barrage bridge.

The implementation of these proposals is dependent upon the outcome of certain further studies/investigations which are still to be completed. As it is likely to take some time, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the exact time by when the proposals for these bridges are likely to be implemented.

**Multi-Storeyed Building in the Connaught Place Area, New Delhi**

2011. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT :  
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH  
BISHT :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction of multi-storeyed buildings in the Connaught Place area in New Delhi has been stopped ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL). (a) : Construction of such multi-storeyed buildings as have already obtained the necessary sanctions has not been stopped.

(b) Does not arise.

**Implementation of Recommendations of All India Seminar on Applied Nutrition Programme held in New Delhi in March 1970**

2012. SHRI T.S. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any attempt has been made to implement the recommendations of the All India Seminar on Applied Nutrition Programme held in New Delhi in March, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement these recommendations ; and

(c) the benefits that have accrued from the implementation of principle recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations have been brought to the notice of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations who primarily implement the Programme, as also the UNICEF and other collaborating international organisations.

(c) The recommendations have led to better implementation of the Applied Nutrition Programme.

**Resignation from Membership of Sugar Inquiry Commission**

2013. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :  
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Commission has resigned his Membership of the sugar Inquiry Commission ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH). (a) : Yes, Sir, but it has not yet been accepted, pending the selection of another member in his place.

(b) His inability to give to the work of the Commission the time it requires.

**Seminar on Problem of Employment of Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribes**

2014. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH :  
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Seminar on the problem of employment of the Scheduled Castes and



Scheduled Tribes was held recently in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, names and number of representatives of Government and private individuals who participated in the Seminar ;

(c) nature of discussions held in that seminar ; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, A seminar-cum-Workshop on employment oriented schemes of the Pre-Examination Training Centres and Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, from 22nd to 24th September, 1971.

(b) A list of participants is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library See No. LT-1160/71]

(c) and (d). The seminar-cum-Workshop reviewed the Working of the schemes of Pre-Examination Training Centres and Coaching-cum-Guidance Centres. The seminar-cum-Workshop recommended among others that the training techniques must acquire a professional touch and aptitude tests to determine the potentialities of the trainees, etc. A composite training course for analogous Centre and State Service examinations, training for examinations conducted by Public Sector Undertakings particularly Life Insurance Corporation and nationalised banks, has been recommended. It was also recommended that more coaching cum-guidance centres be set up keeping in view the opening of job opportunities in various regions. These recommendations are being examined.

#### Setting Up of A Hospital by Vishwayatan Yogashram in Delhi

2015. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 'Vishwayatan Yogashram' had decided to set a hospital in Delhi where chronic diseases would be treated through Yogik exercise ;

(b) if so, whether the proposed hospital has already been set up; and

(c) whether Government have sanctioned any financial assistance for the same and if so, the quantum and conditions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes, in February, 1971.

(c) No assistance has been given for the setting up of a hospital. However, the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy, an autonomous research organisation set up by the Government of India has given the following financial assistance to the 'Vishwayatan Yogashram', New Delhi, for research in the therapeutic aspects of Yoga in selected chronic diseases:—

1969-70	.....	Rs. 30,000
1970-71	.....	Rs. 1,89,875
1971-72	.....	Rs. 1,10,000

This includes financial assistance of Rs.75,000 per annum for meeting expenditure on 25 research beds per annum with effect from the 16th January, 1971.

#### Effectiveness of Pesticide D. D.T.

2016. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a recent order of the Federal Republic of Germany banning the use of the Pesticide "D. D. T." in agriculture;

(b) whether according to a report of the World Health Organisation, an increas-

ing number of insects had become immune to normally used insecticides;

(c) if so, the main findings of the said report;

(d) whether the Government have investigated into the effectiveness of the D. D. T. that is being used in India; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :** (a) Yes, the Federal Republic of Germany has imposed a general ban on the use of D. D. T. with exemptions in forestry for dip treatment against beetles and for spraying small butter-flies till 1974.

(b) Yes.

(c) Whereas in 1962, 81 insects of Medical and Veterinary importance were reported to be resistant to different insecticides, the number of species resistant presently to these compounds has gone up to more than 100.

(d) Yes.

(e) In India D. D. T. is primarily used in the National Malaria Eradication Programme. Out of 100 029 unit areas which receive insecticidal spray, D. D. T. is still effective in 94,379 units. In unit areas where it is not effective, alternative insecticides are being used.

**Demand and Production of Milk and Milk Products Under Fourth Plan**

**2017. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present output of milk and milk products in the organised sector in each State ;

(b) the current demand for milk and milk products in each State;

(c) the estimated demand of milk and milk products in each State by the end of the Fourth Five Plan; and

(d) how the estimated demand is proposed to be met?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) :** (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

**Strike in Durgapur State Transport**

**2018. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "helpers" who are working in the Garage Department of Durgapur State Transport went on a work-to-rule strike in September, 1971 in support of their grievances;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the main demands of the workers thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) to (c). The 'helpers' working in the Garage Department of Durgapur State Transport went on a work-to rule strike in September, 1971. Their main demands were as under :—

(i) Better pay for Garage staff drawing basic pay upto Rs. 100/-;

(ii) Housing accommodation for all staff;

(iii) Bonus or ex-gratia payment in lieu thereof; and

(iv) Medical facilities, as there is no Government Hospital at Durgapur;

(d) The Government of West Bengal have taken the following steps to meet their demands :

- (i) The pay scales of the employees of the Durgapur State Transport have been revised with retrospective effect from 1st April, 1970 to correspond to those applicable to the State Government servants;
- (ii) Sixty six flats for the staff of the Undertaking are under construction and there is a programme for building more flats;
- (iii) The question of ex-gratia payment in lieu of Bonus is under consideration;
- (iv) A Government Hospital at Durgapur is under construction. At present, two beds have been kept reserved at Raniganj Marwari Relief Society Hospital and arrangements exist for the treatment of six employees at the Bankura Government Hospital. The employees of the Durgapur State Transport, being Government employees, are getting medical allowance as admissible to other State Government employees.

**Development of Cropping Pattern by Agriculture Scientists to Remove Regional Disparities**

2019. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have asked the Agricultural Scientists to develop cropping pattern in such a way that the regional disparities are removed ;

(b) if so, the suggestions made by the Agricultural Scientists; and

(c) how many suggestions have so far been implemented by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHAB SHINDE) : (a) The Agricultural Scientists endeavour to develop cropping Patterns suitable for different regions which would reduce disparities in development.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT--1161/71]

**Census of Landless Labour**

2020. SHRI P. GANGADEB :  
SHRI P.M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the hunger for land among the landless in India is growing despite talk of land reforms according to provisional 1971 Census Report ;

(b) if so, whether in States like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, the number of landless labourers continues to be high and has grown during the past decade ; and

(c) the reasons therefor and steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The provisional 1971 Census Report does not give the number of landless in India but it gives the number of agricultural labourers which includes landless as well as those who have some land to cultivate as owner or tenant but whose main activity is that of agricultural labour. However, the Government is aware of the problem of landless agricultural workers and are keen to alleviate their socio-economic conditions.

(b) As stated above, the Census data relates to agricultural labourers and not landless labourers as such. The number of agricultural labourers given in 1971 Census Report are not strictly comparable with those of 1961 since the definitions of worker

which were adopted in the two Censuses were different.

(c) As has been laid down in the Fourth Five Year Plan, where State Governments are in possession of cultivable waste lands or have come in possession of surplus lands, efforts are being made for the systematic redistribution and resettlement of lands and to extend credit and other facilities to allottees including landless agricultural workers to improve their lands. Tenancy reform measures by facilitating wider adoption of high-yielding varieties, intensive cultivation and multi-cropping measures, land to increasing employment opportunities for agricultural labour. Another indirect effect of conferment of security of tenure on tenants and share-croppers is a check on increase in the number of landless agricultural workers competing for the limited opportunities. These measures along with specific programmes for rural works and for ensuring minimum wages on the one hand and general economic development creating non-farm employment opportunities on the other, are expected to improve the condition of agricultural workers.

Suggestions made regarding development of roads at the Indian Roads Congress Seminar held at Srinagar in September, 1971

2021. SHRI P. GANGADEB :  
SHRI P.M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Roads Congress Seminar was held at Srinagar in September, 1971;

(b) if so, what were the suggestions made in regard to the development of roads; and

(c) how far Government have agreed to these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c) Presumably the hon'ble Members

are having in mind the Seminar on Strengthening of existing Road Pavements organised by the Indian Roads Congress at Srinagar from the 31st August to 4th September 1971. It is understood that the recommendations of this Seminar will be examined in the first instance by the Executive Committee of the Indian Roads Congress and thereafter where they consider necessary, forward to the Government of India for their consideration with such other suggestions as the Executive Committee might like to make in the matter. No such reference has so far been received from the Indian Roads Congress.

#### Enforcement of Pharmacy Act

2022. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether most States have failed so far to enforce Pharmacy Act?

(b) if so, what are the States where the provisions of the Pharmacy Act have been enforced;

(c) the States who have not done so far; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to see that those States enforce the Act immediately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISKU) : (a) to (c) The State Governments of Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi have enforced all the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1948. A statement giving the detailed information in regard to enforcement of various provision of the Act by the State Governments is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in *Liberary See* No. LT-1162 171]

(b) It is for the State Governments to enforce the provisions of the Act. They will be requested to do so.

Central aid to Rajasthan for development of land affected by Saline-Alkaline problem

2023. SHRI R.S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 1-million hectares of land in Rajasthan has been hit by Saline alkaline problem during the recent past resulting in heavy loss to the farmers there;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, the steps taken by the Government to make the land cultivable as early as possible; and

(c) whether any special assistance has been given by the Centre to the State Government to develop proper conditions of the affected land there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reasons for the development of saline and alkaline land in Rajasthan are as follows :—

(i) Waterlogging in the low lying areas tends to cause salinity and alkalinity of soils thereby rendering productive land unfit for cultivation.

(ii) Indiscriminate use of irrigation water by farmers results in the increase of water table; consequently the salts are concentrated on the surface.

(iii) Use of salty water from wells for irrigation.

The Government of Rajasthan are conducting the reconnaissance surveys of the area to locate the concentration of saline and alkaline lands and its intensity in the State. Various experiments are being conducted to find out suitable amendments and methods for the reclamation of such lands.

(c) No specific Central assistance is involved as the programme of saline and alkaline land reclamation is under the State sector.

#### Compulsory Primary Education in Delhi

2024. SHRI R.S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large percentage of children of 5-10 age group are not going to school though compulsory primary education is in force in Delhi for several years;

(b) if so, whether any efforts have been made to find out reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to enforce compulsory primary education in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and the local authorities and will be laid on the table the Sabha as soon as possible.

#### Import of Cargo ships, Tankers, Fishing Boats ect. from South Korea

2025. SHRI R S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether negotiations have been held with Government of Republic (South) Korea recently for import of cargo ships, tankers, fishing boats etc. under a long term programme ;

(b) if so, main features thereof ; and

(c) whether any agreement has since been signed as a result of the negotiations held and if so, the broad outline thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No negotiations have been held with Government of South Korea recently for import of cargo ships, tankers and trawlers.

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

#### Closure of Universities Due to Student Trouble

2026. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the Universities which have been closed down due to student trouble ;

(b) whether Government have made any study or inquiry into the causes of violence leading to closing down of the Universities; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to keep the Universities free of violence and to maintain their academic discipline and freedom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF D.P. YADAVA) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) and (c) . No specific inquiry in this regard has been made by the Central Government. However, the causes of student unrest, have been examined by a number of authorities and Committees from time to time, and their recommendations have been communicated to the State Governments and Universities for consideration and implementation. The University Grants Commission is also making earnest efforts to help the Universities to implement these recommendations. The report of the Gajendragadkar Committee on the Governance of Universities has recently been submitted on these points. It is under Government's consideration.

**Evaluation of Green Revolution by United Nations Development Programme**

2027. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :  
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a programme of evaluating the social and economic implications of the Green Revolution has been drawn up by the United Nations Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P.SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features are :

(i) The review of the information, available in participating countries, concerning Socio-economic changes related to Green Revolution.

(ii) Field Studies of the changes associated with the large scale introduction of new varieties of foodgrains; analysis and synthesis of the field reports and writing of overall report.

(iii) formulation of recommendations for action by national and international agencies to deal with problems identified in the first 2 stages; and

(iv) provision of Advisory Services to Governments engaged in specific problems relating to the prevention of the social problems identified by the project.

For the present, however, the project has been approved for the first two stages for a period of 2 years.

**Break out of Plague in the Country**

2028. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :  
SHRI S.A. MURUGANATHAM  
SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether plague has recently broken out in certain parts of the country ;

(b) the areas where it struck ; and

(c) remedial and preventive measures taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

**PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) No.**

(b) and (c). Do not arise, but anticipatory remedial measures have been taken in the threatened areas.

**Irregularities in Disposal of D.M.C. Fund for Development of Harijan Basties**

**2029. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :**

(a) where there have been serious allegations of irregularities in the dispersal of Delhi Municipal Corporation funds for the development of Harijan basties in the capital ;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made into the allegations ;

(c) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) No, Sir.**

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

**Deaths due to Cholera at Mailam Refugee Camp in Khasi Hills of Meghalaya**

**2030. SHRI S.A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :**

(a) whether about 1,000 cholera deaths have so far occurred at the Mailam Refugee Camp in Khasi Hills of Meghalaya ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to control the disease ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) 130 deaths due to cholera were reported from Mailam Refugee**

**Camp upto the 8th September, 1971. Thereafter, the cholera situation was speedily brought under control.**

(b) The following steps were taken to control the disease :

(i) A team of one Doctor and two technicians from the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health Calcutta was sent to Mailam, with three jet gun injectors, for training the local medical and para-medical personnel in the use of jet gun injectors and organising mass inoculation ;

(ii) Adequate quantities of fluids and medicines were supplied ;

(iii) Piped water supply has been arranged in a number of sectors in the Mailam refugee camp ; and

(iv) State Government have posted a senior Medical Officer at Mailam, for coordination of medical relief arrangements.

**N.C.E.R.T. Scheme Regarding Improvement in Teaching in Primary and Secondary Schools**

**2031. SHRI S.A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :**

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training has prepared a scheme to improve teaching in Secondary Schools ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ;

(c) whether the scheme has been experimented in any School ; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE**

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P. YADAVA): (a) Yes Sir, NCERT has several on-going schemes to improve teaching in Secondary schools.

(b) The main features of the schemes

- (i) *Extension Services*: to provide in-service education to Secondary school teachers and headmasters to improve curricula and co-curricular programmes and to introduce new ideas, techniques and materials and bring about change both in instruction and evaluation through a variety of innovations.
- (ii) *Experimental Projects*: to help the enterprising and resourceful teachers to undertake experimental projects for the improvement of teaching methods.
- (iii) *Seminar Reading*: to encourage teachers and headmasters to prepare papers on basis of experiments, observation and experience and to select the best papers on the basis of State/National Competition. Those papers are published and circulated widely among the secondary school teachers under the title "Teacher Speaks".
- (iv) *Summer Science Institutes*: to organise Summer Institutes in selected universities and colleges for secondary school science teachers. Utilise new curricular materials developed in other countries to upgrade the content knowledge of the teachers of science and mathematics.
- (v) *Model Textbooks*: to prepare model textbooks for providing the basic textual material for various States/Union Territories.

(c) Some schemes like experimental projects, model textbooks by their very nature have to be experimented in school and this is being done. Schemes like extension

services, summer science Institutes, seminar readings are for increasing the efficiency of the teacher. These are conducted through institutions devoted to teacher-education but their effect can only be ascertained in schools. This is being done.

(d) The schemes are continuously evaluated and the results are encouraging.

#### Sale of Spurious Drugs in Delhi

2032. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of shops of Chemists raided in Delhi during the last six months;

(b) the spurious drugs recovered from there ;

(c) the number of person arrested in this connection and the nature of punishment awarded to them; and

(d) whether it is proposed to conduct periodical raids to check the sale of spurious drugs which are very injurious to health?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISKU) : (a) Ten

(b) Prednisolone tablets and Novalgin tablets.

(c) Two persons have been arrested. The cases are still being investigated by the Police.

(d) Yes.

#### Rising Trend in Price of Sugar

2033. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR  
SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the comparative price of sugar in the market—wholesale and retail—as on 15th October, 1971 and 15th November 1971; and



(b) the steps taken by Government to check the rising trend in the price of sugar ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) :** (a) A statement showing the wholesale and retail prices of sugar in certain important markets in the country as on the 15th October and 15th November, 1971 is attached.

(b) The following measures have been taken to arrest undue rise in price of sugar in the country :

1. The period during which sugar cane be sold and delivered against monthly release orders has been reduced from 45 days to 30 days.
2. Sugar factories have been forbidden from refusing to sell sugar if unsold quantity of stock released for sale is available with them.
3. Factories are required to sell in each weekly period at least 20 per cent of the monthly sugar quota released to them for sale.
4. Despatch or delivery of sugar by factories to individual dealers has been restricted to 2,200 quintals of sugar in each weekly period.
5. Restrictions have been imposed on stocks which the licensed sugar dealers can hold at any one time. The maximum limit varies between 7,500 quintals in the case of importers of sugar in Calcutta and 250 quintals in case of licensed sugar dealers in towns with a population of less than one lakh.
6. Restrictions have been imposed on bank advances to sugar trade against sugar stocks.
7. Futures Trading in Our has been

suspended with effect from the 18th October, 1971.

8. The Government of Maharashtra has arranged with the factories in Maharashtra to sell 15 per cent of the sugar released at a price of Rs. 1.83 to Rs. 1.84 per kilogram through fair price shops.

*Statement*

	As on 15-10-71		As on 15-11-71	
	Whole- sale Rs. per kg.	Retail Rs. per qtl.	Whole- sale Rs. per qtl.	Retail Rs. per kg.
1. Delhi	205	2.10	216	2.20
2. Kanpur	189	2.00	198	2.08
3. Calcutta	207	2.10	206	2.10
4. Bombay	192	2.05	212	2.25
5. Madras	179	1.85	198	2.05

**Payment of Sugarcane Price by Sugar Mills to Growers in Time**

2034. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :**  
**SHRI N.K. SANGHI :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps taken to ensure that sugar Mills pay the price of sugarcane to the growers in time so that they may be encouraged to produce more sugarcane ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) :** The State Governments have been asked from time to time to arrange for payment of cane price dues by factories expeditiously and to take stringent measures against the defaulting factories, including their prosecution, to enforce prompt payment of sugarcane price by them. Such of the States as have no provision in their enactment for recovering arrears of sugarcane price as arrears of land revenue, have been asked to consider urgently making such provisions.

In Uttar Pradesh, where the arrears of cane price are the largest, the State Government have taken the following steps to liquidate the arrears :—

- (i) Issued recovery certificates against 48 mills in respect of the outstanding amount of cane price;
- (ii) appointed or continued receivers in 19 factories during 1970-71 season. Out of these, 3 factories are now under the control of the U.P. State Sugar Corporation and receivers are functioning in five factories;
- (iii) put six mills on auction, but proceedings were stayed under Court orders;
- (iv) put the owner of one sugar mill under revenue lock up;
- (v) have asked 13 mills to submit irrevocable letters of credit for the season 1971-72.

The Bihar Government have taken legal steps viz. criminal and certificate proceedings, against the defaulting mills. The Governments of Punjab and Haryana have reported that cane price dues are outstanding due to reluctance on the part of growers to collect the same.

A statement giving statewise the arrears of cane dues as on the 15th March, 1971, and as on 31st October, 1971 is attached, which will show the considerable extent to which the arrears have been brought down.

#### Statement

(Rs. in Lakh)

State	Arrears outstanding as on	
	15th March, 1971	31st October 1971
1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	1753.05	595.80
Bihar	698.59	91.55
West Bengal	20.65	0.30
Assam	9.85	1.70
Punjab	59.68	0.44

1	2	3
Haryana	97.11	0.90
Rajasthan	52.56	1.89
Madhya Pradesh	144.01	0.50
Orrisa	26.39	0.65
Andhra Pradesh	686.03	26.50
Gujarat	81.04	9.19
Maharashtra	1348.35	353.78
Mysore	279.92	44.75
Kerala	1.01	0.60
Tamil Nadu	562.04	150.44
Pondicherry	64.61	3.32
<b>TOTAL ALL INDIA</b>	<b>5884.89</b>	<b>1282.31</b>

#### Adverse Effect of Land Reforms on Coffee Plantation

2035. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether land form measures in various States are affecting coffee plantations adversely ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No Sir. According to existing ceiling laws of various States, plantation crops including coffee enjoy exemption. There is, therefore, no question of reform measures affecting them adversely.

#### केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश

2036. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या शिक्षा समाज और कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे छात्रों की विश्वविद्यालयवार संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने इस वर्ष केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे विश्वविद्यालयों में प्रवेश मांगा था और वह उन्हें नहीं मिल सका, और

(ख) दिल्ली में ऐसे छात्रों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और सांस्कृतिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नृकुलहसन) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय विश्व-विद्यालय स्वयन्त निकाय है तथा उसका संचालन केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नहीं किया जाता है। विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है जिसमें उन विद्यार्थियों की संख्या दी गई है जिन्होंने अपनी पसंद के विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिला लिया था तथा उन विद्यार्थियों की संख्या जो स्थानों की समिति संख्या होने के कारण इन पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिला नहीं ले सके थे। [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1163/71]

दिल्ली में अनेकों में पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिला दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा उपलब्ध स्थानों की संख्या को ध्यान में रखकर किया जाता है। विश्वविद्यालय बी० ए०, बी० एस० सी०, बी० काम० में पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों में सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था भी करता है तथा उम्मीदवारों के कुछ एक में वर्गों को बाहरी उम्मीदवार के रूप में तथा गैर कालेज महिला शिक्षा बोर्ड की महिला उम्मीदवारों को परीक्षा में बैठने की अनुमति देता है।

विश्वविद्यालय के अनुसार जिन योग्य विद्यार्थियों ने बी. ए./बी. एस. सी. तथा बी. काम. पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश पाना चाहा, उन सभी को दाखिल कर लिया गया था।

विहसर प्लेस नई दिल्ली के नौकरों के क्वार्टरों की सराब हालत

2037. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बंगला नं० 18, 19 और 20 विहसर प्लेस, नई दिल्ली में संसद् सदस्यों के नौकरों के क्वार्टरों की स्थिति इतनी कमजोर है कि किसी भी समय उनके गिरने का खतरा है;

(ख) क्या दीवारों को इतनी घटिया स्तर के मैटीरियल से जोड़ा गया है कि दीवारों में लगा मैटीरियल गिरना शुरू हो गया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने विशेषज्ञों से इन क्वार्टरों की आयु और मजबूती के बारे में जांच करवाई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) क्वार्टरों का कुल सेवा-काल 60 वर्ष है। क्योंकि यह इमारतें 1924 में निर्मित की गई थीं, अतः इनकी आयु अभी 10 से 15 वर्ष तक शेष है।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठाता।

विश्वविद्यालय भ्रानुदान आयोग द्वारा विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय तथा जिवाजीराव विश्वविद्यालय को अनुदान

2038. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन और जिवाजीराव विश्वविद्यालय, ग्वालियर को विश्वविद्यालय भ्रानुदान आयोग द्वारा वित्तीय

वर्ष 1968-69 और 1969-70 में कुल कितना अनुदान दिया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय और सांस्कृतिक विभाग में उप-मंत्री (बी.डी.पी. बाबू) : 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 वर्षों के दौरान विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन तथा जिवाजी राव विश्वविद्यालय ग्वालियर को निम्नलिखित अनुदान दिये गये थे :—

	1968-69	1969-70
	₹	₹
विक्रम विश्व-विद्यालय उज्जैन	5,10,863	7,53,411
जिवाजी राव विश्वविद्यालय ग्वालियर	5,33,231	8,98,251

दुग्धचूर्ण तथा दुग्ध का आयात

2039. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाह : क्या कृषि मंत्री दुग्ध तथा दुग्ध चूर्ण के उत्पादन और आयात के बारे में 24 जून, 1971 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3031 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रश्न के खंड (ख) और (ग) के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . जी हां। गत तीन वर्षों की अवधि में आयातित दुग्ध चूर्ण (सपरेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण तथा शुद्ध दुग्ध चूर्ण) के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित जानकारी निम्न प्रकार है। इसे "मंडली स्टेटिस्टिक्स आफ फारेन ट्रेड आफ इंडिया-वॉल्यूम II इम्पोर्ट्स" से उद्धृत किया गया है।

अवधि	सपरेटा दुग्ध-चूर्ण		शुद्ध दुग्ध चूर्ण	
	मात्रा (मीटरी टनों में)	लागत बीमा भाग मूल्य (विदेशी मुद्रा)	मात्रा (मीटरी टनों में)	लागत बीमा भाड़ा मूल्य (विदेशी मुद्रा)
		(रुपये लाखों में)		(रुपये लाखों में)
1968-69	45,417.66	1,220.33	2585.07	106.43
1969-70	27,375.16	582.61	3446.17	149.14
1970-71	30,143.46	682.45	455.28	21.91

वर्ष 1971-72 की अवधि में 12 करोड़ रुपये के बीमा, भाड़ा, लागत मूल्य से लगभग 40,000 मीटरी टन सपरेटा दुग्ध चूर्ण (उपहार तथा वाणिज्यिक सरीस) प्राप्त करने का अनुमान है। वर्ष 1971-72 की अवधि में शुद्ध दुग्ध चूर्ण का आयात वर्ष 1970-71 के समान ही होने का अनुमान है।

मध्य प्रदेश में खेती योग्य खादर भूमि और उससे अनुमानित राजस्व

2040. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में खेती योग्य खादर भूमि और उससे अनुमानित राजस्व के बारे में 8 जुलाई, 1971 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 4265 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यद्यपि कोई निश्चित सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है, तथापि मध्य प्रदेश में खो-खंड वाली भूमि के अन्तर्गत 243 हजार हेक्टर भूमि क्षेत्र होने का अनुमान लगाया है । यह भी अनुमान लगाया गया है कि उपरोक्त खो-खंड वाली भूमि का एक-तिहाई क्षेत्र कृषि भूमि में परिवर्तन के लिए उपयुक्त है और पठार में उनके और विस्तार को रोकने के लिए खो-खंड वाली भूमि के स्थिरीकरण कार्यों के उपरान्त, चरागाह विकास और वनरोपण के लिए शेष भूमि का उपयोग किया जा सकता है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने खो-खंड वाले क्षेत्रों में इमारती लकड़ी, गोंद, तेंदू के पत्तों आदि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भूमि संरक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत 6,334 हेक्टर से भी अधिक क्षेत्र में वनरोपण का कार्य किया है ।

Percentage of Tribal Students in Schools  
in Malda District, West Bengal

2041. SHRI DINESH JOARDER :  
Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND  
SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of primary and high schools in Malda District (West Bengal) and the percentage of the tribal students reading in those schools ; and

(b) the steps Government are going to take to improve the position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SO-  
CIAL WELFARE (PROF. D.P. YADAVA):

(a) The Government of West Bengal have reported as follows :—

(i) No. of Primary Schools 1185

(ii) No. of High Schools (in-  
cluding Junior High  
Schools) 163

Percentage of tribal students  
including scheduled castes  
and other backward commu-  
nities in Primary Schools 9.8

Percentage of tribal students  
in Secondary Schools 2.0

(b) The following steps are being taken  
to improve the position :—

(i) Education for tribal students  
upto the secondary stage is  
free ;

(ii) Tribal students reading in  
schools are awarded stipends for  
purchasing books ;

(iii) A good number of hostel buil-  
dings for the tribal students have  
been constructed at Government  
cost ;

(iv) Students residing in hostels are  
given boarding charges ;

(v) Appointments are being given  
to tribal teachers and women  
teachers ;

(vi) New schools in backward areas  
inhabited mostly by scheduled  
tribes and scheduled castes are  
being opened ;

(vii) Grants are paid for construction of school houses and purchase of equipment in backward areas; and

(viii) Supervisory staff for schools has been strengthened.

Percentage of Literacy among scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes in Malda District, West Bengal

2042. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people of Malda District, West Bengal ;

(b) whether it is below the standard of the All-India level ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are going to take to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). As per 1961 Census, 10.51 percent of Scheduled Caste and 4.19 percent of Scheduled Tribe people of Malda District are literates against an All-India level of 10.27 percent for Schedule Castes and 8.54 percent for Scheduled Tribes.

(c) To improve literacy amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, classes are conducted through the Social Welfare Centres apart from regular primary schools. Stipends, free books and hostels charges are given in the pre-secondary courses of studies to the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes Students.

Cooperative farms with ownership of land in the State

2043. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the desirability of building Cooperative farms with ownership of land vested in the State has been considered;

(b) whether the desirability of having such colonies with community facilities has been considered; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. As on the 30th June, 1969, there were 2866 collective farming societies, organised mainly on Government lands, with a command area of approximately 1.64 lakh hectares. In order to encourage the programme, the Central Government advised the State Governments to allot large blocks of Government land and also lands rendered surplus consequent on the implementation of land reform measures, to collective farming societies.

(b) and (c). In a collective farming society, farming operations are to be undertaken by the members jointly. For this purpose, the programme envisages provision of common facilities for various agricultural operations and also for processing and marketing of agricultural produce. Government assistance has been given to collective farming societies for construction of godown cum-cattle sheds also.

Setting up a Milk Dairy in Mysore during 1971-72

2044. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to set up Milk Dairy in the State of Mysore during the year 1971-72;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

Three dairy plants one each at Belgaum, Bhadravati and Mangalore have been established in Mysore State during 1971-72. One more dairy scheme at Mysore is under implementation.

(b) The main objective of the schemes is to supply pasteurised and wholesome milk to the consuming public at these places and to provide remunerative market to the producers of milk.

(c) During the year 1971-72, a sum of Rs. 700 lakhs has been allocated for the purpose.

#### Air Pollution in the capital

2045. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :  
SHRI BISHWANATH  
JHUNJUWALA :  
SHRI B.R. SHUKLA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered any step to check air pollution in the capital; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISKU) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Ministry of Health and Family Planning has constituted an informal Committee of Experts to study the problem of Air Pollution in Delhi and to suggest control measures. To start with, the Committee has taken up the problems of smoke emission by the buses of Delhi Transport Corporation and the emission of sulphur dioxide and soot by the Thermal Power Station of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. The Committee set up two sub-committees for studying each of these problems. A sample study of the smoking buses was made by the sub-committee and in the light of its findings, it has been decided to take the following steps for controlling the emission of smoke from buses :

#### I. Immediate measures :

- (i) Diversion of heavily smoking buses from thickly populated areas to relatively open areas.
- (ii) Mechanical measures like rectifying faulty fuel injectors, pumps, etc., to reduce smoke emission of buses.

#### II. Intermediary measures :

Posting of suitably trained smoke control teams at the Central Workshop and other depots of the Delhi Transport Corporation.

#### III. Long-term measures :

These are designed to rectify buses which have major defects and require overhauling of engines or maintenance improvement. This would entail changes in the Set up in the Central Workshop, additional buses and adoption of suitable methods of smoke measurement in the workshop.

The Sub-Committee on the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is expected to submit its recommendations shortly about the measures to control air pollution caused by emission from the Thermal Power Station of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking.

#### Development of Fisheries and World Bank Loan Therefor

2046. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE : be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made in regard to the development of Fisheries in the country,

(b) if so, whether any loan from the World Bank has been received for this purpose; and

(c) the terms of the loan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

**ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE**) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Fourth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 83.00 crores has been made for fisheries development, and several schemes are being implemented by the Central and State Governments.

The Central schemes relate to the provision of harbours, exploratory surveys of fish resources, support to the indigenous industry for construction of deep sea steel fishing vessels, education, training and research. Fishing Harbours of varying sizes for mechanised boats as well as for deep sea fishing vessels are being constructed. Seven large fishing harbours capable of handling deep sea fishing vessels have been sanctioned at Madras, Tuticorin Vizhinjam, Cochin, Roychowk, Bombay and Port Blair. Smaller harbours and improvements to landing and berthing facilities for fishing vessels in the form of jetties and deepening of channels and basins have been sanctioned at 71 sites. Investigations have been conducted by the Visakhapatnam and Paradeep Port Trusts for drawing up project projects for deep sea fishing harbours A. U. N. D. P. assisted Project has also been conducting surveys in several States and is drawing up project reports including engineering plans for fishing harbours at several additional sites. The requirements of vessels for deep sea fishing are being met by a suitable balancing of imports against indigenous construction. While import of a limited number of vessels by the industry has been permitted the indigenous ship building industry has been encouraged to develop expertise in construction of large steel fishing vessels. A scheme of subsidy for indigenously constructed steel fishing vessels has been introduced. Orders for 40 deep sea fishing vessels were placed by the Central and State Governments on the indigenous ship building yards in 1968-69. Twenty of these vessels have since been delivered. Out of 40 vessels, 20 are being added to the fleet of the Central deep Sea Fishing Organisation which conducts exploratory surveys. Eight new bases for exploratory surveys are being established. A U.N.D.P. Project for survey of pelagic fish resources on the West coast has come into operation this year. The training facilities for operatives of deep sea fishing vessels have been expanded, and research on various aspects of inland and marine fisheries has also been intensified.

Under the state schemes, the programme of introduction of mechanised boats for coastal fishing is being continued. The fourth Plan of the States envisages introduction of 5,500 mechanised boats in addition to about 8,000 mechanised boats introduced in the previous plan periods. The level of production (marine and inland) prior to the Fourth Plan period was 15.26 lakh tonnes. The targetted increase in annual level of production in the marine sector at the end of the Fourth Plan is 4.41 lakh tonnes and in the inland sector 1.75 lakh tonnes. The total production reached in 1970 was 17.46 lakh tonnes. The actual value of exports of marine products which was Rs. 7.06 crores in 1965-66 rose to Rs. 35.07 crores in 1970-71. The target of annual export of marine products at the end of the Fourth Plan is Rs. 61.00 crores.

In the inland sector, emphasis is being placed on increase of seed production, adoption of improved fish farming techniques and development of reservoirs and brackish water fisheries. The State Governments are implementing several schemes with these objectives in view.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Introduction of Diploma Course in Agriculture in Viswa Bharati Birbhum**

**2047. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA** : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Diploma Course in Agriculture has been introduced in Viswa Bharati, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the year in which it has been introduced and the amount of grants given to the University for Agricultural Education by Central Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN)** : (a) and (b), Viswa-Bharati has not introduced a Diploma Course in Agriculture. A grant of Rs. 2.16



lakhs has been given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to the palli siksha Sadan during 1971-72 for Laboratory Buildings, Equipment, Books, Staff Quarters and development of Farm. The recurring expenditure on the Palli Siksha Sadan is met out of the maintenance grant given by the University Grants Commission to the University.

**Demand of all Bengal Teachers' Association, Darjeeling Branch**

**2048. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :  
SHRI R. P. DAS :**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All Bengal Teachers' Association Darjeeling Branch has submitted a six-point charter of demands to the District Inspector of Schools recently ;

(b) the main demands of the teachers ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

**Seminar on Present Processing of Planning for Cooperative Development held in Poona on October, 1971**

**2049. SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three-day Seminar on the present processing of Planning for Cooperative development at different levels and by different agencies was held in Poona on 23rd October, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) A Seminar of "Planning for Cooperative Development" was held by the Vaikunth Lal Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Training at Poona from 24th October, 1971 to 26th October, 1971.

(b) The following subjects were discussed :

(1) Present process of Planning for Cooperative development at different levels.

(2) Need for Cooperatives Plan for their own development.

(3) Levels in the Cooperative structure at which planning could be undertaken.

(4) Prerequisites for effective planning by Cooperative organisations.

(5) Integration of Plans for Cooperative development with Plans of General Economic Development.

(c) Brief report of the proceedings of the Seminar has been circulated. Fuller report is under preparation. Vaikunth Lal Mehta National Institution of Cooperative Training at Poona is requesting National Cooperative Federations to consider appropriate action in the light of the conclusions of the seminar.

**Shortfall in Kharif Production and Buffer Stock to hold Price Line**

**2050. SHRI J.B. PATNAIK :  
SHRI BISHWANATH  
JHUNJHUNWALA :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the likely shortfall in the Kharif production ;

(b) whether the buffer stocks will be sufficient to hold the price line ; and

(c) if not, what steps the Government have taken in the matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) It is too early to make a realistic assessment of the likely shortfall in the kharif production during 1971-72.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Statutory Provisions for Common cadres in Co-operative Institution**

2051. **SHRI V. MAYAVAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the State Governments have made statutory provision for the constitution of common cadres at various levels and for the different classes of co-operative institutions ; and

(b) if so, the main features of such a statutory provision made by any one of the State Governments ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) :** (a) Yes, the State Govts. of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Orissa, have made such statutory provision in their Cooperative Acts.

