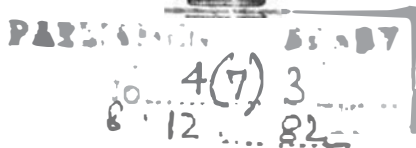


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Wednesday, August 21, 1974
Sravana 30, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



(Vol. XLII contains Nos. 21 to 30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 21, 1974/Sravana
30, 1896 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cable and Conductors Manufacturing Industry

*426. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cable and conductors manufacturing industry is facing
crisis because of credit difficulties;

(b) if so, the facts thereof, and

(c) the steps Government have taken
to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICUL-
TURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):
(a) to (c). The cable and conductors
manufacturing industry has been fac-
ing a number of difficulties, though
these are not directly related to credit
difficulties. Two major problems fac-
ed by this industry pertain to the
shortage of aluminium, and the steep
increase in prices of raw materials
lately.

Government has permitted the im-
port of aluminium to units which

would like to import this metal to
augment indigenous availability.
Efforts are also being made to increase
the indigenous production of alumi-
nium

While some units in the industry
are reportedly also facing credit diffi-
culties, their problems are not pri-
marily a problem of credit difficulty
since the banking system has shown
readiness to solve genuine production
difficulties faced by firms when credit
difficulties become a constraint on pro-
duction in key sectors of the economy.

श्री इशहाक सम्भली: स्पीकर
साहब मिनिस्टर साहब वा जवाब बिलकुल
कन्ट्राडिक्टरी है। उन्होंने कहा है कि कोई
क्रेडिट डिफिकल्टी उन को नहीं है। एसा
मालूम होना है कि उन की नजरों
में जो बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज है उन की हालत
ठी है, जो छोटी-छोटी फैक्ट्रीज है वो उन की
नजर में नहीं है। उनका कहना है कि
ग-मैटीरियल की एलुमिनम की बमी है
एम लिये इम्पोर्ट की राजाजत दे दी गई है।
यह बड़ी गौरवलेख बात है एम लिये मैं
जानना चाहता हूँ—

(1) क्या यह सही है कि बिरला
की त्रिण्डादको फैक्ट्री जो एलुमिनम की
प्रोडक्शन में हिन्दुस्तान में सब में बड़ी
फैक्ट्री है उसने एनाउन्स कर दिया है कि
हम केबिल फैक्ट्रीज को एलुमिनम नहीं

देगे। आज कैबिल फैक्ट्रीज को हिण्डालको में एलुमिनम न मिलने के कारण इम्पोर्ट की नीबत आ गई है। अगर यह सही है तो इस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

(2) क्रेडिट कौंसिलिटी के बारे में सरकार की पालिसी क्या है ? क्या छोटी फैक्ट्रीज को क्रेडिट देने के लिये सरकार ने बैंकों को कोई खास हिदायत दी है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Not only Hindalco but all the aluminium factories are producing much below their capacity. This has been declining from year to year. This is mainly a problem of power availability. Because of power difficulty, it has not been possible for many of the factories to produce according to their capacity. I find, in 1971-72, the utilisation of capacity was 108 per cent; in 1972-73, it was 97 per cent; in 1973-74, it was 70 per cent and in 1974-75, it has come down to 52 per cent. Therefore, we are looking into it. As a matter of fact, this is a matter which will have to be tackled on a national basis because aluminium is a very important metal not only for the cable industry but for other essential industries also. The Government are taking various steps for increasing the production. Till it improves, we have to necessarily depend, to a certain extent, on import. In spite of high cost in the international market, we have allowed import to some extent.

With regard to credit for small-scale units, the banks take the credit requirements of the small scale also. The only thing is that it should relate to production. On that basis, whether it is small or big industry, the banks would offer credits to them.

श्री इत्हाक सम्भली स्पीकर साहब

में मालूम करना चाहता था — क्या यह नहीं है कि हिण्डालको जो हिन्दुस्तान में एल्यूमिनिमम पैदा करने वाली सबसे बड़ी फैक्ट्री है और जो बिरला की फैक्ट्री है उसने यह एलान कर दिया है कि वह कैबिल फैक्ट्रीज को एलुमिनम नहीं देगी ? हिण्डालको के इस एनाउन्समेंट की वजह से हमारे मुक्त को दूसरे मुक्तों में एलुमिनम इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ रहा है और हमारे मुक्तों का पैसा दूसरे मुक्तों को जा रहा है—इस लिये मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ — क्या उन्होंने ऐसा एनाउन्समेंट दिया है ?

दूसरा सवाल मैंने यह पूछा था कि छोटी फैक्ट्रीज को वरदा देने का बंदिज क्या है ? आज आप के बैंक बड़-बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज को वरदा देते हैं, छोटे कारखानों को नहीं देते हैं, इस लिये क्या आप ने इन कैबिल फैक्ट्रीज को वरदा देने के लिये बैंकों को कोई हिदायत दी है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As far as credit is concerned, I have already stressed the fact that, no doubt, there is a credit squeeze but, at the same time, instructions have been issued that we should not put a constraint on production, whether it is small or medium or large scale. Therefore, whenever there is a constraint on production for want of credit, they can approach the banks and the banks do provide credit on the basis of production, whether it is small or large scale industry. As far as Hindalco is concerned, that they will not supply, this is being dealt with by the Mines Ministry. The allocation is made by the Mines Ministry for various units. Since the hon. Member has made a specific charge that they have made

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : स्वीकर साहव, मैं आपकी प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने जो बात पूछी थी, उस को उन्होंने टाल दिया, दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री पर डाल दिया। केबिल फैक्ट्रीज को इन की मिनिस्ट्री डील करती है, इसलिए मैं मालूम करना चाहता हूँ—क्या इन को इस तरह की कोई शिकायत मिली है कि बिरला की हिण्डालको ने केबिल फैक्ट्रीज को एल्यूमिनम सप्लाई करना बन्द कर दिया है? अगर ऐसी शिकायत मिली है तो जाहिर है कि इन की मिनिस्ट्री सफर कर रही है, तो क्या उन्होंने दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री से कोई बातचीत की है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री से तालुक रखता है। उन्होंने कहा है कि मुझे पता नहीं है, लेकिन मैं उन से पूछ लूँगा—इसके अलावा आप और क्या चाहते हैं?

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—अगर यह सही है कि बिरला की हिण्डालको फैक्ट्री ने स्माल केबिल फैक्ट्रीज को एल्यूमिनियम देने से इनकार कर दिया है और बजह से इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ रहा है तो क्या सरकार उन को जो दामों पर बिजली दे रही है, दूसरी फैसिलिटीज दे रही है—इन फैसिलिटीज के वार में फिर और करेगी। हमारे यहां से 2 पैसे से कम यूनिट में बिजली मिले और हालत यह हो कि एल्यूमिनियम न मिले, इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़े—यह कहां का इन्फा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तसरीफ रखें और तहम्मुक मिजार्जी से उनका जवाब मुनें

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I am glad I have received some information. Complaints were received that Hindalco was saying this about supplies being obtained against advance payment. The Department of Mines has advised Hindalco to resume supplies as per previous terms, on the basis of letter of credit.

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्हमान क्या मिनिस्टर साहव मेहरखानी करके बतायेगे कि केबिल प्रोडक्टर्स मैनुफैक्चरिंग इंडस्ट्री स्माल स्केल वेपिड पर विस्तरी हैं और क्या मिनिस्ट्री ने कोई ऐसा डायरेक्शन दिया है कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को मैक्सिमम सच एंड सच इतना क्रेडिट दिया जायेगा और दिया जायगा तो कब तक ? और साल में इस पार्टिकुलर इंडस्ट्री को कितने दिए गए हैं ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would like to have notice to give figures with regard to credit about small-scale and large-scale.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There is a cable factory in Rupnarainpur. It is a public undertaking. It is called Hindustan Cables. What is its capacity? How much they are producing in that cable factory?

My next question is....

MR. SPEAKER: It is of a general nature.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: How could you allow Mr. Ishaque Sambhali—because he is Chairman and I am not? He put the question and the Minister replied...

MR. SPEAKER: His question was quite relevant.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Cable factories are facing difficulties.

MR. SPEAKER: You are asking a separate question for which notice must be given.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: In a general way I am asking. What is the total capacity of the Cable Factories all over India? Number one. What is the shortage due to which we import from outside? There is one aluminium factory which is closed down by Jammu and Kashmir Group of industries. Sometime back the Minister assured that enquiries will be held so that Jammu and Kashmir Aluminium Factory may be brought into production, either by taking it over or by some other process. These are the two questions....

MR. SPEAKER: Don't ask two questions at one time.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Put it (a) and (b)....

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have already stated that the aluminium industry is dealt with under the Mines Ministry. Therefore, with reference to the Jammu and Kashmir Aluminium factory the question should be put to that Ministry.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is the total demand? How much they are producing?

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection if the Minister is prepared.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have the figures here.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of it, but he is connecting it somehow or other. He should give a separate notice for this.

श्री अजय सिंह : क्या मन्त्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि कितनी फैक्ट्रीज जो कन्डक्टर्स बनाती हैं उनको एल्युमिनियम नहीं मिल रहा है और वह बन्द हैं ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Just now I answered that there is a great shortage of aluminium. I am sure that at least some of the units would have been closed for want of it and we are trying to treat the production within the country.

Meanwhile, we are arranging some imports also.

Jalkundi Project in Upper Reaches of River Rapti in Nepal

*428. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal popularly known as Jalkundi Project in the upper reaches of river Rapti in Nepal was investigated by the Indian team of experts;

(b) whether any feasibility report was submitted by them;

(c) whether any follow-up action has been taken; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government for implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh carried out surveys from 1955-56 in co-operation with His Majesty's Government of Nepal for a dam on the Rapti at Jalkundi. The site of the dam was inspected by a Team of Officers of the Central Water and Power Commission, Geological Survey of India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1956. Based on these investigations, the State Government prepared a preliminary report for a multipurpose project for irrigation, power and flood control.

It is, however, considered necessary to investigate other possible alternative sites for the dam, so as to select the best location. His Majesty's Government of Nepal have been approached in this connection.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: May I ask the hon. Minister whether, according to the preliminary reports submitted by the State Government of U.P., the project in question has been accepted as technically and economically viable and if so, why has not the project been taken up so far although 20 years have passed since the date of submission of the Report?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The economic viability of the project has not been established as far as I can see. But the central point was that this particular site meant the submergence of a large number of villages—about 60 villages—in Nepal. In fact when the King was here this matter was also discussed with him. This was a matter of concern to Nepal. Later on, the possibility of finding other sites was explored and was taken up. The U.P. Government itself suggested that we might approach the Nepal Government in this connection.

So far as the alternative site is concerned, one site has been proposed on the basis of a paper study. But the Nepal Government has to agree to the initiation. This has been a joint project. In any case much depends on the Nepal Government's agreeing to the project.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: There is consideration of the first report which itself has taken 20 years. May I know since the consideration of the alternative site has been started, if there is a possibility of coming to any fruitful conclusion? Or would it take at least half a century more?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I feel that the hon. Member does not appreciate fully that when we are taking up any dam in any country, this is not a dam in India, we have to see whether it can be implemented and we have to carry the other country also with us. In fact, it has to be obviously to this advantage also, before they would agree to such a dam. This also has to be kept in mind.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: One more question.

