

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : So far as I can see, these test explosions have been continued by all these countries mentioned by the hon. Member. They have all expressed the hope that sometime or other they will stop it, but if one nation stops, the others will get an advantage.

वायदे के सौदे (विनियमन) अधिनियम

*१९. श्री लू० चं० सोधिया : क्या आरिण्य और उपभोग-वस्तु उद्योग मंत्री २० जुलाई, १९५६ के तारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १५७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वायदे के सौदे (विनियमन) अधिनियम, १९५२ के अधीन गैर-कानूनी व्यापार करने वाले कितने व्यक्तियों को दण्ड दिया जा चुका है;

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में कम से कम और अधिक से अधिक क्या दण्ड दिया गया; और

(ग) कितने मामले अभी चालू हैं ?

व्यापार मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

श्री लू० चं० सोधिया : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि गैर-कानूनी व्यापार करने वालों की संख्या दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ रही है और इस गैर-कानूनी व्यापार और चोर बाजारी को बंद करने के लिये सरकार कौन कौन उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री करमरकर : जी, हां। कुछ शिकायतें इस सम्बन्ध में आई थीं जैसे कि कलकत्ते से जूट के सम्बन्ध में आई थी, मध्य प्रदेश से बिनौले की बाबत आई थी और राजस्थान से और किसी दूसरी वस्तु के बारे में शिकायत आई थी। इस चोर बाजारी और गैर-कानूनी व्यापार को रोकने के लिये जो कुछ हो सकता है वह किया जाता है। कलकत्ते में अभी जांच चल रही है और उस के बारे में मैं अभी कुछ

नहीं कह सकता। राजस्थान में कुछ केसेज इंस्टीट्यूट किये गये थे लेकिन बाद में वे विदग्ध कर लिये गये और उन के बारे में भी हम जानकारी मंगा रहे हैं और वह काम हमारा चल रहा है। फार्बंड मार्केट्स कमिशन ऐक्ट एक कम्प्लीकेटेड चीज है और इसलिये हम ने साफ बता दिया है कि क्या लीगल होता है और क्या इल्लिगल होता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के बाद सारी व्यवस्था ठीक हो जायेगी

श्री लू० चं० सोधिया : क्या फार्बंड मार्केट्स कमिशन के पास कोई इस्पैकटेरेट है :

श्री करमरकर : जी हां, हम ने एक इस्पैकटेरेट बनाई है ।

Shri Dhusiya : What special steps have been taken on the complaints received and may I also know if the Government have successfully tackled them ?

Shri Karmarkar : I am grateful to the hon. Member for putting that question. As soon as complaint is received from the Forward Markets Commission, we forward it to the State Government concerned. The matter is taken up by the State Governments. If there is a tenable case, the matter goes to the court, and if there is any illegality found, the person is convicted. If there is no illegality, the court acquits the person.

Shri Dhusiya : Up till now, how many State Governments have replied to the Central Government and how many cases have been tackled with success so far ?

Shri Karmarkar : I mentioned some cases. For instance, we had complaints from Bengal. The police are investigating into them. It was with reference to jute.

As I said earlier, we received, we complaints from Rajasthan where case had been instituted, and later on they were withdrawn. We have enquired about them. We have received complaints about cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh Government, and we received information from the Madhya Pradesh Government on those complaints that it is difficult to start further action on them, for want of written evidences.

Then, complaints were received from Punjab about gram and the matter is being looked into. As I said in my Hindi reply,

the purview of the Act is not quite clear. So we have warned all the organisations concerned, about the scope of the provisions of the Act. We do hope that after the clarification on all these points, it will be possible to prevent illegal dealings. If any illegal thing comes up, we shall take strong action so far as is possible.

Shri Heda : How much time, on an average, is required for investigating into a complaint and disposing of it?

Shri Karmarkar : It all depends upon the nature of the case, the time taken for the investigation, the cleverness of the culprit, etc. I would, however, like to emphasise that we are very serious about the enforcement of the Forward Markets Commission Act, because it is highly essential in the interests of the country itself that illegal speculation is stopped, and with the co-operation of very active Members like the hon. Member who put the question, we hope to succeed.

श्री जू० चं० सौंधिया : उस में कितने आदमी हैं ?

श्री करमरकर : उस के लिये नोटिस चाहिये। मुझे पता नहीं है कि कितने आदमी हैं।

श्री धुलेकर : जब सरकार को यह मालूम है कि बड़े बड़े बाजारों में दिन भर सट्टेबाजी चलती है तो इतने कम मुकद्दमे क्यों चलाये जाते हैं और तहकीकात के लिए इतना ज्यादा टाइम क्यों लिया जाता है ?

श्री करमरकर : मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य जानते होंगे कि यह फार्वर्ड मार्केट्स कमिशन ऐक्ट कितना कम्प्लिकेटेड है और इस के ठीक से व्यवहार में आने के रास्ते में कितनी दिक्कतें हैं। उस के ठीक से चलने के लिये ताकि इस तरह की गड़बड़ी न हो और हम जल्दी काम कर सकें, और अधिक कोआपरेशन चाहिये, इतिला ठीक चाहिये क्योंकि यह फार्वर्ड मार्केट्स कमिशन ऐक्ट का मामला ही ऐसा है कि इस में आफेंडर्स बहुत अपने फन में माहिर हो गये हैं, तो भी हमें आशा है कि हमारा काम माननीय सदस्यों से इस विषय में सलाह और कोआपरेशन मिलने से काफी आसान हो जायेगा।

R.M.S. Workers Strike in Delhi

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*21. { **Shri Kamath :**
Shri Kajrolkar :
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the R.M.S. Staff in Delhi and New Delhi, struck work in the 3rd week of October, 1954;

(b) if so, the number of strikers;

(c) the reasons for the strike; and

(d) the present position with regard to the redress of their grievances?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) :

(a) Yes.

(b) 425 Sorters, 5 Mail Guards and 395 Class IV Officials.

(c) In protest against the transfer of 2 Sorters and one Class IV Official from the Paper Sorting Office to Delhi R.M.S.

(d) The reasons for the transfer are being examined.

Shri Kamath : When were the demands or the grievances of these workers first brought before the Ministry, and what action was taken before the strike actually took place ?

Shri Raj Bahadur : As the hon. Member might be aware, this strike flared up all of a sudden. There were no demands put before the Ministry as such. They were brought to the notice of the Minister too only about the 20th of October when information about the strike was already with us. But the demands as such were not brought before the Minister earlier; they were brought by the Union representatives on the 20th.

Shri Kamath : I did not say "Ministry". I said, "Ministry". Am I to understand that the demands and the grievances were not known to the Ministry at any time before the strike actually took place ?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram) : No. It did not come to the notice of the Ministry—not even to the notice of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Shri Kamath : Was it a lightning strike ?

Shri Jagjivan Ram : It was a lightning strike. Though there is the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in Delhi—there is the Ministry and there is the