(b) A copy of the relevant provisions made in the State Cooperative Societies Acts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1164/71]

**Manufacture of Cheap High Protein Food Flour from De-oiled Rice**

2052. **SHRI V. MAYAVAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new process for the manufacture of cheap high protein food flour from

de-oiled rice bran has been developed by farmer in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether American and West German institutions have evinced interest in this process ; and

(c) if so, what encouragement has been given by the Government to this farmer ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE ( SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**All India Conference of Municipal Corporations**

2053. **SHRI V. MAYAVAN :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted any of the major recommendations made by All India Conference of Municipal Corporations ; and

(b) If so, what are these ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) :** (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the recommendations made by the Eighth Conference of Municipal Corporations held at Bombay on 30th October, 1971. Major recommendations made by the Conference related to endorsement of the decision taken in the joint meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government and All India Council of Mayors in September, 1971 in Delhi for setting up Municipal Finance Commission in each State, suggesting some items to be allocated to local authorities for raising resources, steps to be taken for accelerating the programmes of sanitation, checking urban malaria and promoting family planning, utilisation of training facilities made available by the Centres of Training and Research in Municipal Administration etc. On these recommendations necessary action is to be taken by the concerned State Governments since local government is a state subject. The recommendations of the Conference are being

circulated to the State Governments for implementation.

**Arrears from Lessees of Non-Rehabilitation Lands in New Delhi**

2054. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether arrears of Rs. 31.38 lakhs are yet to be collected at the end of calendar year 1970 from lessees of non-rehabilitation lands in New Delhi;

(b) the names of Institutions and lessees from whom these arrears are due; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to collect the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The number of the defaulting institutions and lessees is very large. Perhaps, Honourable Member has not asked for the whole list which runs into thousands but following steps have been taken to expedite the collection of these arrears :

- (i) In cases of properties which are free from breaches, demand notices are issued as soon as the ground rent fall due; if payment is not made within a reasonable time, notices for re-entry are issued.
- (ii) Where properties involve breaches, steps are taken to expedite the removal or regularisation of the breaches so that arrears of ground rent may be recovered.
- (iii) The method of administration of leases is often reviewed to reduce occasions for breaches which hold up recovery of dues.
- (iv) Lessees are encouraged to settle their grievances by personal discussions with officers.
- (v) The Heads of defaulting institutions are personally contacted and advised to clear the arrears.

**Seminar on Housing Convened by L.I.C. and National Building Organisation**

2055. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken note of the decisions taken at the recent Seminar on Housing convened recently by Life Insurance Corporation and National Builders Organisation; and

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed with the principal decision of the seminar regarding the necessity for a National Policy on public housing in concurrence with Life Insurance Corporation, separately in respect of urban and rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations made in the seminar are being considered by the Government.

**Seminar on Population**

2056. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether on the occasion of Seminar in Lucknow on population information, the uneven results in different parts of the country were discussed in the context of regional imbalances of the economic growth;

(b) whether it was admitted that being a centrally sponsored programme, the implementation is not on the same urge by the State Government; and

(c) if so, whether in view of the poor performance, Government are considering to chalk out afresh a comprehensive programme on a more rational basis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) :

(a) In the seminar organised by the Press Institute of India at Lucknow from October

26 to 30, 1971, there was no specific scheduled discussion on the topic of family planning in the context of regional imbalances of economic growth. However, mention was made of the lack of progress of family planning in some States, and the coincidence with the slow economic growth of these areas was noted in some speeches.

(b) The reasons mentioned at the seminar were slow development of the infrastructure for motivation and family planning services in certain States, in effective communication, organisational deficiencies, and lack of financial involvement of the States.

(c) The progress of the Family Planning Programme is kept constantly under review and steps are taken to improve it. A statement showing the new steps that have been initiated for better results is enclosed.

#### *Statement*

The various steps, which have been initiated for better results in the Family Planning Programme include the following:-

- (a) A new motivational strategy has been evolved which has as its approach the health of the mother and welfare of the child and will be directed more and more to individuals and specific groups.
- (b) Greater stress will be laid on evolving improved contraceptive technology including the use of indigenously evolved methods and devices.
- (c) Special attention will be paid to Family Planning work in States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, J. & K. and Madhya Pradesh which have not been doing well.
- (d) There will be better services for I.U.C.D. and Sterilisation including better selection, improved after-care and allaying the public fears and apprehensions about these methods.

(e) Intensive approach as in the Ernakulam Camps for Vasectomy will be tried out in 25 or so large-scale camps through out the country.

(f) Efforts will for some time be concentrated on those couples who approve of Family Planning methods but have not yet adopted them.

(g) The Post Partum Programme and Intensive Districts Programmes will be given high priority. The methods which are showing increasing degree of acceptance like tubectomy and Nirodh will be given full support.

(h) Integration of M.C.H., Family Planning and Health programme will be effectuated at all levels.

(i) There will be improved and more intensive training of the various personnel working in the Family Planning Programme.

#### **Proposal for Expansion of Hindustan Shipyard**

2057. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the expansion of Hindustan Shipyard will meet the domestic and foreign demands; and

(b) the estimated profit including foreign exchange to be earned by the Shipyard ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) After the completion of the Integrated Development Programme and the Wet Basin Project, the Hindustan Shipyard's annual capacity will increase to 6 ships of about 13,000 D.W.T. each as against 2-3 such ships at present. Since even this targetted capacity will not be sufficient to meet the Indian tonnage requirement, the question of exporting ships built in this yard does not arise at present.

(b) Till recently, there was no scope for profit in shipbuilding because the costs of construction were higher than the international cost and the Indian shipowners were allowed to order the ships on this Yard at international price, the difference being met by Government in the form of subsidy. Recently, however, the pricing and subsidy formula has been changed. The Shipowners are now required to pay 5% above international price and the Shipyard is allowed subsidy calculated at certain specified percentages of the international price, without linking it at all to the cost of construction. Under this new formula, it is hoped that the Shipyard may be able to earn profits by keeping its cost of construction at a low level. There is no question of earning foreign exchange by shipbuilding because there is no export of ships. However, with the commissioning of the new dry dock, the shipyard expects to earn foreign-exchange on shiprepairs of foreign flag ships.

#### Problems being faced by Sugar Industry

2058. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the various problems being faced by the sugar industry in the country ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to solve these problems together with the figures of internal needs for sugar in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) The main problems faced by the sugar industry in the country are as under

- (i) Fluctuations in the levels of sugarcane and sugar production from year to year ;
- (ii) High cost of sugar manufacture ; and
- (iii) Need for rehabilitation and modernisation of some of the very old units set up in the early thirties.

(b) The details of the problems and the causes thereof factory-wise are not available. For this purpose, the Government of India have set up a Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission to undertake a detailed and comprehensive study of the working of the sugar industry, particularly in the context of the demand for its nationalisation and make its recommendations on the different problems.

The annual internal needs for sugar in the country are at present around 40 lakh tonnes.

#### Nationalisation of Medical Profession in the Country

2059. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for nationalising the medical profession in the country ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which the nationalisation of the profession will improve in the present medical services in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No.

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

#### Central Forms Stores in Calcutta

2060. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government are going to wind up the Central Forms Stores in Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the winding up of the stores ; and

(c) the number of workers and employees who will be affected because of this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI J. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No.

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

### III Treatment of Patients in Calcutta Corporation's Board

2061. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the untold miseries the patients of Calcutta Corporation's Board T. B. Hospital are facing due to ill treatment meted out to them by the Hospital authorities ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to redress the grievances of the patients of this Hospital ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No. There is no such report and the patients are treated as best as possible within the scope and means of the Hospital authorities.

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

### Payment of Rent on Account of Hiring Godowns by F.C.I. Assam

2062. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the paying of the godown rents to private parties in Assam have been delayed causing great inconvenience to the godown-owners ; and

(b) whether Government are making any arrangement to construct its own godowns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHIVDE) : (a) There are no complaints of delay in payments of godown rent to private parties in Assam against the Food Corporation of India. Some cases are pending with the State Government due to non-fixation of rent by the Public Works Department. The State Government is taking steps to settle the cases early.

(b) State Government has no plans for construction of godown of their own in Assam but the Food Corporation of India and the State Warehousing Corporation have plans to construct godowns of the capacity of about 50,000 tonnes and 28,500 tonnes respectively at different places in Assam.

### Arrest of Students from U.P., Bihar and other States in New Delhi

2063. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some students belonging to U.P., Bihar and other States have been arrested in Delhi on the 3rd November, 1971 while waiting on the President to submit a Memorandum of their grievances ;

(b) if so, the reasons for their arrest ; and

(c) whether Government are aware of the demands and grievances of these students and if so, action being taken to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) and (b). On 3. 11. 71 at 2.20 P.M. about 76 persons came in a procession to the Rashtrapati Bhavan. They tried to force their entry into the Rashtrapati Bhavan. When they were stopped near the Enquiry Office, they Squatted outside that office and started abouting slogans. Efforts to pacify them and persuade them to meet a Senior Officer of the President's Secretariat proved unsuccessful. They were also told that

about 10 to 12 of them would be permitted to meet the President at 5.10 P.M. but even this suggestion was turned down by the demonstrators. Eventually as they tried to force their entry into the Rashtrapati Bhavan, they were rounded up by the Police and a case under Sections 147, 448 and 451 I.P.C. was registered against them. They were produced on 6.11.71 before the Judicial Magistrate of Delhi who ordered their detention till the rising of the Court.

Among the 76 persons arrested, 65 belonged to U.P., 10 to Delhi and 1 to Bihar. It is not known whether all the persons from U.P. were students.

(c) Yes, Sir. The demands of the students broadly are of two categories; the first relating to the internal administration of the Banaras Hindu University and the second to early introduction of legislation regarding the University. Except for the legislative proposal, the demands fall within the jurisdiction of the University authorities, who are seized of the problem. The question of introducing long-term legislation in the light of the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges is under consideration of the Government.

**Assistance to Kerala for Construction of Hostels for Harijans, S.C. and S.T. Students**

2064. SHRI M.K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the financial assistance given to Kerala for the construction of hostels for Harijans, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students during the year 1969-70, 1970-71 ;

(b) whether the quantum of financial assistance for the same is inadequate ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the present quantum of financial assistance for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL

HASAN) : (a) to (c). Under the Centrally Sponsored Programme for Backward Classes, the amounts of Rs. 0.80 lakhs and Rs. 2.50 lakhs were given to the Government of Kerala during 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively for the construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. The State Government could utilize only Rs. 0.47 lakhs and Rs. 0.37 lakhs during 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively. The Fourth Plan outlay for this scheme has been fixed taking into consideration the needs of the State. The question of increasing the quantum of assistance, therefore, does not arise.

**Supply of Rotten Rice to Kerala**

2065. SHRI M.K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any parcels from Cochin Ration Retailers Association (Kerala) containing rotten rice which had been allotted to Kerala by the Food Corporation of India to be distributed in the Fair Price shops in the State ;

(b) if so, the reason for allotting rotten rice to Kerala ; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to allot better quality of rice to Kerala and remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASABH P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). A parcel containing samples of two varieties of rice reported to have been issued from the Food Corporation of India godowns in Cochin to the fair price shops in the area at two different rates have been received. A report has been called for from Food Corporation of India and requisite information will be furnished on receipt of the report.

**Complaint against the Defective Construction of Kolavennu larger sized Cooperative Credit Society Limited**

2066. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be

pleased to refer to the reply given to part (c) of Starred Question No. 1737 dated the 12th August, 1971 regarding the complaint against the defective construction of the Kolavennu Larger Sized Cooperative Credit Society Limited Rice Mill and state the action taken in the matter so far ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) :** Final reply from the State Authorities, who have taken up the matter with the Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation, is still awaited. The matter is being pursued with the State authorities.

**Plots carved out by Gujranwala Co-operative House Building Society, Delhi**

**2067. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :**

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of plots carved out by the Gujranwala Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., Delhi and so far allotted to the members ;

(b) the total number of plots on which construction has been started/completed ;

(c) whether any time-limit has been laid down for the completion of the construction by a member on the plot allotted to him ; if so, what ; and

(d) the action being taken against the Members who have not so far constructed/started construction on the plots after the expiry of the deadline so laid down ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) :** (a)

<u>Plots carved out</u>	<u>Allotted</u>
598	587

(b) The Society has reported that the total number of plots on which construction

has been completed, is 15, and construction is in progress on 45 plots.

(c) According to the terms and conditions of the lease, the allottee is required to complete the construction of a house on the plot allotted to him within two years from the date of the lease.

(d) Does not arise as the period stipulated in the lease-deed has not expired.

**Provision of Water and Electricity in Gujranwala Housing Co-Operative Society, Delhi Colony**

**2068. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether no arrangements have as yet been made to provide electricity for street lighting and for domestic consumption in the Gujranwala Housing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Delhi Colony;

(b) whether no sewers and water mains have also been laid down so far for supply of drinking and other water; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter for early provision of water and electricity to the residents of the colony ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) :** (a) The Delhi Electric Supply undertaking have already fixed up street light poles in the Society's colony, and cables are being laid in Part I of the colony.

(b) and (c) . No, Sir. Delhi Municipal Corporation has already provided main sewer lines in the Society's colony towards G.T. Road. It has however, to be connected with the sewer lines in the land towards Mall Road. They have also provided water supply in Part I of the colony.

**Assistance to Educational Institutions and Hostels run by Shri Chintalapati Bapirajh Dharmasamstha A. P.**

**2069. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state ;



(a) the educational institutions and hostels that are being run by 'Shri Chintalpati Bapirajh Dharmasamstha' of Chinanandrakolanu, West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh);

(b) the teaching grants and other financial assistance given to the said institution by the Central Government if any, during the last three years; and

(c) the assets and liabilities of the said institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (c). As Education is a State subject, Government of India have no information about the educational institutions and hostels run by Shri Chintalpati Bapirajh Dharmasamstha of Chinanandrakolanu, West Godavari Dist. (Andhra Pradesh).

(b) No assistance was given by the Central Government during the last three years.

एजेंटों द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये खाद्यान्न की मंजूरी

2070. श्री महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या एजेंटों द्वारा सप्लाई किया गया खाद्यान्न गोदामों में भेजे जाने के लिए कोई निरीक्षक द्वारा पास किया जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या कोटि-निरीक्षक द्वारा पास किए जाने के पश्चात किसी अन्य अधिकारी की मंजूरी की आवश्यकता नहीं होती ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री बरारुसाहिब पी० सिन्धे) : (क) एजेंट जो खाद्यान्न सरीदते हैं और भारतीय खाद्य निगम के भाण्डागारों में भेजते हैं, वे गुण निरीक्षकों द्वारा अनुमोदित होते हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं। भाण्डागारों में खाद्यान्न भेजने के लिए किसी अन्य अधिकारी की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता है।

#### Appointment of Committee on Population

2071. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to appoint a Committee to study growth of population;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee;

(c) the names and number of Members of the Committee; and

(d) the time by which the Committee will submit its report to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) : (a) to (d). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to appoint a Committee to study growth of population. However, Government have constituted a Committee to examine the reasons for the disparity between the population estimates made by the Expert Group appointed by the Planning Commission initially in 1958 and the provisional figures revealed by Census 1971.

The Members of the Committee are Drs. N. T. Mathew, S. N. Agarwala and K. C. Seal.

The Committee has been asked to give its report by 31st March, 1972.

#### Inquiry into Defective Tractors from G. D. R.

2072. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether inquiry into the complaint regarding the defective tractors imported

from German Democratic Republic has since been completed;

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

(c) Governments' reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHBB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Report of the Committee of Technical Experts on RS-09 tractors was laid down on the table of the House. Further investigation in the matter is being made.

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

#### Symposium in Delhi on Road Accidents

2073. SHRI K.K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a symposium on road accidents was organised in New Delhi in the first week of October, 1971 :

(b) if so, the names and number of persons who participated in the symposium; and

(c) the conclusions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes. The Fourth All India Road Safety Congress, sponsored by the Federation of Indian Automobile Associations, was organised by the Automobile Association of Upper India in New Delhi from the 1st to 3rd October, 1971;

(b) 64 delegates, drawn from all over India and representing Police (Traffic) Administration, Research Bodies like the Central Road Institute, Indian Standards Institution etc. and Automobile Associations in the country took part in the Congress. It was inaugurated by the Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport and was also attended by the Lt. Governor and Chief Executive Councillor of Delhi, and Shri Tulsidas Jadhav, Chairman of the Study Group on Road Safety, appointed by the Govt. of India. The names of the delegates

are given in the list laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1165/71]

(c) The main recommendations made by the Congress are as under :—

(1) Existing Driving Training Schools should be manned by expert teachers and be governed by prescribed quality standards. The State Governments and Union Administrations should also set up their own Driving Training Schools. The tests, both theoretical and practical, for granting driving licences should be made more comprehensive and purposeful; a minimum standard of education should be insisted upon and a certificate of required physical fitness should be made a pre-requisite.

(2) Government should set the standards for motor vehicles and insist on the manufacturers conforming to them. Fitness and roadworthiness, not only of commercial vehicles but also of private vehicles, should be assured by periodical spot inspection.

(3) For motor cycle/scooter riders, and the pillion riders, wearing of safety helmets should be made compulsory. Manufacturers may be urged to supply two safety belts as original accessory of the vehicle.

(4) Insurance companies may be requested to evolve a scheme of concession in the rates of premium for those who habitually use safety devices.

(5) A system of classification of roads should be introduced in the cities and traffic regulation and control measures should accordingly be worked out to ensure safe and efficient flow of traffic.

(6) Provision should be made for separate cycle tracks, widening

- of roads in a comprehensive manner, proper planning of road intersections and pedestrian and parking facilities.
- (7) Road-rail grade crossings are great bottlenecks to traffic and consequently accident prone spots. It should be obligatory on the part of the railway authorities to provide grade separations at all the important crossings on national highways and city roads. The railway and road authorities should find the resources to implement these schemes so as to save the huge economic loss to the country due to delay at such crossings.
- (8) Road lighting should be improved and display of advertisements controlled; study on accident prone spots in all cities and national highways should be carried out and remedial measures taken; the system of road signs, based purely on colour and design, developed by the Indian Roads Congress, should be incorporated in the Motor Vehicles Act with a view to have uniformity in signals and road signs and markings throughout the country. A comprehensive All India Highway Code should be prepared by the Central Government.
- (9) To lessen the burden of work on the courts and also to accelerate the pace of justice, offences under the motor vehicles law should be classified into two categories viz. those of criminal nature, such as rash and negligent driving and driving under the influence of drinks and drugs, which should be tried by court; and mere breach of regulations such as parking offences etc. for which the ticketing system (i.e. the option to deposit the amount in a Post Office by a stipulated date or face prosecution before a court) should be introduced.
- (10) Legislation empowering the enforcement authorities to compel any person suspected of having partaken of alcohol while driving to appear for a medical test should be introduced.
- (11) Educative programmes should be extensively undertaken to initiate the public in the gravity and enormity of the problem as also to equip them mentally to meet the challenge.
- (12) Traffic cells should be attached to State Public Works Deptt., traffic Police Departments and in all the Metropolitan Cities to investigate into various traffic problems and suggest suitable remedial measures. A Traffic Research Supervisory Committee consisting of the representatives of Automobile Associations, Traffic Police, Municipal Corporation, Transport Department, and the other concerned authorities should be set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary of Transport Deptt. to supervise these cells.

#### Scheme for pipe Water in Garhbita town

2074. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Garhbita town in Midnapur is going to have supply of drinking water through water works;

(b) whether a scheme for supplying pipe water in that town has been lying with the Health Directorate of West Bengal for a long time; and

(c) when it will be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISKU) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Functions of Cold Storage situated in District Midnapore**

2075. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any idea when the Cold Storage situated at Amulgarh in the District Midnapore will start functioning;

(b) the manner in which the Government would like to run this cold storage; and

(c) whether pressure from any source is being entered on the State Government officials not to start this cold storage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of West Bengal and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**House for landless labourers in West Bengal**

2076. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government have taken during last three years for building houses for landless daily labourers in West Bengal;

(b) how much money has been spent in West Bengal for the above purpose as loans and grants during this period; and

(c) the areas in different districts in West Bengal so far benefited by this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) to (c). The Village Housing Projects Scheme introduced by this Ministry in 1957. *inter alia*, provides for grant of loans for construction and repairs of houses and also for grant of free house-sites to landless agricultural workers. The Scheme was in operation in the State of West Bengal, but the State Government decided to

discontinue the Scheme with effect from the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is a State Plan Scheme. The State Governments are free to allocate funds under the Scheme according to priorities and requirements determined by them. The need for giving adequate priority to the Scheme is being impressed upon the State Governments from time to time. According to the reports so far received, only 68 house-sites have been provided at a cost of Rs. 0.36 lakhs under the Scheme to landless agricultural workers during the last three years-1968-71. The persons who now house-sites are eligible for loan for construction of houses under the above mentioned Scheme. Upto March, 1969, the State Government have disbursed Rs. 17.27 lakh of loans to the beneficiaries.

The persons who have been given house-sites under this Scheme are also eligible for loans for construction of their houses.

The names of the districts in which house sites have been allotted are not available.

The progress of provisions of house-sites under the above Scheme has been rather tardy not only in West Bengal but also in other States. As such, the Ministry of Works and Housing have recently introduced a new Central Scheme for grant of 100% subsidy to the States for provision of free house-sites to landless workers of the rural area.

**Problem of Admission in Delhi University**

2077. SHRI D.K. PANDA :  
SHRI AMARNATH CHAWLA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute Problem of admission in Delhi University ; and

(b) whether Government propose to have some long term plan to solve this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, Specially with regard to admission to certain courses.

(b) The University has already started providing correspondence courses and registration of students as external candidates for such of the students who are not able to get admission to a regular college.

**Indebtedness of the Delhi Transport Corporation and steps for its Efficient Service**

2078. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has drawn up any programme for relieving the indebtedness of the undertaking and to improve the operational efficiency of the transport system ;

(b) whether the Corporation is considering to raise the bus fares ; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard and the additional facilities that are proposed to the passengers in lieu thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :**

(a) Due to recurring operational losses, the liabilities of the erstwhile Delhi Transport Undertaking were accumulating year after year. A number of steps have since been taken by the Delhi Transport Corporation to improve its operational efficiency. These have already started yielding results and the operational deficit has decreased.

(b) There is no proposal at present to revise the existing fare structure.

(c) Does not arise.

**Construction of Houses in Greater Kailash Part II, New Delhi**

2079. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have ensured that the time given to the Delhi Land and

Finance Co., for effecting and improving service facilities in Greater Kailash Part II (excepting in E Block) within December, 1971 is progressing according to schedule and the work will be completed within the time limit ;

(b) whether a fresh agreement has been reached between the Company and the Governmental authorities in this regard ;

(c) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(d) whether the agreement envisage giving future extension of time to the company and if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) :** (a) No time schedule as such was laid down about the progress of work for completing the services in the colony. As per conditions of the approval of the layout plan, the colonisers are required to complete all the services by December, 1971.

(b) No, Sir.

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

**Non-Payment of D.A. to Staff of Schools in West Bengal**

2081. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dearness Allowance at the rate of Rs. 17.50, Rs. 10.00 and Rs. 5.00 respectively to Secondary School Teachers, contingency staff, and Class IV employees of the unaided and lump-aided Secondary Schools in West Bengal is due to them as additional D. A. since 1968 ;

(b) the reasons for not paying the arrears of Dearness Allowance ;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the All Bengal Teachers' Association regarding this ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to pay the D. A. dues ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (PROF. D. P. YADAVA): (a) to (b). The DA that used to be paid to Secondary Schools Teachers, contingency staff and Class IV employees of the unaided and lump-aided Secondary Schools in West Bengal at the rate of Rs. 17.50, Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 p. m. respectively has been discontinued for non-availability of resources. At present, these teachers get a consolidated total D. A. of Rs. 90 p.m. and the non-teaching staff gets Rs. 67.50 p.m.

Representations have been received from the All Bengal Teachers Association and others to the effect that the payment of this D. A. should be resumed. The entire question of grant-in-aid to the unaided and lump-aided schools in West Bengal is at present under consideration.

**Judicial Enquiry into Food Scandal in Manipur**

2082. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to institute a judicial enquiry into the food scandal in Manipur on account of which there was a student agitation;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any representation or memorandum with regard to this demand from C.P.I. (M) and other political parties of Manipur;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action on the representation; and

(a) if not, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir. In Manipur there was student demonstration in the month of September last. There was no food scandal and the question of instituting a judicial enquiry does not arise.

(b) Demands were made by some political parties for an inquiry into the alleged deterioration in the food stocks, mainly of wheat, stored with the State Trading Department.

(c) An enquiry is being conducted by the Chief Secretary of the State.

(d) Does not arise.

**Alleged Building in College and University Funds in Delhi**

2083. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be please to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 17th August, 1971 under the heading 'Building in College and Varsity funds';

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

(c) whether all such cases have been handed over to the C.B.I.; if so, the findings of the C.B.I. and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The alleged irregularities mentioned in the news item relate to internal administration of the University. The authorities of the University are already seized of the matter and have taken such action as was considered appropriate by them. The case relating to the irregularities noticed in the functioning of the University Press was reported by Delhi University to the C.B.I. but the C.B.I. sent back the case with the suggestion that the case be referred to the Inspector General of Police, Delhi. The University has accordingly referred the case to the Inspector General of Police for action.

### Delhi University Press Scandal

2084. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state whether Government have received the report from the C.B.I. regarding the Delhi University Press Scandal which involved Rs. 3,50,000; if so, the action taken against the persons held responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : No reference was made to the Central Bureau of Investigation by the Government regarding irregularities in the Delhi University Press. The University, however, referred the matter to Central Bureau of Investigation, who advised to make a formal complaint to the Superintendent of Police (Crime) Delhi. The University is taking action accordingly.

### Problem of Drug Addiction among Students

2085. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had arranged a meeting to discuss the problem of drug addiction in August ;

(b) the persons who attended the meeting and their main recommendations;

(c) whether the representative of Delhi University in the meeting told that about 10,000 students of the University take drugs;

(d) whether his Ministry has issued any pamphlet educating students on the effects of alcohol, cigarettes and 'hard' and 'soft' drugs; if so, whether a copy of the pamphlet will be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(e) the other measures Government adopted or propose to adopt in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISKU) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1166/71*]

(c) The representative of University of Delhi told the meeting that there were about 100 to 200 hard core drug addicts and about 5,000 students take drugs occasionally.

(d) The Central Health Education Bureau has brought out the following publications on the evil effects of smoking:

1. Smoking and Cancer.
2. I wish I had not started smoking.
3. Cancer.
4. Articles on hazards of smoking appeared in *Swasth Hind* of January 1964, July 1966, May 1967 and November 1971.
5. Article on 'Drugs and Youth' appeared in the *Swasth Hind* of November, 1971.

Copies of the above pamphlets have been supplied to the Parliament Library.

(e) The import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs are regulated by the Drugs and Cosmetic Act 1940. The Narcotic drugs are controlled under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1930. The other measures to implement the recommendations of the meeting are under consideration of the Government of India.

### Registration for Allotment of Flats in Delhi by D.D.A.

2086. SHRI AMAR NATH CHAWLA : SHRI VARKEY GEORGE :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of persons who got their names registered in the first round of registration of names for allotment of built-up flats in Delhi by Delhi Development Authority ;

(b) how many of these registered persons have so far been given built-up flats and the time by which the remaining persons are likely to be given such flats;

(c) whether the Delhi Development Authority has started second round of registering names of persons for allotment of built-up flats in Delhi; and

(d) whether these new registered persons are entitled to apply for built-up flats right from the date of their getting names registered ; if not, the specific reasons therefor and the probable date from which they will be allowed to apply for such flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) 10812.

(b) 4842.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The newly registered persons will be permitted to apply for allotment of flats which would be advertised after the close of the second registration scheme. But they will be considered for allotment only after the demand of the earlier registered persons has been met.

**Equi-Distribution of Supervisory Staff in  
NFC Directorate and Ministry of  
Education**

2087. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India National Fitness Corps Employees Association had requested the National Fitness Corps Directorate and the Ministry of Education for equi-distribution of Supervisory Staff and tightening up of the Supervisory machinery in view of the need for effective implementation of National Fitness Corps Programme; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the National Fitness Corps Directorate and the Ministry of Education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): (a) Yes. The National Fitness Corps Directorate had received a request in the regard.

(b) Unlike the National Discipline Scheme which was a wholly Centrally managed programme, the National Fitness Corps programme has been accepted by State Governments as part of their school activities. The Physical Education Instructors in the schools as well as the NDS Instructors had been given necessary orientation training in the revised National Fitness Corps programme. Thereafter the responsibility for supervising the Work of the instructors imparting the NFC programme and for implementing this programme in the schools vests in the State Governments. A reassessment of the supervisory requirements for the NFC programme in each State may be done by the State Government after they have formally taken over the NFC staff from the Central Government.

**Financial aid for Slum Clearance in  
Kanpur**

2088. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kanpur Corporation had requested for a financial aid of Rs. 50 crores from the Central Government for slum clearance; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A request for the allotment of Re. 50 crores for slum clearance and house-construction was received in August, 1970, from the Mayor of Kanpur Municipal Corporation.



(b) Central assistance for all State sector programmes (including Housing and Slum Clearance) is given to State Governments in the shape of Block Loans and Block Grants, without its being tied to any specific scheme or head of development. The State Governments have complete freedom to determine the allocations for various State sector programmes (as also the areas/cities of the State where they should be utilised) in the light of their own requirements and priorities. The Corporation was accordingly advised to approach the Government of the Uttar Pradesh in the matter.

It was also suggested to the Corporation that they could formulate specific projects (of a viable character) for Housing and slum Clearance; and approach the Housing and Urban Development Corporation through the State Government for loan assistance for the execution of the projects. The U. P. Government has also been asked to forward slum improvement schemes for Kanpur for which separate allocation will be made.

#### Admission in Colleges and Universities in West Bengal

2089. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether admission of students in West Bengal Colleges and Universities has become very difficult for want of adequate seats; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to meet the requests of the students for admission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P. YADAVA) : (a) According to the West Bengal Government, considering the total intake capacity of different colleges in the State, there should not normally be any problem for admission to colleges provided the admission is uniformly spread over and distributed. However, difficulties arise every year because of the tendency on the part of a large number of students to see admission

to particular institutions or courses of their choice. The State Government is not aware of the great difficulties faced by the students in the matter of admission to the Universities.

(b) The State Government is seized of the problem and has, in consideration of the local demands, agreed to the establishment of private degree colleges and opening of additional shifts in Government and Government sponsored colleges, where necessary. The Government has also extended within the available funds, financial assistance to the Universities to increase the intake capacity in different courses and to creation of additional teaching posts.

#### Procurement of foodgrains

2090. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problem of foodgrains procurement by the States has been reviewed recently in Delhi in a Conference of the Food Ministers from States; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the Conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

#### Statement

A summary of the decisions taken in the Conference of Food Ministers of State held on 19.8.1971 is as under ;—

1. It was agreed that the steps taken so far in regard to procurement of foodgrains will not only have to be maintained but also strengthened in future to achieve the twin objectives of payment of a remunerative price to the cultivator and to maintain supplies of foodgrains through public distribution system.

2. It was agreed that the intermediaries should be eliminated to the extent possible and foodgrains should be purchased direct from the cultivators to ensure payment of proper price to the cultivator.
3. In order to eliminate intermediaries, the marketing systems in the States needed to be improved and the system of regulated markets introduced to have direct dealings with the cultivators.
4. The co-operatives should also be involved in a more effective way in the procurement of foodgrains. The cooperatives should be re-energised for this purpose.
5. The storage facility being inadequate efforts should be made to improve the storage capacity throughout the country. Efforts should also be made to see that storage capacity of the cultivator is also improved so that they are in a position to hold the foodgrains for some time.
6. Government is already seized of the problem of movement of foodgrains and efforts will be continued to improve the movement position.
7. The State Governments should adopt measures for strengthening the public distribution system to protect the consumers, especially those belonging to weaker sections of the society, from undue rise in prices during the lean season.

Payment of full Procurement price to Producers and Procurement through Cooperatives

2091. SHRI K. BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme before Government to ensure payment of full procurement price to the producers and to make co-operatives the effective agencies for procurement ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANANASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India and the State procuring agencies have been advised to ensure that full benefit of procurement price reaches the farmer. To attain this objective, Government is following a policy of elimination of intermediaries in food procurement operations. The Food Corporation of India and the State procuring agencies have been advised to utilise the services of cooperatives are being suitably strengthened for this purpose. The procuring agencies are also opening direct purchase centres for purchasing grain directly from the cultivators

Tribal Development Projects for Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar

2092. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up special Tribal development Projects for Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of each project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes. Six Pilot Tribal Development Projects are proposed to be launched in the following five districts.

Name of district (State)	No. of projects
1. Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh)	1
2. Singhbhum (Bihar)	1
3. Bastar (Madhya Pradesh)	2
4. Ganjam (Orissa)	1
5. Koraput (Orissa)	1

(b) The salient features of these projects

- (1) While all aspects of tribal life will receive attention the major thrust would be in the field of economic development;
- (2) The approach to the economic problems of the tribals would as far as possible be comprehensive and integrated;
- (3) Multiplicity of agencies approaching the tribals for various facets of their economic life would be avoided;
- (4) The Programme would be implemented through a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 called the tribal development Agency, in each case. The Collector of the district would be its chairman, and it would have a whole time Project Officer of the rank of A.D.M. to ensure coordinated and effective implementation of the various aspects of the Programme.
- (5) The Programme in each Project would be related to its specific needs; uniformity in programmes different areas in not being insisted upon in view of the diverse socio-economic and physico-geographic conditions.

(c) An outlay of Rs.1.50 crores for the Core economic development programme is proposed for each project, for the remaining part of the 4th Five Year Plan, to be met entirely by the Government of India. This outlay would supplement the normal allotments by the State Governments to these areas. Strengthening of the social services and Communications infra-structure is also receiving attention of the Planning Commission separately.

**Allocation for Pilot Research Projects for Rural Areas During Fourth Plan**

2094. SHRI Y. ESWARA REEDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation made for pilot research projects for rural areas in the Fourth Plan ;

(b) the total amount spent so far thereon ;

(c) how many projects have been set up so far ; and

(d) the experience gained from these projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Rs. 145 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 7.02 lakhs upto March, 1971. The current year's allocation is Rs. 19.76 lakhs.

(c) 20

(d) This is a Research-cum-Action programme and the field surveys have been undertaken in the base areas.

**Western Zone Permit Scheme regarding Easy Flow of Goods by Road**

2095. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be please to state :

(a) whether the Western Zone Permit Scheme which will facilitate easy flow of goods movement by road in seven States and Union Territory of Delhi is expected to be brought into effect from January, 1973 ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) The Inter-State Transport Commission is making all efforts to finalise the Western Zone Scheme comprising the eight States/Union Territory of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi and it is expected that the Scheme will be brought into effect early in 1972.

(b) The salient features of the Western Zone Scheme are as set out below :—

- (i) Goods vehicles plying under this scheme can operate over the National and State Highways in the participating States/Union Territory chosen for operation without obtaining counter signatures and will operate on a single point taxation basis.
- (ii) The validity of the Scheme will be initially for a period of two years.
- (iii) The number of composite permits to be issued by each signatory State will be limited to 200.
- (iv) An operator would be allowed to chose a minimum of three State for operation, besides his Home State.
- (v) An operator will pay the usual taxes to the Home State (viz : Motor Vehicles Tax and Goods Tax) and, in addition, pay a composite tax of Rs. 700/- per annum to each of the other signatory state chosen for operation. All the taxes will be collected by the Home State initially on behalf of the other States.

**Research on Drugs by Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine**

2097. SHRI BAJA KULKARNI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine has spent Rs. 6.7 lakhs on drug research ;

(b) if so, the aims and objects of this Institution ;

(c) whether drug research is already being done by I.C.M.R. and other bodies ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for duplication efforts and expenses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy has spent Rs. 21.16 lakhs on drug research during 1970-71.

(b) The aims and objects of this Council are to initiate, guide, develop and coordinate scientific research in the different aspects, fundamental and applied of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Systems of Medicine and Yoga Therapy.

(c) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Medical Research and Indian Council of Agricultural Research also conduct research in drugs.

(d) The research on drugs conducted by the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy is largely confined to indigenous drugs having a *prima facie* attribute in the Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy Systems of Medicine, with a view to developing these systems which is not the case with the research on drugs conducted by the other Research organisations. A Standing Committee on Drug Research, on which are represented all the concerned Research organisations, has been constituted by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to coordinate work on medicinal and aromatic plants to avoid overlapping. A certain amount of duplication is, however, not only inevitable but also desirable having regard to the variable factors like source, season of collection, storage and yield of active chemical constituents etc. of the drugs.