MR. SPEAKER: You have already asked two.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि दूसरा प्रोजेक्ट जो सिकटिया प्रोजेक्ट है जिसको आपने दूसरा आर्टोर्टिव प्रोजेक्ट माना है उसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने श्री इरीगेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने कोई मैप तैयार किया है और उसके सम्बन्ध से नेपाल के इरीगेशन ऐंड पावर मिनिस्टर से भारत के भूतपूर्व मिनिस्टर श्री के० एन० राव की बात हो चुकी है वहां पर 60 गांव नहीं 3 छोटे छोटे गांव ही पड़ते हैं और नेपाल गवर्नमेंट इस प्रोजेक्ट को एक्सेप्ट करने के लिए तैयार है तो क्या आप इस पर कोई स्पीडी एक्शन ले रहे हैं जिससे यह प्रोजेक्ट पूरा हो और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों को हर साल फ्लड से बचाया जा सके ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : : नेपाल गवर्नमेंट की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है वह अभी ठीक ठीक कहना मुश्किल है । वे इस पर विचार तो कर रहे हैं उन्होंने न नहीं कहा है, कहा है वे इस समस्या को समझते हैं लेकिन वे अभी इसपर विचार कर रहे हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में जितनी सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश के पास थी उसके आधार पर और जो हमारे पास थी उसके आधार पर डा० राव ने इस चीज को देखा था और इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि पेपर स्टडी के आधार पर यह सुझाव दिया था कि इस साइट पर नहीं दूसरी साइट पर डम बन सकता है जिसमें उतने गांव सवमजे नहीं होंगे । जैसा मैंने कहा इस पर बातचीत हुई है, हम ने जो नेपाल के एम्बेसेडर हिन्दुस्तान में हैं उनसे बात की है और अपने देश के जो एम्बेसेडर नेपाल में हैं उनके पास भी इसकी सूचना भेजी है । इसके अलावा अभी पिछले हफ्ते उनके सेक्रेटरी पावर ऐंड इरीगेशन आये थे उनसे हमारे सेक्रेटरी ने बातचीत की है लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा अभी हम किसी फैसले पर नहीं पहुंचे हैं ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि राप्ती के विषय में जो

अभी प्रगम है और इस पृष्ठभूमि में कि अपने देश में विद्युत् का अकल है और जो बाह्य आती है वे सभी हिमालय की पश्चिमी से आती है और नेपाल को भी विद्युत् की आवश्यकता है ऐसी स्थिति में क्या राप्ती के अनाबा कोशी, बागमती और कमला नदियों पर उन के उदगम के स्थान पर ऐसी बहुप्रघी योजना के अनाबल पर भारत सरकार विचार कर रही है जिस से बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण हो और सिंचाई और विद्युत् का भी काम हो सके और इस कोशी में भारत में जितना उत्पादक हो रहा है उसका आधार उत्पादन काशी ज। विद्युत् योजना से हो सकता है इस के लिए भी क्या प्रयास किया जा रहा है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त, अध्यक्ष जी राग की जितनी शाखाएँ हैं उत्तर में जो आती है उन में से बहुत बारी नेपाल से हा कर आती है और उभ में पेशवर पर बाध और करणों पर भी और उन के अनाबा गडक कमला और बागमती इन सब योजनाओं पर प्रिन्सिपलरी चर्चा हुई है और होती है बीच बीच में नेपाल सरकार ने करणाली योजना पर जैसे ज्यादा दिलचस्पी दिखाई उन पर बात आगे बढ़ी और जैसे जैसे उन का और हभाग मतभेद हो आता है तो उस योजना पर आगे काम करने के लिए आसानी हो जाती है । तो चर्चा तो हम सब पर कर रहे हैं लेकिन किसी एक वक्त एक योजना पर ज्यादा जोर दे कर वह चीज आगे कर पाए है और जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि दोना के पारस्परिक लाभ की यह योजना है वैसे तो सभी लाभ की योजना है लेकिन क्रमवार एक योजना को ले कर हम चलते हैं ।

श्री चन्निका प्रसाद : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, राप्ती की बाढ़ से हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले बहुत प्रभावित होने हैं और यह जो जनकंडी योजना है यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योजना है लेकिन 28 वर्षों के अन्दर अभी तक भारत सरकार नेपाल सरकार से बातचीत नहीं कर पाई है तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह

वतायेंगे—नेपाल सरकार से बात करने में सफलता तो हमें मिलेगी लेकिन वही दूसरे 28 वर्षों तक जाए— कि हमारे एक्सपर्ट और दूसरे लोग क्या कोई दूसरा ऐसा स्थान ढूँढी निकाल सकते जिस में नेपाल सरकार को कोई एतराज न हो ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : जैसा मैंने कहा, यह तो नेपाल और भारत के सहयोग का एक क्षेत्र है जिस में कि नेपाल और भारत दोनों को लाभ होगा । नेपाल को सिंचाई का लाभ होगा और विद्युत् या बिजली भी पैदा होगी और कुछ भारत को भी सिंचाई के मामले में लाभ होगा और इस में से बाढ़ नियंत्रण में अवश्य ही सहयोग मिलेगा । तो यह दोनों शिों के बीच सहयोग का एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है और इस में आभाविक तरीके से हमारे यही कॉर्जिज होगी कि नेपाल सरकार इस में हम से जितना भी सहयोग चाहे और विशेषकर तकनीकी सहयोग चाहे तो वह हम उस दे और उस में हम इस बात को ध्यान में रखते कि हम से कम नुकसान नेपाल सरकार का हो और दोनों देशों को पारस्परिक लाभ हो ।

Thein Dam Project

*429. SHRI B S BHAURA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have since approved the Thein Dam Project of the Punjab Government,

(b) if so, the main features thereof,

(c) when the construction work is expected to be started; and

(d) whether the workers employed at present at the Beas-Sutlej Project in Himachal Pradesh are proposed to be absorbed at the Thein Dam Project?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) No, Sir.

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

श्री मान सिंह भौरा मुझे बहुत अफ़सोस है कि यह बात इन्फ़ोस्टैट प्रोजेक्ट पर और इसकी देर हो गई है लेकिन इस को शुरू नहीं किया गया है। पाकिस्तान न हमारा जा एग्रीमेंट है, वह भी खत्म हो गया है और हमारा पानी बह कर पाकिस्तान को जा रहा है जिसको पंजाब सरकार अपनी फसलों के लिए और बिजली के लिए इस्तेमाल कर सकती है। यह हम को पता है कि जानबूझ कर पहले जो मिनिस्टर साहब थे वे इस प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा नहीं होने देने थे और कभी हरियाणा को पार्टी बना लिया और कभी किमी और को पार्टी बना लिया। यह क्यों आर इतनी देर लगा रहे हैं जब कि चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कजो कांफ्रेंस हुई थी उसमें उन्होंने कह दिया कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट टैसको बना ले ? ऐसी कौन सी दिक्कत है जिसके कारण यह प्रोजेक्ट शुरू नहीं किया गया, टैसको आर बनाए ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त अध्यक्ष जी, यह बड़ी नाटकीय की बात मानीय सदस्य न कही कि पिछले मंत्री जानबूझ कर इस योजना को चलने नहीं दें गें थे। उस में कुछ अन्तर्राज्य मंत्री, इन्टर-स्टेट मटमें उठाने हैं और व कोई केन्द्र के उद्देश्य नहीं है। स्विति यह है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर और पंजाब दोनों में ही बाव बनेगा पानी दोनों की जमीनों में बाव बनेगा और दोनों का जमीनें सबमर्ज होगी और वे पानी के नीचे आएगी और फिर प्रश्न यह है कि उस में जो बिजली पैदा होगी, उस का बटवारा कन हों और उस में मतभेद है। जो मुख्य मंत्रियों की मीटिंग हुई थी उस के बाद केन्द्र में भी इस पर अलग-अलग मंत्रालयों से सलाह होने के बाद कुछ सुझाव केन्द्र में भेजे गये थे और उन से यह भी सुझाव था कि किस तरह बिजली का बटवारा हो, लेकिन इस मामले में अब भी फाफ़ी मतभेद है। इसलिए यह कहना कि यहाँ पर केन्द्र के जो पहले मंत्री थे और अब भी हम इस से कुछ नहीं

करना रहे, यह बात गलत है। इस में जा मतभेद हैं, उस में तो एक यह भी है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर सरकार यह कहती है कि वह जो लैंड एक्वायर् करेगी वह केन्द्र के लिए तो एक्वायर् कर सकती है लेकिन इन्फ़ोस्टैट की अगर कोई प्रोजेक्ट है, तो उस के लिए जमीन देने में मालूनी अडचने महसूस होती है। इस तरह की बातें हैं जिन्हें का दबना पड़ना है। इसलिए किनी पर लाठी लगाना ठीक नहीं है।

श्री मान सिंह भौरा जब चीफ मिनिस्टर्स ने फैसला कर दिया है कि केन्द्र इस का बना ले, तो उस के बाद कान भी दिक्कत है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। वराम प्रोजेक्ट अभी कम्प्लीट हों रहा है और उस के बाद वहाँ में हजारों वर्कस निकाले जाएंगे। अब तक यह प्रोजेक्ट शुरू नहीं होगा, उस का लगाया नहीं जा सकता। यह सब देखते हुए पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने यह कहा है कि हमने इन्फ़ोस्टैट दो, हम बना लेगे और बिजली के बटवारे की या दूसरे बटवारे की जा बात है उस को बाद में देख लेंगे, पहले प्रोजेक्ट बनने दो। परों हमने आप का कोर भी दिक्कत है। पंजाब सरकार इन को बनाने को तैयार है वह सजा खर्च करने को तैयार है। बिजली का डिवाइजन्ट वे आपस में कर लेगे। तो इस में आप जो कौन सी दिक्कत है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : एक दिक्कत ना यह है कि जम्मू-काश्मीर सरकार इसको नहीं मानती। क्योंकि उन की जमीन इस में जलभरत ही आएगी, उसकी जमीन पानी के नीचे आ जाएगी। इस लिए उन को एनगैज है और उस पर बिजली कम्पन।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप ने कहा कि पंजाब सरकार इस के लिए बहुत दृष्टान्त है और वे इस बात को समझता है कि बाव; इस के लिए दृष्टान्त है, हम भी दृष्टान्त हैं, लेकिन

पंजाब सरकार के पास आज साधन इस के लिए हैं, इस के बारे में मुझे यकीन नहीं होता क्योंकि जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि व्याप्त-प्रोजेक्ट सभी स्टेट्स का मिला-जुला प्रोजेक्ट है और उस का साठे चार करोड़ रुपया सभी पंजाब सरकार को देना है।

श्री बरबारा सिंह : मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पंजाब सरकार के पास साधन नहीं है तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इस को लेने में क्या दिक्कत है जबकि वे सब कहते हैं कि इस को ले लिया जाए और उस के बाद पानी को तकनीक कर दिया जाए और जो शेष पंजाब का आना है, वह उसको दे दिया जाए ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : इस वक्त जो सब से बड़ी दिक्कत है, वह पैसा की है, साधनों की है और जब मैंने हाल में मिनिस्ट्री आफ फाइनेंस और प्लानिंग कमिशन के अफसरों से इस के बारे में काफी लम्बी बातचीत की कि कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है या नहीं जिस से केंद्रीय बजट में इस के लिए पैसा निकाला जा सके, तो उन्होंने इस पर इस वर्ष के लिए अपनी लाचारी जाहिर की और कहा कि इस वर्ष से तो केंद्रीय बजट में इस के लिए पैसा नहीं निकाला जा सकता। जो मुझसे आपसे दिया है, पहले भी यह मुझसे सदन में दिया गया था और उसी के बाद मैंने इस विषय पर चर्चा की थी और पता लगाने की कोशिश की थी कि इस वर्ष इस के लिए पैसा मिल सकता है या नहीं।

SHRI BUTA SINGH: In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister that for want of funds the Thein Dam Project can neither be taken up by the Central Government nor by the Government of Punjab may I know in such a situation if the Central Government can make a special loan arrangement with the Reserve Bank of India or any other agency which would come to the rescue of the nation because this is an important project for the people of Punjab.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There is no doubt that Thein Dam is an important project and I would not be revealing a secret if I say I would be happy in this Ministry if more funds could be made available in my Ministry. But the fact of the matter is the total resources have to be taken into account by the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry. I have discussed this matter with those Ministries. I sympathise with my friends that it is an important project but overall difficulties of finance will have to be taken into consideration.

श्री हुकम चंद कल्लुवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि यह बाध प्रति महत्व का है परन्तु उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि पंजाब सरकार के पास साधन नहीं है और केन्द्र के पास भी साधन नहीं है दोनों सरकारों द्वारा लिया हो चुका है उन के कहने के अनुसार

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह वही या न कहें आप के दिमाग में यह जरूर है।

श्री हुकम चंद कल्लुवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ सभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि जम्मू-काश्मीर की सरकार की भूमि काफी इस में डूब जायगी तो कितनी जमीन इस के अंदर डूबेगी और पाकिस्तान को जो पानी जाता है उस पानी से उन को कितना लाभ है, यदि उस पानी का रोक लिया गया तो हमें कितना लाभ होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह एक अलग सवाल है। पाकिस्तान को पानी जाना आना, वह पानी का जो बूँ लिया वह तो और पानी है, यह तो किसी और तरफ जाता है, आप ने या तो नकश नहीं देखा या ऐसे ही कह दिया।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहला प्रश्न जो है डटर स्टेट की बात जो मैंने बताई उस में एक यह भी है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश कहता है कि हम इस डैम की अपनी

टैरीटरी में बताएंगे, यहाँ नहीं बनना चाहिए तो ऐसे कई इंटर स्टेट मैटर्स हैं। केवल गांधी की बात नहीं है। मैंने आप से पहले ही कहा कि बिजली का बटवारा है इंटरस्टेट मैटर्स है, ये सारी चीजें हैं।

दूसरा जहाँ तक जम्मू एंड काश्मीर की जमीन का सवाल है गरीब बहनी है तो एक तरफ जम्मू काश्मीर की जमीन है, दूसरी तरफ पंजाब की जमीन है। अब ठीक ठीक कितनी है मैं नहीं कह सकता। हो सकता है कि आधी आधी हो। आधी पंजाब की हो, आधी जम्मू काश्मीर की हो।

जहाँ तक तामरा प्रश्न है मैं सिर्फ गलत-फहमी दूर करने के लिए एक चीज यह कहना हूँ कि 33 मिलियन एम्पिड फीट का पानी इंस्टॉलेशन में था नीचे से जिस के लिए पैसा दिया गया पाकिस्तान को, उस में ब्यास का पहला और दूसरा प्रोजेक्ट जब समाप्त हो जायगा तो उस के बाद केवल एक मिलियन एम्पिड फीट बचता है जो कि धाउन डैम रोकेंगे और वह भी जाना है केवल मानसून के महीनों में, बरसान में, इस बात को ध्यान में रखना है।

Supply of Power to Coal Belt of West Bengal and Bihar

*430. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER

be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to shortage of power supply from the D.V.C. the production of coal has reduced in the coal belt of West Bengal and Bihar; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to restore the power supply to normal position?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The production of coal in the West Bengal and Bihar fields was almost the same during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74. During April—June, 1974 production has marginally gone up compared to the same period in 1973-74. The production of coal requires several inputs like transport, labour, power, equipment, etc. The possibility of a more rapid increase in production has been affected by difficulties on account of each of these factors. The D.V.C. gives the highest priority to the allocation of power to coal mines, along with railway traction, washeries and steel plants, and generally the allocated quantities of power have been made available in recent months.

2. Power generation in the thermal stations of the D.V.C. system has been considerably below installed capacity, because of the poor and variable quality of coal, the inadequacy of proper maintenance over a period of time as a result of which several of the coal mills, I.D. Fans and ash handling system, etc. have become unreliable, and some inherent design defects in a few of the units. A planned programme of rehabilitating and renovating the worn out plant and machinery has been taken up since last year, and is expected to be substantially completed by the end of this year. Efforts are being made to provide coal of the quality for which the boilers have been designed and to improve the standards of maintenance and operation.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बकाय्य दिया गया है उस के मुताबिक दोष दिया गया है कोयले के ऊपर। कोयला मंत्री का बक्तव्य हुआ था कि चूकि उनको विद्युत नहीं मिल रही है इस लिये अब वहाँ के कोयले के लिये कैंट्रिड थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की आवश्यकता पड गई है और कोयले के पैदावार में कमी हो रही है। जो बकाय्य मंत्री जी ने दिया है

उन में कमी भी इस बात का जिक्र नहीं है कि विद्युत की कमी के कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी आई और दोष यह दिया गया है कि घटिया किस्म का कोयला मिलता है, बदइतजामी है, वगैरह तो मैं मंत्री जी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ऐसा भी कोई मामला उन को ज्ञात है कि जब कि कोयला एन० सी० डी० सी० से दिया गया था पहले, उनकी डी० वी० सी० ने इन्कार कर दिया घटिया कह कर और वही कोयला नीलाम हो कर जब ठेकेदारों के जरिए में दिया गया तो वह कोयला डी० वी० सी० ने मान लिया कि अच्छे किस्म का कोयला बन गया, इसकी हम लोगों ने जांच की है तो ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार इस बात की जांच करेगी कि वह कि अब इस कोयले में उन को रिश्वत नहीं मिलनी इसलिये अब इस कोयले को वह रईस किस्म का कहते हैं क्यों कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में रिश्वत नहीं मिलती है और बदइतजामी है इस के चलते गडबडी हो रही है तो उसके लिए जिम्मेदारी किस पर थोपी गई है और कोई कार्रवाई की गई है या की जा रही है ताकि विद्युत का उत्पादन लगातार चालू रहे और कोयला खानों के लिए अलग कीप्टिव यमन पावर स्टेशन की आवश्यकता न रहे, क्या यह संभव है डी० वी० सी० के जरिए ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र यस्त अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दो मंत्रालयों का प्रश्न नहीं है। जो वक्तव्य यहाँ मानवीय जी ने दिया था उस का भी मैंने देखा है और उन्होंने जो कहा है मैं उस में में कांट करता हूँ।

"Power supply, of late, has shown some improvement. Among the major factors which have contributed to this lower level of production are shortage of power in the Bengal-Bihar coalfields, non-availability and delay in the delivery of certain essential items of machinery, disturbed law and order and industrial

relations in the eastern region, and inadequacy of rail transport."

यही चीज मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में दी है जो कुछ उन्होंने कहा है। विद्युत् हमने उन को दी है। यह एक ही सरकार है। सब मिल कर काम करते हैं। इसलिए जो मंत्रालयों के बीच की बात है वह तो सहयोग में करते हैं और जो भी बिबाद होती है वह मिल कर सुलझाते हैं। तो पहली बात तो यह है कि दो मंत्रालयों के बीच की बात न उठाए। आप सरकार की बात पूछें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहाँ कोयला अच्छी किस्म का नहीं आया उस में यह बोर्ड डी० वी० सी० की मनेजमेंट हम में बड़े उर्मी पर हम जा रहे हैं ऐसी बात नहीं है। हमारे विशेषज्ञ जाते हैं वहाँ पर जाँच/बिचपमट है उस का देखते हैं और वहाँ जो आज डी० वी० सी० में सुधार करना पड़ रहा है उस के कारणों की व्याख्या करते हैं। इसलिए यह जो कहा गया यह केवल डी० वी० सी० के मनेजमेंट के कहने के आधार पर नहीं है। फिर मेकटरी डरीगेशन एंड पावर भी कहा गया था। वे खुद देखें अगर हैं इस मुद्दे को। जो कोयले की खराब किस्म वहाँ आई है वह तो माउस मिनिस्ट्री वाले भी मानते हैं और उस के लिए हम लाग मिल कर यह प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि क्वालिटी कंट्रोल दोनों जगह लागू हो। हमारी उनकी मिल कर बात हुई है, वे उस को लागू करने की कोशिश करने की कोशिश है कि पावर उन को जाय। पिछले दिनों के आठ-डे मगा कर मैंने देखा तो मैंने देखा है कि डी० वी० सी० का प्रोडक्शन पिछले दिनों 500 मेगावाट के ऊपर ही है ग्राम तोर पर। दो दिन है सिर्फ अगस्त के महीने में जहाँ तक मैंने देखा पाया है जिस में कि साढ़े चार सौ मेगावाट से कम उपरोक्त हुई है और साढ़े चार सौ

मेगावट प्लांटेंड क्वांटिटी है। बाबर की जो उम की दी जाती है।

श्री भोगन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस का जो महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य में वह यह है

"Inadequacy of proper maintenance over a period of time".

तो इस के लिये कोई जिम्मेदारी किसी पर जाली गई है और कोई कार्यवाही की गई है या की जा रही है या नहीं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : सारे बड़ा के चेंबरमें बंद गये बड़े लोग बदल गये। पुराने आदमी तो सब बैठे-हो रहे हैं। मैटिनम की प्रालम बहा पुराना चली प्रा रही है। आज बहा रे रोवेणम का काम चल रहा है। कई यमिटम ना दुर्गापुर मे रेनोवेट कर रहे है। चन्द्रपुरा 1 आई डी फॉर्म के रनोवें की बान चल रही है। बोकारो में मीथ यूनिटम का क्या हा काम हा ज्यादा छयाल इस तरह है कि ज्यादा में ज्यादा इस को ठीक करे।

श्री भोगन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष जी बिहार के उत्तर और दक्षिण में बिहा के आने-जाने में अब लगान हो गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर मैं बजट में डी० बी० सी० में कोई गडबडी भी हो तो बिष्कु दक्षिण में उत्तर में जा सकनी है तथा कोयला उत्पादन पर उस के प्रभाव को रोक जा सकता है—ऐसा सम्भव है और होता भी रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या मंत्री जी को पता है कि बिहार सरकार ने बहा की प्राइवेट कंपनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण का निर्णय कर लिया था तथा इस का आर्गनेस प्रायः के यहाँ पडा है। ऐसी अपवाह है कि उन कंपनियों के मालिकों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार पर दबाव डाला है जिसकी वजह

से राष्ट्रपति जी की स्वीकृति लकी हुई है जिस का परिणाम यह हा रहा है कि पत्तो पुराने मालिक उन कंपनियों की देख-भाल कर रहे है और वही सरकार उन की देखभाल कर रही है—क्या यह अपवाह सही है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : किमी अटिनेन्स के सम्बन्ध में कोई बचाव पड हा इसकी जानकारी मुझे नहीं है