**De-Recognition of Ayurvedic Medicine Examination**

2098. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Central Government had de-recognised the examination of Ayurvedic Medicines conducted by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag (Allahabad) after 1967; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The schedule of Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970 includes all existing medical qualifications in Indian Medicine recognised by the State Governments awarded by Universities, Boards or Institutions in India. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has given recognition to the medical qualifications awarded by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag only upto the 9th September, 1967. The medical qualifications awarded by the Sammelan upto the 29th September, 1967, could alone, therefore, be included in the schedule of the Indian Medicine Council Act, 1970.

संसद् सदस्यों के निवास स्थानों के सन्निकट  
फिरोजशाह रोड़ नई दिल्ली के नौकर  
क्वार्टरों में सफेदी

2099. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फिरोजशाह रोड़, नई दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के पूछ-ताछ कार्यालय की देख रेख के अन्तर्गत संसद् सदस्यों के कुल कितने निवास स्थान हैं और इन फ्लैटों के साथ कितने नौकर-क्वार्टर सम्बद्ध हैं ;

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 में संसद् सदस्यों के फ्लैटों के साथ सम्बद्ध कितने नौकर-क्वार्टरों में सफेदी नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : (क) 153

संसद् सदस्यों के निवास-स्थान तथा 516 नौकरों के क्वार्टर ।

(ख) चौरासी ।

(ग) इन क्वार्टरों पर सफेदी नहीं की जा सकती, क्योंकि दखलदारों द्वारा इस उद्देश्य के लिए क्वार्टर उपलब्ध नहीं किए गए । बंगला देश से बड़ी संख्या में विस्थापितों के आने से उत्पन्न हुई स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये साधनों को सुरक्षित रखने हेतु क्वार्टरों की सफेदी को फिलहाल स्थगित कर दिया गया है ।

शिरीखशाह रोड़, नई दिल्ली पर संसद् सदस्यों के नौकर-क्वार्टरों की भरभरत

2100. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फिरोजशाह रोड़ सी० पी० डब्ल्यू डी० इन्वारी आफिस के अन्तर्गत संसद् सदस्यों के नौकर-क्वार्टरों में टूट फूट की रिपोर्टों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : (क) सर्वेक्षक क्वार्टरों में टूट-फूट की रिपोर्टों पर तुरन्त ध्यान दिया जाता है ।

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) को देखते हुए, प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Formation of a Corporation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala

2101. SHRI A.K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government has sent a comprehensive plan to the Central Government for forming a Corporation for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Kerala for approval ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) whether the plan has been approved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The activities of the Proposed Corporation will cover the following aspects :—

1. Assignment of surplus land among deserving families
2. Provision of housing facilities to the families.
3. The economic uplift of the Harijans.

(c) The proposal of the State Government was considered in the Planning Commission. It was felt that the proposed scheme would require considerable preparatory work and scrutiny. The Planning Commission, therefore, suggested that this proposal may be treated as a project that could really get under way in the Fifth Plan Period. The State Government was advised to undertake necessary studies and prepare a project report and include a token provision for this purpose in their Annual Plan for 1972-73.

Amount allotted for Cochin Shipyard during Fourth Plan Period

2102. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the total amount allotted for the construction work of Cochin Shipyard (Kerala) during the Fourth Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND

TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : An amount of Rs. 22 crores has been provided in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the Cochin Shipyard.

Request from Kerala Government to open Office of Freight Investigation Bureau at Cochin for Accelerating Exports

2103. SHRI A.K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala had requested the Government of India for opening an office of Freight Investigation Bureau at Cochin for accelerating the export at Cochin Port ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and the action taken by the Government on the request ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN- TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Health Visitors and Publicity to check Venereal Diseases

2104. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the incidence of venereal diseases is increasing in Delhi and other cities in the country ;

(b) whether one of the contributing factors is lack of qualified Health Visitors and publicity to bring home the deadlines of these diseases ;

(c) whether follow up action in many cases is not taken ; and

(d) whether Government contemplate to increase the number of Health Visitors and to afford greater facilities in Government Hospitals for treatment of these diseases ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTO-PADHYAYA) :** (a) No specific survey has been undertaken to assess the incidence of venereal diseases in the country. Since these diseases are not notifiable, the exact information in terms of actual incidence is not available.

(b) to (d). No complaint regarding lack of trained Health Visitors required to be appointed in the V.D. Clinics or for want of publicity material, has so far been received from the State/Union Territory Governments. As such there is no reason to believe that the lack of qualified Health Visitors can be the cause of any set back in the follow up action in controlling of the venereal diseases.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan, V.D. Control Programme has been categorised as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100% Central assistance to the State/Union Territory Governments for the establishment of V. D. Clinics.

For the purpose of educating the masses in respect of venereal diseases, a 16 mm film entitled 'Vicious Enemy' has been produced and supplied to the different States. Folders on Syphilis, Gonorrhoea and Chancroid have also been brought out through the Central Health Education Bureau, in addition to popular articles on V.D. published from time to time in the journal of this Ministry 'Swasth Hind'.

#### U.S. Experts Working in Agriculture Ministry

**2105. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number, names and other particulars of American advisers/experts still working in his Ministry and since when they are working there ;

(b) the exact nature of work being done by them ;

(c) the amount of P.L. 480 funds consumed by them ; and

(d) whether it is proposed to replace them by Indians if so, when ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-116/71]

(c) Payment to the US Experts is not made by the Department of Agriculture. They are paid for from Trust Fund administered by USAID and approximate expenditure in respect of these experts is Rs. 8,40,000/- till November, 1971.

(d) These experts are in addition to regularly appointed Indian staff and officers. They do not replace any Indian staff. Each foreign expert has one or more counterparts who are expected to absorb new technology by virtue of working with the concerned foreign experts. This ensures that when the foreign experts have left the country after his assignment, the Indian counterparts who functioned with them would look after the job on their own.

Appointment of Commission on Syllabus, Text Books adopted by Government aided schools and colleges in Union Territories

**2106. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government exercise any check on the syllabus and text-books adopted by the Schools and Colleges in the Union Territories which receive grants from Government to the extent of 95 per cent ;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to appoint a Commission to go into the syllabus and text books adopted by these Schools and Colleges; and

(c) the time by which the Commission is likely to be appointed ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN).** (a) No, Sir. The syllabus and text-books adopted by the schools in the Union Territories are prescribed by the concerned

Boards of Secondary Education to which the schools in the respective Union Territories are affiliated. In case of the colleges, syllabus and textbooks are prescribed by the universities to which the colleges are affiliated.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal of the Govt. to set up a Commission to go into this matter. However, Government have launched a crash programme for review of textbooks from the point of view of national integration and the programme is to be implemented by State Governments/Union Territories with the assistance of the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

#### Loss of Crops due to Droughts in India

2107 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of damage to crop this year due to droughts in the country and their break-up State-wise;

(b) the extent to which the Government has helped the farmers for the loss sustained by them due to droughts; and

(c) whether Government have formulated or contemplate to formulate some particular scheme in this regard so that crops worth hundreds of crores of rupees could be saved from being damaged ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Two statements (Annexure I & II respectively) are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in library See. No. LT—1163/71]

(c) Several schemes are already being implemented to save the crops from being lost by drought. These are :—

- (i) Major, medium and minor irrigation works.
- (ii) Rural Works Programme.
- (iii) Introduction of new technology for areas under dry farming, in-

cluding evolution of drought resistance varieties.

- (iv) Soil and water management studies.

#### Construction of second bridge in Jamnagar

2108. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct another bridge in Jamnagar; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in affirmative, when the work will start and how much time it will take to complete the work ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) As already stated in the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3769 on the 2nd July, 1971 in the Lok Sabha the proposed second bridge at Jamnagar, when constructed, would fall on a State road. The Government of Gujarat, who are primarily concerned with the said bridge, have indicated that they have a proposal to construct the bridge in question.

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

#### Agricultural Products Being Exported to Other Countries

2109. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the name of agricultural products which are being exported to other countries; and

(b) the names of the countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected.



**Dredgers in Gujarat and Bedi Ports**

2110. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) how many dredgers are in Gujarat ports;

(b) how many are in working condition;

(c) how many are in Bedi Port; and

(d) whether they are not sufficient for this port and if so, additional dredgers proposed to be given?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Nine Dredgers.

(b) Eight.

(c) One Suction Dredger for attending to capital Dredging and one Pontoon Single Grab Crane dredging unit for maintenance dredging in dock basin and surrounding areas.

(d) The Government of Gujarat have reported that the dredgers employed at Bedi port are adequate.

“क्रीडम फ्राम हंगर” अभियान के अन्तर्गत विदेशों से प्राप्त मदद ।

2111. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968, 1969 और 1970 में “क्रीडम फ्राम हंगर” अभियान के अन्तर्गत भारत को विदेशों से कितनी राशि की मदद मिली ;

(ख) उसमें से कितनी-कितनी राशि किस-किस प्रांत को दी गई ; और

(ग) मदद देने की शर्तें क्या थीं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिव श्री० शिन्दे) : (क) वर्ष 1968, 1969 और 1970 के दौरान “भूख मुक्ति अभियान” के अन्तर्गत भारत को विदेशों से प्राप्त सहायता की राशि निम्न प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	राशि (रु० लाखों में)
1968	155.14
1969	138.35
1970	36.83
कुल	330.32

(ख) राज्यों के नाम तथा विदेशों से प्राप्त उषरोक्त निधि में से राज्यों के विभिन्न संगठनों को उपलब्ध की गई सहायता की मात्रा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए गए हैं। [मन्त्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT—1169/71]

(ग) विदेश से प्राप्त सहायता के साथ कोई विशेष शर्तें जुड़ी हुई नहीं हैं। परन्तु भारतीय भूख मुक्ति अभियान समिति को भेंटकता को आवधिक रिपोर्ट भेजनी होती है जिनमें यह बताया जाता है कि इन निधियों का किस प्रकार उपयोग किया गया और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं। राज्य सरकारों तथा स्थानीय संगठनों को भी यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपयुक्त प्रबन्ध करने होते हैं जिससे कि परियोजनाओं के लिए बनाए गए कार्यक्रमों का कार्य सुचारु रूप से कार्यान्वित किया जा सके।

इसके बदले में भारतीय भूख मुक्ति अभियान समिति सहायता प्राप्त करने वाली कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों। प्राप्तकताओं को उनके द्वारा किए गए कार्य और लेखे की परिष्कृत विवरणियों की आवधिक प्रगति रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत

करने के लिए वाध्य करती है। समिति प्रत्यक्ष तथा राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दोनों प्रकार से परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन पर और कृषि मंत्रालय के प्रभागों की विषय-वस्तु पर सर्वोपरि पर्यवेक्षण भी करती है।

एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की सहायता वाली बड़ी परियोजनायें, विशेष तौर पर नियुक्त की गई परियोजना कार्यान्वयन समितियों या पंजीकृत समितियों द्वारा जिन में दोनों सरकारी तथा गैर सरकारी प्रतिनिधी होते हैं, क्रियान्वित की जाती है।

**धार्मिक और शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं पर अधिकतम भूमि सीमा के निर्णय का प्रभाव**

2112. श्री आर० बी० बड़ै : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अधिकतम भूमि सीमा के निर्णय का अनेक धार्मिक और शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) क्या इन संस्थाओं को संरक्षण देने के संबंध में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। आंध्र-प्रदेश, बिहार गुजरात, मध्य-प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, हरियाणा तथा पंजाब के पेट्सु क्षेत्रों, तमिल नाडू और उत्तर-प्रदेश में धार्मिक, दातव्य तथा शैक्षणिक संस्थाओं की भूमि को जोत की अधिकतम सीमा से छूट दे दी गई है। अन्य राज्यों में, जहाँ ऐसी संस्थाओं पर जोत की अधिकतम सीमा के कानून लगाये गये हैं, वार्षिक अदायगी के लिए कानून में व्यवस्था है, जिन उद्देश्यों के लिये ये धार्मिक तथा दातव्य संस्थाएँ बनाई गई हैं उन्हें अधिक नुकसान

न पहुँचे। भारत सरकार, धार्मिक तथा दातव्य संस्थाओं को वार्षिक अदायगी से प्रतिस्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में भी छूट देने के पक्ष में है।

**Travancore Houses New Delhi**

2113. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the spacious compound of Travancore House, New Delhi is occupied by Delhi Administration despite the repeated request of Kerala Government to vacate the premises ;

(b) the rent being paid by Delhi Administration to the Government of Kerala; and

(c) when will the premises be handed over to the Kerala Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). A portion of the land has already been handed over to the Kerala Education Society, as desired by the Government of Kerala. The remaining portion is occupied by the Security Police of the Delhi Administration and will be handed over to the State Government as soon as it is vacated by the Administration. No rent is being paid by the Delhi Administration for the hutments occupied by them which were built by the Central Government.

**C.G.N.S. Facilities for the Employees of Delhi Administration**

2114. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN: will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether C.G.H.S. of the Central Government is not applicable to the employees of the Delhi Administration ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

**PLANNING (SHRI A.K. KISRU) :** (a) and (b). Police personnel of the Delhi Administration have been covered by the C.G.H.S. with effect from the 1st April, 1971.

It is not possible to extend the Scheme to other employees of the Delhi Administration for the present due to paucity of funds.

**Increase in Central Universities Hostel Charges**

**2115. SHRI B.R. SHUKLA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been continuous increase in the Hostel charges of various Central Universities including those in Uttar Pradesh and the students of average means find it difficult to receive education ; and

(b) if so, what effective steps are being taken to reduce the hostel charges ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) :** (a) and (b). There has been no increase in the room rent and other hostel charges. So far as messing expenses are concerned, there is some increase in some cases on account of the general increase in prices.

**Research in Reduction in yield of Wheat due to delay in its Sowing**

**2116. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Agro-Scientists have observed that any delay, beyond the normal date in sowing wheat, reduces the yield and an increase of seed-rate by 25 per cent is essential to offset the disadvantage of late sowing to a considerable extent;

(b) if so, the findings of the research, if any ;

(c) the normal date of sowing wheat ; and

(d) whether it applies to all the parts of the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) Yes. There is a fall in yield with delayed sowing which can be made up to a large extent by increasing seed rate by 10 to 25 per cent or reducing the space between rows, except when sowings are abnormally delayed.

(b) Information, on effect on yields from delayed sowing is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See. No. LT-1170/71*]. The fall in yield is considerable when the crop is sown after the end of November.

(c) On the basis of a large number of experiments conducted with dwarf wheats in different agroclimatic regions of the country, the date of sowing for different high yielding wheat varieties is as follows :

1. For long duration varieties like Kalyan Sona and Chhoti Lerma— First fortnight of November.
2. For short duration varieties like Sonalike and Sharbati Sanora— Second fortnight of November.

(d) Yes, except the hilly regions of North India.

**Time and quality of Application of Nitrogen to Wheat Crop**

**2117. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the application of nitrogen to wheat crop at higher doses is to be made in two splits, viz half at sowing and the rest at first irrigation ;

(b) if so, the quantity of nitrogen to be applied per hectare ; and

(c) whether it is applicable to all kinds of soil ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 100 to 120 kg. of Nitrogen per hectare depending on the nature of the previous crop.

(d) Generally, yes.

**Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme in Crisis due to the Non-Functioning of Refrigeration System**

**2118. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme is facing a serious crisis due to the non-functioning of Refrigeration System of the Haringhata Dairy and bottling Plant at Belgachia ;

(b) if so, the reason therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to restore functioning of these plants and improve the milk supply in Calcutta ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) :** (a) The Calcutta Milk Scheme is facing intermittent difficulty due to trouble with the Refrigeration Plant at Haringhatra Dairy. One bottling plant at the Belgachia dairy is also not functioning properly.

(b) The old Refrigeration Plant at the Haringhat Dairy is not able to bear the present full load as this has been functioning for a long time. As regards the bottling Plant at the Belgachia Dairy, since this was imported equipment availability of spares has created problem.

(c) The Work to renovate the refrigeration System has already started and is expected to be completed in 3 months time. Some spares which have been ordered have reached Calcutta Port for bringing the Bottling Plant into full functioning. This work has been also been taken up on priority basis to improve the milk supply in Calcutta.

**Reorientation of Education**

**2119. SHRI VEKARIA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether be pleased for re-orientation of Education system on scientific and technical lines at meeting of Education Officers at Bhubaneswar on the 29th October, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the main features of the system ; and

(c) how he proposed to bring this system into action ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P. YADAV) :**

(a) to (c). Orientation conference of District Education Officers/Inspectors/Schools and Directors of State Institutes of Education of Eastern Region was convened at the Regional College of Education, Bhubaneswar from 29th October to 1st November, 1971 for exchanging of ideas and experiences in the field of educational development, innovation and technology.

2. Some of the salient points made in the Presidential address of the Deputy Minister are as under :—

- (i) There should be periodic conferences, training programmes, seminars, exchange of information between District Education Officers and the various Central and State organisations dealing with research, training and extension activities in education. This would enable the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, its various technical wings like the National Council of Educational Research and Training, Asian Institute of Educational Planning and Administration, Regional Colleges of Education to understand and appreciate the difficulties faced by District Education Officers in carrying out their normal functions and in developing new programmes.

- (ii) It is necessary that preparation of educational plans should be done at the district level and all institutional heads have to be effectively involved in the preparation of these plans.
- (iii) It will be essential for District Education Officer to develop strong linkages between his department and other departments, working for the development of the districts.
- (iv) Pilot Projects have been initiated in one district in each State to evolve alternative strategies for solving given educational problems and to conduct experiments within the existence of physical and manpower facilities in the selected districts. The main emphasis will be on non-monetary inputs. On the successful completion of these Pilot Projects, similar programmes can be taken up in other districts.
- (v) There should be sufficient exchange of experiences, gained by different States, in evolving new methods, materials and technologies.
- (vi) The whole administrative set up has to be *development oriented* and present procedures, based on principles of *maintenance administration*, are to be replaced by unorthodox and unconventional procedures which can give enough scope for initiative and involvement of teachers, institutional heads and public in general. In short, whole administrative apparatus has to be highly *elastic and dynamic*.
- (vii) In view of the rapid development in science and technology educational industry cannot be run on the lines of cottage industry and has to be modernised by introducing new methods and technologies for improving teaching-learning situation in the class room. This is necessary not only for modernising education but also to make education available to a larger

number of people without increasing costs.

- (vii) The National Council of Educational Research and Training have taken a number important steps to modernise science education at the school stage through a variety of programmes and it is hoped that the officers incharge of education at the district level would increasingly get themselves interested in these innovative practices and what is more important, involve the National Council of Educational Research and Training and its Regional Colleges in more effective manner in developing them in their districts.
- (ix) District Education Officers should establish close links with National Council of Educational Research and Training, Asian Institute of Education and Planning and Administration and Regional Colleges of Education.

(3) Experts on different fields of education spoke to the District Education Officers who were exposed to new ideas and latest educational techniques. It is hoped that they would take necessary steps to implement these in their districts.

#### Funds for Improving Irrigation Facilities in Drought Affected Areas

2120. SHRI VEKARIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have set up any fund for improving irrigation facilities the drought-affected areas in the country ; and

(b) if so, the share sanctioned for the Gujarat State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, a central sector scheme for taking up rural Works Programme in selected chronically drought-affected areas of the country was started last year. Under this Programme, a high priority has been accorded to the development of minor irrigation facilities in the selected areas.

(b) In Gujarat State, 7 districts have been selected for coverage under the programme. For each selected districts an outlay of [Rs. 2 crores would be available during the Fourth Plan period to take up various works in sectors like minor irrigation soil conservation afforestation and roads, etc. Whereas the ultimated provision that would be sanctioned for minor irrigation schemes from the available total outlay of Rs. 14 crores has not yet been determined, in th current year an outlay of Rs. 84.13 lakhs has so far been approved for irrigation schemes in selected districts of Gujarat State.

**Demand for Establishment of Mithila University at Darbhanga-Bihar**

2121. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA  
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a demand for the establishment of Mithila University at Darbhanga in Bihar ;

(b) whether the Foreign Trade Minister led a delegation and apprised him of the desirability of Mithila University being established at the earliest ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SNICIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P. YADAVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal of the Bihar Government for establishment of New 'Mithila' University is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

**Ceiling of 10 to 18 Acres of Land Per Family**

2122. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 14 on the 15th November, 1971 regarding Report of the Central Land Reforms Committee and and state :

(a) the date on which the Central Government advised the State Governments to give effect to the ceiling for a family of five members to be fixed within the range of 10 to 18 acres, of perennially irrigated land or land with assured irrigation from Government surce for growing two crops ;

(b) the reactions of the State Governments ; and

(c) number of States who have sent replies so far in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The Minister of Agriculture had advised the State Governments in his letter dated 18.9.1971 to give effect to the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee on land ceilings. In Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal the ceiling provisions with regard to level of ceiling, unit of ceiling etc, are in conformity with the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee. The matter is under the consideration of the otehr State Governments.

**Development of Minor Ports in Kerala**

2123. C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala Government have submitted a scheme to the Centre to develop the minor ports in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(d) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND

**TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :**  
 (a) to (c).] The scheme proposed by the Government of Kerala for the development of Beypore port under Centrally Sponsored Schemes envisaged construction of breakwaters (450 metres long); dredging of approach channel and basin, reclamation bund, procurement of harbour tug, mooring boat, pilot launch, navigational aids etc; at an estimated cost of Rs. 197.75 lakhs. The proposals were examined by this Ministry and some clarifications were asked for from the State Government whose reply is awaited.

**Success of Family Planning Camps At Cochin (Kerala)**

2124. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a successful family planning camp was conducted in Kerala recently at Cochin ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) whether Government intend to organise similar camps in other States also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) A number of such camps are being organised as an experimental measure, in different States.

*Statement*

The main features of the camp were as follows :—

(a) Total involvement of local leadership both in urban and rural areas including Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations. The promotional work was carried out by 501 population committees at district, community development block and panchayat levels.

(b) Integrated effort by the different Government Departments and non-Governmental and voluntary agencies.

(c) A massive publicity and educational campaigns, both preceding and during the camp.

(d) Judicious timing of the camp when people were available for intensive media exposure, motivation and services.

(e) Detailed planning and organisation.

(f) Provision of adequate, efficient and prompt services for selection of cases, surgery, after-care and follow-up.

(g) A higher level of incentives, both cash and kind, for the acceptors and also for the promoters.

**Financing of Cottage and Small Scale Industries through Cooperative Banks**

2125. SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the Standing Committee II of the Agricultural Credit Board set up by the Reserve Bank of India in regard to long term credit, areas of retarded growth as well as short and medium term credit; and

(b) whether Standing Committee I has reviewed the financing of Cottage and Small Scale Industries through Cooperative Banks and if so, their findings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Standing Committee II of the Agricultural Credit Board has so far held only one meeting. The main decision/conclusions of that meeting are given below :—

(i) *Short term Credit* : The Committee reviewed the progress in the utilisation of credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops and purchase and distribution of chemical fertilizers. It was decided that the problem delayed

receipt of credit limit applications and consequent delay in sanction of credit limits may be further examined by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with a few State Co-operative Banks.

- (ii) *Medium term credit* : The Committee reviewed the progress of cooperative medium term credit and considered measures for improving the utilisation of medium term credit limits from the Reserve Bank of India by Central Cooperative Banks.
- (iii) *Long term credit* : The progress of the debenture floatation programme of the Land Development Banks was reviewed and it was decided to recommend that the Land Development Banks should regulate the support to the primary banks and branches with reference to the position of overdues at their level.

It was also agreed that not more than 60% of the sinking funds of the banks might be invested in the debentures of Land Development Banks, 20% in Government and other trustee securities and not more than 20% in fixed deposits of State Cooperative Banks and/or commercial banks. It was also agreed that the question of permitting investment of more than 10% in trustee securities other than Govt. securities might be considered at a later date if the above relaxation was found inadequate.

- (iv) It was agreed that the primary land development banks might collect share capital at 2 or 2½ per cent of the loans instead of at 5% from the lift irrigation societies in Tamil Nadu. This would obviate the need for any financial assistance for the cultivator members to purchase shares in lift irrigation societies. As for

strengthening the share capital of primary land development banks consequent to the above relaxation, the Reserve Bank might be approached for sanction of loans from the L.T.O. Fund to the State Government for contribution to the share capital of primary land mortgage banks.

The Committee did not discuss problems relating to areas of retarded growth.

(b) Yes. The Committee noted with regret the inadequacy of the action taken by the Directors of Industries of the States for implementing the recommendations of the Reserve Bank's Working Group on industrial financing through cooperative banks. The Committee desired the Union Ministry of Industrial Development to persuade the State Directorates of Industries to implement specific points of action in regard to relevant recommendations of the Working Group on Industrial Financing through Cooperative Banks that might be referred to them by the Reserve Bank.

#### Demand for increase in storage capacity for food grains

2126. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether suggestions have been made for 50 per cent increase in the storage capacity for foodgrains; and

(b) what is the storage capacity in the country for foodgrains as to date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Expert Committee on Storage set up by the Planning Commission, in its report submitted in September this year, has assessed that the total requirements of storage for procurement and public distribution of foodgrains including buffer stock would be of the order of 9.9 million tonnes at the end of the Fourth Plan as against 8.25 million tonnes estimated earlier.



(b) The storage capacity available with various public agencies in the country for foodgrains is as below :

	<i>(capacity in million tonnes)</i>
(1) Food Corporation of India ... ..	7.76*
(2) Central Warehousing Corporation ... ..	1.39**
(3) State Warehousing Corporation ... ..	1.93**
(4) State Government	3.13
(5) Co-operatives ... ..	3.36@

\*This includes capacity hired from Central Warehousing Corporation, S. W. Cs. and the State Governments.

\*\*Only part of the capacity is used for foodgrains.

@25% of the capacity is used for food grains.

**Burning of Milk van of Calcutta Milk-Supply Scheme at Howrah**

2128. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some rowdy persons set ablaze one milk van on 31st July, 1971 at Howrah on account of which milk could not be supplied under the Greater Calcutta Milk Supply Scheme in two depots in Howrah on that day (West Bengal);

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any firm measures to apprehend the culprits who are responsible for this; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir

(b) Action was taken through police to prevent recurrence of such incidents and the situation has been brought under control and normal supply has been restored. Further details are being ascertained from the West Bengal Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Does not arise.

**अनुपात के आधार पर गन्ने का मूल्य तय किया जाना**

2129. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गन्ने का मूल्य किस आधार पर 7 रुपये 37 पैसे प्रति क्विंटल तय किया गया है ; और

(ख) गन्ने का भाव गुड़, शकर और चीनी के भाव से एक अनुपात से स्थायी रखने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेरसिंह) : (क) भारत सरकार केवल निर्वात पात्र (वेक्यूम पेन) चीनी कारखानों द्वारा दिया जाने वाला गन्ने का न्यूनतम मूल्य निर्धारित करती है। वास्तव में दिया जाने वाला मूल्य संबंधित गन्ना उत्पादक और चीनी कारखाने के बीच तय होता है। 1971-72 मौसम में खरीदे गये गन्ने के लिए निर्वात पात्र (वेक्यूम पेन) चीनी कारखानों द्वारा देय न्यूनतम मूल्य निम्नलिखित तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर निर्धारित किया गया है :-

- (1) गन्ने की उत्पादन लागत ;
- (2) उत्पादन की बैकल्पिक फसलों से लाभ और कृषि-जन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्य की सामान्य प्रवृत्ति ;
- (3) उपभोक्ता को उचित मूल्य पर चीनी की प्राप्ति ;

(4) चीनी उत्पादकों द्वारा गन्ने से उत्पादित चीनी जिस मूल्य पर बेची जाती है ; और

(5) गन्ने से चीनी की उपलब्धि ।

(ख) सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं बनाई है। गन्ने का मूल्य गुड़, खंडसारी और चीनी के उत्पादन के लिए इसकी मांग सम्बन्धी सामान्य नियम से शामिल होता है।

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE  
REPORTED KILLING OF SANTHALS  
BY LAND OWNERS IN PURNEA  
DISTRICT OF BIHAR

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की और गृहमंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इसके ऊपर एक वक्तव्य दें :

“बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में 22 नवम्बर, 1971 को भू-स्वामियों द्वारा 14 संथाल मारे जाने और 36 संथाल घायल किये जाने के समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K.C. PANT) : On the 22nd November ghastly and tragic incident occurred in village Rupaspur, Police Station Dhamdaha, District Purnea in Bihar. Information so far available with the State Government indicates that a plot land had been cultivated by one Kandan Murnu of Santhal Tola. At about 3-30 p.m. on 22nd November, a mob of about 150 armed with bows, arrows, bhallas, garasas etc. Came to the plot and began cutting ripe paddy. Some of them were keeping guard. When a few Santhals who lived close by approached the plot in dispute, they were chased away by the mob. The mob then came over to the Santhal

Total and was joined by another mob armed with guns and accompanied by tractors, trailers and station wagon. The two mobs surrounded the Santhal Tola, locked the houses from outside and set fire to them. In all 45 houses were burnt. Those who tried to escape were shot at. Injuries were also inflicted by garasas and other weapons. Some of the dead bodies of those who were killed were whisked away in tractors. So far four bodies have been recovered from houses and 10 from the Kosi river bed. Report have so far been received about injuries to 33 who are stated to be receiving medical treatment. Criminal case has been registered and 10 persons have so far been arrested. Warrants and processes under Criminal Procedure Code have been taken out against the absconding accused and investigations are in progress. The C.M., Bihar visited the village on receipt of information regarding these incidents. Senior Police officers are camping in the area and necessary measures have been taken to maintain peace and prevent any recurrence of trouble. The Deputy Supdt. of Police and the Block Development Officer concerned have been suspended for negligence. A sum of Rs. 3000/- has been distributed as immediate relief to the affected villagers. The Government of India are keeping in close touch with the State Government and will provide whatever assistance may be required by the Government of Bihar in taking action according to law against the persons responsible for the commission of these heinous offences.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो पिछला फैसला था कि कॉलिंग प्रॉटेक्शन में केवल तीन सदस्यों को प्रश्न करने का मौका दिया जाय वह फैसला अभी मैं लागू नहीं कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि मुझे यकीन दिलाया गया था कि माननीय सदस्य थोड़ा टाइम लेंगे और अभी यही फैसला रहेगा कि जो माननीय सदस्य पहले बोलेंगे वह पांच मिनट लेंगे और बाकी दूसरे केवल प्रश्नोत्तर तक ही सीमित रहेंगे। उससे ज्यादा वह नहीं जाएंगे। अगर इस ढंग से कार्य होगा तो तीन करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और अगर इससे ज्यादा जाएंगे तो फिर तो जरूरत पड़े ही

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

जायगी। मुझे यकीन दिलाया गया था कि इस पर अमल किया जायगा। इसलिए अभी यही फैसला चलेगा।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले में 22 नवम्बर को जो दुखद घटना हुई है वह निश्चित तौर पर हमारे देश में जो भूमि-संबंधी नीति रही है और भूमि सुधार की ओर जो उपेक्षा प्रान्तीय सरकारों द्वारा बरती गई है उसका परिणाम है। मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस देश में पिछली बहुत-सी घोषणाओं के बाद, नारेबाजी के बाद और आश्वासनों के बाद भी प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने भूमि सुधार के मामले में कुछ नहीं किया। बिहार इस मामले में और प्रान्तों से ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ है। इस सारी स्थिति में इस देश में जो कुछ पूर्णिया में हुआ ऐसी घटनायें बिहार में ही नहीं देश के अनेक भागों में हुई हैं और होती रही हैं बावजूद इसके कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रधानमंत्री इस बात को चाहती हैं कि भूमि सुधार तेजी से लागू हो, कुछ राज्य सरकारों में बैठे हुए वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट बराबर इस बात की कोशिश करते रहते हैं कि इस तरह के कानून को अमली जामा न पहनाया जाय। इस स्थिति का निराकरण किया जाना नितान्त आवश्यक है। भूमि सुधार की असफलता इस बात से सिद्ध होती है कि जितनी भूमि अब तक सीलिंग के जरिए से ली गई है वह केवल मात्र 20 लाख एकड़ है जो कि सारी खेती योग्य भूमि के आधा परसेंट से थोड़ा ही अधिक है। इस स्थिति पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए। प्रान्तीय सरकारों के बाम पर उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र के नाम पर इस सवाल को टाला नहीं जा सकता क्योंकि यह सवाल देश के लाखों और करोड़ों लोगों का नहीं बल्कि देश के ग्राम लोगों से संबंधित है। मैं इस सवाल के संदर्भ में जो मूल सवाल पैदा होता है उसकी ओर गृहमंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित

करते हुए पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस देश की अधिकांश भूमि जिन हाथों में पड़ी हुई है उसको निकालने के लिए ऐसा कानून बनाने के बारे में वह विचार करेंगे ?

मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गृह मंत्री इस बात को गंभीरता से सोचेंगे कि यह जो भूमि सुधार का कानून है इस के बारे में केन्द्रिय सरकार उचित कदम उठा सके इस के लिए संविधान में संशोधन करें और आश्वासन दें कि जितने लोगों के पास भूमि पड़ी हुई है लाखों बीघा भूमि, उस को उनसे लेकर एक निश्चित अवधि में गरीब लोगों को बांटेंगे। मैं जानता हूँ मेरे अपने राज्य में हजारों नहीं लाखों एकड़ भूमि राजाओं के पास पड़ी हुई है और इस देश के हजारों गरीब लोग आज दिल्ली में और दिल्ली के ग्राम पास के क्षेत्र में भूमि के आभाव में मजदूरी करने के लिए आते हैं। इस समस्या का समाधान करने लिए संविधान में संशोधन करना आवश्यक है। तो मैं मांग करता हूँ गृह मंत्री से कि क्या वह ऐसा आश्वासन सदन को देंगे।

दूसरा मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि भूमि सुधार के मामले में जहां एक ओर उपेक्षा हुई है वहां जो फालतू सरकारी भूमि है वह बड़े राज नेताओं ने और बड़े-बड़े अधिकारियों ने बड़े तादाद में हड़प ली है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी भूमि उन लोगों से लेकर गरीबों को बांटी जाय। इस लिए क्या गृह मंत्री इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि इस तरह का कमीशन नियुक्त करेंगे जो इसकी जांच करेगा और जांच करके ऐसी सभी भूमि को वापस गरीबों को दिलवाने के लिये कार्यवाही करेगा।

तीसरी बात—आप तीन हजार रुपये सहायता के रूप में संघाल लोगों को देने की बात कही है। 14 आदमी मारे गये—आप तीन

रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 39 घायल हो गये, कुछ मकान जल गये, इस सबको देखते हुए तीन हजार रुपया बिलकुल ना काफी है, बल्कि यों कहना चाहिये कि जले पर नमक छिड़कने के बराबर है। इस लिये मैं मांग करता हूँ कि उन सभी लोगों को जिनके परिवार के लोग मारे गये हैं या जिनका नुकसान हुआ है, उदको काफी तादाद में सहायता देगे, क्योंकि वे सब हरिजन और पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं। उनकी हालत पर क्या आप दया करेंगे—यह तीसरा आश्वासन चाहता हूँ।

मैं गृह मंत्री जी से यह भी चाहूँगा कि दोषी व्यक्तियों को दण्ड मिले। लेकिन जैसी रिपोर्ट अखबारों में आ रही हैं, उनसे जाहिर होता है कि कुछ राजनीतिक पार्टियां इस का लाभ उठाना चाहती हैं और लाभ उठा कर कुछ ऐसे लोगों को जो इस में बिलकुल शामिल नहीं हैं, फंमाने की चेष्टा कर रही हैं। इस लिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि क्या आप देखेंगे कि निर्दोष व्यक्ति इसमें शामिल न हों, लेकिन कोई भी दोषी व्यक्ति दण्ड से वंचित न रहे, इसकी भी क्या आप व्यवस्था करेंगे।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत :—भूमि सुधार के सम्बन्ध में जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, वह गृह मंत्रालय के विषय तो नहीं है, लेकिन केन्द्रिय सरकार अवश्य इस सम्बन्ध में स्वयं क्रियाशील है, सक्रिय है और माननीय सदस्य ने खुद भी कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री के स्तर पर भी इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को पत्र लिखे गये हैं। इस सिलसिले में मुख्य मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन भी बुलाया गया और आज भी केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पर जोर दे रही है कि भूमि सुधार सारे देश में जल्द से जल्द हो। एक केन्द्रीय समिति बनी थी, उसने कुछ सिफारिशें भी की हैं। इस लिए जहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, जो कुछ इसमें हो सकता है, वह किया जा रहा है। इस से और अधिक व्यौरे की बात जानना चाहें तो कृषि मंत्रालय और

अधिक व्यौरे में बतला सकता है लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो नज़रिया है, वह मैं सदन के सामने रख रहा हूँ।

जहां तक तीन हजार रुपया सहायता देने का प्रश्न है, इसके लिये राज्य सरकार को फंसला करना होगा और मुख्य मंत्री जी स्वयं वहां पहुंच गये हैं, उन्होंने खुद इस को देखा है मुझे विश्वास है कि वह वहां की स्थिति को देखते हुए जो ठीक समझेंगे वह सहायता देंगे।

निर्दोष और दोषी व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में आपने प्रश्न उठाया। राज्य सरकार इस पर तहकीकात कर रही है और मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि जो कुछ सहायता वह केन्द्र से मांगेंगे, इस सम्बन्ध में, कि दोषी व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा जाय और उन पर कार्यवाही की जाय, सी. बी. आई. की सहायता या दूसरी तरह की सहायता, वह हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। मैंने स्पष्ट पूछा था कि क्या संविधान संशोधन करेंगे...