श्री भोगन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय 377 के अन्तर्गत यह मन्त्रालय उठाया गया था और उस समय कहा गया था कि भेज दिया जायेगा लेकिन अब ये कहने है कि ड को मान्य नहीं है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मैंने दबाव के बारे में कहा है। जहा तक लाइसेंसों का मन्त्रालय है यह ठीक है कि उनू के द्वारा भी विजनी जगनी है। हमारी कोशिश यह है कि मीथी विजनी कोयला खानों को दे दे ताकि लाइसेंस जूबे द्वारा न जागा पडे।

श्री भोगन्द्र झा : अटिनेन्स के बारे में स्पष्ट क्या कहना चाहते है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह सवाल यहा नहीं है।

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA.
In view of the fact that coal production was the same in 1972-73 and 1973-74, how much power was supplied to the coal belt in Bihar in 1972-73 and 1973-74? Also in view of para 2 of his statement, is there a permanent built-in arrangement in the D.V.C. Project for any renovation and rehabilitation of plant and machinery at given periods?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am afraid I do not have figures of the total supply of power in 1972-73 and 1973-74 with me now. As for the second question,

ordinarily there should be a planned programme of rehabilitation which is taken up from time to time according to the needs of the situation. But here we find that some of the equipment has been worn out of such an extent that it may require total replacement in some cases. Now as I said earlier, we are concentrating not so much on finding out the reasons why it has happened as on trying to correct it. I may assure my hon. friend that this process of renovating plants and putting DVC back on its feet is going space, and we have had improvement in the last few days, which I have mentioned earlier, of generation of over 500 MW. Of course, I must say that this is also due to the contribution of hydel power during that period of time.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, डी० वी० सी० के पावर स्टेशन में मेरा सीधा सम्बन्ध इस नाते पड़ता है कि पीनांग और तलैया—मेरे क्षेत्र में पड़ते हैं। उस प्रश्न के दो पहलू हैं—पहला विद्युत् उत्पादन और दूसरा कोयला उत्पादन। अर्थात् मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि 500 मंगावाट विद्युत् का उत्पादन डी० वी० सी० द्वारा हो रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—प्रश्न के अंतर्गत यह बात सामने आई है कि कोयले की भण्डार में कमी के कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी हो रही है तथा विद्युत् की माण्ड में कमी होने के कारण कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी हो रही है—उसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—कि क्या कोयला मंत्री तथा विद्युत् मंत्री दोनों डी० वी० सी० माण्ड का स्वयं निरीक्षण कर उसमें जो कमीया है उनको पूरा करने की ओर कदम बढ़ायेगा ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अगर आवश्यकता पडी तो दोनों साथ भी जा सकते हैं, वैसे हम दोनों में सम्पर्क है, हमने इस पर चर्चा की है और जैसा मैंने पहले बतलाया है कि कुछ रास्ता भी निकला है कि किस तरह से कोयले की क्वालिटी को ठीक रखा जाय। हम

दोनों चाहते हैं कि वहाँ काफी स्टाक रह ताकि कम स्टाक होने से जो दिक्कत पैदा होती है, वह न रहे। इसलिए इस पर हमने कुछ कदम उठाये हैं।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पुनः निवेदन करता हूँ कि डी० वी० सी० में दोनों मंत्रियों को जाना चाहिये और वहाँ जाकर स्थिति का अध्ययन करना चाहिये। कोयला मंत्री जी तो वहाँ गये हैं, लेकिन मैं आपसे एग्जोरेम चाहना हूँ कि आप भी वहाँ जा कर देखें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अगर मैं डी० वी० सी० जा कर देख पाया तो मुझे प्रसन्नता होगी।

श्री मधु लिये : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान का 90 प्रतिशत में अधिक कोयला पश्चिमी बंगाल और बिहार में पाया जाता है। पंजाब हालत में बिजली की कमी का अहसास बिहार और पश्चिमी बंगाल में होता सरकार की अयोग्यता की निशानी है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—चूँकि गेलव में कोयला डोना ज्यादा खर्चीला है, इसलिए क्या मंत्री महोदय बिहार और पश्चिमी बंगाल में ज्यादा ताप-विद्युत्-यंत्र लगा कर इसके इलाके में बिजली पहुँचाने का काम करेंगे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि पिछले दिनों पश्चिमी बंगाल में बिजली की स्थिति ज्यादा सुधरी है। अभी कल रात ही मेरी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने बात हुई थी। उन्होंने बतलाया है कि स्थिति में काफी सुधरा हुआ है। जहाँ तक बिहार का प्रश्न है—वहाँ भी बिजली का उत्पादन क्षमता में बहुत कम है, लेकिन आम तौर पर उनके जरूरत लायक बिजली व पैदा कर लेते हैं। जहाँ तक प्रायोरिटी एरियाज यानी

कोयला क्षेत्र का सम्बन्ध है, इनको डी० वी० सी० सप्लान्ड करनी है।

श्री मधु लिनये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर आ गया है? मैंने पूछा था कि रेल में कोयला ढोना बहुत मुश्किल है—एम सरकार के लिये, ऐसी स्थिति में भविष्य में जहाँ अधिकतम कोयला खाने है, क्या वही थर्मल प्लांट लगाकर अन्य राज्यों में बिजली पहुँचाने का काम करेंगे? क्या इस के बारे में आपने सोचा है?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आमतौर पर जहाँ कोयला है, वही पर अधिक थर्मल प्लांट स्थापित किये जाते हैं। लेकिन जैसे गुजरात है या पश्चिम में पहले कुछ रैम पर आधारीत या तेल पर आधारीत थर्मल प्लांट थे, अब व कोयले पर आधारीत होंगे, इसलिये वहाँ भी कोयला भोजना होगा, देश में और भी रैम क्षेत्र है जहाँ कोयला भोजना जरूरी है।

Sub-Plans for Tribal Areas

*432. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:**
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have so far submitted the sub-Plans for tribal areas; and

(b) when the sub-Plans are likely to be cleared by the Planning Commission and Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):
(a) Sub-plans have been received from the States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Orissa, Tripura, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. While the Sub-Plans of Assam and Bihar are incomplete, that of Orissa needs revision.

(b) According to the present schedule, all sub-plans are to be cleared within the current financial year.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Sir, from the reply, it is clear that the Sub-Plans of Assam and Bihar are incomplete and the Sub-Plan of Orissa needs revision. It is also clear that Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya have not submitted their Sub-Plans. In this context, I would like to know whether the Government of India have issued any directives to these States for the preparation of the Sub-Plans. I would also like to know what is the reason for the delay and when the discussions will be held for the finalisation of the Sub-Plans.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, Government of India has sent very detailed guidelines to the State Governments for the preparation of the Sub-Plans. The State Governments have posed certain difficulties before us. We have also tried to clarify them and to give them an idea as to what is going to be the basis for these Sub-Plans. While it is true that there has been some delay, we are pursuing with the State Governments that they should send the sub-Plans at the earliest. But, even in the current year, we have provided some money for advance action in these areas so that some preliminary work in these areas of tribal concentration, where integrated tribal area development projects are going to come, may be undertaken in advance. I would assure the hon. Member that we are in touch with the State Governments and we are pursuing with them. We will see that the plans are received in time and are cleared during this financial year.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: The sub-plan will receive resources from the State sector. The sectoral allocations will receive resources from the different industries of the Centre and the special allocations for the tribal development will receive resources from institutional finance. It is found that in the previous plan, due to lack

of watch-progress in the Ministry of Home Affairs, the progress was not up to the mark. I would like to know whether Government propose not to divert the allocations and also ensure that allocations do not lapse and have a separate account cell for the expenditure in these areas?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is not correct that in the past amounts have not been properly utilised because of any default on the part of the Home Ministry. The plan allocations have been utilised very properly and the results are also before us, whether it is tribal development blocks or schemes for development of the tribal areas. The number has raised a pertinent point as to how the flow of funds in this particular sector would be ensured. This problem is very much before us and we are trying to evolve ways by which the whole flow of funds is monitored at every stage. The Planning Commission is very much conscious of this and we will see that funds which are earmarked for development of tribal areas are not diverted to other heads, as can sometimes happen. This is very much before us and we will see that administrative arrangements are made for this purpose.

AN HON. MEMBER: What are the criteria?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There are a number of criteria, a whole list of them, which we have supplied to the State Governments.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know what is the total allocation for the sub-plans from the Central Government and what is the State-wise break up.

MR. SPEAKER: When you want such figures, separate notice should be given.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री जी ने उत्तर देने में बताया कि हमने राज सरकारों को कुछ पैसा दिया है,

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ आपने जो राज्य सरकारों को पैसा दिया है वह कितना-कितना कितन-कितन राज्यों को दिया है और यह खण्डों की योजना जो राज्यों में से आई है कितने ऐसे राज्य हैं जिनसे किसी प्रकार की कोई योजना नहीं आई है? आप जो आविष्टियों के खण्डों का विकास करने वाले हैं उसमें आप किस प्रकार का विकास करेंगे—प्रार्थिक स्तर पर विकास करेंगे, शैक्षणिक स्तर पर विकास करेंगे, मकान बनाने या सड़कें बनाने में विकास करेंगे—किस प्रकार की योजनाओं पर आप खर्चा करना चाहते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर डिटेल् में पूछना चाहते हैं तो सेप्रेट नोटिस दीजिये । जनरल नेचर की जो बात है उस पर मिनिस्टर बताना चाहें तो बता दें ।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य ने जानना चाहा है कि कितन-कितन राज्यों को कितना-कितना पैसा सब-प्लान में दिया है । जैसा मैंने बताया अभी सारे राज्यों से सब-प्लान हमारे पास पहुंचे नहीं हैं । जिन राज्यों से आये हैं उन पर, जैसा मैंने उत्तर में बताया, प्लानिंग कमिशन विचार कर रहा है और एसी आशा की जाती है कि इस वर्ष के अन्त तक उन योजनाओं को प्लानिंग कमिशन स्वीकृत दे देगा और उन पर आगे कार्यवाही हो सकेगी । अभी जो ट्रिडबल डवलपमेंट ब्लॉक्स चलते हैं उनमें 8 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता है लेकिन वह ट्रिडबल ब्लॉक्स या इनके आस पास के इलाके जो आगे चल कर नयी योजनाओं में आयेगे उनके लिये 5 करोड़ तात्कालिक कुछ काम करने के लिये दिये हैं परंतु पूरी योजना तो राज्य सरकारों से आने पर ही निश्चित हो सकेगी कि किस राज्य में कितना पैसा सब-प्लान में आयेगा और कितना हम दे सकेंगे ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know the circumstances in

which the sub-Plan of Orissa had to be modified? Have any guidelines been given to the Orissa Government? Why did the Central Government ask the Orissa Government to revise its own original programme, the sub-Plan which was submitted by the Orissa Government?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I cannot give all the details of the short-coming in the Orissa sub-Plan. We do give certain guidelines. The main guideline was that the State Government should first tell us how much money from the general plan allocation they are prepared to give for the development of the tribal areas. This is the basis of our new strategy. Till now we were giving some Centrally sponsored assistance for certain schemes which were supplemental to the State effort. But we found that the State Governments were waiting only for the Centrally sponsored schemes and Central allocation which, in the ultimate analysis, amounted to a very small sum. Now the new strategy is, looking to the area, the population, the backwardness of the tribes etc the State should tell us how much from their own resources they are prepared to give to these blocks. In addition to that, we have reserved about Rs. 200 crores for the development of tribal and hilly areas, which will go to the State Governments in the light of their requirements.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Under the provisions of the Constitution these estimates or sub-plans have to be submitted by the State Government right from the operation of the Constitution in 1950. We have had four five year plans but no such plan has come from the State Governments. The fact remains that these plans have been asked for at the instance of the Central Government or, if I may say so, the Prime Minister. These plans ought to have been submitted every year regardless of the five year plans. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether any deadline

was fixed for the submission of these plans, with suitable guidelines, for the annual plan for 1974-75 and, if so, the total allocation of funds for the financial year 1974-75 and for the Fifth Plan 1974-79 for this purpose.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: As I said earlier, we have sent very detailed guidelines to the State Governments on the lines of which they should prepare their sub-Plans. As regards the allocation this year, the plan, has not been received and approved. So, we have not been able to allocate anything this year. But, as I said, we have not waited for that. We have allocated an *ad hoc* provision of Rs. 5 crores, in addition to the Rs. 8 crores that are at present allocated for the tribal development blocks, so that some sort of advance action can be taken in the areas which will come under this programme.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: As the hon. Home Minister has stated, quite truly it is not the fault of the Home Ministry that these plans are not implemented. But the fact remains that the Shilo Ao Committee and the Parliamentary Committee for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have repeatedly stated that it is the State Governments' fault that matching grants could not be made available, because the State funds that were allocated were diverted for some other purpose. May I know if the Government of India is seriously thinking of having some Central machinery for the implementation and for detailed working of these sub-Plans for the tribals?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We are conscious of the possibility of diversion of these funds for other development work by the State Governments. So, in consultation with the Planning Commission, we are devising a machinery which will have a check on that expenditure. We will see what other checks and balances could be devised for monitoring the flow to the right direction. We are

very much conscious of the fact that the funds ear-marked for the development of tribal areas should be used only for this purpose and are not allowed to be diverted.

water is impounded in the Pong Dam; and

(d) if not, the programme for rehabilitating these families and the time by which the rehabilitation is likely to be completed?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

1 मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता की मांग

*427. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान
क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने आगामी वर्ष के लिये सिंचाई प्रयोजनों के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तन्मन्त्रवर्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण बन्धु पन्त) (क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वृहद और मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमों के लिए योजना में बाहर, कोई सहायता नहीं मांगी है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**Rehabilitation of Families Displaced
by Pong Dam**

*431 SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of families displaced by the Pong Dam which have been rehabilitated during the last six months ending July, 1974;

(b) how many of them have been allotted land and how many have been actually given possession of land;

(c) whether all the affected families will be rehabilitated before the

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(a) to (d). Besides compensation for land and property, all families to be displaced by the Pong Dam are being given rehabilitation grants according to the norms already decided upon and their rehabilitation is progressing accordingly. Those found eligible are also being allotted land in the Rajasthan Canal Project area and given other facilities for movement and settlement. During the last six months 1,558 eligible families were allotted land and 1,288 families took possession in the Rajasthan Canal area

Water in the Beas Dam will be impounded this year upto EL 1365 and most of the eligible families desirous of settling in Rajasthan are being provided land within the area agreed to be made available in the first stage at the Rajasthan Canal project. The remaining affected families have, with the co-operation of the Himachal Pradesh Government, made their own arrangements and have shifted to safer areas. The eligible families who cannot immediately be accommodated in Rajasthan are being given additional grants for making temporary shelter arrangements.

**Expansion of Foreign Electronics
Companies in India**

*433. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allow foreign electronics companies in India to expand;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(d) its impact on the indigenous companies?

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No separate funds have been allotted for the purpose at present.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). The policy of Government in regard to the expansion of companies in the electronics sector with substantial or majorly foreign equity is governed by the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973. Broadly, Government would have no objection to such expansion if there is a significant gain of foreign exchange through exports or where there is an introduction of sophisticated technology that cannot otherwise be obtained except at higher costs with greater time delays. Each application is examined individually on its merits and a decision taken. In doing so Government also bears in mind the likely impact of such expansion on indigenous companies both in the organised and in the small scale sector.

Centre for Study of Science, Technology and Development

*434 SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.S.I.R. proposes to set up a Centre for the study of science, technology and development;

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

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE

(SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A small group is functioning at the C.S.I.R. Headquarters for the study of Science, Technology and Development.

1780 LS—2

Statement

Major areas which have been delineated at present for study are:

1. Alternative Technologies:

Studies directed to the development of technologies to suit social, cultural and economic conditions of developing countries and aiming to avoid the deleterious effects of existing technologies.

2. Planning of Science and Technology:

Studies aimed at developing philosophical concepts, defining social framework, developing techniques and tools for planning, monitoring and evaluation of research.

3. Dynamics of Science, Technology and Society:

Studies directed to throw light on social, cultural and human implications of scientific and technological advance, technology assessment, political and economic factors affecting the relationship between science and technology of the advanced countries with those of the developing countries and other related problems.

4. Scientific and Technical Manpower:

Studies on the relevance of education to the needs of society, problems of unemployment, mal-employment and brain drain, role of scientific community in society, creativity and research productivity and other related problems.

5. In addition too the above four major areas of work, some studies on the historical development of science and its social role in different societal, cultural and national contexts may also be taken up.

हिन्दी समाचारपत्रों की अखबारी कागज

*435 श्री बृज चन्द डागा क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन हिन्दी समाचार-पत्रों को जिन्हें अखबारी कागज पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिल रहा है, अखबारी कागज की पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) समाचारपत्रों को अखबारी कागज के आइटम के लिये भावा मापदण्ड नहीं है। हिन्दी के समाचारपत्रों को वास्तव में अन्य भाषाओं के पत्रों के समान, अखबारी कागज की नीति, जिसमें पात्रता तथा हकदारी के मापदण्ड स्पष्ट रूप से निर्धारित हैं, के अनुसार उनकी समुचित हकदारी दी गई है।

बम्बई के मेट्रो सिनेमा के कर्मचारियों की श्रम से ज्ञापन

*436 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण धार्वेय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को "मेट्रो" सिनेमा बम्बई के कर्मचारियों की श्रम से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार की उस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) सरकार ने ज्ञापन के विषय को नोट कर लिया है।

Air Pollution

*437 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether no survey was made about the effect of air pollution in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the assessment about the quantum of pollution in the atmosphere, specially in cities like Madras, Bombay, Kanpur, Delhi, Calcutta, Cochin, Bangalore and Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) The effect of air pollution has not yet been assessed. However, pilot studies are in progress to formulate suitable programme of work

(b) Studies on the effect of air pollution could not be carried out for want of basic data on air pollution

(c) The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI) Nagpur has undertaken air pollution survey in Bombay and Calcutta as sponsored programme and the work is still in progress. A Sample Survey has been conducted in Delhi and Kanpur also. No detailed survey has been done in Madras, Kanpur, Delhi, Cochin, Bangalore and Hyderabad

Directory of Freedom Fighters

*438 SHRI NAGESHWAR DWIVEDI.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have compiled a complete Directory of all the Freedom Fighters who participated in the various freedom struggles beginning from the Liberation War of 1857 and propose to publish it;

(b) the total number of such Freedom Fighters, State-wise, and

(c) how many of them are still alive and how many are dead?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a), No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is not available.

Floods in Madhya Pradesh

*439. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the assessment made about the damage caused due to recent floods in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in consultation with the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). No assessment of damage due to floods in the State, during the current monsoon, has so far been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Lay Off by Management of Bengal Paper Mill, Raniganj (West Bengal)

*440 SHRI ROBIN SEN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the lay-off declared by the management of Bengal Paper Mill at Raniganj in West Bengal resulting in hundreds of workers becoming unemployed; and

(b) the reasons for not taking prompt steps against the management for not taking back the workers in their employment?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government's attention has been drawn to the labour unrest and the consequent under-utilisation of capacity in the Bengal Paper Mill at Raniganj. The lay-off is reported to have been recently withdrawn and efforts are being made by the State Government to restore normalcy.

Brahmaputra-Ganga Link

*441. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Kapil Bhattacharya submitted any blue print for Brahmaputra-Ganga link;

(b) whether Shri Debesh Mukherji made any feasibility study of Brahmaputra-Ganga link; and

(c) if so, what are the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANTH): (a) to (c). No specific schemes or blue prints for the Brahmaputra-Ganga Link have been submitted to the Government by Dr. Kapil Bhattacharya or Shri Debesh Mukherji.

However, the attention of the Government has been drawn to an article written by Dr. Kapil Bhattacharya in 1951 suggesting a Brahmaputra Ganga navigable canal link.

Similarly, attention of the Government has been drawn to some studies stated to have been made in the fifties by Shri Debesh Mukherji on the Brahmaputra-Ganga link as also to an article written by him in 1972 suggesting the linking of the Brahmaputra, the Tista and the Ganga. The main idea contained in this suggestion is

that by suitably linking the Brahmaputra with the Ganga by a canal, a large area can receive irrigation benefits.

Steps Taken to Restrict Industrial Activities of Large Industrial Houses

*442. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state what steps are being taken or have been taken by Government to restrict industrial activities of large industrial houses to protect the interests of small and medium scale industries already in the line?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): It is Government's declared policy to channel the industrial activities of large industrial houses and foreign companies to priority areas as stipulated in Appendix I to the Industrial Policy Statement of February, 1973, copies of which were placed on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 281 answered on 21st February, 1973. They are ordinarily excluded from other areas except where production is predominantly for the exports. They are also not eligible for industries reserved for production in the public sector or in the small scale sector. At the same time, it is Government's policy to encourage competent small and medium entrepreneurs in all industries, including those open to the larger houses and foreign companies, over which such entrepreneurs will be preferred in the setting up of new capacities. A number of steps have been taken by Government to actively promote the setting up of small and

medium scale industries, including reservation of a large number of industries exclusively for development in the small scale sector and exemption of medium sized undertakings from licensing provisions in respect of substantial expansion/new undertakings/new articles involving fixed assets of up to Rs. 1 crore, subject to certain exceptions. A number of decisions have been recently announced in this connection on the basis of recommendations made by a Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Shri R. S. Bhatt, former Chairman of the Unit Trust of India, to advise on the development of small and medium entrepreneurs.

Medium Irrigation Projects in Krishna Basin in Maharashtra

*443. SHRI ANNASAHAB
GOTKHINDE:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 358 on the 19th March, 1974 regarding clearance of medium irrigation projects in Krishna basin in Maharashtra and state:

(a) the main features of schemes of the modified projects and up-to-date estimates forwarded by the State Government;

(b) whether he had assured the expeditious clearance of those projects, especially of Yeralwadi and Sidde-wadi projects as soon as the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal's award was available; and

(c) the probable time required to clear the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT):
(a) to (c). The following 8 medium

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 irrigation projects for which modified proposals were received from the Government of Maharashtra have since been approved.

I R R I G A T I O N			
S.N.	Name of project	District	Estimated benefits in ha. c st Rs. l. k's
1.	Khandala	Osmanabad	1496 73 69
2.	Pangaon Hingni	Sholapur	6750 172 68
3.	Nazare	Poona	3196 129 60
4.	Bhandardi	Osmanabad	1162 51 06
5.	Yeralwadi	Satara	3450 263 24
6.	Sina (at Namgaon)	Ahmednagar	7390 372 63
7.	Siddewadi	Sangli	826 76 61
8.	Ulup	Osmanabad	663 54 61

Modified proposals in respect Hautz Hingni and Gudavale irrigation schemes are awaited from the State Government.