MR. SPEAKER : He says, Government is aware of it. How can he announced it.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : वह यह तो कहें कि गवर्नमेंट इस पर विचार करेगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री पटना : यह इस वक्तव्य में स्पष्ट है कि कितना भारी घत्याचार संथाल किसानों के साथ किया गया और यह पहला सबूत नहीं है, पिछले तीन-चार महीनों में इस तरह की दर्जनों घटनायें घटी हैं, जहां जमींदारों के गुण्डों ने किसानों को और बटाई-दारों को उनकी जमीनों से बेदखल किया है, उनकी फसलों को लूटा है। इस बयान में यह बिलकुल स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है, कि धान किन लोगों ने काटा। केवल यह कह कर छोड़ दिया गया है कि कुछ लोग धान काटने गये। वे कौन लोग थे; मैं इस बात को जानना चाहता हूँ? संथाल लोग, जिनका जमीन पर सिकमी और खतियानी अधिकार है, वे काटने गये थे

[श्री रामावतार झाश्री]

या जमींदार के लोग गये थे, आप इस बात को कहने से क्यों झिझकते हैं ? आपको स्पष्ट कहना चाहिये कि जमींदार के लोग भान काटने गये थे। इस बात को छिपाने की कोशिश आप क्यों करते हैं ? यह घटना ता० 22 नवम्बर की है। वहां उसके एक हफ्ता या 10 दिन पहले आप के एस० डी० ओ० और ए०डी०ओ० वहां जा कर दोनों पक्षों में समझौता करा आये थे कि जिन लोगों ने जमीन में भान रोपा है, यानी संथाल किसानों ने, वही उसको काटेंगे, दूसरे लोग खेत पर नहीं जायेंगे। उसके बावजूद यह बहसियाना आक्रमण किया गया। जिस डी० एस० पी० को आपने सस्पेंड किया है, वह जमींदारों के खानदान से सम्बन्धित है। वहां के इंस्पेक्टर के साथ इन लोगों के षड़यन्त्र से यह सारी कार्यवाही की गई। दो तीन दिन पहले यानी ता० 19 को वहां पुलिस भेजी गई जिसे मर्डर के दो दिन पहले वहां से विदड़ा कर लिया गया। इस का मतलब है कि उन लोगों को इस प्रकार की नादिरशाही कार्यवाही करने की हरी-झण्डी दिखला दी गई। मैं यह बात भी बड़े दुख के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि इस मौब को लीड कर रहे थे विधान सभा के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष के भतीजे और उनके लड़के श्री प्रदुमनसिंह को गिरफ्तार किया गया था। सी. आर. पी. सी. की दफा 302 और 307 में। लेकिन आपको आश्चर्य होगा यह सुनकर कि आपके दरोगा ने उन्हें बेल दे दी। क्या 302 और 307 में दरोगा को बेल देने का अधिकार है ? लेकिन उसको बेल दी गई। इससे यह स्पष्ट है कि इस तरह का जो थाहीयाशाही जुल्म संथाल किसानों के साथ हुआ, ऐसा जुल्म शायद ही कहीं पहले हुआ हो, सास कर उन गरीब किसानों के साथ जिनका उस जमीन पर अधिकार था। यह सारा जुल्म पुलिस के मेल से किया गया। बिहार में इस तरह की घटनायें आम तौर से रोज ही हो रही हैं और सरकार के अधिकारी जमींदारों की मदद खूब कर रहे हैं। वहां सरकार बड़े लोगों की मदद कर रही है और किसानों की

दबा रही है, यही बजह है कि अब तक वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस के विरोध में कोई बयान तक नहीं दिया है। अगर बयान दिया है तो बतलाइये कि इस बर्बरता का कन्डेमनेशन करते हुए उन्होंने कोनसा बयान दिया है। वे वहां गये जरूर हैं, लेकिन लूटने वालों और हमला करने वालों से उनकी दोस्ती है, सम्पर्क है, सुभाषु जी और दूसरे लोगों का उन पर दबाव है। असबारों की खबर का खंडन करते हुए यह बयान जरूर दिया है कि कोई जूडिशियल एनक्वायरी का फैसला अभी सरकार ने नहीं किया है।

यह प्रश्न भूमि सुधार से सम्बन्धित है और बिहार टेनेन्सी ऐक्ट की धारा 71 के मुताबिक जमीन को जोतने या उस पर जोतने का अधिकार बटाईदार को है, जमींदार को नहीं है। लेकिन जमींदार खुले आम बिहार के मन्दर, चाहे पूर्णिया जिला हो, सहरसा हो, मुजफ्फरपुर हो, सारन हो, पटना हो, दरभंगा हो, सब जगह इस तरह का जुल्म कर रहे हैं। यह पहली घटना नहीं है, भेरे पास दर्जनों सुबूत हैं। भ्राज गरीबी हटाने की बात कही जा रही है, समाजवाद की बात कही जा रही है, गरीबों को जमीन देने की बात कही जा रही है, लेकिन इसके विषय एक पषयन्त्र चल रहा है और सरकार की पूरी नीति इसके लिए जवाब देह है। जब तक बिहार सरकार की प्रो-लैण्डलाई नीति बदली नहीं जायगी, इस सरकार के स्थान पर दूसरी सरकार नहीं बनाई जायगी, तब तक किसानों के हकों की रक्षा नहीं होगी। अतः जरूरत आ गई है कि इस सरकार को रिक्वांस्टी ट्यूट किया जाये। मुख्य मंत्री श्री भोला पासवान से काम नहीं चलेगा।... (व्यवधान)...

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब बी.टी. ऐक्टके सेक्शन 71 का जमींदारों ने उल्लंघन किया तो उन्हें गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किया गया ? आप ने कहा कि केवल दस आदमियों को पकड़ा गया है पर मालूम नहीं जमींदार हैं या अन्य। तो इस ऐक्ट का उल्लंघन करने वालों के खिलाफ

आप कौन सी कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखते हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने गैर कानूनी काम किया है।

दूसरे—क्या यह बात सच है कि जिस डी. एस. पी. का ट्रांसफर किया गया है उसका ट्रांसफर पहले कर्पूरी ठाकुर की सरकार में किया गया था, लेकिन उसके ट्रांसफर के दस दिन के बाद ही इस सरकार ने उसको पूर्णिया डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पुनः बुलवा लिया ? यदि यह बात सच है तो इसकी पूरी इनक्वारी करवाकर क्या सरकार बोयी लोगों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिए तैयार है।

तीसरे—आपने इंस्पेक्टर के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है जिसे रात ही घटना की खबर की गई, लोगों ने जाकर बताया लेकिन वह दूसरे दिन आता है तो क्या आप इंस्पेक्टर के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करेंगे ?

चौथे—दफा 302 और 307 में मुजरिम पकड़े गये लेकिन उनको रिहा कर दिया गया जबकि घाने के लिए ऐसा करना अधिकार के बाहर था। तो उसका क्या औचित्य है ? इस तरह के अफसरों के विरुद्ध जो जवाब देह हैं ? कौन सी कार्यवाही आप करना चाहते हैं ?

पांचवें—आपने कहा कि बिहार सरकार इन तमाम बातों की जांच कर रही है। लेकिन बिहार सरकार की प्रो-सेक्यूटिव और रिप्रेजेंटेटिव पालिसीज को देखते हुए हमें उस पर विश्वास नहीं है। इस लिए क्या आप पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की कोई जांच समिति नियुक्त करेंगे ताकि सही मानों में इस हत्याकांड की सही बातें इस सदन को, बिहार की जनता को और पूरे देश को मालूम हो सकें ? जहां पर किसानों के 45 घर जलाये गए हैं, अब कोई भी घर बाकी नहीं है। अभी राज्य सभा के सदस्य श्री भोला प्रसाद ने वहां से आकर बताया है कि वहां पर किसानों की अब कोई चीज नहीं है। घर बनाने के लिए तीन हजार रुपयों से क्या होगा ? आपने 45 परिवारों के घर बनाने के

लिए कोई विशेष सहायता देने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं ?

ग्रासिरी बात यह है कि जो घायल लोग पूर्णिया और घमदाता अस्पताल में हैं उन में एक तीन साल का बच्चा भी है जिसको गोली लगी है और आप जानते हैं कि अस्पतालों में दवा दारु का क्या प्रबन्ध होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में उन लोगों की विशेष चिकित्सा और स्वास्थ्य-प्रद भोजन के लिए क्या आप अलग से व्यवस्था करेंगे ? क्या उन तीन हजार रुपयों के अलावा आप और अधिक राशि देने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

और सब से जरूरी बात, जैसा कि शर्मा जी ने भी कहा है, आप जमींदारों के खिलाफ तथा भूमि सुधार के लिए कोई कानून बनाइये। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इस लिए क्या आप जल्द से जल्द भूमि हद बंदी (लैंड सीलिंग) कानून का मसविदा सदन के सामने पेश करेंगे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : अध्यक्ष जी, आम तौर पर यह प्रश्न राज्य सरकार का है क्योंकि यह प्रश्न ला ऐंड ग्रांडर का है। बहुत सी व्योरे की जो बातें माननीय सदस्य ने पूछी हैं ये इस ला ऐंड ग्रांडर के पहलू से संबंधित है। आम तौर पर यह चीजें जबकि राज्य सरकार वहां मौजूद है, वहां पर प्रेसीडेन्ट रूल नहीं है, राज्य सरकार की जवाबदेही की बातें हैं और इसके सम्बन्ध में वहां असेम्बली में प्रश्न किये जा सकते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास जितनी सूचना थी वह सारी सूचना मैंने सदन के सामने रख दी है। यह जो हादसा हुआ है वह बहुत ही निन्दनीय है और जैसा मैंने कहा घेस्टली और ट्रैजिक इन्सीडेंट हैं और जितनी सूचना भी वह मैंने रख दी है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कार्यवाही करने की बात कही और उन्होंने डी. एस. पी. के ट्रांसफर की बात कही तो डी० एस० पी० का ट्रांसफर नहीं बल्कि उसका सस्पेंशन हुआ है।... (व्यवधान)... मेरे पास जो सूचना है उसके अनुसार डी० एस० पी० सस्पेंड हुआ है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने तो पुरानी बात कही थी ।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : He is not in a position to say. These matters relate to the State Government. He has said so.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : इसी तरह से उन्होंने कहा कि इन्स्पेक्टर के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही हुई। इन्स्पेक्टर की सूचना तो मेरे पास नहीं लेकिन जो सूचना मेरे पास है उसमें यह जरूर है कि डी० एस० पी० के पास रात को सूचना गई और वे बी० डी० ओ० को लेकर करीब करीब मिडनाइट में यानी रात के 12 बजे वहां पहुंचे और फिर सबेरे सवा पांच बजे वहां पहुंचे...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह गलत सूचना है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : बहरहाल यही सूचना मेरे पास आई है।

SHRI HARIKISHORE SINGH (Pupri) : Sir, a big tragedy has taken place in the District of Purnea. While I share the sentiments and support the demand of Shri Ramavatar Shastri for sending a Parliamentary Committee from here, I very strongly deplore his mentioning the name of Dr. L. N. Suddansu who or whose family has nothing to do with this land dispute.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उनके भतीजे ने लीड किया है। आप इन्वायरी बिठाइये तो सच्चाई मालूम हो जायगी।

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : The two are separate.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : It will be proved. His son was arrested.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : Those two are separate. If his family is partitioned and somebody is living separately, how can we involve him? He is great man and his name is great. But because you can make some political capital out of it, therefore you have mentioned his name.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : He was present in the village also. In his presence it happened.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH : We know that he was in the village but we know of his health also. Please do not mention his name. You are not going to make any political capital out of it; it is the Socialist Party which is doing it and getting it.

It is not only in Purnea District but throughout the whole northern belt of Bihar that this agrarian problem has been very much aggravated and the Bihar Government is not able to cope up with the situation. Not only in Purnea but in my own area also some landholders-- I do not call them zamindars-- were shot dead by some people against whom the police is proceeding. Three young brothers were shot dead; their poor mother and father were wounded and they are lying in the hospital in Sitamarhi in Muzaffarpur District. In Darbhanga the same things are taking place. So, I would request the Minister to take note of this that throughout the northern belt of Bihar law and order is deteriorating and unsocial elements are trying to exploit the situation.

This situation has been created specially since 1967 when the party to which Shastriji belongs came to power and failed to fulfil the promises which they had made to the people during elections. This tragedy has arisen out of the fact that the promises made by the political parties have not been fulfilled.

Now I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that every year in the last few years during the harvesting season occurrences of this kind take place specially in Purnea, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur Districts, and what preventive measures the Government took in this area.

I would also like to know whether it is a fact that Shri Ram Adhar Singh on whose land this ugly incident took place informed the police earlier about the intending trouble and, if so, what measures the police took to prevent the incident. Further, I want to know whether this land was not a disputed land, that it was previously an aerodrome which was later on taken into cultivation by landlords. I should also like to know whether this ugly incident took place at the instigation of the Socialist party workers, specially, the local M.L.A. of Socialist party, Shri Kalika Singh,

I want to know whether the local police in order to cover its incompetence is trying to implicate others who were not involved in the dispute and who were far away from the scene of occurrence in Patna and other places. I know the names and if the hon. Minister would like to know I would give him the names.

These are a few questions I had to put to the hon. Minister. Lastly and most humbly, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that this kind of agitation is taking place throughout Bihar and in other parts of the country also. May I know whether the Central Government--I do not know whether he is in a position to answer this question or not--would take immediate steps to formulate a uniform land policy and implement it quickly so that these kind of incidents do not take place and the House is not faced with this situation and the face of the country is not tarnished by the occurrence of such tragic incidents.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I agree with my hon. friend and it has been said earlier by Shri Sharma and others also that we should not lose this opportunity of relating this incident to the root cause which is insufficient implementation of land reforms measures in Bihar. If this incident, however tragic, however painful, underlines the need to implement these measures quickly and steps are taken to see that on the ground land reforms measures are implemented along the lines suggested by the Central Committee or at least what is already the law of Bihar is implemented on the ground--even that will help to relieve matters--then, I think, some good will come out of this discussion.

I share the feelings of those hon. members who have underlined this point and I do hope that the Bihar Government will take necessary steps. I do not entirely agree with Shri Shastri for his assessment of the Chief Minister of Bihar. My understanding of the Chief Minister, so far as I have been able to meet him and know him, is that he is an honest man who certainly wants to take these steps and who is trying to do his best. This is not a party matter. Almost all parties have had their turn in the Government in Bihar. If today these things still stare us in the face, I do not think we should transfer the back from one to another.

As to whether prior information was given to the police or not; I have no information. Whether it was a disputed land or not, the information is that it was a disputed land. I do not think, whether the land was disputed or not, has anything to do with what happened later on. Nothing can be justified about what happened later on. I think, we should treat it separately from the original dispute, if any.

Then, my hon. friend said that there are certain people who were not present and who are being implicated, may I request him to pass this information to the Bihar Government so that they can take it into account while conducting their investigations.

MR. SPEAKER: May I remind the hon. Members that they should straightway ask questions. There should not be long speeches and introductory remarks along with questions because that takes a long time. I am sure, Mr. Daschowdhury will agree with me and put his question straightway.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : The hon. Minister has stated that the entire incident relates to the State Government because of the law and order problem and also the hon. Minister has said that this matter relating to land disputes is within the jurisdiction of the State Government. But I would only ask and like to know from the hon. Minister whether in the Constitution there are certain provisions to safeguard the interests of the weaker sections of the people. I may mention one of such provisions, Art. 46 which says that there shall be no form of exploitation or social injustice done to weaker sections of the people and, in particular, to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Coming to the point, if that be so, what action has so far been taken by the Central Government to see that these provisions enshrined in the Directive Principles of State Policy in our Constitution are strictly implemented by the States? Looking to the condition of the Scheduled Tribes, here is a case where a few hundreds of poor Scheduled Tribes people, the Santhals who were exploited for ages and ages. My hon. friends stated that the present incident is not alone but there have been a large number of incidents in the course of the last fifteen days beginning with Rupaspur in Purnea district.



[ Shri B. K. Daschowdhury ]

I do not want to go into the details. Sir, it is well-known that land reform in our country has been quite haphazard and halting and is really stagnating very much for some time, at least, for few years now. Even knowing full-well, what steps the Government have so far taken to avoid such incidents so that there may not be any clashes. If you take the full details and the full account, in the last two or three years, the poorer sections of the community have been subjected to these clashes with large numbers of deaths over disputes either over land tenure or land system or land policy or in regard to share-croppers by the *Bataidars* in Bihar and the *Jotdars* and its number stands around 500. Five hundred people or so have been murdered and killed by these monied men, big *Jotdars* and landlords. What steps have been taken by the Government? Only there are some criminal cases, some judicial review here and there and nothing more than that.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether he also agrees that unless these killings and murders, stabbing at the back, gun shot at the back and firing on or locking them inside the house, are totally stopped and these could be stopped only, when the Centre gets the power to legislate and and give proper direction to the State Governments that there should be a uniform land legislation policy throughout the country — the country as a whole will have no escape from revolution led by the so-called Harijans.

Secondly, whatever we have come to know from the press reports, this incident seems to be much more larger and much more ghastly than as described by the hon. Minister. Some one stated that sixteen people died. Some put the number of deaths at 20. Some other hon. Member said that it is 35. But we find from the hon. Ministers statement that the deaths are only four or that at least four dead bodies were recovered from the Kosi. So, there seems to be a large divergence of opinion between what is expressed in the Press and the Government statement. I would request the hon. Minister to consider the point and let there be a Parliamentary Committee to go into the detail and report to this Parliament within seven days from now whether, it is like that or not.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend has himself pointed out that in the Constitution as it is at present, land is a State subject. Therefore, he says the Constitution should be amended in order to apply a uniform land legislation policy and this suggestion was made by Mr. Sharma also when he put the question.

As to what the Centre has done, we have been promoting land reforms with vigour and with sincerity and apart from that, we have been taking so many measures which the House knows and in which there is no disagreement in the House on the promotion of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and in protecting their rights.

In this matter sometimes instances like these remind us that in spite of all that we have done, lot more remains to be done and certain people, at the least instigation, revert to the law of the jungle and take law into their own hands and perpetrate such heinous crimes. There can be condemnation of such crimes etc. but that only underlines the need to keep up pressure so that such incidents do not take place and I may say, I entirely share the indignation of the hon. Member.

So far as the dead are concerned, he said 4 bodies were found in the river. Four were dead in the river bed as reported to us. Four were recovered from the Houses, making a total of 12. This is the report of the State Government. I can give the authoritative information given to me by the Bihar Government. I have given all the facts. I do not know what more a Parliamentary Committee could find out there. In any case, the State Government has been looking into the whole matter and taking necessary steps as symbolised by the Chief Minister's personal visit to the spot and I don't think Parliamentary Committee is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jyotirmoy Bose—absent.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : पालियामेंट्री कमेटी भेजना या न भेजना घाप के अधिकार की बात है, मंत्री महोदय के नहीं। अगर आप चाहे तो भेज सकते हैं, मंत्री महोदय कैसे मना कर सकते हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र वर्मा : सवाल मुझ से पूछा गया था, इसलिए मैं ने अपनी राय दी ।

श्री आर०बी० बड़ै (सरगोन, : यह राष्ट्र-पति की जबादारी है ।

12.42 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE  
 (ANNUAL REPORT OF A I.I. M.S.)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (PROF. D.P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA : On behalf of Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit—I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Annual Report of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1970-71, under section 19 of the All India, Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [Placed in Library See. No. LT-1147/71]

**REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H R. GOKHALE) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Forty-sixth Report of the Law Commission on the Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Bill, 1971. [Placed in library. See No. LT-1148/71]

**REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF  
 CENTRAL ROAD TRANSPORTS CORPORATION  
 LTD. CALCUTTA ETC.**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(a) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70.

(b) Annual Report of the Central Road Transport Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of

the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1149/71.]

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT-1150/71].

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1969-70 (Hindi & English versions) and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in library. See No. LT-1151/71].

- (3) A copy of the Calcutta Tramways Company (Taking over of Management) Amendment Act, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) (President's Act No. 6 of 1971) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the West Bengal State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1971. [Placed in library. See No. LT-1152/71]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Punjab Tourist vehicles (Chandigarh First Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 12438-HII (4) 70/29748 in Chandigarh Administration Gazette dated the 9th December, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1153/71]

**ACCOTNTS OF D.D.A.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1968-69 (Hindi and English versions) together with the Audit Report thereon

[Shri I. K. Gujral]

under sub-section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1155/71]

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL BOOK  
TRUST

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P. YADAVA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, for the year 1970-71. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1155/71]

12.43 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August, 1971, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1971, with the following amendment :—

Clause 2

That at page 2, lines 5-6, the words "Without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection towards the Government" be *deleted*.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendment be communicated to this House.

PREVENTION OF INSULTS TO  
NATIONAL HONOUR BILL

AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I also lay on the Table of the House the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Bill, 1971 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with an amendment.

12.44 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. COMPLETION OF  
REPORTS TO THE ROOF OF STEEL  
MELTING SHOP OF ROURKELA  
STEEL PLANT

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : Sir, Hon. Members will recall the statement made by me in the House on...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : It should be laid on the Table of the House and circulated to members,

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I have no objection.

MR. SPEAKER : You may lay on it the Table.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Sir, hon. Members will recall the Statement made by me in the House on 19th July 1971 regarding the collapse of a portion of the roof of the Steel Melting Shop of the Rourkela Steel Plant on the night of the 11-12th July 1971. During discussions in the House on this subject, Hon. Members had expressed their concern about the effect of this accident on steel production.

The roof collapse had brought steel production at the Plant to a standstill. A mishap unparalleled in the history of steel industry had occurred the extent of damage was considerable. About 10,000 sq. meters of the roof area had come down

damaging several cranes and other vital equipment. Technical Experts who visited the scene of accident immediately afterwards were very sceptical about the completion of the reconstruction of the roof at a height of over 40-50 meters, even within a span of one year.

The task was formidable considering the large tonnage of collapsed steel structures which was hanging loosely & had to be cleared speedily, but with care to prevent further damage. More than 3000 tonnes of steel sections had to be procured, brought to Calcutta for fabrication and then transported to the site for erection.

The debris was cleared in record time. Production from the Open Heart Furnaces restarted within a week of the accident. Partial production from the L. D. Converters which were the worst effected started within seven weeks and the production was gradually stepped up, achieving more than 50 percent of the normal rate of production by the beginning of this month.

Hon. Members would be glad to know that the reconstruction of the roof of the Steel Melting Shop will be completed today. Some small items of work in the line conveyor bay remain and these will be finished in 2 or 3 days. This, however, is not a constraint on production. Work relating to strengthening of the columns which has also been taken up will however be a constraint on full production to a small extent for some time. The rate of production is being steadily stepped up. A rate of production of about 2,500 tonnes per day is expected to be reached within a few days and an increased rate of 3,000 tonnes will be reached after a few weeks.

A difficult job has been done in a commendable manner. All planning and execution was on 'war footing'. There was complete unity of purpose between the Plant authorities, the Contractors (M/s. Jessops Limited and their Associates M/s. BBJ), the Iron and Steel Controller's Organisation, the Railways, and the CEDB. With round the clock work, original estimates indicated the middle of January 1972 for the completion of this task. We were hoping to bring this forward to the middle

of December 1971. This work will now be completed today.

I hope the Hon. Members will join me in placing on record our appreciation of the work done by all those responsible for completion of this difficult task in such a short time, and specially the Officers and Workers in the Rourkela Steel Plant, Jessops and BBJ.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara)** : Sir, I wish to make a submission on this item. It would be recalled that the hon. Minister made a statement earlier on 19th July, 1971. The statement ought to have been circulated to the Members of the House along with the Loomba Committee report. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER** : You can't just comment on that. You can bring it up at some other time.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY** : I am not taking the time of the House.

**MR. SPEAKER** : You are taking the time of the House in spite of the clear procedure about it.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East)** : It is quite in order for any hon. Member to demand that there ought to be a discussion in the House.

**MR. SPEAKER** : He can give a formal notice. Not here.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE** : He is referring to certain other documents which ought to be circulated—I don't know what they are—but every Member has a right to demand such things.

**MR. SPEAKER** : Just now the Minister has laid this statement on the Table of the House. He can write to the Speaker. It can be followed up and there are various procedures. But not like this.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** : This Loomba Committee report has to be made available as the report of any other Inquiry Committee is made available.

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM :** The Loomba Committee is a departmental Committee appointed by the Government. Ordinarily the reports of Departmental Committees are not placed on the Table of the House.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Ordinarily the roof does not fall down.

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM :** But, in view of the fact that this incident is an important event and because the persons constituting the Committee are not connected with the Department at all and are all outsiders, if hon Members want, I have no objection to lay it on the Table of the House. I did not want to do it because I was not sure whether everybody was anxious to have it. Ordinarily, as the House knows, we do not place on the Table of the House, the reports of such departmental committees.

If hon. Members want that I should place the report on the Table of the House, I have no objection to doing so.

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY rose—**

**MR. SPEAKER :** This notice has come to me just now. He should have sent it to me earlier. If it had been sent to me earlier, I could have thought about it. He should not suddenly get up in this manner and then take the time of the House.

Now, the hon. Minister had agreed to place the report on the Table of the House.

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) :** It has been decided that he will place it on the Table of the House.

12.45 hrs.

**STATEMENTS RE. SUBMISSION OF  
REPORTS BY NATIONAL  
COMMISSION ON  
AGRICULTURE**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROP.  
SHRI SINGH) :** On behalf of Shri

F. A. Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding the submission of three interim reports by the National Commission on Agriculture.

**STATEMENT**

Hon'ble Members might recall that when the National Commission on Agriculture was set up in August, 1970, the resolution included a direction to make its interim recommendations on some urgent issues of agricultural policy and programmes. The National Commission has, as a first steps submitted three Interim Reports today dealing with (i) Multiplication and distribution of Quality Seed pertaining to High Yielding Varieties and Hybrids of Cereals, (ii) Fertiliser Distribution, and (iii) Some aspects of Agricultural Research, Extension and Training.

In its Report on seeds of high yielding varieties and hybrids of cereals, the Commission has dealt with certain aspects relating to multiplication and distribution of quality seeds of cereals with a view to ensuring regular supply of quality seed in adequate quantities. The Commission has spelt out the responsibilities of various agencies in multiplication and distribution in different stages—breeder's, foundation and certified seed with regard to breeder's seed, it has laid down that responsibility should be on the research institution and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. For foundation seed, it has advocated that the National Seeds Corporation should be responsible for varieties of All-India importance, and State Governments should designate agency or agencies with regard to varieties of State importance. With regard to certified seed, the Commission has advocated a multiplicity of agencies both for production as well as for marketing and has suggested their development by providing necessary incentives and facilities. The responsibility for assessment of the requirements of seed at various stages has been assigned to the production and marketing agencies subject to supervision, guidance and coordination by the State and Central Governments. The Commission has recommended that close watch should be kept on the performance of high yielding varieties in the field by the extension agencies

The Interim Report on Fertiliser Distribution deals with several aspects of fertiliser promotion and distribution in the context of shortfalls in consumption during the last two or three years. The Commission has recommended various measures for accelerating consumption of fertilisers which is an essential input in scientific agriculture.

The Commission has suggested setting up a special team for making a realistic estimate of the requirements of fertilisers for achieving the agricultural production targets set under the Fourth Plan. Such assessment should form the basis for organising Production; imports and distribution of fertilisers. It has recommended gearing up of internal production not only for meeting the increased requirements but also for achieving balanced application of nutrients.

To ensure timely, supply, recommendations have been made for streamlining distribution arrangements which include maintenance of intermediate storages near consumption centres by the Central Pool State Governments and fertiliser producers; easier movement by rail; construction of special road-head storages in areas not connected by rail; and supply to the interior and backward areas as well as difficult hill areas. A much larger promotional effort and soil analysis programme by the Government and fertiliser producers have been recommended for popularising fertiliser use. Revised distribution margins have been suggested to promote sales while special measures are proposed by way of incentives to the cooperative sector to play its assigned role in the distribution system. In recommending the revised margins the Commission has taken care to ensure that the overall fertiliser price is not increased. It has also suggested measures for ensuring easier and timely flow of credit, particularly to small and marginal farmers as well as retailers. Measures for ensuring quality of fertilisers have also been emphasised.

In its Interim Report on some aspects of Agricultural Research Extension and Training, the Commission has delineated the role of agricultural universities and State Departments in regard to research extension and training. It has recommended strengthening of fundamental and applied

research and has made suggestions for funding of such research. It has also suggested the creation of 50 Professorial Chairs for fundamental research in agricultural and sciences basic to agriculture. Some of these will be Chairs of Excellence to attract outstanding scientists.

In the Commission's view the agricultural university should be responsible for fundamental and applied research while the responsibility for adaptive research should be that of the State Governments. Similarly, responsibility for extension should be with the State Government while the University's role should be limited to extension education. The reorganisation of the universities by forming divisions having teaching, research and extension components in each one of them has also been recommended. The Commission has also recommended streamlining and strengthening of the departments by providing specialists at district and tehsil levels.

In the sphere of training of formers as well as senior and junior staff members of the departments, the respective roles of State departments and agricultural universities have also been specified. Setting up of training centres at the rate of one in each district to provide long and short duration training facilities in various subjects to farmers and their sons has also been recommended.

Finally, the Commission has suggested constitution of an Apex Body in each State under the chairmanship of Minister for Agriculture with the Vice Chancellor of the University, the heads of concerned Departments and Agricultural Production Commissioner as members to exercise overall supervision and to ensure harmonious working of the Universities and Departments.

Copies of the reports have been placed in the Library of the House. The reports having been received only today, I have directed that they be examined quickly before Government takes further action in the matter.

12.46 hrs.

**MANIPUR (HILL AREAS) DISTRICT  
COUNCILS BILL\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of District Councils in the Hill Areas in the Union territory of Manipur.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of District Councils in the Hill Areas in the Union territory of Manipur.

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI K. C. PANT : I introduce† the Bill.  
12.47 hrs.

**MATTER UNDER RULE 377**

**REPORTED STATEMENT BY INDIAN  
HIGH COMMISSIONER IN ISLAMABAD**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ( Alipore )  
I have sought your kind permission under rule 377 to raise this very grave matter which has been agitating the minds of many hon. Members since they had the news in yesterday's paper. At the first opportunity, we are seeking to get the clarification from Government.

I am referring to the news report which has appeared in all the papers yesterday to the effect that the Indian High Commissioner in Islamabad, Shri J. K. Atal has made a public statement there saying "that the quick formation of a civilian regime in Pakistan could cut the chances of war by half."

If I may just quote a further paragraph from this report. It says :

"In connection with India's demands that East Bengal refugees return home, the High Commissioner said "I am sure

my Prime Minister would have more patience to wait longer because the formation of a national government soon would be a sign that something was happening in the right direction".

I do not know whether this has been rightly reported or not. But if it is a correct report, then it was an extremely extraordinary statement for a representative of this country to make abroad. Everybody knows, and you know, Sir, that an attempt is being made by people in Pakistan including Mr. Bhutto to try and bluff people that they are going to bring in a civilian government by some sort of sham elections. I think the Prime Minister and other authorised spokesmen of the Government in this country have made it quite clear that this will make no difference to the situation because it is a sham thing, until Sheikh Mujibur Rehman is released and the elected representative, that is, those who were elected before March 25, are allowed to decide what form of government they want, there could be no question of a political settlement.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister firstly whether this statement attributed to Mr. Atal is correct or not and whether he has been correctly reported or not. If not, why have Government not bothered to contradict it ?

It is a very serious matter which I think would be the best weapon at the moment that could be given to Yahya Khan in his hands.

If this is what he is reported to have said, then I would like to know what business the High Commissioner has to go about making public statement which are in direct variance with the public statements made here by Government and the clear line that Government have taken on this matter. Or, are we to take it, because he had brought his greetings from Yahya Khan to our Prime Minister and he is reported to have carried back some message from here to Yahya Khan, that this is the actual confidential view of the Government, which I would not like to believe, which is not being revealed to the country.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary. Part II, section 2, dated 29-11-71

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

It cannot be so, I don't believe it. Therefore, I would like to know what basis Shri Atal has to make statements of this type highly irresponsible, highly dangerous to the national interests of this country at this critical juncture. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify the whole position again. I want to know whether they will recall this gentleman who is certainly not fit at this critical moment to be our High Commissioner at Islamabad.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं वह समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि श्री अटल पाकिस्तान में भारत के हाई कमिश्नर हैं या भारत के नाम के किसी पश्चिमी देश का वहाँ प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे हैं और हमें सलाह देने को घृष्टता दिखा रहे हैं। वह भारत के प्रतिनिधि हैं लेकिन सार्वजनिक रूप से ऐसे भाषण कर रहे हैं जो भारत की स्थिति को बिगाड़ने वाले हैं जो उन शक्तियों के हाथ मजबूत करने वाले हैं जो सारे मामले को यू० एन० की सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल में ले जा कर और भारत पर दबाव डालने के लिये रास्ता तैयार करना चाहते हैं वह हाई कमिश्नर हैं और कहते हैं कि मैं जो कुछ विचार प्रकट कर रहा हूँ वे परसनल हैं। उनके परसनल विचार क्या होते हैं ? क्या अपने निजी विचारों को वह सार्वजनिक रूप से प्रकट कर सकते हैं ? यह अधिकार उनको दिया है ? वह हमारी प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ से कह रहे हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री अधिक प्रतीक्षा करने के लिए तैयार हो जाएंगी अगर वहाँ नेशनल गवर्नमेंट का नाटक रचा गया। अगर उस तथा कथित सरकार का नेतृत्व मि० भूट्टो ने किया तो उसके भारत विरोधी विचारों से कोई अप्रिचित नहीं है और हमारे विदेश मंत्री तो उनके विचारों को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। यह बात वहाँ कहने की आवश्यकता क्या थी, उस पर मुझे आपत्ति है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम सोच प्रधान मंत्री से मिले थे तब मैंने वह प्रश्न

उठाया था कि श्री अटल यहाँ क्यों आए ? वह गए वहाँ और उन्होंने अपना परिचय-पत्र दिया। दिल्ली आए और विदेश मंत्री ने कहा था कि उन्हें हमने बुलाया। अब वह चले गए। वह कौन सा सन्देश लेकर आए थे और कौनसा लेकर वापिस ले गए हैं ?

"Mr. Atal said a message he carried from Mrs. Gandhi urged Pakistan to create conditions for the return of nearly 10 million refugees who fled into India following the army crackdown in March on the Awami League."

"He said Mrs. Gandhi repeated her desire that the Pakistan Government seek a political solution to the East Bengal crisis by negotiating with the recently elected representatives of the people there".