Unauthorised Production by Foreign Firms

* 444. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to check unauthorised production of foreign firms with more than 26 per cent equity in our country; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to use the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and curtail equity capital of the foreign firms with more than 26 per cent equity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):

(a) Cases of unauthorised production over licensed capacity both by foreign as well as Indian firms have come to Government's notice from time to time. Earlier, 45 cases of unauthorised production over the licensed capacity were reported by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee and referred to the Commission of

Inquiry on Large Industrial Houses for investigation. In order to prevent unauthorised expansion of industry, the Government has issued general instructions that raw material and other assistance should not be given for production in excess of authorised capacity.

(b) Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, all companies having a foreign equity holding of above 40 per cent are required to seek Government's approval for continuance of their activities. The last date for filing applications with the Reserve Bank of India has been extended upto 31-8-74. Orders to regulate the future activities of these companies will be made taking into account the contribution that individual companies have made to the economy.

Torture or Degrading Treatment to Detenues

*445. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news item which appeared in the local Press

dated 30th July, 1974 to the effect that the Amnesty International, the young movement for the protection of human rights, has called upon the Government of India and upon all member States of the United Nations to root out torture or degrading treatment to detainees in their countries, and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Government of India are in full sympathy with the efforts aimed at prevention of ill-treatment of prisoners and designed to arouse world public opinion against the inhuman practice of torture in any form, wherever it may be practised

विद्युत् उत्पादन की प्राथमिकता देना

* 446. श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर'
क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रक्षा योजनाओं के पश्चात् केवल विद्युत् उत्पादन की योजनाओं को ही प्राथमिकता देने का निणय किया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण है , और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में विद्युत् उत्पादन पर कितना व्यय करने का विचार है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) : (क) बिजली विकास, कार्यक्रम, मूल क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम है और उसे उच्च प्राथमिकता प्रदान की गई है। बिजली परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिये आवश्यक इस्पात, सीमेन्ट, अलुमिनियम, औद्योगिक गैस, विस्फोटक आदि जैसी दुर्लभ सामग्री की सप्लाई को केन्द्र ने उच्च प्राथमिकता दी है जो कि रक्षा के बाद दूसरे स्थान पर है।

(ख) देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिये अपेक्षित बिजली को, अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी आधार माना गया है। केन्द्र ने पाचवी योजना अवधि के दौरान बिजली के विकास को उच्च प्राथमिकता प्रदान की है ताकि वर्तमान बिजली की कमी पर काबू पाया जा सके और पाचवी योजना अवधि में बिजली के कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को समर्थन प्रदान किया जा सके। इस प्रकार पाचवी योजना अवधि के अन्त में बिजली की स्थिति सन्तोषप्रद हो जायेगी।

(ग) बिजली योजना के कुल 767 55 करोड़ रुपये के प्रावधान में से बिजली उत्पादन परियोजनाओं के लिये 1974-75 की वार्षिक योजना में 417 17 करोड़ रुपये का योगदान प्रावधान किया गया है।

Setting up of a picture Tube Glass Shell Factory in Public Sector

2984 SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state

(a) whether the panel on glass shells for picture tubes had recommended for setting up a picture tube glass shell factory in the public sector,

(b) whether applications for setting up such a unit are pending with the Central Government from several State Electronics Corporations.

(c) whether Government propose to issue licences to Philips India Limited for manufacture of glass shells for TV, picture tubes; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) An application dated 1-8-74 from Bharat Electronics Limited, Banga-

lore for the setting up of such a unit is under consideration.

(c) No application has been received from M/s. Philips India Limited for this item.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of T.V. sets by Televista Company

2985. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Televista, a T.V. manufacturing company manufactured 50 per cent more sets in 1973 than its licensed capacity; and

(b) if so, the factors which led to increase in production?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) M/s. Televista is a unit in the Small Scale Sector with an approved capacity of 10,000 TV sets per annum. Its production in 1973 was 15,483. This was possible through the use of replenishment licences available to the party. In the Small Scale Sector, there is no res-

triction on producing more than the approved capacity.

Share of foreign-owned companies in the production of Radios and T.V. sets

2986. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the total licensed production capacity of radios and T.V. sets in the country;

(b) the actual production; and

(c) the share of foreign-owned or incorporated companies, out of these?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The licensed capacity for radios in the organised sector is 30 l lakhs per year. The licensed capacity for TV sets is 1,05,000 in the organised sector and 2,16,800 in the small scale sector. Since radio production is effectively delicensed, there is no exact figure regarding approved capacity in the small scale sector.

(b) The production of radios and T.V. sets during 1972 and 1973 is as follows:—

	Radio		Television	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
	Lakhs	Lakhs		
Organised Sector	19.9	16.46	14.072	27.815
Small-scale Sector	10.1	10.04	15.893	46.687
Total	30.0	26.50	29.965	74.502

Production figures of the organised sector are based on returns submitted to the Directorate General of Technical Development; in the small scale sector, these are essentially estimates.

(c) In the production of radios, the share of the companies where the pro-

portion of foreign equity is more than 40 per cent is as follows:—

1972	..	17.69 lakhs
1973	..	13.92 lakhs

There is no share for such companies in the production of T.V. receivers since no foreign equity company has been licensed for the production of T.V. sets.

Encouragement to foreign companies in expansion programme in field of Electronics

2987. SHRI SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN;

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have declared that it would not encourage foreign equity companies to expand their activities in the field of Electronics in India;

(b) whether the Philips India is being granted a vast expansion programme; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Government policy in regard to the expansion of companies with substantial foreign equity is regulated by the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973. Broadly, Government have announced that such an expansion will not be encouraged except where there is significant gain through exports or by introduction of sophisticated technology which would be difficult to obtain otherwise except at a higher cost and greater time delays.

(b) and (c). The proposals now being made by the Philips (India) Ltd. for the expansion of their existing capacities or for production of new items are being considered in the light of the above Government policy.

Report of Committee on National Institute of Design

2988. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Review Committee on the National Institute of Design,

Ahmedabad has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the major recommendations of the Committee is enclosed. Copies of the Review Committee Report have already been sent to the Parliament Library.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under active consideration of the Government.

Statement

Statement giving briefly the salient recommendations made by the Thapar Committee:—

1. Finding the right Director and giving him the beset opportunity for functioning must be the first task of the new Governing Council.

2. The existing nuclear of staff could be expanded and recognised to fulfil the recommendations of this report.

3. The Institute must prepare the student for a rewarding professional career. The teacher—student ratio must be such as to foster high quality standards. The net for students has to be cast for more widely than at present and the programmes better matched to existing career opportunities.

4. A suitable student habitation must be given top priority.

5. Students should serve a period of internship either at an extension centre or elsewhere.

6. It has been proposed that the membership of the Government Council be broad-based.

7. A number of committees, under the Governing Council have been proposed including a Standing Committee and Committees for personnel finance and budget, buildings and works and selection.

8. A frame work for salaries and staff regulations has been recommended by the management institutions. The Report suggests that the Governing Council and the Director should study it as an illustrative scheme and devise their own Staff regulations to suit the NID's character.

9. Plans & Programmes.

Programme would include:

- (i) Educational;
- (ii) training;
- (iii) research;
- (iv) service;
- (v) consultancy; and
- (vi) extension.

10. The report recommends the preparation of a detailed project report by the institute and also provides a scheme for recurring and capital expenditure.

11. The NID must be declared by the Government an institution of national importance to enable it to award degrees, diplomas etc.

12. The Institute would offer a three year basic course with various specialisations thereafter. These specialisations would cover one or two years, depending on the subject. Thus, the Institute would offer a five year programme, qualifying students for a particular specialisation. Graduates in technology or architecture would take the three years basic course and qualify for a post-graduate degree/diploma.

13. In the short-term the emphasis must be on an outward movement of personnel based on the needs of external institutions, industries and Government.

14. Long-term, selected groups should be brought to NID for more intensive and specific exposure.

15. The NID must initiate its own research and undertake assignments for others and cover both fundamental and applied research.

16. Projects and assignments should have relevance to the institute's teaching and research programmes. There must be a separate division for this purpose. Payments should be made to the Institute but a formal system evolved for distribution of a portion of the fees. The payments should mainly help fund NID research and part of it may be spent on improving amenities. The division must be self supporting.

17. The benefits of designs must be quickly demonstrated. A liaison facility needs to be established within the NID which will be in-charge of external Communication and fee back.

18. Extension centres should be set up in metropolitan cities in association with State Small Scale Industry establishments.

Recruitment of more staff by DESU to reduce payment of overtime to staff

2989. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether DESU pays annually Rs. 1 crore as over-time to its staff;

(b) whether this is one of the reasons for the poor financial position of the undertaking;

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of recruiting more hands against the financial allocations for over-time and reduce work load on the existing staff; and

(d) if so, when the recruitment will take place?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Overtime allowance paid by DESU to its staff during 1973-74 is reported to have exceeded Rs. 1 crore.

(b) DESU has been facing financial difficulties due to the all-round increase in the costs including those of coal, fuel, oil and other materials as well as the establishment costs

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of DESU.

(d) Does not arise.

Alleged corruption in Delhi Police

2990. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news report on 21st May, 1974 that the Chief Secretary of the Delhi Administration has in writing brought to Government's notice about the prevalence of large scale corruption in high positions in Delhi Police;

(b) whether specific names have also been mentioned in the letter of complaint; and

(c) if so, the number of senior officers involved, their ranks and the specific complaint and whether a C.B.I. enquiry is being ordered into the matter and if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to the news-report published on 21st May, 1974. It is not correct that the Chief Secretary, Delhi Administration has brought to the notice

of the Government anything about corruption amongst officers in high positions in Delhi Police. An anonymous complaint was, however, received in which allegations of corruption were made against five Deputy Superintendents of Police and six officers of the rank of Superintendent of Police and above in the Delhi Police. A report has been called from the Delhi Administration, which is awaited. The question of an enquiry by the C.B.I., at this stage, does not arise.

Study regarding augmentation of Ganga Waters from Eastern Rivers

**2991. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has carried out any study regarding augmentation of Ganga waters from the Eastern rivers;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether commissioning of Farrakka Barrage will have to await completion of works intended to augment Ganga waters from Eastern rivers; and

(d) if not, the reasons for holding up the Commissioning of barrage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Joint Declaration of the Prime Ministers of India and Bangladesh of 15th May, 1974, the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission has made a beginning on the exchange of relevant data for a study regarding augmentation of the fair weather flow of the Ganga through optimum utilisation of the water resources of the region available to India and Bangladesh

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The commissioning of the Barrage has not been held up.

Spare parts crisis in DESU

2992. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.E.S.U. is facing crisis for want of vital spare parts;

(b) if so, whether delay in getting vital spare parts is causing serious defects in both the boilers and mills;

(c) whether indigenously manufactured spares were used for some of the mills; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). As reported by DESU, they are not facing any crisis, though some spare parts, which are being imported, are yet to be received.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The performance or life of some of the indigenous spares is not equal to that of the imported spares.

Setting up of Power Plants near coal pits in Fifth Plan

2993. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up power plants near the coal pits;

(b) whether any final decision has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if so, the number of power plants which are being set up in the Fifth Five Year Plan near the coal pits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR

PRASAD): (a) to (c). There are a number of power stations which are located near the coal pits. During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to augment these power stations proposed to augment these power stations as under:

State/Project	Additional capacity (MW)
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	
Korba . . .	320
Amarkantak . . .	240
Satpura . . .	200
<i>Maharashtra</i>	
Koradi . . .	1080
<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
Kothagudem . . .	220
<i>Orissa</i>	
Talcher . . .	220
<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
Obra . . .	1200
<i>D.V.C.</i>	
Durgapur . . .	200
Bokaro . . .	200
Chandrapura . . .	360
<i>West Bengal</i>	
Santalidih . . .	360
<i>Bihar</i>	
Pathratu . . .	440

Besides the extensions to the existing stations as above, a new thermal power station at Tenughat in Bihar of 600 MW capacity, with benefits of only 200 MW during the Fifth Plan, has also been sanctioned.

There are also proposals to set up super-thermal power stations near the coal pits. A Committee headed by Member (Thermal), Central Water and Power Commission, has been set up for the selection of sites for these thermal power stations near the coal fields in different regions and their report is awaited.

Commissioning of Thermal Plants in Badarpur and Bhatinda

2994. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to Commission Second Unit of 100

MW at Badarpur Thermal Plant and one unit of 100 MW at Bhatinda Thermal Plant in Punjab;

(b) if so, by what time these units would be Commissioned; and

(c) the total additional power generation to be commissioned in the Country in the first two years of the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Both the units are likely to be commissioned in August/September, 1974.

(c) The total addition capacity expected to be commissioned in the first two years of the Fifth Plan is about five million KW.

जबलपुर के एक कालेज में सी० आई० ए० की गतिविधियाँ

2995. श्री हुकम चन्ध कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 28 अप्रैल, 1974 के हिन्दी माप्ताहिक पत्र में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि जबलपुर विद्योलोजिकल सी० आई० ए० एजन्टो का अड्डा है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री : (श्री एक० ह्च० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने तत्सम्बन्धी समाचार देखा है। तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

P.L.I. Policies

2996. SHRI N. R. VEKARIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many proposals relating to postal life insurance policies were

received during the period from January to June, 1974 and the total amount involved therein; and

(b) what efforts are underway to increase this intake of business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) PLI proposals received from January to June, 1974.

No. 30,865
Amount Rs 14.99 crores.

(These figures represent the total business received and not the business which actually became effective by payment of first premium).

(b) The figures of Postal Life Insurance business are consolidated for each financial year. The effective business secured during the financial year 1973-74 was as under:—

(i) No. 32638

Amount — Rs. 14.63 crores.

There was an expansion of 50 per cent during 1973-74 as compared to the intake of business during the previous financial year 1972-73. The efforts being made to further expand PLI business are as follows:—

(i) Publicity material like pamphlets and posters have been brought out and are being used during publicity drives.

(ii) Each P&T Circle handling PLI work has been given a target to fulfil during the current year. Publicity campaigns have been launched by the Circles.

(iii) 11 additional Development Officers were sanctioned last year.

(iv) A system of payment of incentives for business secured by Development Officers and Field Guides is in operation and is yielding good results.

Theft of Stores in P&T Department

2997. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL;
SHRI D. P. JADEJA;

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten cases of theft of stores were noticed in the P & T department between 1971 to 1973;

(b) if so, the facts about stores lost as a result thereof and their value; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to further tighten the security measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) In the P&T Department loss of Telegraph Stores by theft was reported in the period 1-4-71 to 31-3-73 in a number of cases which is much larger than ten. The number of thefts of Copper Wire from Telecom. alignments during the period was 55309. The number of cases of theft of stores from Telegraph Store Depots during the period was 212. There were no cases of theft of value above Rs 2000⁰ reported from Postal Stock Depots during the period.

(b) (i) *Theft of copper Wire from Telecom Alignments:*

Year	No. of cases	Value in Rs.
1971-72	31940	2,09,47,426
1972-73	23369	1,42,60,815

(ii) *Theft of materials from Telegraph Store Depots:*

Year	No. of cases	Value in Rs.
1971-72	111	2,05,378
1972-73	101	14,97,052

(c) (i) In regard to prevention of loss of copper wire by theft from Telegraph alignment, the following measures have been taken—

(1) Replacement of Copper wire by ACSR and Copper-weld Wire progressively, with priority given to the theft-affected areas.

(2) Gradual extension of Coaxial Cable and Microwave networks to replace over-head line routes.

(3) Amendment of the Telegraph Wires (Unlawful Possession) Act 1950 to provide for deterrent punishment even in case of first offenders.

(4) Co-ordination with State Police.

(i) To prevent thefts from Store Depots, active patrolling and more vigil by Security staff has been enjoined. Structural Security of godowns have also been improved.

Production in National Instruments Ltd.

2998. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL;
SHRI D. P. JADEJA;

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in National Instruments Limited declined during the year 1972-73;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to step up production during the coming years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. The production figures for the last five years are indicated below:

(Rupees in lakhs)

(1)	1968-69	39.73
(2)	1969-70	41.41
(3)	1970-71	65.22
(4)	1971-72	107.77
(5)	1972-73	111.55

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Constant efforts are being made to step up production. The production in the year 1973-74 increased to Rs. 302.20 lakhs.

Completion of work assigned to Fact Finding Committee on Newspaper Economics

2999. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether the Fact Finding Committee on Newspaper Economics were to complete its work before June, 1974;

(b) if not, whether the life of the Committee will be further extended; and

(c) whether while extending the life, Government will impress upon the Committee the desirability of early completion of its work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The work of the Fact Finding Committee on Newspaper Economics could not be completed by June 1974 because some newspapers failed to furnish the data required by the Committee and also a writ petition was filed by one of them, before the Calcutta High Court challenging the validity of the constitution of the Committee and conferment of powers under the Commissions of Inquiry Act on the Committee. The Court in its judgment dated 22nd April 1974, however, rejected the main contentions of the petitioners but at the same time held that certain powers under the said Act, including the power to require information, had not been validly conferred on the Committee. Following the Court judgment Government has taken the necessary steps to confer the necessary powers on the Committee to require information from

the defaulting newspapers. Fresh legal notices had to be issued seeking from the defaulting papers replies to the Committee's questionnaire.

Under the circumstances it became necessary for Government to extend the life of the Committee till 31st December, 1974 by which date the Committee expects to submit its report.

High rate of Interest charged by Banks from Small Scale Industries

3000. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small scale industrial units and ancillary units in the small scale sector are experiencing a lot of difficulties because of the high rates of interest charged by the banks;

(b) whether the ancillary units are being treated by the Reserve Bank and Commercial Banks as large scale units and charged 15 per cent interest; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Industrial Development has taken up or will take up with the Finance Ministry the general question of securing a reduction of the rates of interest for small scale units and especially the discriminatory rates of interest for ancillary units in the small scale sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Small scale industrial units enjoy a concessionary rate of interest which is 1 per cent less than is applicable to other sectors of industry. Ancillary units in the small scale sector with a capital investment ranging between Rs. 7.5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs do not, however, enjoy this concessionary rate of interest.

(b) Rates of interest charged vary from bank to bank. Ancillary units with capital investment ranging between Rs. 7.5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs are treated like other units in the medium and large scale sectors.

(c) There is already a concession of 1 per cent in the rates of interest now available to small scale industrial units except to ancillary units whose capital investment ranges between Rs. 7.5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs. The question of bringing them under the Credit Guarantee Scheme has been accepted in principle by the Reserve Bank of India. The details are being worked out.

Limit on Value of Plant and Machinery for Small Scale Industrial and Ancillary Unit

3001. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a limit of Rs. 7.5 lakhs was imposed on the value of plant and machinery for small scale industrial units;

(b) whether a limit of Rs. 10 lakhs was imposed on the value of plant and machinery for small scale ancillary units;

(c) whether there has been a phenomenal rise in the prices of capital goods since; and

(d) whether the Government would revise these upper limits to alleviate the hardship of the small scale manufacturers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The question of upward revision of limits on the value of machinery for small scale industries was discussed in the last meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board held on January 23, 1974 in view of the rise in machinery prices. The consensus at the meeting was in favour of retaining the existing limits.

Blacklisting of Messrs Hayat and Company of Bhavnagar by Government of Gujarat

3002. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has black-listed Messrs Hayat and Company of Bhavnagar;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government requested the Centre not to give them any licence for the manufacture of TV sets or other electronic goods;

(c) whether in spite of this request, the Government (Department of Electronics) has given this firm a licence for manufacturing of TV sets;

(d) if so, whether any outside pressure or influence has been responsible for this decision;

(e) whether this decision will be reversed and the black-listed firm proceeded against/boycotted/denied import and other licences; and

(f) whether action will be taken against the officers responsible for the unethical decision?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF

SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Government of Gujarat had debarred M/s. Hayat & Company of Bhavnagar from receiving any Government assistance for a period of two years between April 1963 to March 1965.

(b) and (c). The application of this Company for manufacturing of T.V. sets was strongly recommended by the State Government and a licence was issued in 1972.

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

Abolition of Bonded Slave Practice in Village Kando, Sirmur District, Himachal Pradesh

3003. **SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:**

Will the Minister of **HOME AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bonded slaves practice has been still continuing in village Kando, Sirmur District in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to stop this system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b). The question does not arise.

Housing Colonies for P & T Employees

3004 **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:**

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

(a) whether any allocation has been made for housing colonies for P & T employees during the year 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the allocation, Circle-wise for the country and State-wise in case of Punjab Circle?

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

(b) As per statement enclosed.

Statement

CIRCLEWISE ALLOCATION IN RESPECT OF STAFF QUARTERS

Posts and Telegraphs circles	(Land & Buildings) (Excluding Overheads) (Rupees in Thousands)
1. Andhra	17.94
2. Bihar	1.60
3. Gujarat	23.45
4. Jammu & Kashmir	5.26
5. Karnataka	11.08
6. Kerala	12.72
7. Madhya Pradesh	7.20
8. Maharashtra	3.18
9. North Eastern	20.55
10. Orissa	10.81
11. Punjab	41
12. Rajasthan	4.92
13. Tamilnadu	14.26
14. Uttar Pradesh	21.29
15. West Bengal	8.56
<i>Telephone Districts :</i>	
16. Ahmedabad	2.15
17. Bangalore	6.41
18. Bombay	37.79
19. Calcutta	2.15
20. Delhi	3.43

Posts and Telegraph Circles (Land & Buildings) (Excluding Overheads) (Rupees in Thousands)

21. Hyderabad	9,69
22. Kanpur	71
23. Madras	16,93
24. Nagpur	2
25. Poona	3
<i>Other Units :</i>	
26. Technical & Development Circle, Jabalpur	1,36
27. Chief Controller, Tele. Stores, Calcutta	
28. General Manager, Telecom. Factories, Calcutta	11
TOTAL (Excluding Overheads)	244,03
Add Overheads	22,97
Grand Total	267,00
<i>Statewise Allocation in Punjab Circle</i>	
Punjab	21
Haryana	9
Himachal Pradesh	10
Chandigarh	
Union Territory	1
Total	41

Sports and Athletics for P & T Employees

3005. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the propagation of sports and athletics among P&T employees; and

(b) the allocation for this purpose in the year 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) On specific provision has been made for the sports and athletics in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) Rs. 3.5 lakhs.

Air Postal Service in Kerala

3006. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link the major and important towns of Kerala with Air Postal Service during the current financial year, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Trivandrum and Cochin are the only stations of Kerala linked by Air. The services touching these stations are already being used for the conveyance of mails. As and when other stations get connected by air, proposals will be taken up for using these services also for air conveyance.