"रिसेंटली इलेक्टिड" इनवार्डिड कामाज में है। रिसेंटली इलेक्टिड तो वे हैं जो कठपुतली उम्मीदवारों के नाम से पाकिस्तान के पिछलग्गू हैं, जो आवामी लीग के सामने जीते नहीं थे। चुनावों का अब वहाँ स्वांग रचा जा रहा है उस में जो जीत कर जा रहे हैं, वे रिसेंटली इलेक्टिड हैं। अब क्या हमारा मतलब उनसे है ? अगर नहीं है तो जो कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें शब्दों का चयन करना भी नहीं आता है। श्री अटल ने अपने पद को दुरुपयोग किया है। उन्होंने अन्तराष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में भारत की स्थिति को बिगाड़ा है और जिस पद पर उनको बिठाया गया है उस पद पर बिठाने लायक वह नहीं है। उन्हें शब्दों का चयन करना नहीं आता है। अगर ऐसा हाई कमिश्नर इस संकट काल में इस्लामाबाद में रहेगा तो वह हमें कठिनाइयों में फंसा सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर उनका वक्तव्य जो समाचार पत्रों में छपा, वह सही है तो उन्हें तुरन्त वापिस बुला लिया जाना चाहिये और इस तरह के सभी जगह जो हमारे विदेशों में राजदूत हैं उन्हें तम्बीह दी जानी चाहिए कि इस संकट के समय में वे जरा बोलने में विवेक से काम लें बोलने के लिए वाणी चाहिये लेकिन



[श्री प्रदलबिहारी बाजपेयी]

बुप रहने के लिए बापी और बिबेक दोनों बाहिये। हमारे हाई कमिश्नर बिबेक नहीं रखते, यह साफ हो गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बंभी महोदय, इस बारे में सदन को तथा देश को बिश्वास में लें और आश्वासन दें कि सरकार की बहाँ पाकिस्तान से कोई बातचीत नहीं चल रही। मुक्तिबाहिनी सफलतायें प्राप्त कर रही है। इस समय मुक्ति बाहिनी के पैरों में किसी तरह की जंजीर डालना सहन नहीं करेगा और न बंगाल की स्वाधीनता के लिए लड़ने वाली जनता सहन करेगी।

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA *Rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : No.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajanj)

I have sent in a call attention notice on this.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARN SINGH) : Sir, as this is a vital matter in which there can be some confusion in the minds of the people here or abroad, and misunderstanding also, I would like first of all take to opportunity of clarifying our stand in unmistakable terms.

First of all, I would like to say that we are totally opposed to the establishment of any puppet regime or any regime with breakaway groups or any regime as a result of the recent rigged and sham elections that are being conducted in East Bengal. Our position has consistently been that it is those elected representatives who were elected as a result of the December, 1970 elected elections who represent the people. There was no justification for declaring those elected or some of those elected representatives as having lost their membership. Therefore, all this process of fresh elections is something which is totally unacceptable, and we do not accept this at all. We have always said very clearly that the political settlement has to be such which is acceptable to those already elected. This expression, "recently elected" causes misunderstanding. Therefore,

I want to say quite clearly that the persons elected in December, 1970 are the people who represent really the people of Bengal Desh and it is they alone who can negotiate a settlement or arrive at a settlement, and it they who can deliver the goods.

Mr. Vajpayee has asked about any message having been brought or not. On this also I want to clarify. It is a fact that we did ask our High Commissioner to come to India because we had briefed him about the various aspects. We also wanted him to have such contacts as he may have at the high level in Pakistan and then we sent for him for further consultation. It is quite common. It is not a message as such, or any letter or any such thing to be conveyed to us. But the result of his contacts with the high-ups there will be a matter of concern and interest to us. Therefore, it is quite common for the High Commissioner to be sent for, so that we may be able to see as to what is his information, his thinking, and what is it that the Pakistani leaders mentioned to him. As a result of his presence here and as a result of further consultation, he has gone back, and on the basis of those consultation and instructions given to him, he will explain, if an opportunity arises, our viewpoint on the important issues. (*Interruptions*) This is clearly our position.

Then, about the statement. I would like to say that this statement has come through AP - Associated Press of America. It is not uncommon that statements which are made in Pakistan are distorted in transmission. Our own means of communication with Pakistan today are very extremely limited. You may be aware that they have stopped the sending of telegrams from Pakistan to India. But they have also said that it does not apply to official telegrams. So, some official telegrams are being exchanged. But even these are delayed by two or three days.

I would also like to say further that in order to judge exactly what he said, I would like first to have our own High Commissioner's version. Our foreign office has already sent him a telegram yesterday, as soon as this information was available, and I would appeal to the House that we should wait to

know what exactly his version is. It is not uncommon that anything said in Pakistan can be distorted and presented to us, but, at the same time, without waiting for his version, I have clarified the Government's position so that nobody should be in any doubt.

13.00 hrs.

**SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE** (Calcutta—North-East) : There is one important aspect of the matter. On account of his very close association with the Prime Minister's family he went as High Commissioner, as Prime Minister's representative..(Interruptions) The Prime Minister is not present in the House. The hon. Minister says: I shall get information. Why has he not got in touch already and got an answer? Are our diplomatic channels not functioning at the present moment?...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** : If the Statement as reported is substantially correct, will the Government take a serious view of it or not? Such a High Commissioner should be withdrawn, in that case...

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** : I think I have left no doubt by clearly stating the Government's position on the substantive questions that were mentioned; I have already stated that. If it is established that he has said anything contrary to our policy, we shall take proper action. I cannot say anything more unless I know the High Commissioner's version of the statement.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चौबीस घंटे से ज्यादा हो गये हैं। क्या हाई कमिश्नर से टेलीफोन पर सम्पर्क नहीं किया जा सकता है। क्या टेलीफोन काट दिये गये हैं? क्या पाकिस्तान हमें अपने हाई कमिश्नर से बात नहीं करने देता? वह बात साफ होनी चाहिये। क्या तार भेजना जरूरी है?

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH** : There are great difficulties in establishing contact on telephone; we should be realistic. This could be the first thing that would occur to us also; we had tried but we could not get contact...*(Interruptions)*.

**MR. SPEAKER** : We adjourn now for Lunch to re-assemble at 2'clock when we shall take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill to amend the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

13.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha Adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha Re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY  
(AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill. There are 15 operative clauses and there are no amendments. I shall put them together.

The question is ;

"That clauses 2 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 15 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA**) : I beg to move. :

"That the Bill be passed."

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

श्री ब्रह्मचन्द्र झापा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कभी-कभी ऐसे कानून बनते हैं जिन का कोई ठीक उपयोग नहीं होता। मैं अभी इस एन्क्वायरी कमीशन के कानून को पढ़ रहा था तो मुझे मालूम होता है कि जब जनता कभी रोष प्रगट करती है या क्रोध करती है या कोई बड़ी घटना जनता में घट जाती है तो उस रोष को दवाने और अपने दोषों को छिपाने के लिए गवर्नरमेंट एक एन्क्वायरी कमीशन बिठा देती है। साधारण कानूनों की मदद न ले कर सरकार उन दोषों को छिपाने के लिए एक एन्क्वायरी कमीशन बिठा देती है। इस प्रकार के कानून रिपील कर दिए जाने चाहिए। ला कमीशन की सिफारिश की बात आई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस प्रकार के कानून से लाभ क्या होता है? बहुत कम लाभ होता है। जहां साधारण कानून लागू हैं वहां उस से काम न लेकर एक एन्क्वायरी कमीशन बिठा दिया जाय और वह भी केवल सिफारिश करता है, उस में भी कोई जरूरी नहीं कि आप उस के ऊपर भ्रमल करें तो उस से लाभ क्या है? यह भी जरूरी नहीं होता कि आप उसे पब्लिश करें। आप चाहे तो उसे छिपा दें। कितने ही महीनों तक अपने कोल्ड स्टोरेज में आप उसे रखे रह सकते हैं। आप चाहें तभी उस के ऊपर एक्सन हो सकता है। तो इस से क्या लाभ होता है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है।

1952 के बाद कमीशन की रिपोर्टें जो आई है, उन को देखें। कौन-कौन से ऐक्शंस आपने उस पर लिए? क्या इस से कोई लाभ हुआ। तो यह बात मेरे दिमाग में नहीं बैठी। और इसी बात को ला कमीशन ने खुद कहा है कि इस प्रकार के यह जो एन्क्वायरी कमीशन के ऐक्ट हैं इन से कोई लाभ नहीं है :

In the absence of specific clear-cut provisions for the purpose, there is a danger of inquiries being instituted in relation to matters in which the remedies available

under the ordinary law are adequate and effective.

तो जहां रिमेडीज मौजूद हो वहां आप एन्क्वायरी कमीशन को ले जाकर करना क्या चाहते हैं? एक ही बात में समझता हूँ आप करना चाहते हैं। एक राज्य में एक एन्क्वायरी कमीशन बैठा। थोड़े दिन वहां दूसरी पार्टी का राज्य घाता है। आपने उस कमीशन को ड्राप कर दिया। उस को कह दिया कि बलिये बन्द कर देते हैं। तो फिर ऐसे एन्क्वायरी कमीशन की संविटटी क्या है? एक बात और भी है कि जब कभी जनता में कोई उभार आता है तो उस को शांत करने के लिए एन्क्वायरी कमीशन बिठाने का काम किया जाता है इसलिए उन्होंने कहा है कि यह एन्क्वायरी कमीशन कोई लाभ नहीं देता।

"The powers usually conferred on commissions are felt to be rather draconian in practice. When the *Waters* case was debated upon in the House of Lords, some of the Members went to the extent of likening Tribunals under the English Act to the court of star chamber. Similarly in the course of the debates on our own commissions of Inquiry Bill in Parliament, the provisions as to requisition and search of premises were characterised by some members as drastic."

मैं इस प्वाइन्ट को नहीं समझता कि आप के एन्क्वायरी कमीशन से क्या लाभ होता है। 1952 के इस विधेयक के बाद आप ने कुछ अनेक्डमेन्ट्स पेश किये। सिविल कोर्ट्स को जो पावर है, वे सारी पावर्स आप के एन्क्वायरी कमीशन को हैं, उस के पास एक्स्ट्रा पावर्स भी आप देना चाहते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि पब्लिक इम्पोटेंस के मैटर पर एन्क्वायरी होगी और उस में कहते हैं कि पब्लिक एसाउन्ड नहीं है। कमीशन चाहे तो एन्क्वायरी सीक्रेट कर सकता है। कैमरा में कर सकता है। यह कौन

सा तरीका है—पब्लिक इम्पोर्टेन्स का सवाल हो, उस की एन्क्वायरी इंस्टीचूट की जाये पब्लिक को चाहें तो एलाउ करें चाहें न एलाउ करें, चाहें तो उन के बयान ले सकते हैं। इस के अलावा उस की रिकमेन्डेशन्स को आप कहां-कहां लागू करते है ? गवर्नमेंट कई वार एन्क्वायरी करवाती है और करवाकर अपने पास रख लेती है। और वह गवर्नमेंट के फेवर में होती है तो उस को काम में ले लेते हैं, वनरा रख लेते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन वह कि इस कानून और इसी अमेन्डमेन्ट से कोई इफेक्टिव बात नहीं हुई। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा इफेक्टिव कानून बनना चाहिये, जिस से लाभ हो सके, अन्यथा केवल आइ-वाश करने के लिए ही एन्क्वायरी कमीशन बैठ दिये जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका कोई परपज नहीं है और जो कुछ तरीका इस में अस्तित्थार किया गया है, उस में आप ने कई बातों में कोई सुधार नहीं किया है। ला कमीशन ने आप को कई सिफारिशों की थीं, लेकिन कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ केवल यह सुधार हुआ कि अगर कमीशन में तीन मेम्बर बैठते हों, अगर उनमें से दो न भी हों, तो भी एक मेम्बर को कार्य-बाही चालू करने का अधिकार रहे। अगर 6 महीने के बाद भी वह आयागा, तो भी बैठ जायगा हांलाकि कोर्ट में ऐसा नहीं होता है। अगर कोई नया जज आता है तो वह सारी विटनेसेज की डी० नोट कर सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, you want to oppose the Bill ?

SHRI M. C. DAGA : It should be dropped.

गृह मंत्रालय और कामिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्षा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने कई ऐसी बातें कहीं जिन में कोई ठोस तर्क नहीं है जिन का उत्तर

देना मेरे लिये आवश्यक हो। माननीय सदस्य हमेशा इस प्रकार के दृष्टिकोण अपनाया करते हैं जो अव्यवहारिक होते हैं, बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण हैं या नहीं, वह मैं नहीं कह सकता। कुछ समय पहले लिग्विस्टिक माइनीरिटीज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट डिस्कस हो रही थी, तब उनकी तरफ से यह सुझाव आया कि कमीशन का दफतर ही बंद कर दिया जाय, लेकिन उस समय भी उन्होंने कोई तर्क नहीं दिया। उस समय भी इसी प्रकार की हवाई बातें उन्होंने कही थी, लेकिन सौभाग्य से अन्य माननीय सरस्यों ने उस से सहमति प्रगट नहीं की। आज भी माननीय सदस्य कुछ इसी प्रकार की बातें कह रहे हैं। इतनी बहस के बाद वह कह रहे हैं कि इस बिल को छोड़ दिया जाय, ड्राप कर दिया जाय, कमीशन आफ एन्क्वायरी ही गलत है। माननीय सदस्य काफी असें तक राजस्थान विधान सभा सभा के सदस्य रहे हैं, बड़े परिपक्व वकील हैं, संबधानिक मामलों का भी उन को पर्याप्त ज्ञान है, फिर भी वह ऐसी बातें कह रहे हैं...

श्री सुलचन्द डागा : आप ला के बारे में नहीं बोल रहे हैं, मेरी बात ही कह रहे हैं।

श्री राम निवास मिर्षा : मैं कमीशन की ही बात कर रहा हूँ। मैं आप के सुझावों की अव्यवहारिकता का कुछ विश्लेषण कर रहा हूँ। आप वे जो सुझाव दिये हैं, वे कितने गलत हैं, खतरनाक हैं, उस की परिभाषा देना आवश्यक है.....

श्री समर गुहा (कन्टाई) : कांग्रेस पार्टी की मीटिंग में ऐसा विश्लेषण करना अच्छा था। वहां की बैठक में करें।

श्री राम निवास मिर्षा : हमारी पार्टी छिपा कर बात नहीं करती, सब खुली बात करती है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि कोई कमीशन भ्रूकरि हो जाता है लेकिन उस की सिफारिशों

[श्री राम निवास मिर्चा]

की तामील नहीं होती। इस संशोधन विधेयक के द्वारा इस में प्रावधान हो रहा है कि 6 महीने के अन्दर राज्य सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार जो भी कमीशन मुकर्रर करती है, उसके लिये वाध्य होगा कि वह उस की रिपोर्ट को सदन के समक्ष रखे और उस पर क्या कार्य-बाही की गई है, उस को भी रखें। अगर माननीय सदस्य इस बिल को देख लेते तो इन्हें पता लग जाता हम ने इस बिल के द्वारा कानून को सुधारने की कोशिश की है और कानून को सुधारने की प्रक्रिया तो एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है उसी के आधार पर हम ने सागर मसला लकमीशन के पास भेजा था, उन्होंने कई सुझाव दिये, जिन को हम ने स्वीकार किया। इस के बलावा इस बिल को प्रवर समिति को भेजा गया, उनके भी बहुत से सुझाव हम ने स्वीकार किये और अधिक से अधिक उपयोगी बना कर ही यह विधेयक सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत है।

इस लिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस सदन से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस विधेयक को पारित करें ताकि यह विधेयक और ज्यादा कारगर बन सकें, जो एन्क्वायरी कमीशन मुकर्रर होते हैं वे और ज्यादा कारगर और सक्षम तरीके से काम कर सकें और जो भी काम उन को सौंपा जाय वह ठीक ढंग से और व्यवहारिक ढंग से हो सकें।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मेरे एक प्रश्न का भी उत्तर नहीं दिया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.16 hrs.

VISVA-BHARATI (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF.  
S. NURUL HASAN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker  
I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend  
the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951 be  
taken into consideration."

Sir, I am moving this Bill before this honourable House with a very heavy heart. I feel very strongly myself and I am sure that the House shares this feeling that the Government should not interfere with the functioning of our universities as far as possible. Unfortunately, a situation, a situation has developed in Visva-Bharati when in the interest of the smooth functioning of the University itself and in the interest of its autonomy, it has been necessary for the Government to bring forward this amending legislation.

The House will recall that various incidents of violence and intimidation have taken place in the University since November, 1970. It has also been reported that a small section within the University has been adopting a negative attitude which has made it very difficult for many of the teachers and the students to carry on their normal academic work.

While it is important that the Government should not pressurize any university in so far as the academic pursuit is concerned, it is also important that no section within a university itself should be permitted to pressurize others from carrying on their normal and legitimate academic functioning. This Bill has been brought before the House partly to save the authorities of the University from various types of internal pressures and pulls and partly also to smoothen the transition to a new structure which is visualised for Visva-Bharati as for the other Central universities in implementation of the report of the Committee on the Governance of Universities appointed by the UGC, commonly called the Gajendragadkar Committee.

The Gajendragadkar Committee Report has been placed on the Table of the House by me during this session and I hope some of the hon. Members at least have had

the occasion to glance through it. As they will realise, it would involve a considerable restructuring of the administration of the University.

Therefore, the Government felt that if taking both these factors into account we could restructure and have a temporary, a transitional, organisation in the University, it would help to protect the academic functioning and intellectual atmosphere of Visva-Bharti University.

It mainly deals with the establishment of a smaller Court; an Academic Council which is composed predominantly of teachers of the University, more or less, on the lines of the Academic Council in so far as broad principles of many other Universities are concerned; a small Executive Council on the lines that the House had approved for the B.H.U. and a Standing Finance Committee. The Board of Studies has also to be modified. The reason for changing the constitution of the Board of Studies was that because of historical reasons, it so happened that in the Board of Studies, there are many persons who were teaching in school classes and the House, I am sure would agree with me that those who are engaged in teaching in school classes are not always the most competent people to serve on the Board of Studies for post-graduate or research studies. Therefore, we have decided to modify the constitution of the Board of Studies.

If there are any points that are raised by the hon. Members, I shall seek your indulgence, Sir, to reply to them at the end of this reading of the Bill. I would only conclude by saying that I am hoping that this measure will be a transitional measure and that very soon it will be possible for the Government to come before this House again with a new Bill to bring the constitution of Visva-Bharati University in line with the recommendations of the Gajendra-gadkar Committee Report.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

\*DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur) : The House is discussing the Visva Bharati Bill. This Bill was introduced through an Ordinance on 3rd November, 1971. A press note was issued in this connection which stated "It was necessary to bring about an immediate change in the administrative body of the University and that it was necessary to provide for nominated University bodies in place of the elected ones."

The Executive Council that was there earlier was not an elected body. Out of the 15 members, only 2 were elected and these elected members represented not the teachers but the ex-students of the university. Therefore, the Board or the Executive Council comprised of nominated members or ex-officio members. Therefore the present Bill does not seek to replace the elected members by the nominated members. Moreover, the objective of the Bill is not to affect any improvement in the system of education but it is only a political move. Had it not been so, the nominated bodies should not have been there. The former nominated bodies comprised of nominated members belonging to the ruling party. The two elected representatives that were there, did not have any link with extremist party rather they were associated with the Ananda Bazar Patrika Group. Therefore, the plea that the Government have taken that they are seeking to replace an elected body by a nominated body is not tenable.

In 1969, an eminent Gandhite, who was also a member of the University Council and the University Court had written a letter to the visitor of the University. At that time the Vice Chancellor of the University had resigned and there was some agitation on this account. Referring to the incident, he had written "my humble suggestion is that you may be pleased immediately to order an impartial unbiased and broadminded inquiry into all aspects of the working of Visva Bharati." He further added "for many years now the country has had bitter experience of trouble at numerous educational institutions. Usually enquiries are ordered after things have gone too far so that little good results from them, whereas an inquiry if instituted at the first sign of trouble could possibly

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

avert the rot". This letter was written on the 23rd of July, 1969. Then, after one year on the 1st June 1970, he again wrote to the Chancellor about the impending closure of the University and he stressed that the Council—"the supreme governing body of the university"—"Should institute a thorough inquiry into the working of the University to find out and remove the various shortcomings that were there. But despite these warnings, neither the Council nor the Central Government institute any inquiry into the matter.

Today the Bill has been introduced in this House to set aside the erstwhile university bodies. I would therefore like to know, whether keeping in view the incidents that have taken place during the last few months, the Government had consulted the Executive Council of the University before introducing this Bill in this House or not. As far as I know they have not consulted the Executive Council. Therefore, it is very clear that the main objective of the Ordinance was not to bring about any improvement in the sphere of education. The University is suffering from many ills for a long time and unless we are able to diagnose the disease correctly we would not be able to cure it no matter how many ordinances we may issue and how many nominated bodies we may appoint.

From the school to post-graduate classes there are 2000 students and the number of administrative staff for these students is between 1300 to 1400 while the number of teachers/professors varies between 3 to 4 hundred. Now let us see how the administration is being run there. The Registrar had resigned but instead of accepting his resignation he was asked to proceed on leave this is being extended repeatedly. The post of the Controller of Examination is lying vacant since the date of its creation. Shantiniketan is a part of the University but there is no Principal for the last four years. There is a post of an internal auditor but is lying vacant and similar is the case with the post of a Finance Officer. There are 34 Office Superintendents over the administrative staff. What is the reason for this? Several Office Superintendents posts have been created to pacify group interests. A person who has failed in English has been appointed as the Editor

of Visva Bharati News Bulletin. The gentleman who used to carry files of Shri Rathin Babu has been appointed as the head of the "granthan Bibhag" and like this corruption is rampant in every sphere of the University activity and because of this we have come down to this present position. Now let us see how is the teaching being conducted in the university. the qualifications of the reader of the Philosophy department are such that they have become a big joke for all. The Department of Mathematics is without a professor for last 4 years. The Head of the Department of History has intimate connections with the C. I. A. I do not know whether you are aware of it or not but it is a fact and this very gentleman cannot stay in Shantiniketan for more than three days and he has to rush to Calcutta often. The Heads of the Departments of English and Economics have resigned out of disgust. A person has been made the head of the department of Geology whose only qualification is that he enjoys the favour of an influential member of Ashramic Sangha and that is his only qualification. People express grave doubts the experience of the professor of Ravindra Bhavan. In the Hindi Department, there are more than one teacher but no students and the teachers are just idling. How are the teachers being appointed? The appointments are not made on the basis of the qualifications of the teachers but on the basis of the influence they have on the University and as a result of the many good professors have left the University. This very thing is happening in the administrative matters also. The University has Class III staff called the senior Assistants and class IV staff called junior Assistants. A non-Matriculate has been appointed a senior assistant because he enjoys the favour of some influential person but a Matriculate has been appointed as a junior Assistant (Class IV) because he has no influence to wield in his own favour. Not only this, promotions are given where they are not needed and the just claims of the qualified teachers are ignored. Naturally these things give rise to discontentment and when the teachers want to ventilate their grievances they are branded as agitators or extremists.

The hon. Minister has just now referred to the students agitation. I may tell him

that when all the universities of West Bengal had to be closed down due to students trouble it was only in Visva Bharti that classes were held regularly as per routine and not even one class was suspended. This is not my personal claim but a report to this effect has already appeared in many newspapers of West Bengal.

The University apart from getting an annual central grant of Rs. 70 to 80 lakhs has its own source of income also, But they do not give any account of this income to the Central Govt. It is learnt that interest on a deposit of Rs. 20 lakhs is lying unaccounted for and the University authorities are not willing to part with information about this to anyone. As a result of all these corruption has become rampant in the University and whenever the teachers try to put forward their legitimate claim they are not heard and as I have already stated that despite repeated requests being made, the Central Government did not institute any inquiry into the working of the University. Therefore, I feel that through the Ordinance or through this present Bill we will not be able to solve the problem of the University,

During the last 20 years the University could not frame any service rules for the staff and whenever the teachers asked for these service rules for recruitment and promotion their demands are fell on deaf ears.

Shantiniketan was once under the Ministry of agriculture but now it has come under the control of the University and Education Department. This organisation is intended for conducting research but out of the total staff employed in this organisation only 5% devote themselves to research work and the rest 95% of them keep themselves busy with administrative work only. Students who pass out from this organisation cannot get any job. An inquiry was instituted into the matter but the report of the inquiry committee is yet to see the light of the day. Shantiniketan once had a very good influence on the rural people and economy of the region but it has lost all its influence now and people also have lost confidence in this organisation. I feel Sir, that the Central Government is responsible for this because they have failed to take remedial measures

in time to improve the working of this organisation as also of the University and they have not ensured employment to these Boys who pass out of this organisation.

During the last few years nearly 30 incidents have taken place in the University. In one case an office superintendent was also killed. Even though the incidents were taking place over a period of many months, the Central Government did not take any remedial measures despite requests being made repeatedly by members of the Executive Council who were non-Marxists and Gandhites.

A few days ago, in the city of Bolpur a leader of a particular political party in a meeting urged upon the students of Visva Bharati to form students organisations for that political party namely, the ruling party. The University had a rule that a student failing thrice was not allowed to continue his studies in the University. This rule has since been suspended and three students who have failed more than three times have been allowed to remain in the University because they have been entrusted with the job of forming students union for the ruling party. In these circumstances I do not know how the hon. Minister feels that he would be able to bring about an improvement in the situation of the University. I feel that the ruling party is only trying to utilise the situation in their own interest.

I therefore feel that by merely issuing Ordinances we would not be able improve the matter. If we want to bring about any improvement then we have to put an end to corruption connected with promotions and appointments, meet the legitimate demands of the teachers and the students, formulate service rules for recruitment and promotion and have to create a healthy atmosphere of harmony as otherwise we would never be able to achieve the objective. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it would have been a pleasure for me, purely personally speaking, if I could welcome the first legislative sponsorship in this House by my hon. friend the Minister of State, but I am afraid I cannot compli-



[Shri A. N. Mukerjee]

ment him because this ordinance and the Bill to follow is a peculiar present to Visvabharati on the eve of the celebration of its golden jubilee.

It smacks of a spirit of authoritarianism in the Government of the day of which I thoroughly disapprove, and perhaps it is as an expression of that element of authoritarianism that I find not only that the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of Visva-Bharati is absent—she could conceivably have so many other engagements; I do not mind—but the Minister of Education, Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray, who was supposed to have conducted a personal investigation in the affairs of Visvabharati, which alleged investigation has led to the production of this proposition, is not here. He was here during the morning, but he is not here to answer anything that House in its wisdom might bring up. But I do not think he even supposedly lifted a little finger in regard to a serious investigation of Visvabharati affairs. But he is not here even to answer anything that might come up.

I say also that this is a peculiar present to Visva-Bharati because this goes right against the entire spirit of the institution. One might ask, 'Who cares for the spirit Visva-Bharati? We have a hell of a job to do. Visva-Bharati is a headache and, therefore, we have done this'.

I am reminded of the last speech which Jawaharlal Nehru had made to the inmates of Visva-bharati and Shri Nurul Hasan can discover a tape-recording of it in Shantiniketan—where he had referred to Visvabharati's special mission. He had pointed to the tall buildings and growing affluence of the institution as something about which one should beware, and had added—'I am quoting the exact words he spoke in Hindi.

लेकिन सरकार से थोड़ा अलग रहना चाहिए ।

Jawaharlal Nehru in his last speech to the inmates of Visva-Bharati had said that it was necessary that Visva-Bharati should remain somewhat aloof from the cruel touch of the administration of this Government.

You will forgive me if I think of the days in which Visva-Bharati had been set up with certain ideals which Government may not care for but the country, will, if properly apprised of certainly care for;

“यत्र विश्वम् भवत्येक नीडम्”

That was the Vedic slogan with which Brajendranath Seal and Rabindranath Tagore took part in the foundation-stone ceremony of Visva-Bharati in December 1921, and as a result of that ideal of inviting the entire universe to the nest, so to speak, the cultural nest of Shantiniketan, we find people like Sylvain in Levi, Winternitz, Stenkonow coming and sitting down with scholars like Vidusekhar Shastri and conducting their work.

That was why men like William Pearson and Elmhirst got enthused and by the idea of Sriniketan. It was the embodiment of the contact of a university with agricultural life, agriculture being the oldest form of human culture, & Tagore had envisaged that the University at Shantiniketan would be organically linked to this University, whose ideals would be in conformity with the fundamental tenet of an organic sense of life in all its manifestations. But all that has gone overboard. Nothing of that is in the contemplation of these ladies and gentlemen who comprise authority in this country.

That is why it is not suddenly that Visva-Bharati, on account of what they say, violence and destructive activities, has come down. As was just pointed out, if you take the toll of violence and destructive activities, so many other universities could show a record by which the record of Visva-Bharati would pale away. It is not that at all. For year now, Visva-Bharati is going down the drain and nothing is being done by the Government of the day in spite of Shrimati Indra Gandhi being for the last five years or so Chancellor of the University, in spite of her going ceremonially onevery Christmas Day and addressing a meeting in the Sylvain surroundings of that place. Nothing is being done. That is why our grouse is that during the last few years, repeatedly, demand has been put forward that there should be a real, genuine prope into the affairs of Visva-Bharati. It never took place. This demand was made because the characteristic

institutions of Visva-Bharati have been deteriorating. The Chin-Bhavan, which in the days of Tan Yen-shun, a friend of Mao, Tse-tung himself, was a stupendous institution, an institution with potentialities which were incalculable. The Chin-Bhavan is now in a derelict condition. Even the Hindi Bhavan, in spite of the enthusiasm for Hindi on the part of some members of the Cabinet, is in shambles. The Shilpa Bhavan, the museum, and all that are in absolute doldrum. What is supposed to be an advance centre of philosophy is completely defunct, and Sriniketan, about which I would say a few words a little later, has been going downhill all the time. The Vidya Bhavan has been without an Adyaksha since Dr. Rudra's resignation. For several academic departments, the corresponding needs of the Boards of studies are just not there for a considerable length of time. Almost all the institutions at Sriniketan are without a permanent head. The Bengali Department of Rabindra Sadan has not even a nominal head for quite sometime. There is a statutory office of Proctor unfilled since the last incumbent resigned. The Controller of Examinations fell ill and took leave, the acting incumbent is reported to have resigned and perhaps there is no body to mind the baby for months. The position of the Registrar was uncertain, whether he was going to stay or to leave, no body knew about it. There is no internal audit officer. They have got a finance officer, an honorific, ornamental designation for a good friend of mine who is a working judge of the Calcutta High Court. Is it a joke—the idea of looking after the accounts of the university? There is no internal audit officer. And the finance officer is a person who is a working Judge of the Calcutta High Court, who can come for an occasional jaunt to Bolepur. But he cannot do anything more than that.

This ordinance and the Bill which has followed, if they were *bona fide* measures, I could welcome them. If they are *bona fide* measures for a genuine amelioration of the disease which has been afflicting Visva-Bharati for so long, I could have welcomed it, but it is not there at all.

I say this because the Prime Minister, as Chancellor, and the President, as the Visitor of the university, have nominated

three members to the executive council in addition to other persons and other sources of influence over the university. What has happened in the meantime? Why has not anything been done in the meantime? Section 10 (2) of the Act empowers the Visitor, that is, the President of India, that is to say, "the President, acting on the advice of the Ministry of Education." The President of India has the power to cause an enquiry or inspection. This sub-section was never invoked up to now. Parliament, when they passed the original Act for Visva-Bharati invested the President, that is to say, the Ministry of Education, with the duty, the responsibility, of having an investigation when sit was called for. That duty is not discharge d; that responsibility is shirked. And then, you say, I want complete autocratic power for myself. I want a truncated body, a very small number of people entirely at my beck and call to command everything in Shantiniketan. Parliament authorised the Ministry of Education, because the President is just there more or less as an ornamental personality. Parliament wants, and puts in a section of the Act that "you investigate the matter and take steps." They do not investigate; they do not take steps. Though all kinds of grievances and abuses have accumulated over the years, they do not take even one single step, even through Prime Minister was approached umpteen times, and often several discussions take place in this House as well as in the other House on the entire situation, and they come at the last moment and say, "We take it over."

How do we take it over? We read in the papers I do not know what happens behind the scene—that the Minister of Education attends a meeting of the Cabinet and the Minister of Education is given the job of making a personal investigation. That is not the kind of investigation envisaged by Parliament seriously in the Act. The Minister is asked according to the Press reports, by the Cabinet to make a personal investigation and report. What was the investigation that the Minister did? How? We never know. He never went to Shantiniketan after he was asked by the Cabinet to have an investigation. As far as we know, people in Shantiniketan tell us that they were never asked any questions

[ Shri H. N. Mukerjee ]

in regard to the so-called investigation to be conducted by Shri Siddhartha Shanker Ray. Nothing happened. They come and tell us:

"We have this very small body as envisaged in clause 3 of the amending Bill. They are pushing out of the picture all the Adhyakshas Professors and heads of departments, the Adhyakshas of the bhawans, heads and Principals of the institutions who were according to the original Act members of the Samsad, the court of the University. They want a small body; they want some people entirely at their back and call to go and reorganise the Shantiniketan."

If I knew that they had genuinely proceeded in regard to reforming the abuses, removing the abuses at Shantiniketan and told us that on the basis of this investigation we had appointed a small committee which is necessarily small because they have to act very rapidly, I could have tried to understand that proposition. But they never tell us anything. What is the investigation that they have made?

Parliament has over and over again asked for an investigation into the affairs of Viswabharati, 1969 and 1970 were the years of turmoil in Viswabharati. A professor of philosophy who was the Vice-Chancellor of the University was compelled to resign and we know for a fact that the so called representatives of ex-students of Shantiniketan who control the entire apparatus, morally speaking, blackmail the vice-Chancellors of the University, like Dr. Kalidas Bhattacharyya who was compelled to resign and they have their association with a grisly group of people who run the Ananda Bazar Patrika and certain other vested interests in west Bengal. The sooner we get rid of that kind of excrescence from our country, the better for everybody. Those are the people who are dominating over Viswabharati; these are the people who are making the whole thing a sham and a sheme-for this country and that is why we have to come to this pause.

What the Government has in mind, we do not know. That is why I say that I want a definite answer in regard to the

Education Minister's alleged investigation without which they could not have proceeded to the issuing of the Ordinance and the legislation that followed. What did he do? Did he visit Shantiniketan? Did he find out things after he was asked to investigate and that sort of thing.

This is not 'operation rescue' for Viswabharati; it is 'operation capture' for Viswabharati. Why should the Government of the day be interested in capturing an institution like this? I do not know. Is it because Viswabharati being situated in a part of West Bengal where a certain brand of extremist political agitation has been rampant for some time much to be disconcerted bewilderment of many of us, is it because of that they want to get hold of the University lock, stock and barrel and control it in a completely autocratic fashion which goes right against the grain of any kind of university autonomy principle? Why should we think of that in that way?

After all Viswabharati is not insulated from the rest of the community. In the district of Birbhum if there is some agitation, some repercussion of it is bound to enter into the minds of the young people who inhabit them. Even so in Viswabharati itself such instances were few and far between. You can never say that Viswabharati students have behaved very badly or that the Viswabharati university teachers were very politically minded. Not in the least. Nowhere in this country is perhaps a community of teachers who are so basically non-political as in Viswabharati. Nowhere, not in Calcutta or Jadavpur or Burdwan; forget West Bengal universities, not even in Delhi. The Delhi University teachers are a great deal more politically oriented than the teachers of Visva Bharati. Then why do you do this? Only because you went to assert your influence directly.

The Vice-Chancellor—I knew him personally, I have known him for 40 years now nearly—is expected to be more effective by becoming subordinate administrator, dancing near the doorsteps of Nurul Husan and Siddhartha Shankar Ray. Is he going to be a better administrator if he is to make his curtsies to the officers of the Government of India?

He was chosen by the Karma Samiti and the Samsad. Both are dissolved, and he

is made a subordinate official. I do not understand what has happened to the academic community of this country. If I or any of us were in the position of the Vice-Chancellor, and having been nominee of the Karma Samiti and the Samsad, if the Karma Samiti and the Samsad are pushed out, I would never have agreed to continue under the surveillance of the Minister of State or his millions in the Education Ministry. I would never have done it. Educational autonomy and academic freedom are things which we should treasure, but this Government goes on behaving such in a way that the mind of the academic community is tainted and distasteful and they begin to worship power, and they come to the shrines of power which are supposed to be situated in Delhi. That is exactly what is happening. And apart from that so many other things are done.

I want Government to tell us something more about it. Why have not Government looked after Sri Niketan? What has happened? So many of the Government people tell us that they are interested in the revival of the village industries, the talent creative activity of our people as far as the village folk are concerned, Tagore started this institution. I find the Agricultural University—University, I think, it is called—working fairly satisfactorily in the very inhabited conditions of our country. Why should not Sri Niketan be made the nucleus of something like an Agricultural University when it is functioning properly? Sri Niketan products have a wonderful market, internal market as well as foreign market. But why is it that Sri Niketan does not flourish? Why is it that no attempt is made, as Tagore wanted, towards an organic link up between the economic life of the people and their creative activity, their production of economic goods and the academic, cultural atmosphere of the country? Why is it that here we find that artisans who are as good as artistes are not really encouraged? If the idea is that Rabindranath Tagore lived a long time ago, that he had some antiquated notions in regard to education, that in the modernistic mind of my friend the Minister of State these notions are no longer valid, I would like an investigation. I do not say that we should stick to Tagore's ideas and all that sort of thing. If they are outmoded, as they might very well be, if Shanti Niketan should

no longer carry on in the old fashion, if Jawaharlal Nehru's idea towards Shanti Niketan ought to be repudiated, no longer passes muster let us find out, let us have a civilised intellectual discourse in regard to that matter. Let there be an investigation made by competent people. Let Tagore's ideals be thrown over board if they are no longer in conformity with the requirements of today. But have we made that investigation.

What are we doing? Setting up a few buildings, putting in a lot of money; and then having a complete picture of demoralisation, degradation and inefficiency. Is this the way in which we should conduct our affairs? That is why I say this is an example of the authoritarian mentality which prevails in the Government of the day, which extends to the sphere of the academics, which utilises, exploits the idea of political disturbances in educational institutions even to the extent of repudiating all the academic ideals of a man like Rabindranath Tagore, and that is why the Act is being changed, and in the name of having a comprehensive legislation at some future date they are having this passed.

I have been in this House for 20 years, and I am fed up with the idea of Government coming up and saying that they will bring a comprehensive piece of legislation later on. It never comes. By the time it comes, so much water has gone down the Jumna that your comprehensive legislation is no longer adequate to the scene. That is why we have to be very careful.

15.00 hrs.

I do not want to take more time, but I feel that all the Central Universities are stinking today Banaras, Aligarh, Delhi and Visva Bharati—every one of them is stinking more or less. Sometimes the stench goes upto the high heavens. Sometimes it does not go so high up. Anyhow that is how it is. Even right under the nose of the ministry, Jawaharlal Nehru University is developing a sort of isolated academicism, which is as remote as one can imagine from the ideals of Jawaharlal Nehru. This is on account of the Govern-

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

ment's predilections for authoritarian methods of work. I charge this Government that in regard to Visva Bharati, which is the Prime Minister's particular pigeon, she has no business to be Chancellor merely because she was at one time a student of Shanti Niketan. I charge the Government that Visva Bharati, which was very specially required to be nursed by some of the leading figures of Government—that was the idea of Jawaharlal Nehru—has been deliberately allowed to rot and sink. For the last two to three years, Government has been entirely negligent in regard to every demand that has come from the public as well as from the students and teachers of Visva Bharati for a genuine probe into its affairs. Government has acted only in order to support the idea of that clique which, in the name of representing the ex-students of Shanti, Niketan, want to control that institution.

Now Government have come forward with an authoritarian piece of legislation. If Government expect that they would be able to nominate independent-minded academicians to get into the picture under the terms of this Act, I say, Government is barking up the wrong tree. They will never get men worthwhile who will work under the terms of this ordinance and this Bill. They will never get any kind of genuine, civilised administration of an honest academic institution if they want to stick to the provisions of this ordinance and this Bill. Therefore, I repeat the disgust I feel at the way in which Government has proceeded in regard to Shanti Niketan and Visva Bharti. I repeat that this is a cruel and most pervert present to be made to Shanti Niketan on the eve of the celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of Visva-Bharti.

श्री राम रत्न शर्मा (बांदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय भी विश्व भारती का नाम आते ही श्री रवींद्र नाथ टैगोर का नाम सामने आता है। उन्होंने अपने सिद्धांतों के अनुरूप भारत वर्ष में एक विश्व संस्था शिक्षा के लिए बनाई। शहर के वातावरण से दूर उन्होंने एक ऐसा शिक्षा क्षेत्र बनाया था जहां पर कि विश्व का हर एक व्यक्ति आकर शिक्षा पा सके। शिक्षा संस्थानों को किसी राजनैतिक दल

के दबाव में नहीं होना चाहिए यह परिकल्पना उस समय भी थी और आज भी है। लेकिन एक कहावत घड़ियाली आंसू के बारे में है, आज उस को हम प्रत्यक्ष देख रहे हैं। जब हमारे मंत्री महोदय अपना भाषण देते हैं तो कहते हैं :

“Government should not interfere with the educational institutions.”

इस से ऐसा लगता है मुझे कि घड़ियाली आंसू यहां पर प्रत्यक्ष बहाए जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ वह कहते हैं कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं पर सरकार का कोई ऐसा अधिकार या दबाव नहीं होना चाहिए कि जिस तरह का शासन हो वह अपनी नीतियों और अपने सिद्धान्तों को देश में शिक्षा संस्थाओं के द्वारा जारी करे और दूसरी तरफ इस तरह का लेजिस्लेशन लाया जाता है, तो इस में और कोई बात नहीं है, यह घड़ियाली आंसू यहां पर प्रत्यक्ष मूर्त रूप में सामने आ रहे हैं।

सब से पहली बात जो यहां पर इस अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा लायी गई है वह यह है कि जो पुराना ऐक्ट था विश्व भारती ऐक्ट 1951 उस में संसद को सर्वोच्च माना गया है। लेकिन इस अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा विश्व भारती पर संसद की सर्वोच्चता को समाप्त कर दिया गया है और उस के अन्दर की वह भावना कि शैक्षणिक संस्थाएं राजनैतिक सत्ता से दूर रहें विलोप कर के उस को राष्ट्रपति के अधीन कर दिया गया है। जैसा कि अभी कहा गया कि राष्ट्रपति अब शासन का अंग है, अब कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंडमेंट के बाद सरकार की हर बात पर उसे अपनी मुहर लगानी पड़ेगी तो सरकार ने राष्ट्रपति के अधीन लाकर इस विश्वविद्यालय के ऊपर अपना डायरेक्ट कंट्रोल कर लिया है जिसको कि किसी भी प्रकार से उचित नहीं माना जाना चाहिए और सरकार को इस तरह के हथकंडे कम से कम शिक्षा क्षेत्र में नहीं

अपनाने चाहिए। संसद पहले सर्वोच्च थी विश्व भारती के लिए लेकिन इस अमेंडमेंट के बाद उसको केवल सलाहकर या परामर्शदात्री बना दिया गया है। अब केवल परामर्श देगी उसके परामर्श माने जाते हैं या नहीं माने जाते हैं, यह अलग बात है। उस विश्व-विद्यालय का जो एक अलग रूप वा राजनीति से और खास तौर से शासन से वह अब नहीं रह पाएगा। इसी प्रकार से संवैधान 22 में कर्म समिति को परिदर्शक के अधीन कर दिया गया है। पूरे का पूरा जो 1951 का ऐक्ट था उस को बिलकुल बदल कर इस अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा उसे शासन के अधीन कर दिया गया है। शासन जिस प्रकार से चाहेगा उस प्रकार से नियुक्तियां करेगा जिस प्रकार से चाहेगा काम करेगा और उस विश्वविद्यालय का उपयोग करेगा।

अभी बनारस विश्वविद्यालय में क्या हुआ एक कम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लाने की बात बार-बार कही गई कि सब यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिए एक ऐसा लेजिस्लेशन लाया जायगा जो कि मुझे विश्वास है कि शायद कभी नहीं आएगा। सरकार इस तरह से थोड़े-थोड़े अमेंडमेंट करके अलग-अलग विश्वविद्यालयों को अपने काबू में करने की कोशिश कर रही है। बनारस विश्वविद्यालय की घटनाएं अभी हाल की ही हैं। उन को हम लोग भूले नहीं हैं। इस विश्व-विद्यालय में बदला लेने की भावना से लगभग 17 विद्यार्थियों को या तो रस्ट्रिकेट कर दिया गया है या उनको परीक्षा से रोका गया है। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि किसी के विरुद्ध बदला लेने की भावना से कोई काम न किया जाय। इस समय देश की परिस्थिति ऐसी है जिसमें कोई भी ड्रिस्टिक ऐक्शन सरकार को समझ बुझ कर लेना चाहिए। देश की युवा शक्ति खास तौर से विद्यार्थी वर्ग को इस संकट के समय में इस प्रकार के बाताबरण में डालना चाहिए ताकि वह देश की इस परिस्थिति में

कन्धे से कन्धा मिलाकर राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना से ओत प्रीत हो कर चलें और देश का साथ दें। किसी भी ऐसे राजनैतिक कारण से सरकार को ऐसे उलझाव में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये कि इस देश की युवा शक्ति अकारण छेड़ें। अकारण ऐसे आचरण करें राजनैतिक कारणों से कि सरकार को आन्तरिक कठिनाइयों में फंस जाना पड़े। दूसरी तरफ मैं अपने विद्यार्थी बन्धुओं से भी कहूंगा कि देश की इन नाजुक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए इस समय वह कोई सा काम न करें जिस से देश की आन्तरिक अवस्था बिगड़े और सरकार को आन्तरिक परिस्थितियों को देखना पड़े। अभी हाल ही में राजस्थान और इलाहाबाद के विश्वविद्यालय बन्द कर देने पड़े हैं। मैं इस पर भी सरकार से कहूंगा कि कानून बनाना कोई समस्या का हल नहीं है।

समस्या के हल दूसरे भी हो सकते हैं और उन के बारे में सरकार को उन कारणों की अच्छी तरह से खोज करनी चाहिये, जांच करनी चाहिये और उस के बाद जो अपराधी हों, उन को सजा देनी चाहिये। लेकिन राजनीतिक कारणों से किसी से बदले की भावना से सरकार को कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिये और ऐसा कोई कार्य नहीं करना चाहिये जिस से कि सरकार परेशानियों में पड़े और राष्ट्र को बिखरने का मौका मिले। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में जब कि राष्ट्र को वास्तव परिस्थितियों से जुटना पड़ रहा है, उसे आन्तरिक परेशानियों से बचाया जाय।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह समय इस बिल को लाने के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं है, इस समय इस को विद्डो कर लें और सोचने समझने के बाद फिर कोई कम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल लायें जो देश के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों पर समान रूप से लागू हो सकें।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI  
(Calcutta-South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker,  
Sir, I support the Bill.

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi]

In connection with with the academic affairs of Visva-Bharati many things have been projected by professor Hiron Mukerjee and Dr. Saradish Roy from the opposite Benches. I partly agree with their view in regard to the functioning of Visva-Bharati and the professors and students but about the reasons for the very recent affair. I quite agree with what has been said in the Bill in detail.

Visva-Bharati is not hanging in the sky. It is in the Birbhum District of West Bengal. Rabindranath Tagore spent many of his good years there, composed poems and wrote books. The rivers and some places of Birbhum District are recorded in the lines of Tagore's poetry, songs and literature.

The idea of Shanti Niketan, if I am not wrong, was basically to conduct the academic life in an atmosphere of peace according to the historical and traditional life of India and to make some universal appeal to all student communities of the world for the basic teaching of Tagore in relation to humanity and relation.

For a very few years I was associated with Visva-Bharati in my student days. I know that most of the intellectuals of our country, the professors, the readers, the doctors and those who are acquainted with Visva Bharati affairs, would say that it is the only university not only in India but in Asia which was undisturbed in its academic affairs, in the regular functioning of the students, since its beginning. But with the recent political activities of Bengal Visva-Bharati was also affected to a large extent.

Before I go to the Bill I would like to consider the reasons for the Bill. The reasons are very categorical. They are—destruction of property, tremendous violence etc. Professor Mukerjee said in his good speech and pointed remarks that the Visva-Bharati University and staff were not political, that they were not any more political than other universities of this country and that they were quite sound and good enough to tackle the university administration. I do not agree for two reasons, I suppose, the very recent actual murder toll in the Birbhum District was more than 98 of which 56 were students of the district. I should not say students belonging to my

patty or that party. I should simply say that the young people in Birbhum district were brutally killed by some conspiracy hatched by Naxalites or the so-called extremists. That plan happened in college hostels and, more or less, it was in the Visva-Bharati Hostel.

The day when three of the students were killed, I was in Bolepore. I talked with the students of the Visva-Bharati. They were quite afraid to give the history of the incidents because they told me that if they give any information, they would be killed inside the visva-Bharati Hostel. Immediately, I informed the Government and the local administration about the matter and they told me that they would take care of it. After these things the office Superintendents were killed.

Let the teachers of the Visva-Bharati be political persons because, today, in our country, when we believe in democracy, I should not say that the intellectuals are free from politics. But the academic institutions should not be the ground of politics. Let them be political persons. In that respect, I consider most of the teachers of the Visva-Bharati are political persons. It is not their fault.

So far as the general aspect is concerned, it is true that the classes were not closed like Jadhavpur University or Burdwan or Calcutta University. But the actual impact of Tagore which Tagore expected from the educational system of the Visva-Bharati was greatly hampered. What Tagore expected was free discussions of all intellectuals; what Tagore expected was free conversations of great talents of the world; what Tagore expected was imparting of teachings of great heroes. The atmosphere here was such in the Visva-Bharati campus that even the name of Tagore was taken by the students with great care. Unless they had security, they would not do.

In the last convocation I was there and I saw that most of the students of the Visva-Bharati are quite fine. They love the Visva-Bharati; they love the institution; they love Tagore and they believe in the teachings of Tagore which are preached to many of our young students of the country. But the administration, by their own manipulation,

'took advantage of the law and order situation and tried to provoke certain sections of the students belonging to the extremist community to have their own political purposes in the Academic Council or in the *Sansad* and make confrontation with the Vice-Chancellor and other staff.

In that respect, if the image of Tagore, the image of Indian education is to be protected, I believe, that the Ordinance which was promulgated and the Bill which is today before the House is not only essential but it is an attempt in the right direction to protect this great institution in the right shape.

I quite agree with the Opposition Members that the attitude to control these things cannot be taken by way of passing Bills only. The attitude should always be taken with a comprehensive outlook.

In the Gajendragadkar Commission's Report, there are certain recommendations with regard to the Centrally sponsored universities which still are not being followed. I do not know the reasons for that. The hon. Minister should reply to that categorically.

I quite agree with the point raised by my hon. friend, Shri Mukerjee, as to why the Visva-Bharati is touched by the quill-hand of the local administration. Today, in the morning, one of the Members of the Communist Party was quite serious about the R. S. S. activities in Ajmer and in the Banaras Hindu University. I quite agree with him. I do not understand one thing. If the activities of the R. S. S. or the so-called such other forces are really against the academic interests of some academic institutions or universities, on the same lines, if the activities of certain extremists in any political party, might be mine also, go against the interests of the academic institutions or universities, or the so-called image of great intellectuals of our country or the national leaders of our country, the Government should do something positive which might be ruthless in the eyes of the people for some time. But that is necessary and, I am sure, the Ministry of Education is thinking on the issue in this light only.

I would like to submit humbly that the

Visva-Bharati problem cannot be tackled by simply issuing an ordinance or passing Bill or to change certain administration. I should be tackled with the basic needs of the students there. I understand, the students who pass from the Visva-Bharati University are highly being harassed in the country. I can give you the figures. Those who pass from the Visva-Bharati University are simply appreciated in the marriage-ceremony pandals; they are simply appreciated in the Tagore Birthday celebrations. And they are simply appreciated in some ceremonial purposes only and not for the actual purpose for which they took the admission there. Unless we go through the actual problem of the students of the Visva Bharati, these troubles are bound to persist. May be this problem can be controlled by the present Bill. But there are other problems which will come up very soon and the Government shall have to face other things also. So, I think not only for the Visva Bharati University but for all centrally-sponsored and managed universities like Banaras, Delhi and Aligarh one uniform pattern and code of conduct or Bill should be brought forward by the Government of India so that we can think that the policy of the Government and the outlook of the Education Ministry of the Government of India basically is impartial and is basically for the progress and is basically for the general growth of the academic institutions.

Lastly, I conclude that, Tagore was not accepted by the Communists as a poet of humanity. Ten years ago he was called by them as a poet of the *Bourgeois*. Nowadays, I understand that the Communists have become a little indulgent and they have started considering him as a poet of the people. Anyway, Tagore's idea is the basic thing of the Visva Bharati. Jawaharlalji, as Mr Mukerjee quoted, wanted that it should not be another Government Department, but there should be certain autonomy. If Tagore's ideas are to be propagated by the Visva Bharati and by every university or the student camps, I think not only changing the administration will do but the principles of Tagore for peace, love and humanity should be given in a method of training to the teachers appointed in the Visva Bharati.

Now, I agree with, Mr. Mukerjee that the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* people are taking



[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi]

a lot of interest in the affairs of the *Visva-Bharati*. The *Visva Bharati* has become the affairs of the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*. What it says, the *Visva Bharati* does. Sometimes, I feel and wonder whether the *Ananda Bazar* people are on the Managing Committee of the *Visva Bharati*. I feel that unless the University and the entire administration are given complete scope to work in tune with the ideas of Tagore and to instil them among the students, simply the problem cannot be solved by this Bill only.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana) :  
I rise to support the Bill brought forward by the hon Minister for Education.

I do not agree with prof Mukerjee. I believe the Bill is a rescue operation and is of a temporary character pending legislation on permanent lines. This step was necessary. The ordinance and following it, this piece of legislation were necessary because the affairs of the University were very badly managed. The students found that the standards had gone down. Teachers did not attend to their work properly. Though there is a good ratio between the teachers and students, that ratio does not reflect itself in the quality of education and then there was no peace in the campus. In fact, there was vandalism, arson and looting with the result that the University Grants Commission had to give a special grant to protect the property of the University. Because things came to such a pitch that the Government had to intervene and bring this piece of legislation.

This amending Bill is to be welcomed because it streamlines the administration. It makes the bodies smaller and businesslike and though the members of the bodies are nominated, we should understand that this is only a temporary measure. When the permanent measure comes, I am sure their members will be elected from the different categories of people in the University.

Now the Government has been blamed for this state of affairs. I believe Prof. Mukerjee was barking up the wrong tree. As a teacher he should have known that Universities are supposed to enjoy autonomy. That is, they frame their own syllabi, they arrange their own examinations and they appoint their own teachers without interference from the Government. If things

get bad, the Minister has no say in the matter unless somebody complains to the Chancellor or the Governor and the Governor makes a probe or appoints an enquiry committee and on the strength of the recommendation of the enquiry committee only he can take action.

We have to find some *via media* in this country between the autonomy of the universities and Government supervision of the universities. In universities at the moment we find that things go from bad to worse. There are complaints. The Minister feels awkward about interference. He does not interfere with the result that things go from bad to worse.

The Bill is to be welcomed because in the case of the court the number is reduced from 60 to 30; in the case of the Academic Council this number is reduced from 47 to 21. In the case of the Executive Council this number is reduced from 15 to 9.

In addition, this Bill makes provision for some statutes because statutes cannot be passed now as bodies of universities are not functioning. I think that simply by passing of this Bill-I am sure this will be passed-the trouble will not disappear, unless we take immediate measures for improvement. For example, the standards in the universities must be raised. From the reports I find that the graduates of the university cannot get jobs.

Secondly, I wish to point out that the University must be protected from extremist political elements. Some of the hon. Members have spoken about this. Bhubaneswar is the seat of Naxalite activities and the contagion has spread to the University--particularly among students and teachers, with the result that they did not cooperate with the authorities and hence things went from bad to worse. This is the situation.

Various departments were started for which there was no demand. Pandit Nehru tried to enquire whether the starting of ordinary Science courses was in the spirit in which the university was started by Tagore. I think this Act was passed in 1951 or 1952. And even now after 10 years it

is surprising to find that there are no rules regarding the qualifications of the teachers, their promotion and confirmation etc. I would like to ask as to how the Government can be held responsible for this Responsibility falls on those in the management of the university who are in the executive council, etc. They are responsible for this, These are the three things which have to be corrected or attended to.

I hope the Government will pay attention to these important matters so that things improve till it brings forwards permanent measure based on the recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I am extremely grateful to the Hon. Members for the support that they have given, I find the hon. Member smiling. I used the word 'support' deliberately for the support that they have been good enough to give to me something was wrong with Visva Bharati and something had to be done. Naturally there is difference of opinion regarding the steps and the measures that are being adopted.

Sir, I must confess my weakness. From my boyhood I have admired Prof. Mukerjee And, I find it a pleasure to listen to him, even when he is angry with me--and the angrier he is, the more brilliant are his words.

He brings to the House and to the academic community the voice of conscience--reminding us of our basic academic goals and aims. Therefore, even if I am unable to accept any specific measure that he may recommend I accept the value of the fundamental argument that he has advanced.

Visva Bharati must be helped to live up to the ideals for which Tagore established it and for which this country--after attaining independence--pledged itself to build it up. Unfortunately, under what was the normal Act, the Visva-Bharati was unable to deal with the situation.

Hon. Members have referred to the command for inquiry. I admit that under certain circumstances, an inquiry is necessary, but an inquiry whenever held is

held by persons appointed by the Visitor and is therefore held by a nominated body usually from outside the university, which then makes recommendations to the Visitor, and the university so to speak is in the dock answering charges. As I have stated just now under certain circumstances, this form of an inquiry is necessary. But then it is also possible to deal with the situation in another way, that is to say, by nominating, a number of distinguished academicians and public men and from outside the university as well as from inside the university and especially senior Professors and asking them to correct where there have been mistakes, and to run the university from inside so that some of the difficulties which have been so ably pointed out disappear.

I would like to make it absolutely clear that Government have no intention of exerting any type of political pressure whatsoever. In fact, the Government were anxious to associate with the executive council some distinguished intellectuals who have been sharply critical of Government. It was not that the Government wanted to put persons belonging to its own political party into positions of authority in the university. This is no time for me to read out the list of members of the executive council who have been nominated by the Visitor. But when hon. Members have a look at that list--I hope it will be published soon--I am sure they will be able to see that these are persons of academic standing or stature in public life and there is no question of their being pressurised by Government, nor does Government want to pressurise them.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Could he read out some of the names of the nominees ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I shall do so in a little while.

A point has been made by my hon. friend Dr Saradish Roy about service rules. Regarding the service rules of the non-teaching employees, the UGC has sent to all Central universities a set of model rules and requested them to frame their own service rules more or less in accordance with the recommendations of the

[Prof. S. Nurul Hasan]

UGC. So far as the terms and conditions of service of teachers are concerned, this matter is before the Gajendragadkar Committee and in the second part of their report we hope that there would be definite recommendations on this account.

There is one point of small fact which I would like to point out. Shri H. N. Mukerjee has referred to the Cabinet having asked my senior colleague to conduct personal investigations. At least so far as I am aware, the Education Minister was not asked to conduct any personal investigations. As far as I am aware, no personal investigations were conducted. The Ministry received a detailed report from the vice-chancellor, and it was on the basis of this and the previous reports which the Ministry had received that the particular action which is now before the House was taken.

I have got here the list of the members of the Executive Council who will now be administering the University in administrative matters. In so far as academic matters are concerned, it is the Academic Council which will exercise authority and the members of the Academic Council are all except two senior professors of the University itself. The names of are : Prof. A. K. Dey, Professor of Chemistry, Visva-Bharati, Prof. R. S. Tomar, Professor of Hindi, Visva-Bharati, Prof. Dinkar R. Kaushik, Professor of Painting, Visva-Bharati, Prof. Biswanath Banerjee, Professor of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakir, Visva-Bharati, Dr. S. Gopal, Professor of History, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Mr. Justice S. A. Masud, Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and Dr. Biren Dey, Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta. One person will be nominated by the Rector namely, the Governor of West Bengal. In addition to this, the Vice-Chancellor is member *ex-officio*.

As regards the point that the Court will be the supreme Governing Body, I would venture to point to the Report of the Gajendragadkar Committee which has said that in a University it is not desirable to have a hierarchy of bodies, different bodies performing different types of functions.

Therefore, to say that a particular body will be the supreme Governing body is perhaps not in the very best interest of these bodies. Moreover, in the case of Banaras Hindu University, this House is already agreed that the Court shall be an advisory body.

I hope that even though the Executive Council and the Academic Council are nominated bodies, even though they have been constituted only for a short time, pending the constitution of fuller bodies in accordance with the Gajendragadkar Committee's report, these bodies will, never the less, apply their mind to the solution of the problems which have been mentioned by hon. members, in many cases with a great deal of justification.

I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Visva-Bharati Act, 1951, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments to clauses 2-13. The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 13 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 13 were added to the Bill.*

Clause 14—(*Repeal and savings*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At 2.15 P.M. I got notice of an amendment from the Minister. I would like to know whether there are special reasons for this late notice.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : This is really due to my fault. I must accept responsibility for it.

There was a technical confusion noticed in the ordinance ; certain changes had already taken place in the Bill. When this present Bill was drafted, that factor was not fully taken into account, and there would have been, therefore, some confusion in the application of this Bill and in the actions that had been taken by the relevant authorities previously. Therefore, this is a purely technical, legal amendment, and I crave the indulgence of this House and of yourself to move this amendment. (*Interruption*)

SHRI R.V. BADE (Kargone) : What was the action taken ? You said some action was taken, and also you have not taken notice of it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : This is the amendment. I beg to move :  
*Page 8, for line 48 and 49 substitute*

"under the principal Act, as amended by the Ordinance so repealed, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act." (1)

This is purely a technical and legal amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In view of the special reasons, I admit this amendment. The question is :

*Page 8, for lines 48 and 49, substitute*

"under the principal Act, as amended by the Ordinance so repealed, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the principal Act as amended by this Act." (1)

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

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15.44 hrs.

#### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : Sir, I beg to move :\*

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration"

At the outset, I submit that the provisions contained in this Bill are the same as those contained in the two Bills which had been passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 30th November, 1967 and the 26th November, 1968 and pending consideration of the Fourth Lok Sabha. With its dissolution, the Bills stood lapsed. The two Bills have now been consolidated into one to avoid piecemeal legislations and for the sake of convenience and is for consideration of the House.

The important clauses in the Bill are clauses 3 and 4. Clause 3 seeks to add a new Section, namely, Section 11A in the Industrial Disputes Act. As the House knows, the law relating to the Tribunals

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\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Sh. R. K. Khadilkar]

'power to interfere with the managements' decisions to dismiss, discharge or terminate the services of workmen in adjudication proceeding under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been explained by the Supreme Court as follows :—

"In cases of dismissal or misconduct, the Tribunal does not act as a Court of appeal and substitute its own judgment for that of the management. It will interfere :

- (i) when there is a want of good faith ;
- (ii) when there is victimisation or unfair labour practice ;
- (iii) when the management has been guilty of a basic error or violation of principle of natural justice ; and
- (iv) when on the materials, the finding is completely baseless or perverse."

The organised labour has been demanding that it should be clarified that the Tribunals can consider the question of dismissal on merits and that their powers should not be limited to the circumstances mentioned by the Supreme Court. The matter was discussed at the tripartite forum. The International Labour Organisation, in its Recommendation No. 119 concerning "Termination of employment at the initiative of the employer" adopted in June, 1963 recommended that a worker aggrieved by the termination of his employment should be entitled to appeal against the termination to a neutral body such as an arbitrator, a court, an arbitration committee or a similar body. It also provided that the neutral body should be empowered to examine the reasons given for the termination of employment and other circumstances relating to the case and to render a decision on the justification of the termination. The provisions of clause 3 of the Bill give effect to this Recommendation of the I.L.O. The National Commission on Labour had also occasion to consider this Bill in its report. It recommended that the Bill should be enacted without delay.

The power of the management to deal with the worker is not denied. But it must inspire confidence in the workers. If he is punished, the worker must feel that the punishment has been given on the merits of the case. At present, the workers do not have confidence in the domestic enquiry held by the management. There are complaints that the workers are dismissed for certain activities or there was no substance in the enquiry or that it was not based on the principle of natural justice and so on. With the amendment now proposed, the workers will have the feeling that he has been given justice. There would be an impartial body, a Labour Court, a Tribunal or the National Tribunal, which would be in a position to go into the merits of the case.

Clause 4 of the Bill seeks to amend Section 25FFF of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 so as to provide full compensation to the workmen because of closure of an undertaking on account of exhaustion of reserves. The existing provision for payment of compensation to workmen in the case of closing down of an undertaking is calculated at the rate of fifteen days' average pay for every completed year of continuous service or any part thereof in excess of six months. But, in the case of closure on account of unavoidable circumstances beyond the control of the employer, the ceiling limit of compensation is the average pay for three months.

It can be argued that the closure of the mining undertaking due to exhaustion of its reserves is one beyond the control of the employer. In that event, the retrenchment compensation admissible to the workmen is limited to the ceiling of three months' average pay. A central workers' organisation suggested an amendment of section 25FFF of the Act to remove the ceiling limit of compensation. The matter was considered at the meetings of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining as well as the Industrial Committee on Mines other than Coal and the proposal was agreed to. Accordingly section 25FFF is being amended through clause 4 of the Bill.

By clause 1 of the Bill, it is proposed to make the Central Government as the

appropriate Government in relation to the industrial disputes concerning the Industrial Finance Corporation and the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Central Government is already dealing with disputes concerning the Life Insurance Corporation. Doubts were expressed in this matter and hence the need for this amendment. The other amendments in the Bill are minor and I need not go into the details.

I hope the proposals contained in the Bill would be welcomed by all. With these remarks, Sir, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the house.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SPRI M.C. DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 9 members, namely : Shri Bashweshwar Nath Bhargava, Shri Hiratal Doda, Shri Bishwanath Jhunjhunwala, Shri R.K. Khadilkar, Shri Shrikrishan Modi, Shri N.K. Sanghi, Shri Naval Kishore Sharma, Shri S.N. Singh, and Shri R.P. Yadav, with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (1)

SHRI M. KALYANASUDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) : This Bill no doubt seeks to confer small mercies on the workers against arbitrary discharge or dismissal by the employers. The Labour Ministry is very slow, is known for its snail's pace not only in discharging its day-to-day functions but even in the matter of legislation. They have taken more than seven years to rectify some restrictions that were placed by the Supreme Court and to confer some benefits which were recommended

by the ILO. That the how Labour Ministry is functioning. That is one of the reasons why organised Labour, especially the Central Organisations, have held the view that the Industrial Disputes Act, instead of being helpful to the workers, has been helpful to the employers because of protracted and vexatious litigation. There are cases which are pending before the Supreme Court for over four or five years. There is a case known to me. The bonus dispute of 1953 was disposed of only in 1969. The workers are being ruined by this type of litigation and there is no protection for them against litigation. Government wants to have proper industrial relations, but the Industrial Disputes Act as framed in 1947 has failed to ensure proper industrial relations or confer real benefits on the workers. So, it has to be reviewed very seriously as was demanded by some of the Central Organisations, especially the AITUC to which I have the the honour to belong.

Even within the limited scope of this Bill, Government does not want to go far enough. They are stingy and miserly. Look at this proviso :

"Provided that in any proceeding under this sections the Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, as the case may be, shall rely only on the materials on record and shall not take any fresh evidence in relation to the matter."

Can they not afford to be a little more liberal in this ? In the so-called domestic enquiry, the worker has no right to be defended by any other person. There are managements which issue charge-sheets in English and the workers do not know even the language. Charge sheets are issued in a language which is alien to the worker and he is asked to reply and the enquiry is conducted by the so-called personnel officer or Welfare Officer whoever it is and the enquiry is closed. In the public sector undertakings there is provision for a worker to be defended by a friend, but even that is denied in the domestic enquiry conducted by the management.

If the tribunal could call for fresh evidence, it will at least be a deterrent. Otherwise, I do not think this will act as a deterrent against victimisation or any other

[Shri M. Kalyanasundram]

action by the management. Even now the management is free to frame their charges bringing, in the name of misconduct anything under the sun and the employee can be removed from service, and it will be very difficult for any impartial tribunal to undo the mischief done at the domestic enquiry and set aside the the discharge of dismissal. In most cases, this provision is going to remain on paper the benefit given is very illusory, unless there is provision for the tribunal to call for fresh evidence. At best, they can only go by the records that are already there created by the management. Therefore, in spite of so-called liberal provision, it is one-sided, weighted in favour of the management. I would request the Government to reconsider this. Let the proviso be deleted. Let the tribunal call for fresh evidence, if it feels it necessary. If the worker feels that some fresh evidence should be let in, he should have the liberty to do so. The proviso will undo what is given in the main clause.

Labour Court, Tribunal and National Tribunal are given these powers. There may be cases which are referred to arbitration by mutual consent. Does it mean that arbitrators are precluded from the purview of this Bill? If they are also included, it will enhance the prestige of arbitration. So, I suggest that arbitrators also may be included in this.

By the last clause, port and dock workers are brought in and permanently made public utility services. Already the powers are there and from time to time, the Government can declare them as public utility services for a limited period in any area. Now under this Bill, they are permanently made as public utility services.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is because they are essential services.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Hospital also is an essential service. Why don't they give the benefit to hospital workers also ?

Are not hospital workers and canteen workers essential workers ? But they are denied the protection of the ordinary law.

Where is the protection for teachers ? Are they not dismissed on the ground that they did not bring patients for family planning operations ? Teachers, University staff, hospital and canteen workers do not get any protection. I do not know how long the government will take to bring a comprehensive legislation to give substantial benefits to the workers so that they could regulate industrial relations.

16.00 hrs.

Of course, industrial relations could not be regulated or maintained when the cost of living is going up and unemployment is mounting up. In such a situation it would be a dream to think or speak of industrial peace. That is why the man-days lost in 1967 was more than in the earlier years. In 1970 it would be more than that of 1969. Perhaps it would be much more in 1971. The reason for this growing industrial unrest is economic. So, you cannot regulate industrial relations and ensure industrial peace by legislation. That experience should convince at least the Labour Minister, if not the Finance Minister.

Finally, I want to know when he is going to bring forward a simple Bill which will ensure protection of workers against victimisation like dismissal or discharge and not a Bill which will result in endless litigation by the workers.

16.01 hrs.

[Dr. SARADISH ROY *in the Chair*]

\* SHRI CHITTIBABU (Chingleput) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words on the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill.

The International Labour Organisation in its Recommendation No. 119 concerning "Termination of employment at the initiative of the employer" adopted in June, 1963 recommended that a worker aggrieved by the termination of his employment should be entitled to appeal against the termination to a neutral body such as an arbitrator, a court, an arbitration Committee or a similar body I am happy that at least after 8 years the

\* The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Central Government decided to bring forward this Bill incorporating this recommendation. I should refer to the fact that in the year 1967 and 1968 two Bills in this connection were introduced in the Rajya Sabha by the Government and they were also passed. But on account of the mid-term parliamentary elections, these Bills lapsed as the Lok Sabha was dissolved. It should also be understood that if the Ministry had been alert these Bills could have been passed before the dissolution of Lok Sabha, but the lack of determination on the part of the Ministry contributed to this delay. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Labour will not refute my point that this Bill has come up belatedly before this House.

While speaking in the Rajya Sabha the hon. Minister of Labour pointed out that if the worker felt aggrieved with the domestic enquiry he should have the right to go in an appeal to an impartial body, a Labour Court, a Tribunal or the National Tribunal which would be in a position to go into the merits of the case. But it is to be accepted that the Tribunal can give its decision only on the domestic enquiry and it cannot go in for fresh evidence. I am sure, Sir, you will appreciate that this Bill will be of no help to the worker. Secondly, Sir, it has been represented to the Government any number of times that there is no sort of assistance provided to the worker in the domestic enquiry and a representative of the Trade Union must be allowed to plead for the worker in the domestic enquiry. You know, Sir, that an illiterate worker is not in a position to understand all the implications of the ground on which his service have been terminated. The Minister of Labour assured in the Rajya Sabha that some provision will be made to give effect to this suggestion by amending the Industrial Employees Standing Order. I would request the Minister to inform the House when this is likely to be done.

At present, the definition of 'workman' is not comprehensive with the result that the hospital workers, the workers in educational institutions and the medical representatives do not get any protection. It is necessary that the scope of the definition of 'workman' should be widened so as to include all such workers. The Gadgil Committee recommended in the case of oil companies

employees dispute that the limit of maximum emoluments as per the definition of 'workman' should be raised to Rs. 1600. This Committee made this recommendation many years ago and yet nothing has been done by the Government in this direction. I would request the hon. Minister to incorporate these suggestions in the comprehensive legislation which he has promised to bring as early as possible.

After 25 years of independence, after two years of National Labour Commission's Report, and after receiving a massive mandate from the common people of the country in the recent Parliamentary elections, the Minister has started that a comprehensive review of the industrial disputes law in the country would be undertaken. I begin to entertain a doubt whether it will take another 25 years to complete this comprehensive review of industrial disputes law and to bring forward a comprehensive legislation for the welfare of the labour. I would urge upon the Labour Minister that he should fix a time-limit within which this review will be completed and the comprehensive bill introduced in the Lok Sabha. Whenever our hon. President speaks about the labour welfare, he emphasises on the point that so far as possible the labour disputes should not be taken to a court of law and they should be decided by taking recourse to collective bargaining and if necessary ultimately by arbitration. In the Supreme Court the labour disputes that were taken to the Court in 1966 are still pending. I request the Labour Minister that he should evolve machinery for this purpose forth with so that such disputes are not taken to the court of law.

As recommended by the Gajendragadkar Commission, the Central Government should make a beginning in the matter of setting up works Committee in all the public sector undertakings. It may be that in some private sector units such works Committees might have been set up, but not all over the country. But if the Central Government gives the lead in this direction, then the private sector may emulate the example of the Government and the Government may also be in a position to insist on the setting up of such works committees in all the private sector units throughout the country.



[Shri C. Chittibabu]

It is necessary to define precisely 'unfair labour practice' and to prescribe the prohibition of unfair labour practices on all India level. But now it varies from State to State, while from Kanyakumari to Himalayas it should be uniform. In Tamil Nadu, the managements of beedi industry and tanning industry indulge in short payments of wages, unwarranted deductions and in circumvention of law by distributing material to workers and requiring them to return finished products. The workers in beedi industry as also in tanning industry have publicly given ventilation to their grievances and also they have made several representations. But the Government have not taken any action in the matter of preparing industrywise additional lists of unfair labour practices on all-India basis. In maharashtra State a Committee was constituted to go into this question. They submitted a Report on the basis of which an Act has also been passed by the State Government. Instead of dealing this issue in a piece-meal manner from State to State, it should be undertaken by the Centre on an all-India basis so that the workers are able to get their just demands met.

Before I conclude, I would refer to the fact when a mining industry is closed, the workers get only 15 days average wages per year of service as compensation. You can image the quantum of compensation that a worker might get in this manner. I would appeal that at least one month's average pay per year of service should be given as compensation when a mining industry is closed.

In Tamil Nadu, the D. M. K. Government, wedded to the welfare of workers, are doing everything in their command to ensure the welfare of workers and they are constantly endeavouring to maintain industrial amity and peace throughout the State. But some Trade Unions, motivated solely by political considerations, are exploiting the grievances of the workers and they are taking them on the path of agitation, strikes etc., Which affect ultimately production in the country. They have no hesitation to throw the entire blame on the Government and try to hide their own weakness in such issues. I would finally request the hon. Minister of Labour that the Central Government should not delay formulating any comprehensive legislative proposal

so far as the welfare of workers is concerned. They should also bring in suitable legislation to curb the tendency of agitating for untenable demands by the Trade Unions. I would stress that only when the legitimate and just demands of the workers are met, the industrial production in the country will pick up.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद):

सभापति महोदय, जो अमेन्डमेन्ट बिल इस सदन के सामने लाया गया है उससे अच्छा बिल कोई और हो नहीं सकता है—यह बात मैं पूरे इत्मीनान के साथ कह सकता हूँ। अभी हमारे एक कम्युनिस्ट सदस्य ने यहां पर कहा कि हमारे यहां लाखों मैन-आवर बेकार जा रहे हैं तो मैं उनसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि लेबर कोई अपनी तरफ से तो काम करना बन्द करता नहीं है बल्कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के इन्साइटमेन्ट से, उनके उकसाने से ही वह काम करना बन्द करते हैं। पूरे देश में इस प्रकार से कितने मैन-आवर जाया हुए हैं। यदि हम ध्यान से देखें तो वेस्ट बंगाल में सब से अधिक मैन-आवर जाया हुए हैं जहां पर कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी उनको ऐसा करने के लिए उकसा रही है। (व्यवधान) जब एक पार्टी में दो पार्टी बनती हैं तो वे सभी चाहती हैं कि अलग से अपनी मजदूर यूनियन बनाये—जैसे लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट की एक यूनियन, राइट कम्युनिस्ट्स की दूसरी यूनियन, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी की एक यूनियन, जनसंघ की एक यूनियन, डी० एम० के० की एक यूनियन, यदि इसी प्रकार से लेबर को तकसीम करते जायें तो मैं नहीं जानता हम कहां पर पहुंचने वाले हैं। लेबर के पास जो बोट्स हैं, जो उनकी पोलिटिकल स्ट्रेन्थ है उसका फायदा उठाने के लिये पोलिटिकल पार्टीज लेबर को अपने काम में लाना चाहती है। यह एक ऐसी बात है जिससे हिन्दुस्तान का बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। यदि सियासी पार्टीज को इस देश के साथ प्रेम है तो उनके लिए यही उचित होगा कि लेबर के मामलात को सुधारने का काम उन्हीं के ऊपर छोड़ दें

जब तक यह बात नहीं होती है तब तक हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की भी नहीं हो सकती है। यदि वोट की जरूरत है तो पॉलिग के जमाने में पोलिटिकल पार्टीज जाकर उनको अपनी पालिसीज समझा सकती है। और वोट मांग सकती हैं जैसे कि किसानों से और दूसरे लोगों से हम वोट मांगते हैं। लेकिन चूकि लेबर एक जगह पर रहता है, वह ज्यादा गड़बड़ी कर सकता है और हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की को रोक सकता है इस लिए सियासी पार्टीया उसका नाजायज फायदा उठाती हैं। मैं सियासी पाटियां ज्यादातर उन्हीं इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज से जीत कर आती है और देहातों में इन की कोई पापुलैरिटी नहीं है।

ऐसी स्थिति में मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अगर लेबर के साथ और इस देश के साथ किसी को हमदर्दी है तो जो रुल्स बने हुए हैं उन्हीं की तरह उनको काम करने का मौका देना चाहिये लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि रुल्स के खिलाफ अक्सर स्ट्राईक्स कराई जाती हैं। जिसकी वजह से इस देश का बहुत नुकसान होता है और इसकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा जिम्मेदारी कम्प्युनिस्टों के ऊपर है। (व्यवधान) यदि आप लेबर का फायदा कराना चाहते हैं तो मैं आप से गुजारिश करूंगा कि जो उनका प्राविडेन्ट फंड है उसको वे मुसलमन 30 साल से दे रहे हैं लेकिन पहले जो रुपए की पर्चेजिंग वैल्यू थी वह आज बहुत कम हो गई है और उस पर उनको जो इंटरैस्ट मिलता है उसकी पर्चेजिंग पावर भी घटती जा रही है। जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि रिटायर होने पर उनको जो पैसा मिलता है उसकी कोई कीमत नहीं रह जाती है। (व्यवधान) तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि लेबर से जो प्राविडेन्ट फंड लिया जाता है उसकी पर्चेजिंग वैल्यू फिक्स की जाती चाहिए और रिटायर होने पर उसी के हिसाब से उसको पैसा

मिल जाना चाहिये। यही एक ऐसी चीज है जिससे रिटायर होने के बाद लेबर का पेट भरता है। हमारे देश का जो काम चलता है वह लेबर से चलता है और किसानों से चलता है लेकिन गलती से पोलिटिशियन्स यह समझ बैठे हैं कि मुल्क को चलाने वाले हम हैं और सभी को वह अपना टूल बनाकर रखनेकी कोशिश करते हैं। (व्यवधान) यह बात जरूरी है कि लेबर के साथ हर आदमी की हमदर्दी हो और उनका इन्साफ मिलना चाहिये और जो कैंटे-लिस्ट्स हैं वे अगर कानून के मुताबिक काम नहीं करते हैं तो उनको सजा मिलनी चाहिये। हम देखते हैं कि जो पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग या कोआपरेटिव फैक्टरीज हैं उनके जरिए लेबर को बहुत जल्दी पेमेंट किया जा रहा है। जो लेबर के लिए वेज बांड आया था उसके मुताबिक जितनी कोआपरेटिव सुगर फैक्ट्रीज हैं उन्होंने फौरन पेमेंट किया है लेकिन जो प्राइवेट फैक्ट्रीज हैं वे पेमेंट नहीं करती हैं। इस के लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को एक पेनल ला बनाकर उनको जेल भेजने का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए। कोआपरेटिव सुगर फैक्ट्रीज और दूसरी गवर्नमेंट फैक्ट्रीज तो पेमेंट करती हैं सिर्फ प्राइवेट फैक्ट्रीज पेमेंट नहीं करती हैं इसलिए गवर्नमेंट को इन प्राइवेट फैक्ट्रीज की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि मैनेजमेंट वाले लेबर को लूट न सके। वैसे जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ, लाज काफी बने हुए है लेकिन उनका एग्जीक्यूशन नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन लाज का ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपयोग किया जाए ताकि लेबर को ज्यादा सहायता मिल सके।

**SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL (Moradabad) :** I would like to congratulate the Labour Minister for introducing this Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1971.

The objectives of the Bill are really laudable and they deserve our support. But is it

[Shri Virendra Agarwal]

equally true that they do not go far enough to tackle the situation.

My Party believes that the first and foremost charge of every industrial unit in this country is the security and welfare of the working class and in this respect, the Government during the course of the last 23 years has enacted a large number of Acts with the object to improve the economic lot of the working class. I would like to have some criteria to judge whether these series of laws of Acts which we have passed during the last 23 years have really helped us to meet the situation.

One of the most important criteria is this, namely, whether these acts or laws have really improved the economic lot of the working class people.

The second criteria is this, namely, whether these Acts or laws have reduced the number of man-days lost in any successive year, during the last 23 years.

If you analyse the situation from the point of view of both these criteria, the answer is 'No'.

In spite of the various legislations which we have passed, we have not attained the desired result. The economic situation of the country is not improving. The mandays lost in the country goes on increasing. This is the situation. These laws have failed to meet the whole situation. The average worker in the country feels somewhat aggrieved that his grievances are not at all being redressed.

A large number of institutions like industrial tribunals, industrial courts, labour appellate tribunals, etc. have been created, all with the object of improving the economic lot of the common working class, but unfortunately, all these have remained meaningless and somewhat ineffective.

What I would therefore suggest is this. We should have a straight and somewhat small piece of legislation, a simple legislation in which the average workers can feel assured that their rights are protected. This is what at present the Government should actively consider.

The motto or object of every law relating to labour legislation should be such that somehow or other it should help the average worker to redress his grievance in the shortest possible time, and his security and life must be guaranteed.

According to the statistics available to us, till 31-3-71, more than 22,400 industrial units in the country were closed. It is not that all of them were closed because of industrial unrest. A large number of them were closed for various other reasons as well. But industrial unrest has been one of the major factors responsible for closing down of large number of industries in the country. We must accept this fact. We have to think afresh as to how we can really deal with this particular situation. I would like to present a few points in this connection for the consideration of the house and for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

My first point is this. The Government should now think seriously in terms of a somewhat comprehensive legislation which would cover all employees—whether they are of teaching institutions or whether they are domestic servants. This comprehensive legislation should cover all fields, every worker in the entire country should really feel assured that this Government stands really for social justice.

My second point is this. The Government is following the fiscal policy or the industrial policy or the labour policy in different directions and there is hardly any coordination at any level.

We have reached a point where if we want to have the desired results on the total situation then all these policies, namely fiscal, industrial and labour need to be coordinated at some level. If we have the Ministry of Industrial Development which is charged with the responsibility of accelerating the industrial growth rate in this country, I really do not see any reason why that particular Ministry should not be consulted on all matters concerning industrial unrest in industrial areas.

The third point which has been dealt with by many hon. Members here is about the domestic inquiry procedure. I know

that the Labour Minister is fully aware of it, and it is that a worker should be allowed to employ the services of a lawyer or a trade union worker at this particular stage of inquiry. I think that this has been demanded by all political parties, and, therefore, I do not see why a worker should not be given that opportunity.

**SHRI M KALYANASUNDARM :** The trade union movement is opposed to the engagement of lawyers. Only trade union workers should be allowed to represent them.

**SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL :** I am suggesting that a lawyer or a trade union worker may represent him. My hon. friend may have a different view, but this is the view that I am holding. Somehow or the other, the workers must have an assurance that there is some legal expert there to support them or assist them in this particular task.

At the stage of tribunal, the working class must be granted the right to record fresh evidence. This point also has been talked about a great deal but it has remained untouched so far.

I then came to seasonal industrial workers. There are a large number of industries in this country such as the sugar industry which employ workers on a seasonal basis. I feel that we have reached a point when such industries should be asked to pay some retaining allowances during the off season to the workers.

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** We are paying.

**SHRI VIRENDRA AGARWAL :** I do not think so. But if that be so, then it is well and good. But I would urge that there should be a uniform law for the whole industry which would apply to all industries.

Another point which has been made is about the docks and ports workers. It has been stated that the workers employed in essential services like docks and ports will not have the right to strike. I do not see

any justification for this, particularly when Government are yet to declare a national emergency in this country. We as a nation are passing through a crisis. When the whole country is getting ready for defence and there is a great deal of defence preparedness all around, we find that industrial production has hardly increased by 1.5 per cent during the first six months of the current year. I do not think that defence preparedness and industrial stagnation can go together.

The first and foremost criterion of defence preparedness is that industrial production should be at its highest point. If that be not so, then it necessarily implies that the country is not prepared for defence. So, I would like to appeal to the Labour Minister and through him to all the trade unions and the industries that the trade unions in this country which are second to none so far as national patriotism is concerned, and also the employers should all be inspired at this particular moment for a national cause, for a cause which is dear to every man and woman in this country because otherwise this moment of industrial stagnation and this process of industrial stagnation which is there in this country will not be forgotten by the future generations and they would criticise later that their forefathers did not do what they were required to do.

Therefore, through the Labour Minister, I would request the trade unions and the employers' associations to have some sort of national truce at least for some period so that there will be no strike in this country and they will consider that there is already a national emergency and they should all work to their utmost so that industrial production reaches the highest, at least that target which is mentioned in the Fourth Plan. If we could develop this atmosphere in this country, and I am sure we can certainly do it, if there is a will and a determination we can certainly create that atmosphere in this country, then industrial production can be accelerated with the utmost cooperation of this trade unions.

With these words, I congratulate the hon. Labour Minister again, and I hope he will consider all the suggestions that I have made while he replies to the debate.

श्री मोहम्मद इफ्ताइल (बैरकपुर) : जो विल मंत्री महोदय ने पेश किया है, इस के मुताबिक बर्कज पर और भी तरह तरह की ज्यादातियां होंगी अभी तक तो जो डोमैस्टिक एन्वयरी होती थी, उस में बाद में थोड़ी बहुत तबदीली हो सकती थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट को बर्कर के हक में कभी बदलने की उम्मीद हो सकती थी लेकिन सब वह उम्मीद भी जाती रही है। उसको करना अब और भी मुश्किल होगा। इस में और भी सक्ती कर दी गई। एम्प्लायर जिस तरह से चाहेगा करेगा। पहले भी चार्ज शीट होता था, कुछ एन्वयरी होती थी, कुछ सजा होती थी और फांसी पर भी लटका दिया जाता था। उस कारण से पहले भी बहुत सी डिफिकलटीज होती थी बर्कर की लेकिन अब तो वे और भी इस विल से बढ़ जायेंगी। वहां ट्रेड यूनियन बर्कर नहीं रह सकता था, ट्रेड यूनियन का रिप्रजेंटेटिव नहीं लिया जाता था। जो एन्वयरी होती है उसमें कौन लोग रहते हैं। मालिक के नुमाँइदे और पुलिस आदि को भी बैठाया जाता था यह प्रैक्टिस आज तक चली आ रही है। इस में अब और भी सक्ती कर दी गई है। अब यह कहा गया है कि जो डोमैस्टिक एन्वयरी की रिपोर्ट होगी उसको ज्यों का त्यों लागू किया जाएगा और उस में कोई फेरबदल की गुंजाइस नहीं होगी अगर हुई तो उसको ट्रिब्यूनल में भेज दिया जायगा। इस तरह से यह चीज और भी बर्कज के खिलाफ जाएगी अब उन पर और भी सक्ती होगी।

सभापति महोदय, जिस तरह से इस एमेंडमेंट को लाया गया है, मैं इसका बिरोधी हूँ यह जो ट्रेड डिसप्यूट एक्ट है वह बीसों साल से चला आ रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसका हर पेज सड़ गया है जहां तक ट्रिब्यूनल का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें कोई सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज

है ? नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह विल इनइफेक्टिव हो गया है। इस थोरी चेंज की जरूरत है। जब तक बर्कज का ध्यान रखते हुए और उनके हितों को संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए इस एक्ट का संशोधन पूरा नहीं किया जाएगा, इस तरह के एमेंडमेंट का कोई मतसब नहीं होगा।

हमारे देश में प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सैक्टर दो सैक्टर हैं। इस में जो सब से बड़ा एम्प्लायर है, वह गवर्नमेंट है। उसके यहां इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट की तमाम चीजें नहीं चलती हैं। वहां मन माना काम होता है। तरह-तरह से मजदूरों को तंग किया जाता है। जब चाहें डिसचार्ज कर देते हैं और अलग कर देते हैं और जब चाहें उनकी छंटी कर देते हैं। कोई सुनाई नहीं होती है। जो सबसे बड़ा एम्प्लायर है, गवर्नमेंट, उसके यहां सब धांधली चलती है, मजदूरों में बेचैनी फैली हुई है, उनके मामलों पर आविट्टेरीली फिसलें लिये जाते हैं, डिसिशन लिये जाते हैं, उनको दबाकर रखा जाता है तो जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर का एम्प्लायर है। जब वह देखता है कि गवर्नमेंट जो बड़ा एम्प्लायर है, वह इस तरह से करता है तो वह भी वैसे ही करने लग जाता है। वह और भी दो स्टेप्स आगे बढ़कर करने लग जाता है। यह चीज बीसों वरस से चलती आ रही है। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट को थोरोली चेंज करने की जरूरत है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप मैडीकल रिप्रिजेंटेटिवज को इग्नोर कर रहे हैं। वे हिन्दुस्तान में हजारों की तादाद में हैं। कम्पनियों में काम करते हैं। उनको इंडस्ट्रियल डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट में कोई सुविधा नहीं मिली हुई है और अब भी इस एमेंडमेंट से उनको कोई सुविधा मिलने वाली नहीं है। उन लोगों पर

जो एम्प्लायर है वह तरह तरह से जुल्म करता है, उनके साथ तरह तरह की सख्तियां करता है। उन को सा से कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिलती है। कई बार उनके बारे में कहा गया है लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ है। ये व्हाइट कालर लोग हजारों की तादाद में हिन्दुस्तान में पड़े हुए हैं लेकिन इनके लिए आज तक कुछ नहीं किया गया।

इसी तरह से प्राइवेट मोटर ड्राइवर हैं, डोमैस्टिक सर्वेंट्स हैं। वे लाखों की तादाद में हैं हिन्दुस्तान में। उनको भी इस एक्ट में कहीं कोई जगह नहीं बी गई है। उनको कोई अधिकार नहीं मिला हुआ है। उनके लिए न्याय पाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं है। मोटर ट्रान्सपोर्ट कम्पनिया बनाई गई हैं जिनमें हजारों की तादाद में लोग काम करते हैं। आपने कहा कि पांच से ज्यादा हों। लेकिन पांच से ज्यादा वे दिखाते ही नहीं हैं। प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो इनके मालिक होते हैं वे अपने ढंग से ही काम करते हैं। अपने ढंग से गाड़ियां चलवाते हैं। उनको कह दिया गया है कि ये सब परसनल हैं। परसनल का मतलब है कि कोई अधिकार नहीं वर्कर्स को, कोई सुविधा नहीं वर्कर्स को। लाखों की तादाद में ये लोग पड़े हुए हैं, उनको कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं मिला है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट को बदल कर इन तमाम बातों को इसके अन्दर लाने की जरूरत है। पीसमील में वे काम करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मसला हल नहीं होगा। कम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल आपको लाना चाहिये।

अभी जहाँ वर्कर्स से खूब काम करने की और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की अपील की गई है। यह भी कहा गया है कि देश में संकट है और स्ट्राइक मत करो। तमाम पोलिटिकल पार्टीज से कहा है कि वे वर्कर्स को स्ट्राइक पर न जाने

दें उनको ऐसा करने से रोकें उनको उकसायें नहीं लेकिन क्या जो एम्प्लायर्स हैं, या गवर्नमेंट जो स्वयं एक बड़ा एम्प्लायर है, उनसे किसी ने कुछ कहा है? आप बतायें कि गवर्नमेंट क्या कर रही है। यह कहा गया था कि जब दस प्वाइंट बढ़ जायें तो डी. ए० में औटोमैटिक इनक्रीज कर दी जाएगी। इंडेक्स के मुताबिक दस प्वाइंट बढ़ गए हैं लेकिन क्या गवर्नमेंट ने डी. ए. में बढ़ोतरी की है? गवर्नमेंट को अपने आप ऐसा कर देना चाहिये था। लेकिन उसने नहीं किया है। क्या किसी ने एम्प्लायर्स को कहा है कि जबकि देश पर संकट है तो तुम्हारा क्या कर्तव्य है? तुम्हें क्या करना है? उनको किसी ने नहीं कहा कि वे वर्कर्स को डिस्चार्ज न करें। रेशनलाइजेशन न करें, बलक न करें अनुचित मुनाफाखोरी न करें। वे अब की तरह से डोमैस्टिक इन्क्वायरी करते रहेंगे और वर्कर्स डिस्चार्ज करते रहेंगे। आप क्या बनेंगे? आप तो हिटलर बने रहेंगे और वर्कर्स को कहेंगे कि पेद्रियोट बनो। आप फैसिजम का सहारा लेंगे और वर्कर्स को कहेंगे कि शान्त रहो। इस तरह से क्या काम चल सकता है? आप तो डंडे मारें, चोरी करें उनकी जान लें तो क्या इस तरह से काम चल सकता है? यह कह दिया जाता है कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज वर्कर्स उकसाती हैं। सरकार क्या करती है? वह हवा देती है। पोलिटिकल पार्टीज वर्कर्स को हिलाती हैं? आप क्या करते हैं, आप उनको घसीट कर ले जाते हैं। आप अपने कर्तव्य का पालन क्यों नहीं करते हैं। एम्प्लायर्स का जो कर्तव्य है, वह भी उनको क्यों नहीं बताया जाता, उसका पालन क्यों नहीं किया जाता है। गवर्नमेंट सबसे बड़ा एम्प्लायर है। वह क्या करती है। आज भी उसके यहाँ लाखों की तादाद में ऐसे वर्कर हैं जो कैंजुअल वर्कर हैं। वे दस बस पंद्रह पंद्रह साल से चले आ रहे हैं। उनके तमाम राइट्स छीन लिए गए हैं। अगर वे गुस्से होकर किसी चीज की

[श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल]

मांग करते हैं और पोलिटिकल पार्टी उनको अपना दोस्त समझ कर उनके सामने जाती हैं तो कहा जाता है कि लोग उकसाते हैं। आप क्या करते हैं? अपनी गिरहबां में मुंह डालकर आपको देखना चाहिये। किसी को गाली देने से पहले, किसी को बुरा भला कहने से पहले अपने पर भी नजर डाल लेनी चाहिये। यहां पार्लियामेंट में बर्कज के नुमायन्दे और एम्प्लायज के नुमायन्दे हैं। बन साइडिड व्यू यहां नहीं चल सकता है। आप कांग्रेसी हो सकते हैं लेकिन उसका क्या मतलब है कि इम्प्लायीज से यह कहा जाए कि वे ठीक से रहें और आप ऐसे ही चलेंगे, जो करते आ रहे हैं, करते रहेंगे? यह नहीं हो सकता है। हमारी पार्टी को फख्र है कि जहां मालिक और मजदूरों के झगड़े होते हैं उन में बर्कज का साथ देती है, लठियों और गोलियों का सामना करती है। बमों से बर्कज को डिफेंड करती है। उनके राइट्स को प्रोटेक्ट करती है आगे भी ऐसा करती रहेगी। आप हमें बदनाम करने की कोशिश करते हैं लेकिन जनता सब जानती है। आपको भी जानती है और हमें भी जानती है। बर्कर सब जानते हैं। आप बर्कज की छंटनी करेंगे तो क्या वे आपको माला पहनाएंगे? अब अगर ढाई सौ बर्कज की छंटनी कर दी जाती है तो उसका असर बाकी बर्कज पर नहीं पड़ेगा तो किस पर पड़ेगा? सी. पी. एम. को आप बदनाम करते हैं। क्या आप साधु हैं? अगर साधु हैं तो हिमालय पर चले जाएं कमंडल लेकर और वहां जा बैठें। वही कारखाने चलायें गेबए बस्न पहन लें और कारखाने चला कर वहां प्रोडक्शन बढ़ायें। छंटनी करके बर्कज पर बर्क लोड आप बढ़ायेंगे तो उनको इसका मुआबजा अगर आप कुछ नहीं देंगे और वह कहेंगे कि देना होगा तो आप यह कह कर कि पोलिटिकल पार्टी बराब है, बर्कर बदमाश है, काम

नहीं चलेगा। आप यह जान लें कि पुलिस की गोली से यह नहीं होगा, उससे समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

अनफेयर लेबर प्रेक्टिसेज के बारे में चिन्ती बाबू ने कहा है। जो सबसे बड़ी एम्प्लायर है हमारे देश की, हमारी सरकार, उसने यह अनफेयर लेबर प्रेक्टिस शुरू किया। प्राइवेट सेक्टर के अन्दर तो ग्राम तौर से अनफेयर लेबर प्रैक्टिस चलती है। ट्रिव्यूनल का एवार्ड हुआ, मालूम हुआ कि जरूर देना होगा तो कह दिया कि देंगे। लेकिन जब कारखाने में आए तो कह दिया कि लोगे कैसे? चलो काम करो नहीं देते। आपको मालूम है न्यूजपेपर्स के मामले में जो ट्रिव्यूनल का एवार्ड हुआ उसको इम्प्लीमेंट कराने के लिए सरकार की ताकत नहीं थी कि विंग एम्प्लायर्स के सामने सड़ी होकर उसको इम्प्लीमेंट कराती और इम्प्लायर्स को डिफेंड करती। आखिर पचास-साठ दिन लड़ने के बाद उनको झुटना टुकना पड़ा। उसमें किस की बेइज्जती हुई? सरकार की बेइज्जती हुई। आप कानून लाते हैं, उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता। रेकमेंडेशंस होते हैं उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता। ट्रेड यूनियन्स कम्प्लेंट करती हैं तो उस पर स्टे ले लेते हैं और स्टे लेने जाते हैं तो तो आपका कानून इतना सड़ा कानून है कि वह कोई प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दे सकता। हजारों कसेज, हजारों एग्जाम्पल पड़े हैं।

प्रोडक्शन आप कहते हैं कि बढ़ाइये। मैं एक एग्जाम्पल देता हूँ। बलोजर एण्ड कंटेनर एक है कलकत्ते में वह मैकलन रॉड वेरी कम्पनी है जहां पर 65 से 120 तक प्रोडक्शन होता रहा है, कान्टीन्युअसली चार साल से बराबर हो रहा है। उस मैकलन वेरी ने मालूम नहीं दिल्ली से क्या पडयन्त्र करके अपना शेयर महावीर प्रसाद पोद्दान को बेच दिया और उन्होंने लेने के बाद तमाम रा मीटीरियल वहां का खरम कर दिया। अब वहां दो महीने से रा मीटीरियल नहीं है। बर्कर बैठे हुए हैं, कहते हैं

कि आप ले आओ, प्रोडक्शन हम करेंगे। वह बोलते हैं कि चुप रहो, बाद में देखेंगे। प्रोडक्शन ठप् कर दिया। वर्कर डिमांड कर रहे हैं कि जो इन्सेन्टिव हमको प्रोडक्शन के लिए मिलती थी 50 परसेन्ट दो नहीं तो मेटैरियल लाओ। हमने गवर्नमेंट से पता लगाया उनको मेटैरियल मिलता है, लाइसेंस मिला है, सब ब्लाक कर रहे हैं। हमने मोइनूल हक साहब से भी कहा, लेबर मिनिस्टर को भी चिट्ठी लिखी, कोई कुछ नहीं कर पाता है। और महावीर प्रसाद पोद्दार कहता है कि तुम्हारी गवर्नमेंट क्या करेगी? हम देखेंगे। आप कहते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाइये। पहले पकड़ कर लाइये और महावीर प्रसाद पोद्दार को जेल में डालिए तब आपको बोलना शोभा देता है। अभी परमों भी मैंने चिट्ठी लिख कर दी है। 750 आदमी बेकार हो जा रहे हैं। यह एग्जाम्पल मैंने दिया प्रोडक्शन के मिलसिने में।

शांति के मिलसिने में कहते हैं कि मजदूरों को शांत रहना चाहिये। जूट मिल के एम्प्लायर बंगाल में सबसे कम वेज देते रहे हैं। 140 रुपये से ज्यादा वह नहीं देते थे। वर्षों वर्ष अंग्रेज के जमाने से कांग्रेस के जमाने तक कुछ भी नहीं उनको मिला। 1967 के बाद जब उनमें यह समझ आई कि भीख मागने से नहीं मिलेगा सब एक होकर खड़े हो, और वह एक होकर खड़े हुए, उनको हड़ताल करनी पड़ी, दस दिन तक काम रोका तब उसके बाद 30 रुपया इन्क्रीज हुआ और वही एम्प्लायर आज 195 रुपया मिनिमम देने के लिये तैयार है जो 140 रुपये देते थे। आप कहते हैं कि पोलिटिकल पार्टी जा कर मजदूरों को भड़काती है। यह भड़काना है? एक तरफ मिलता है 190 रुपये और दूसरी तरफ 3 लाख आदमियों को मिलता था 140 रुपये। जब वह खड़े हुए लेने के लिए तो कहते हैं पोलिटिकल पार्टी उनको उकसाती है। यह गलत तरीका है। मैं आप से अपील करूँगा कि आप को कम से कम

इन बातों को सोचना चाहिए। इसलिए यह जो अमेंडमेंट आप लाए हैं, इस में जो चीज है उस का मैं समर्थन नहीं करता और डिमांड करता हूँ मंत्री महोदय से कि काम्प्रीहेंसिव बिल वे ले आएं। ट्रेड डिस्प्यूट ऐक्ट को बदलने का अस्वाशासन दें और यह बताएं कि कब तक कितनी जल्दी करेंगे? इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी दो तीन बातें आप के सामने रखता हूँ।

**श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं ने एक मूव संशोधन किया है। मेन्स्युअल से 1947 में इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट बना। 1947 से ले कर आज 22 साल तक जो आप अमेंडमेंट लाए हैं वह सबके सामने है। आज मजदूर क्षेत्रों में काफी तारीफ होगी खाडिलकर साहब की। मजदूर कहेंगे कि बड़ा प्रोग्रेसिव करम उठाया है। हिन्दुस्तान की सारी मजदूर संस्थाएँ जितनी हैं ट्रेड यूनियन्स जितनी हैं वह कहेंगी कि इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स ऐक्ट जब से बना, बनने के बाद आज खाडिलकर साहब ने एक बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाया। बहुत तारीफ होगी। उस में कदम क्या उठाया गया कि एक पुलिस स्टेशन में जिस प्रकार एन्क्वायरी होती है, पहले तो मैं चार्जशीट के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज तक कहीं कोई आदेश नहीं दिया गया कि मजदूर हिन्दी जानता हो, मराठी जानता हो तो उस का मालिक उसे चार्जशीट अंग्रेजी में देता है और देने के बाद मजदूर जाता है उस वातावरण में उसके कार्यालय में तो वहाँ पर जो एन्क्वायरी करने वाला आफिसर होता है वह लेबर आफिसर होता है और वह एम्प्लोई होता है मिल मालिक को। फिर मजदूर के साथ में कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं जा सकता। इंग्लिश में चार्जशीट आती है, जवाब देने के लिए उसको तारीख दी जाती है। वह जाता है खुद, उसके साथ कोई रेप्रेजेंटेटिव नहीं जा सकता, कोई सलाहकार नहीं जा सकता कोई ट्रेड यूनियन का नुमाइन्दा नहीं जा सकता



[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

और यह बात की जाती है मिल मालिक की तरफ से कि जगह जगह जो हमारी मजदूर संस्थाएँ हैं उनमें से दूसरे गवाह पैदा किये जाते हैं, अगर एक पार्टी का मजदूर शिकार बनता है तो दूसरी पार्टी के लोग उसके खिलाफ गवाही देने के लिए तैयार किये जाते हैं। यह क्यों? इसका कारण यह है कि आप इस प्रकार के कानून लाते हैं। आप अगर आर्बिट्रेशन मुकर्रर कर दें कि मजदूर को अगर निकाला गया, सस्पेंड किया गया तो उस समय आर्बिट्रेशन में जाना होगा, उसके लिए कोई आर्बिट्रेशन हो, कोई तटस्थ बोर्ड हो तो मजदूर की बात वहाँ सुनी जा सकती है। लेकिन आप एन्क्वायरी करा रहे हैं किस से? ट्रायल कोर्ट मजदूर की मालिक के घर में है। फिर आपने क्या लिखा वह जायगा ट्रिब्यूनल में तो उस से कहा कि वह कोई नई एविडेंस नहीं दे सकता। हीइज नाउ कम्प्लोटली रेस्ट्रिक्टेड फ्रॉम टेकिंग न्यू एविडेंस। आर्डर नं० 41 रूल 27 के अन्दर अपील में कि यह पावर है कि अगर मजिस्ट्रेट या सिविल जज इन दि इन्टेरेस्ट आफ जस्टिस यह समझें कि उसमें गवाही लेना जरूरी है तो the case can be re-examined and new witnesses can be called if he wants और इसको कहते हैं कि बड़ा प्रगतिशील कानून आप लाए है। कानून आप को लाना है क्योंकि आखिर पार्लियामेंट चलानी है तो कानून तो आप लायेंगे ही। लेकिन कैसा कानून आप लाते हैं, आप देखें इसमें यह है :

“Provided that in any proceeding under this section the Labour court Tribunal or National Tribunal, as the case may be, shall reply only on the materials on record and shall not take any fresh evidence in relation to the matter.”

अब आप देखें आपने बातें क्या लिखीं, आपने जब स्टेटमेंट अपना दिया, उद्देश्य बताए कि ऐसे शांत वातावरण में लेबर को कान्फिडेंस होगा तो मेरे क्याल में 1947 के बाद कांग्रेस की नीतियों से कोई मिल मालिकों का हृदय

परिवर्तन हो गया हो ऐसी कोई बात तो हुई नहीं है। खाडिलकर साहब काफी परसुएशन करते हैं लेकिन बोनास के मामले में अभी तक भी उनका हृदय परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ—कभी कभी आप समझते हैं कि आप की सज्जनता का असर उन मालिकों पर पड़ गया है और उन में न्याय बुद्धि आ गई है, उस का हृदय परिवर्तन हो गया है, लेकिन ऐसी बात कहीं है नहीं। उनका सोचने का तरीका, उनकी नीति ऐसी है और आप की जो नौकरशाही है वह उनसे मिली हुई है, यह दोनों मिलकर कभी नहीं चाहेंगे कि ऐसा सैजिस्लेशन बने जिस में कि मजदूर उठ सके। आपने एलान कर दिया कि मजदूर हड़ताल नहीं करेंगे। ठीक है। लेकिन क्या जितनी महंगाई का भत्ता नौकरशाह का बढ़ा है उस के मुकाबिले में मजदूर को भी पाने का हक है? आज महंगाई बढ़ती है तो एक राज्य के नौकर को महंगाई का भत्ता ज्यादा मिलता है, तो क्या मजदूर को भी अधिकार है कि वह मांगे महंगाई भत्ता आज मालिक शोषण करता है, मजदूर आवाज उठाता है तो आप कहते हैं कि तुम्हें चार्जशीट दी गई है, तुम्हें उसी कोर्ट में जाना पड़ेगा। नेचुरल जस्टिस जिसे कहते हैं क्या आप समझते हैं कि नेचुरल जस्टिस के लिए ऐसे ही वातावरण बनेगा? यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।

मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—इण्टेस्ट्रीवल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट के रूलज कौन बनाता है? जो भी इण्टेस्ट्री होती है, वे स्टैंडिंग रूलज अपने आप खुद बनाते हैं और सरकार से एप्रूव कराते हैं और जब कोई एन्क्वायरी होती है तो उन्हीं स्टैंडिंग रूलज के अन्तर्गत होती है। इस से आप समझ सकते हैं कि इस में मजदूरों का कितना हाथ होता है। आप कानून के मुताबिक जिस बसर्क कमेटी का चुनाव कराते हैं और कहते हैं कि उस में मजदूरों का हाथ होता है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बतलाना चाहता

हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं होता है। इण्डस्ट्रीज जो भी स्टैंडिंग स्लज बनाती हैं, जिस के अन्तर्गत वे एन्ववायरी करती हैं, चार्ज-शीट देती हैं, सरकार द्वारा आज तक उन में कभी हस्तक्षेप नहीं किया गया।

जब आप के स्टैंडिंग स्लज हैं, सिविल प्रोसीजर कोड है, उन का एक प्रोसीजर है, जिस के अन्तर्गत वे एन्ववायरी करती हैं तो एन्ववायरी इस्टीमेट करने के बाद आप कहते हैं—

“Where an industrial relating to the discharge or dismissal of a workman has been referred to a Labour court, Tribunal or National Tribunal for adjudication and, in the course of the adjudication proceedings, the Labour court, Tribunal, or national tribunal as the case may be, is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal was not justified...”

जब आप इस तरह की बात करते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें केवल एविडेंस ही पर्याप्त नहीं है। जब आप ला-आफ इक्विटी पर जाना चाहते हैं, एविडेंस पर ही निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहते हैं, नैचुरल जस्टिस के आधार पर ट्रिब्युनल उसको रिचर्स कर सकता है, तो फिर उन सारी एविडेंसेज को भी रिकार्ड में लाना जरूरी है, उसकी जांच जरूरी है। ऐसी स्थिति में आपको कोई काम्प्रोहैन्सिव लैजिस्लेशन लाना होगा ताकि वह और ज्यादा एन्ववायरी कर सके और एन्ववायरी करने के बाद नैचुरल जस्टिस पर पहुंच सकता है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ आज मजदूरों में जाग्रति पैदा हो गई है, वह बोनस के लिये लड़ाई करता है, बात करता है और आप भी उसकी इस मांग को ठीक समझते हैं तो मैं चाहता हूँ इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट, 1947 को जो धारार्य हैं, उनको बदलिये। आप इस बात को जानते हैं कि मजदूरों में

बहुत बड़ी बेकारी फैली हुई है, अगर किसी मजदूर को निकाला जाता है, आप कहते हैं तीन महीने तक हम उसको थोड़ा-सा पैसा देंगे, लेकिन अगर तीन महीने तक भी उसको नौकरी न मिले, तब क्या होगा, तब उसकी क्या हालत होगी ?

आपके आब्जर्वेटस सही हैं, लेकिन इस पर आप पुनर्विचार करें कि जो पावर्स नैचुरल जस्टिस की हैं, कोर्ट आफ इक्विटी को टच करना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिये प्रूफ लाने के लिये आर्डर 41, रूल 27 में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। जब एपेलेट कोर्ट समझती है कि इसमें न्याय लाने के लिये कुछ एविडेंस की जरूरत है, तो उसे यह अधिकार मिलना चाहिये। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप यह कहेंगे कि इसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट बाधक है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट बहुत बड़ी चीज है, लेकिन उससे भी बढ़कर यह पार्लियामेंट है। यह ठीक नहीं है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट कोई बात कह दे, तो नौकरशाही उस पर ही जमकर बंठ जाय। सुप्रीम कोर्ट जनता से कन्सपंड नहीं है, पार्लियामेंट जनता से कन्सपंड है...

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : उनसे जनता का कन्सर्न नहीं है, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट के बनाये कानूनों से कन्सर्न है।

श्री मूलचन्ब डागा : ठीक है, रेड्डी साहब बहुत अच्छी वकालत कर रहे हैं, इतने अच्छे वकील हैं कि किसी न किसी को जरूर एम्पलाय करना चाहिये, बिरलाजी को उन्हें जरूर ले लेना चाहिये।

सवाल यह है कि क्या हम कोई कानून बनायें और सुप्रीम कोर्ट उसको रद्द कर दे, तो हम ऐसा ही कानून बनायें जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट रद्द न करें। यह तो कोई बात नहीं हुई—जजेज

[श्री मूलचन्द्र ढागा]

को जनता के पास नहीं जाना पड़ता है, हमको जनता के पास जाना पड़ता है। आज जब आप डिस्पैरिटीज़ को खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो मेहरवानी करके अपने कानून मजदूरों के हित में बनायें, ऐसा न हो कि कानून तो बन जाय, लेकिन मजदूरों को लाभ ही न हो। जल्दी नहीं है, आप वर्कर्स को बैठाइये, उनके साथ बात कीजिये, उनके विचारों को समझकर कोई अच्छा कानून लायें, तब उनको लाभ होगा, वरना इस प्रकार के लैजिस्लेशन लाने से यह तो जरूर है कि कल खाडिलकर साहब की बखबारों में तारीफ छत्र जायगी कि आपने एक प्रगतिशील कानून पास कराया है, लेकिन मजदूरों को उसका लाभ नहीं होगा।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान (शहडोल) : सभापति महोदय, आज का विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और मैं मंत्री महोदय से आशा करता हूँ कि भारतवर्ष के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जहाँ काफी तादाद में मजदूर कार्यरत हैं, उनकी पुकार सुनते हुए जो पिछड़े उद्योग हैं उन्हें पुनः चलाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे। आज जो व्यवस्था चल रही है, उसमें मजदूरों के अन्दर इतनी अशान्ति फैली हुई है, उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है, मैनेजमेंट अपने मनमाने आधार पर स्टैंडिंग आर्डर्स तक बनाकर साइन-बोर्ड पर लगा देते हैं। एक तरह से मजदूरों को गुमराह किया जा रहा है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी गम्भीरतापूर्वक इस विषय पर पुनर्विचार करें कि स्वतन्त्रता के बाद भारत का मजदूर अपना जीवन सुख-शान्ति से नहीं बिता सका है। मैनेजर्स मजदूरों पर आरोप-पत्र लगा देते हैं; छोटी-छोटी गलतियों पर बर्खास्त कर देते हैं। जो क्षेत्रीय असिस्टेंट लेबर कमिश्नर्स हैं, रिजनल लेबर कमिश्नर्स हैं, वे मजदूरों के पक्ष

में नहीं जाते हैं, मालिकों के हित में ही बोलते हैं। मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ—इस अधिवेशन के पहले, दिवाली के अवसर पर मजदूरों ने एक छोटी सी मांग रखी कि उनको बोनस मिलना चाहिये, मैंने खुद इस सम्बन्ध में बीरसिंहपुर में 5 दिन का अनशन रखा, लेकिन मालिकों ने उसको नहीं माना। जबलपुर से असिस्टेंट लेबर कमिश्नर आये, उन्होंने भी मालिकों का समर्थन किया और कहा कि इस तरह से तो सारी कोलियरीज में यह सबाल पैदा हो जायगा।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि मजदूरों के नुमाइन्दों से आप उनकी शिकायतों को सुनें और उनको राहत दें। वहाँ पर जो वेलफेअर आफिसर्स हैं, परसोनल आफिसर्स हैं, वे सही हकीकत को मैनेजमेंट के सामने पेश नहीं कर सकते। श्रमिकों के बचाव-पक्ष के लिये आज वहाँ कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश का हर मजदूर सुख शान्ति से रहे।

17.00 hrs.

सभापति महोदय, जिला शहडोल में चंदिआ एक स्थान है जहाँ पर बिजली तैयार है और उद्योग चालू होने वाले हैं परन्तु इस सम्बन्ध में प्रान्तीय शासन डिलाई बरत रहा है जो कि एक अनुचित बात है। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि चंदिआ में जो फैक्टरी निर्मित हुई हैं उनको शीघ्र से शीघ्र चालू करने की व्यवस्था की जाये। इसी प्रकार से अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी जहाँ ऐसी ही स्थिति है वहाँ पर उद्योगों को जल्द से जल्द चालू करने की व्यवस्था की जाये।

सभापति महोदय, मेरे क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित तथा जनजाति के लगभग 500 श्रमिक ऐसे हैं जिनको प्रतिदिन एक रुपया चालीस पैसा, एक रुपया पचास पैसा या दो रुपया मजदूरी दी

जाती है। इसकी ओर भी सरकार को तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से राजनगर कोलेरी में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनको वहां के मैनेजर दफाई कार्यवाही में परेशान करते रहते हैं जिसके कारण वहां के मजदूरों में बड़ा असंतोष व्याप्त है। वास्तव में वहां के मजदूरों की जो स्थिति है वह अत्यन्त शोचनीय है परन्तु उनकी सुनवाई करने वाला कोई भी नहीं है। मैंने पिछले सेशन में इस सदन में मजदूरों की कठिनाइयों के विषय में निवेदन किया था लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सारे देश में मजदूरों की समस्याओं को कोई भी सुनने वाला नहीं है। मैं आज पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो बिल इस सदन के सामने पेश है उस पर आप पुनः विचार करें और मजदूरों के लाभ वाली जो बातें हैं उनका समावेश इसमें करें।

मैं माननीय मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान सिंगरीली कोयला क्षेत्र की ओर भी दिखाना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर जो उद्योग खड़े हैं उनमें बिजली की मांग बहुत अधिक है परन्तु बिजली की कोई सप्लाई नहीं की जा रही है। वहां पर सम्भवतः बिजली की योजना विचाराधीन है अतः मेरा निवेदन है कि सिंगरीली कोयला क्षेत्र में शीघ्र से शीघ्र बिजली की व्यवस्था करके उद्योगों की शिथिलता को दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये।

सभापति महोदय, आपके द्वारा मन्त्री महोदय से मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है कि मजदूरों को ठीक से मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। जो ठेकेदार लोग होते हैं वे मजदूरों से कुछ दिन काम लेकर उनको भगा देते हैं। इस ओर भी सरकार को तुरन्त ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अन्त में एक बात कहकर समाप्त करूंगा। अनवाद से इंडियन नेशनल मेन्स ओवरमैन

सरदार एण्ड शाट फायरर्स एसोसियेशन की ओर से सरकार के पास एक मांग पत्र आया है और सम्भवतः वे लोग भी आकर आपसे मिले हों। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने उनके इस मांग पत्र के विषय में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobilli) :  
Mr. Chairman, I welcome the Bill though it is a bit belated. The objects of the Bill have been very succinctly stated by the hon. Minister. Therefore, I do not think I have much to add except for making certain observations towards the progressive development of this industrial law.

The hon. Minister has clearly stated that he is trying to get over the difficulty created by the judgment of the Supreme Court which said that when a tribunal or an industrial court sat on a petition by the aggrieved labourer, the court could not go into the merits of the dismissal and all those things. Now a substantial right is sought to be conferred on the worker but, unfortunately, the beneficial attitude that our Government has taken in bringing forward this Bill is taken away through the backdoor by the proviso which reads—My hon. friend, Shri Daga, has also pointed that out—

“Provided that in any proceeding under this section the Labour Court, tribunal or National Tribunal, as the case may be, shall rely on the materials on record and shall not take any fresh evidence in relation to the matter.”

If the court or the tribunal is to be denied this elementary right to call for fresh material, I think, no justice will be done. Particularly in the context of private labour what is going to happen is that normally the inquiries will be sham affairs because no employee of the management can ever have an independent inquiry against a person against whom the management wants to take vengeful action.

This is not so in the case of Government servants. In the case of Government servants not always inquiries are conducted

[ Shri K. Narayana Rao ]

by the co-employees. Sometimes, tribunals conducting disciplinary proceedings are created under the statute and these tribunals, independent of any Government interference or any Government employees which are called quasi-judicial tribunals go into it at the inquiry stage itself and arrive at an objective conclusion about the guilt or otherwise of a particular Government servant. This is not the case in regard to the workers in the private sector. If we deny the worker or the labour court the right to call for fresh evidence, then, I think, what we want to give to the worker is taken away by the back door. This is a matter on which the hon. Minister should ponder.

Another thing that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is whether it is not possible to bring in quasijudicial tribunals even at the stage of investigation so that the worker shall have confidence that nothing prejudicial has been withheld from him. On a national plan also, if this is one, much of the labour difficulties in the matter of dismissals and all that will be to a great extent overcome.

Lastly, I want to make a small submission. If a new organisation or a public sector undertaking is created by the Central Government, we try to bring it within the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act by a distinct amendment of the Act. Take, for instance, the Industrial Finance Corporation that was created under the statute in 1948. Even till today, there was a dispute going on whether it was covered by the Industrial Disputes Act. For nearly 20 years, this Corporation was thought to be outside the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. My submission is whether it is not possible for us to lay down objective criteria so that any Corporation created by the Government of India or for that matter even by a State Government can automatically come within the purview of the Act provided it satisfies those objectives.

With these observations, I welcome the Bill.

श्री शिव नाथ सिंह (झुंझु) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में कुछ कुछ इंडस्ट्रियल अनरेस्ट शुरू हुआ है, लेकिन मैं तो यह मान

कर चलता हूँ कि जहाँ यह इंडस्ट्रियल अनरेस्ट शुरू हुआ है वहाँ वह एक चेतना की निशानी है। इंडस्ट्रीज हमारे देश में बढ़ी है। किसी भी इंडस्ट्री में चार मेजर कम्पोनेन्ट्स होते हैं। सबसे बड़ा तो लेबर है, फिर रा मैटीरियल, मैनेजमेंट और कैपिटल होते हैं। आज तक हम देखते आ रहे हैं कि लेबर का जो मेजर कम्पोनेन्ट है, उसकी अवहेलना हो रही है। उसका ड्युशेयर उसको नहीं मिला है। इसी वजह से हमारे देश में आज अलग अलग इंडस्ट्रीज में लेबर कुछ कुछ भगड़ा करने लगी है। अभी कई माननीय सदस्यों ने सदन में बंगाल की इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में कई बातें कहीं, पिछले दो तीन साल में क्या हुआ, कितनी इंडस्ट्रीज बन्द हुईं भली ही वह घेराव की वजह से बन्द हुईं हों या किसी और वजह से, उनके बारे में बतलाते हुए उन्होंने चिन्ता व्यक्त की। लेकिन चिन्ता व्यक्त करते हुए मैं मानता हूँ कि वहाँ की लेबर को बधाई देनी चाहिये। बंगाल की लेबर ने तमाम देश के लेबरर्स को एक रास्ता दिखाया है और उन्हें एहसास कराया है कि तुम अपने रास्ते पर चलो, अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ो। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ और सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हो सकता है कि टेम्पोररी फेज में हमारे प्रोडक्शन में कुछ कमी आई हो, लेकिन समूचे देश के लिए उन्होंने रास्ता दिखलाया है कि सबको अपने अधिकार के लिए लड़ना चाहिये। और इसके लिए मैं बंगाल की लेबर को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

आखिर यह इंडस्ट्रियल अनरेस्ट होता क्यों है वह इस लिए होता है कि जो मेजर फेक्टर है लेबर का उसको उसका ड्यु नहीं मिलता है। किसी भी इंडस्ट्री में मैनेजमेंट सबसे अधिक खाता है। कैपिटल और मैनेजमेंट की जितनी भी व्यवस्था होती है उसमें शेअर-होल्डर्स का रूपया लगता है लेकिन शेअर-होल्डर्स को उसका लाभ नहीं मिलता है। जो सबसे माइनर कम्पोनेन्ट

है मनेजमेंट का वही सब कुछ खाता है, और इसी लिए यहां पर सारे भगड़े होते हैं।

हमारे यहां इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्टेंयुट्स एक्ट बना उसमें कई बार अमेंडमेंट हुए, लेकिन इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्युट्स को निपटाने के लिए जिस तरह का काम्प्रिहेन्सिव एक्ट होना चाहिए, उस तरह का एक्ट हमारे यहां नहीं है। जिस समय 1947 में यह एक्ट बना था, उस समय हमारे देश में इंडस्ट्री की क्या हालत थी? उस समय हमारा दिमाग दूसरा ही था। आज चौबिस साल बाद कितने ऐसे ही काम हैं जो इंडस्ट्रीज की डेफिनिशन में आने योग्य बन गये हैं, लेकिन उनको अभी तक उनमें इन्क्लूड नहीं किया गया है मेरा अपना दृष्टिकोण यह है कि उन कामों का दायदा कुछ भी हो हम उनको इस एक्ट से बाहर रख रहे हैं और वह इस एक्ट का फायदा नहीं उठा सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वह इस प्रकार का काम्प्रिहेन्सिव बिल लाये जिस से देश के सारे भाग और देश की लेबर उसका फायदा उठा सकें। कोई भी लेबर हो, जो मेहनतकश आदमी है उनको इस सम्बन्ध में जो कानून बना हुआ है उस का फायदा मिलना ही चाहिए।

इस विधेयक में दो तीन क्लॉज ऐसे हैं जिनके बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। दरअसल जो भी कायदे कानून बन रहे हैं या बनाने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं उनसे लेबर को फायदा न होकर नुकसान ज्यादा है। इस सदन में कई यह माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि वह विधेयक का जो क्लॉज 3 है उसमें दिया गया है कि :

"Provided that in any proceeding under this section the Labour court, Tribunal or national tribunal, as the case may be, shall rely only on the materials on record and shall not take any fresh evidence in relation to the matter."

मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ कि जहां तक नेशनल ट्राइब्यूनल का सवाल है वह तो सेकेन्ड अपील की जगह है। वहां आप फ्रेश एविडेंस भलाऊ न करें यह बात तो समझ में आती है, लेकिन जो लेबर ट्राइब्यूनल्स हैं उन में जिन लोगों को सीधे मनेजमेंट ने सजा दी है उस के बारे में फ्रेश एविडेंस देने की फेसिलिटी क्यों न दी जायें। उन को इस से महकूम करना मेरी समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय से खास तौर से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा वह इस प्राविजन को देखें और उस को हटायें। किसी ने इसके बारे में अमेंडमेंट पेश किया हो या न किया हो, मंत्री महोदय खुद उसको पेश करें और उसे हटायें, हम ने कई अदालतों में देखा है, सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक में भी किसी केस में अगर प्रेजाइडिंग जज देखता है कि अगर खास तौर से इस तरह की एविडेंस सामने आ सकती है जो कि लोअर कोर्ट में पेश नहीं हो सकी थी और उस से मुल्जिम का फायदा हो सकता है या उसको राहत मिल सकती है, तो वह उसकी इजाजत दे देता है। वास्तव में एविडेंस का एक ही उद्देश्य होता है, अगर वह फर्जी न हों, कि मुल्जिम के साथ ज्यादाती न हो। आज की जो लेबर होती हैं नह पढ़ी लिखी नहीं होती अगर वह पूरी तरह लीगल प्रोटेक्शन नहीं पायी है, तो वह मारी मारी फिरती है और परेशान होती है। अगर उस को दूसरी एविडेंस पेश करने की इजाजत नहीं मिलती है तो यह लेबर के खिलाफ बड़ा सख्त कदम है और मंत्री महोदय इस बात के ऊपर विचार करें। मंत्री महोदय कह सकते हैं कि इस प्रकार की हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट की रूलिंग हैं—ऐसा हो भी सकता है। लेकिन इस कानून में यह बात रख दी जाये। अगर आप यह प्राविजन न रखें तो यह प्रेजाइडिंग आफिसर पर उसकी काविलियत पर निर्भर करता है कि वह किस प्रकार की एविडेंस को ले और किस प्रकार की एविडेंस को न ले।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह

लेकिन आप ने तो प्रोवाइजो लगा कर उन का रास्ता ही बन्द कर दिया है। अगर वह इस बात को अनुभव भी करते हैं कि किसी एक्टिविटी को लेकर वह मजदूरी को फायदा पहुंचा सकते हैं, तो आप उस सहूलियत के देने से उसको महरूम करते हैं। इस लिए आप इस को हटाएँ।

मैं एक बात का और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आप ने क्लॉज 4 में लिखा है कि अगर कोई अन्डरटेकिंग, जैसे माइनिंग अन्डरटेकिंग है, रा मैटीरियल की कमीकी वजह से या माइनिंग रिस्सोर्सेज की कमी की वजह से बन्द हो जाती है उसको हम क्लोज्ड नहीं मानेंगे। लेकिन कई इस प्रकार के विजनेसमैन होते हैं, इन्स्ट्रीज होती हैं जो किसी पर्टिकुलर टाइप की अन्डरटेकिंग होती है, मिनल्स वर्गह के काम में लगी हुई, अगर मिनरल रिस्सोर्सेज खत्म हो गये तो वह अपने यूनिट को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ले जाती हैं। उन लोगों पर इस तरह की पाबन्दी होनी चाहिये कि उस यूनिट में काम करने वाले लेवर्स को यूनिट के साथ ले जायें। उनके पक्ष में फस्ट प्रिफरेंस होना चाहिये, मनेजमेंट पर यह आब्लिगेशन होना चाहिये कि वह उस लेवर को साथ ले जायें। अक्सर ऐसा होता है कि अगर कहीं पर कोई काम होता है और वहां पर उस की कंपैसिटी खत्म हो गई, उस को 100-200 मील दूर जा कर शुरू किया जाता है। मनेजमेंट की तरफ से ऐसा कहा जा सकता है कि चूँकि लेवर दूसरे काम को नहीं जानती इस लिये उसको वहां नहीं ले जायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस लेवर को लेना मनेजमेंट की ड्यूटी होनी चाहिये।

बड़ी बड़ी कंसर्न्स होती हैं जो बिल्डिंग के ठिके लेती हैं, बिजली के ठिके लेती हैं। मैं राजधानी का उदाहरण आप को देना चाहता हूँ।

बडसा की एक बहुत बड़ी कंसर्न्स है जो बिल्डिंग

बनाने और एलेक्ट्रिकेशन का ठिका लेती है। जैसे ही लेवर भगड़ा करती है और अपने अधिकार मांगती है, जो फेसिलिटीज दूसरी कम्पनियां में मिलती हैं उन को मांगती है तो उन से कह दिया जाता है कि हमारा ठिका बन्द हो गया। उस यूनिट को उठा कर दूसरी जगह ले जाते हैं और कह देते हैं कि चूँकि हमारी यूनिट बन्द होगई है इस लिये तुम को नहीं लेंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी इस तरह से यूनिटें दूसरी जगह ले जाई जाती हैं, उन पर यह पाबन्दी होनी चाहिये कि वहां वह अपनी पुरानी लेवर को एम्प्लाय करेंगे। यहां पर इन्स्ट्रीज में कौन कौन सी दिक्कत आ सकती है उन सब को देख कर और लेवर को किस तरीके से फायदा पहुंचाया जा सकता है इसको देखकर यहां पर कानून बनाया जाना चाहिये।

ऐग्रीकल्चर भी इस वक्त एक इण्डस्ट्री हो गई है, दूसरी चीजें भी इण्डस्ट्री हो गई हैं, उनकी लेवर को जो भी फायदा पहुंच सकता है, इस कानून से उनको उससे महरूम न करें अगर इस प्रकार का विल आता है तो हम उसका स्वागत करेंगे। खास तौर से हम ने जिस प्राविजन को हटाने की बात कही है उस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिये और मंत्री महोदय को यहां कहना चाहिये कि वह उसको वापस लेते हैं।

श्री स्वर्णसिंह सोखी (जमशेदपुर): सभापति महोदय, मेरे दोस्तों ने बहुत सी बातें लेवर ट्राइब्यूनल और लेवर अनरेस्ट के बारे में कही हैं। मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। आप ने मुझको पांच मिनट दिये हैं, और मैं भी अचानक बोलने खड़ा हो गया हूँ। आप को देखना चाहिये कि स्ट्राइक जो होते हैं वह कितन वजूहात से होते हैं। जादूगोड़ा के यूरेनियम कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया के यूनिट (प्लांट) में जो स्ट्राइक चल रहा है वह 21 दिन से चल

रहा है। उसकी वजह सिर्फ यही है कि श्री खाडिलकर का जो बोनस का फार्मूला निकला है उससे वहाँ एक कन्फ्यूजन क्रिएट हो गया है। उस फार्मूले ने आप के पब्लिक सेक्टर को कबर कर लिया और उससे संभट पैदा हो गया। मैं आज ही सवेरे वहाँ से आया हूँ। लेबर कहती है कि हमको बोनस या एक्स ग्रेशिया दिया जाये। पता नहीं यह एक्स ग्रेशिया या बोनस क्या होगा। वह 4 परसेन्ट भी हो सकता है और 8 परसेन्ट भी हो सकता है। बंगाल में एक कम्पनी में 11 परसेन्ट है। वह एक इण्डस्ट्रियल वेल्थ है। वहाँ आप का भी प्लान्ट है। इस लिये स्ट्राइक को रोकने का यही एक तरीका हो सकता है कि जो आप का फार्मूला है उसको आप वहाँ भी लागू कर दें। नहीं तो आप जानते हैं कि वह इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया नक्मलाइट एरिया है। जादूगोडा माइन्स में जो कुछ हुआ है वह आप से छिपा हुआ नहीं है। मैं तो यही सजेशन दूंगा कि आप साफ तौर से बातला दीजिये ताकि आप का स्ट्राइक खत्म हो जाये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप के जो अफसर हैं वह भी ज्यादाती करते हैं। जो भी चीज हमारे यहाँ से लिखकर भेजी जाती है उसको वह इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं करते। उन्हें सख्त हिदायत दी जाये कि वह उन पर अमल करें। जिस तरह से श्री हनुमथैया ने गांगुली के खिलाफ सख्त ऐक्शन लिया उसी तरह से इस मामले में भी सख्ती से काम किया जाय। जो आप के धनवाद के लेबर कमिश्नर हैं वह जादूगोडा में भी हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए जाते हैं। तब फिर फैसला कौन देगा ?

अब मैं आपका ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लूँगा। यही कहूँगा कि मेहरबानी करके खाडिलकर फार्मूले को आप पब्लिक सेक्टर और जादूगोडा के यूरेनियम कार्पोरेशन आफ इन्डिया के इस यूनिट में भी लागू कर दीजिये। वहाँ

वह ग्रन्थ सहाब की तरह जपा जा रहा है। अगर इस मामले में जल्दी नहीं की जाती तो एक लाख रुपये रोज का नुकसान हो रहा है। बंगाल में लेबर को 10 रुपये रोज मिलते हैं जब कि वहाँ पर 3 रुपये रोज मिलते हैं। इससे वहाँ के लोगों में बड़ी परेशानी पैदा होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के लोगों को ऐश्योरेंस दे दिया जाए तभी स्ट्राइक हट सकता है। अगर वहाँ इस तरह से लेबर को कंट्रोल नहीं किया जाएगा तो वार्ता से काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I endorse the views expressed by my hon. friends earlier about the danger which may creep in due to this proviso. Whatever benefit the industrial labour might derive out of this amendment with reference to the Supreme Court judgment, will also be used against their interests. So, I request Mr. Khadlikar, whose heart bleeds for the labour, who is also very persuasive, to see that this proviso is removed.

There is another thing which I would like to mention, during the course of the general reading of this Bill and it is this. I would like to remind him of the promise that he made that he would bring up a comprehensive legislation which among others would embody the employees in the hospitals, in the universities, in the colleges, and even provident fund employees, not covered by this Act.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when that comprehensive legislation is likely to be brought forward; because the Industrial Dispute Act has become antedated. With the rapid growth of industries in our country and the industrial population in the country, and the various types of industrial population working in the various types of factories, the young men and the educated men working there should come under the Industrial Disputes Act, and I have no doubt in my mind that the hon. Minister will try to bring forward this comprehensive legislation at the earliest opportunity.



At present, what is going on ? Some of the sections of the employees cannot take advantage of this Act. For instance, I know that the hon. Minister had intervened to settle a dispute at the ITI which is going on in Delhi. Even their teachers are on hunger strike. But unfortunately because they are not covered by the Industrial Disputes Act, they cannot approach the labour court or go in for conciliation. I am not in favour of conciliation, but in the absence of a mass struggle, conciliation is a must.

Then, we have the cases of the 13 employees of West Bengal Government who have been arbitrarily sacked. They cannot go to the labour court. They can go to the High Court under article 226 invoking natural justice. But since no reasons have been shown for their dismissal, the High Court also may or may not take cognizance of it.

Similarly, the workers in the defence factories or ordnance factories in West Bengal as in other parts of the country are covered by this Act, but we know the cases of the 32 employees who have been arbitrarily dismissed from Cossipore, Ishapore and Dum Dum. Their cases are not covered by it. Under rule 5 the temporary employees have been sacked while article 310 has been used in the case of the permanent employees.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Labour Minister to consider this matter. We are prepared to go in for arbitration, because we know that dismissals are wrong. They have been done with political motivation. I am sure a day will come when these employees will be reinstated. But I would like to know what the remedy is. These employees are covered by the Industrial Disputes Act and they can invoke the various provisions of the industrial Acts, but unfortunately they are not allowed to do so because the Chief Labour Commissioner or the Regional Labour Commissioner will immediately say that they belong to the defence industry and no reasons have been given for their dismissal, and, therefore, their cases cannot be taken to a court of law.

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister once again to kindly include the all the workers within the scope of this Act. I have mentioned already the provident fund

workers, construction workers; hospital workers and other workers who have been deprived of this benefit on the basis of the two Supreme Court judgments, one in the Madras Gymkhana case and the other in the Safdarjang Hospital case.

I hope the hon. Minister will throw some light especially on the cases of victimisation in the defence industry in West Bengal, and I hope he would instruct the Chief Labour Commissioner to intervene in the matter, so that the Chief Commissioner can ask the Regional Labour Commissioner, Calcutta to intervene, because otherwise, it would mean that any order passed or any action taken by the governor or the President would go unchallenged and this process of victimisation would go on unabated and unchecked.

With these words, I would support the Bill and I would request the hon. Minister once again to remove the proviso so that we can support the Bill whole heartedly.

SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR: I am grateful to all the Members who have participated in the debate and welcomed this measure, but at the same time, they have all put forward the pleas and perhaps rightly that now the time has come when we should review the entire Industrial Disputes Act in a comprehensive manner.

As my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee has put it, since 1947 so many amendments have taken place, and industrial relations in this country have naturally become complex, more complex because during the 25 years of freedom we have made considerable advance in this field. So, no doubt, a comprehensive review of this Act is called for in order to create a better and a stable industrial relationship in this country.

Almost all the members who spoke have also made a plea that cover should be extended to workers like hospital workers, workers employed in educational institutions, universities....

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Mines.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Yes. Shri Shashi Bhushan wanted workers

working in gymkhanas and others places to be included.

**SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :** (Patna) Domestic servants also.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** I would like to say that we are contemplating in the Ministry a wider cover so that these workers get the protection. I hope to bring forward that comprehensive measure as early as possible.

The second criticism was directed perhaps rightly against the provisions. But they should realised that the intention of introducing the current amendments is just to provide the right to workers after domestic inquiry of review. I do recognise it does not give fuller protection as is desired at the domestic inquiry stage. At least he must be provided some assistance either by the union functionary or worker. Some such provision has got to be made I do recognise the importance of different inquiries. In that particular atmosphere where domestic inquiry is held, certainly the worker is at a disadvantage and one evidence is recorded, if the court is not to go beyond it, then the door is closed for the worker to get justice. At least he will have that feeling that he has not been fairly dealt with. Therefore, after listening to hon. members, I felt at least some provision in the Industrial Employees (Standing) Order should be made. But I may point out to members who put forth the point regarding chargesheet, in what language it is and all that...

**SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH :** That is not so material.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** It is material in many cases. Therefore I would read out what the National Commission on Labour has recommended. They said : that 'he must be represented by either an executive functionary or some worker ; then the domestic inquiry should be held in a language known to the worker'. The third is 'that it should be completed within a prescribed period'. These things are absolutely necessary.

Even after making these provisions in this Act, that provision provided that any

proceedings under this section, the labour court etc. whether it should be retained or not needs reconsideration. Many members have made a plea in this connection. I also felt about it though I cannot make a categorical statement about it. This is intended not to have some sort of prolonged litigation at the stage when the industrial tribunal or labour court take cognisance of such cases. Still I feel some second thought should be given whether this provision should be retained while I consider the entire Industrial Disputes Act for comprehensive amendment. I cannot categorically say that I will do this or that. But as regards the other point, as I mentioned at the stage of domestic inquiry, he should be given some protection by providing some assistance from a fellow worker or functionary.

**SHRI S. M. BENERJEE :** It should be done in the standing instructions, because the control and appeal rules in the Government provide for it.

**SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR :** We can amend the Industrial Employees' Standing Orders and provide for it.

Then the other point was made, namely, why not arbitration. There is a provision for arbitration. But for arbitration both the parties must agree. Without agreement, there is no arbitration possible. But I would like to remind my hon. friends like Shri Banerjee and others who participated in this debate that in the present state of affairs in the industrial relations of our country as it is, there are many things one would like to do, but the important obstacle standing in the way is the multiplicity of unions. Mr. Banerjee would realise it. He pleaded, for instance, the cause of the defence employees. I feel that perhaps he was not reinstated and therefore he could come to Parliament.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Sir, let the record be straight. What I say is that they were having a case in the high court, and when I was dealing with the case in the high court, I was elected. My learned counsel said, "My Lord, my client has become a Member of Parliament."

**SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR :** I was only just mentioning that sometimes such a case

gives an opportunity to a worker to enter Parliament. Therefore, I just mentioned the case. I know his case and what happened then, and I had something to do with it to try to rectify the wrong done. (*Interruptions*)

As I was saying, at the present juncture, if we want to improve the industrial relations and give some sense of stability in a complex development that is taking place because of the industry, I would appeal to the trade union leaders in particular that they should close their ranks. Unless they unite on a common front, forgetting their political affiliations and come forward, all the other measures are held up. As hon. Members know, we follow a particular pattern of taking decisions. We take decisions within the framework of the tripartite, and unless the trade union leadership is prepared to come forward, with a certain support, it becomes very difficult.

For instance, it was mentioned on the floor of the House that even after protection, it takes a very long time to get the decisions of the industrial machinery, the conciliation and adjudication. Unless we have some sort of central machinery, as suggested by the National Labour Commission, namely, the industrial relations commission, where we give a right to the worker directly to go to that central body, I do not think we would be able to give protection to individual employees or sometimes to the unions.

The DMK Member, Shri Chittibabu, my hon. friend, made a fervent plea. I would like to point out to him that I welcome his wholehearted support to many industrial relation measures, but he should remember that while dealing with labour and labour problems, the DMK Government should not look at the label of the union. While dealing with trade union matters, if I were to take this aspect into consideration, namely, whether the union belongs to this function or that faction, no justice can be done. Therefore, I would appeal to Shri Chittibabu that his party and his government should bear in mind that the labour problems are something different and they should not be disposed of merely

taking into consideration the politics or the affiliation of the trade union in that State or anywhere.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : we are not doing that in our Government.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I am not accusing anyone. I welcome your wholehearted support.

SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : In our State Government, we used to call the owner of the factory as well as the trade union people, and my hon. friend, Shri N. V. Natarajan, the Labour Minister there, will have a discussion with both the parties and arrive at a suggestion which is acceptable to both the parties.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As you have given an assurance, so far as it goes, it is quite welcome. It would be far better, not only for the DMK but for all people at the State level, if they say that no politics should be brought in while disposing of industrial disputes.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : The Congress Party should be made an exception.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : No. If he were to point out to me any favour shown because a particular union was affiliated to the INTUC or the AITUC, I am prepared to sit with him and go through it. Let him point out a single instance...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : स्टेट में ऐसा हो रहा है। बिहार में तो बिलकुल खुले रूप में हो रहा है। ए० आई० टो० यू० सी० की यूनियन के साथ वहाँ की मिनिस्टर बात नहीं करती बल्कि उसके जो प्रपोनेंट हैं उनको वह सपोर्ट करती हैं।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as the central labour machinery is concerned, it is absolutely impartial and we will not be influenced by the colour or the ideology of the affiliation of any particular trade union whatsoever. You can point out any deviation... (*Interruptions*) Industrial relations in the Railways are a separate matter and as

the hon. Member knows our writ will not run there always. Even then we use our good offices. The hon. Member mentioned about one case, the uranium corporation. If he were to give the exact background, I shall be able to take some action. I would request him to write to us giving all the details. Certainly, I shall take action. There are some matters about which I appeal to Mr. Banerjee to use his good offices in Kanpur. He has not moved in the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are two mills--one mill of Shri Jaipuria, a Member of the Rajya Sabha and the other belongs to the J. K. organisation.....  
(Interruptions)

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Mr. Banerjee must give me an assurance that he is ready to take courage and say : we accept the formula as was done in Bombay. I am prepared to see that the other employers accept it. Instead of giving a threat of strike, let him do that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I shall convey it to them.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Some other constructive suggestions have been made. I have given an assurance in the beginning that I intend bringing forward a comprehensive measure giving protection to all, if need be the defence workmen also, after reconsidering the whole matter in the light of the changed situation. I shall do that as early as possible. In the end, before I conclude I would again appeal to the trade union leadership. Everyone was concerned about production, about the present stagnation.

17.39 hrs.

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

I feel that the time has come, after 20 years of freedom whole this whole matter should be reviewed, not because of the strength of workers' organisation--organised labour is not so powerful--but because the State has a positive policy. Labour has benefited, but not to the extent one would

have liked. Keeping this in mind they should also come forward and take responsibility that is theirs; it is not the responsibility of the employer only; labour should see that production is not halted and conditions for strike are not created. Labour should now consider it a class by itself. They have a certain privileged position. They must bear in mind their responsibilities at this juncture. In the economic field they are equal sharers; they are not wage serfs and if they show some toleration they will get whatever they deserve.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put Shri Daga's amendment for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee to the House.

*The Amendment was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 7, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title Stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 7, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Some hon. Members say that there is likely to be a blackout.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Not for us, only for the sake of the staff, because they will have to work till 8 p.m. if we sit till 6 p. m.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think this is a legitimate submission.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND  
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : The next Bill is a very small one, hardly one line.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If we start discussing, we will have to go up to 6 p. m. The House stands adjourned till 11 A. M. tomorrow.

17.42 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday  
November 30, 1971/Agrahayana 9,  
1893 (Saka).*