Request for Tyre and Tube Manufacturing Project in Kerala

3007 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether requests in the recent past have been received from the Kerala Government for sanctioning a tyre and tube manufacturing project in view of the mounting demand for these items to improve the transport system; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Centre to this demand?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No request has been received from

the Government of Kerala for setting up a Tyre and Tube manufacturing project in the State. However, a proposal was received from M/s. Kerala State Cooperative Rubber Marketing Federation Ltd. for setting up an industrial undertaking for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes in Kerala. A letter of intent has been issued to the Federation on 26th June, 1974 for a capacity of 3 lakhs each of automobile tyres and tubes and 2 lakhs of automobile flaps per annum.

IRRIGATION AND POWER PROJECTS IN KERALA

3008. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various irrigation and power projects run by Central Government in Kerala at present;

(b) the number of irrigation and power projects for Kerala under consideration of Central Government at present;

(c) the total amount of financial assistance given to Kerala State Government during the last two years as against the amount sought by the State Government; and

(d) the total amount of assistance proposed to be given to the State Government during the financial year 1974-75?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No irrigation or power project is being run by the Central Government in Kerala.

(b) Proposals for 10 new irrigation and 5 new power generation schemes in the State sector are under consideration.

(c) and (d). Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and

grants for financing the State Plans as a whole, and is not related to any individual sector of development or project. The assistance provided to Kerala was Rs. 36.70 crores during 1972-73, Rs. 35.72 crores during 1973-74, and is proposed at Rs. 35.72 crores for 1974-75.

Rural Engineering Survey in Kerala.

3009. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rural engineering survey has been undertaken in Kerala during the last three years;

(b) if so, total amount sanctioned and the findings of this rural engineering survey during the last three years; and

(c) names of the villages covered by the survey up-to-date, district-wise and year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Rural Engineering Survey Scheme was sanctioned for Kerala in October, 1971, and the field survey work was commenced by the State Government in the year 1972-73.

(b) The total amount of grant-in-aid released to the State Government for this work during the last 3 years was Rs 5.03 lakhs. The village-wise engineering surveys and soil surveys have been taken up in Cannanore district. The engineering surveys have been completed in 9 villages and soil surveys in 14 villages in this district; Village-wise reports have not been finalised so far by the State Government.

(c) The names of the villages covered year-wise by these surveys are given below:—

Year	Name of villages where engineering survey's have been Completed	Names of villages where soil surveys have been completed
1971-72	Nil	Nil
1972-73	1. Puzhalthy 2. Pappinaseri	1. Puzh thy 2. Pappinaseri 3. Chirakkal 4. Valapptaman
1973-74	3. Chirakkal 4. Azhilide 5. Edakkad 6. Muzhappilangad 7. Makreri 8. Kasijirode 9. Munderi	5. Azhikode 6. Edakkad 7. Muzhappilangad 8. Makreri 9. Kalliassery 10. Kadannappali 11. Mavilayi 12. Kadambur 13. Chembilode 14. Cheruthazhani

Permission to M/s Philips India for
3010. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Hindustan Lever products have gone very high in Indian market and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Hindustan Levers have hoarded the goods manufactured by them in order to create scarcity in the market; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):

(a) to (c). The relevant information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Frequent deployment of B.S.F. and C.R.P. in States

3011. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of C.R.P. and B.S.F. are utilised frequently in the States/Union Territories;

(b) if so, the names of States/Union Territories where services of C.R.P. and B.S.F. have been utilised during the period 1st January, 1973 to 30th June, 1974; and

(c) the reasons for their deployment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement attached.

(c). The C.R.P. and B.S.F. units were deployed for assisting the State Governments/Administration in maintenance of law and order.

Statement

STATES

1. Andhra Pradesh.
2. Assam

3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. J & K
6. Karnataka
7. Kerala
8. Maharashtra
9. Madhya Pradesh
10. Manipur.
11. Meghalaya
12. Nagaland
13. Orissa
14. Punjab
15. Rajasthan
16. Tamil Nadu
17. Tripura
18. Uttar Pradesh
19. West Bengal

UNION TERRITORIES

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Chandigarh
4. Delhi
5. Lakshdweep
6. Mizoram
7. Pondicherry
8. Goa, Daman and Diu.

Processes developed by Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur

3012. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of processes so far evolved at the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur;

(b) how many of them have so far been utilised by Government; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to undertake a comprehensive examination of the functioning and research programmes of the Institute and if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The

Institute have completed 128 industrial research and development projects till March, 1974.

(b) Eleven Projects have been utilised by Public Sector/Government managed Undertakings.

(c) No, Sir. Expert Panels representing Public Sector Undertaking/Leading Industrial Organisations and Teaching Institutions have already been constituted by the Executive Committee of the Institute for various Divisions of the Institute for advising on research programmes.

Conversion of News Agencies into Public Corporation

3013 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for converting the news agencies into Public Corporation;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration.

Rural Electrification Schemes for Andhra Pradesh in Fifth Plan

3014. SHRI P. NARASIMHA
REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes of rural electrification to be undertaken in Andhra Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the total amount allotted for the purpose during Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The size and content of the Fifth Five Year Plan has not yet been determined. However, it is proposed to electrify 5,781 villages and energise 97,070 pumpsets during the Plan period in Andhra Pradesh.

The outlay proposed is Rs. 56 crores (Rs. 51 crores for normal State Plan programme and Rs. 5 crores for Minimum Needs Programme). Additional assistance will also be available from Rural Electrification Corporation Limited.

Assistance for Development of Hand Made Paper and Lime Industry in Orissa

3015. SHRI BANAMALI BABU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa State Government have asked for Central assistance for development of hand-made paper and lime industry for which the State is eminently suited and has the potential of absorbing large idle manpower; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the facts of technical and financial assistance proposed to be given to the State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Permission to M/s. Philips India for expanding the Units in Maharashtra

3016. SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission was granted to M/s. Philips India for expanding their units in Maharashtra without any export obligation which was imposed on that concern for expansion of their Calcutta unit; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) The application by Philips (India) Ltd. for expansion of the radio receiver capacity of their Plant at Maharashtra was made on 29th October, 1968 and was approved by the Licensing Committee on 31st March, 1969; at that time no export obligation was being imposed for the production of radios. A letter of intent was issued on 14th May, 1969.

A similar application by this Company for expansion of the capacity of their Calcutta Plant was made on 3rd February, 1969 and was considered by the Licensing Committee on 8th June, 1970. According to the Industrial Policy Statement issued in February, 1970, an item reserved for the small scale sector could not be allowed to an organised unit except with 75 per cent export obligation. Since the item 'low cost radios' was under consideration for reservation (and has since been notified), the application of M/s. Philips (India) for expansion of the Calcutta Plant was decided on the above criterion, with an export obligation imposed.

Spilling over of Power Generation Schemes of Fourth Plan in Fifth Plan

3017. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the factors responsible for serious gap between power production and its demand is that 42 power generation schemes to be completed during Fourth Plan period had spilled over to the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the names of such projects and shortfall in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A statement showing the shortfall, project wise, is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-8244/74].

Conversion of A.I.R. into an Autonomous Corporation

3018. SHRI P. VENKATASUB-BAIAH:

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

(a) whether there has been a persistent demand to make the All India Radio an autonomous Corporation;

(b) whether the demand has been considered afresh; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Demands to this effect have been made in some quarters from time to time.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Multi-purpose Dam over River Kosi

3019. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 188 on the 5th March, 1974 regarding Indo-Nepal talks on construction of Multi-purpose Dams and state:

(a) whether it is proposed to initiate talks with the Government of Nepal for constructing Multipurpose Dam over river Kosi near Barakshetra to end for ever the problem of silting in Kosi canals, ensure perennial irrigation, eradicate floods and generate abundant power; and

(b) if so, main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Technical Committee appointed by the Government of India to go into the question of siltation of the Eastern Kosi Canal has, in its report given in December, 1973, suggested that a high dam for silt storage in the upper reaches of the Kosi river may be investigated. For any such high dam, the life of the dam, the regime of the river between the dam and the Kosi barrage, and between the flood embankment upstream and downstream of the barrage would have to be carefully considered. This suggestion is under consideration of the State Government. The question of discussions with His Majesty's Government of Nepal shall arise after the State Government has taken a decision in the matter.

Production in Rameshwar Nagar Paper Mill

3020. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2078 on the

6th March, 1974 regarding installed capacity of paper plant of Rameshwar Nagar, Bihar and state the time-schedule for starting production at Rameshwar Nagar and the causes for delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): According to the original time schedule, the unit should go into production towards the end of this year. However, the damage caused to the factory site, approach roads and railway track by the recent floods may result in some delay. Action is being taken to assess the extent of damage. The time schedule for commencement of production by this plant can be estimated only after the extent of flood damage is known more precisely.

Plan to instal a Coal based Petroleum Plant in West Bengal

3021. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Ministry has received a plan from West Bengal Government for installing a coal based petroleum plant in that State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) A paper suggesting the possibility of locating a coal-based synthetic petroleum plant in the Raniganj coal-field area has been received from the West Bengal Government.

(b) The techno-economic aspects of the production of synthetic petroleum from coal are being studied.

Canal system of Nagarjunasagar Project

3022. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sought

Central assistance during the Fifth Five Year Plan to complete the canal system of the Nagarjunasagar Project; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested for an additional Central assistance of Rs. 10 crores for the project during the year 1974-75.

(b) A team was recently set-up by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power comprising representatives of Central Water and Power Commission, Ministry of Finance, Agriculture and Planning Commission to look into the progress and programme of works on the project and to recommend additional assistance required to accelerate works on the Canal system of the project. The team has since submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government.

Opposition by All India Power Engineers Federation to setting up of Power Corporations in States

3023. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Power Engineers Federation has opposed the Government's proposal to set up Power Corporations in the States; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The All India Power Engineers' Federation, while giving a number of suggestions regarding re-structuring of the electricity supply industry at the State, Regional and Central Levels, operation of Regional Grids and Management of Centrally Sponsored Projects, have

not favoured the separation of generation from distribution. In the restructuring scheme, as finalised, the State Governments are to take a final decision on the question of separating generation from distribution.

Suggestions from NPC to cut Fuel Costs to Industries

3024. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Productivity Council has suggested techniques to cut fuel costs of industries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) National Productivity Council is rendering fuel efficiency consultancy services which help industries in adopting well established technological principles whereby fuel consumption can be reduced. It has not developed any special fuel efficiency technique to reduce fuel costs of industries. It had, however, prepared a working paper giving suggestions to generally reduce fuel consumption in the country by 5 per cent in 1974. These suggestions are under consideration of the Government.

Use of Fuel Oil in Power Plants

3025. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that future power plants shall not use fuel oil; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to implement this decision in a manner that will not affect power generation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) A decision has been taken that future power plants shall be coal fired and shall not be use oil as primary fuel. Adequate quantity of coal and secondary, oil fuel would be arranged for these plants so that the generation does not suffer.

Equipment for Guiding and Controlling Rockets from Ground Stations

3026. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether equipment for guiding and controlling rockets during flight from ground stations is being developed; and

(b) if so, the progress so far made?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) An inertial guidance technique is being developed to control rockets during flight using instruments carried by the vehicle itself. Development work is progressing in respect of all subsystems needed and some instruments have already been successfully flight tested.

Safe Transit of spent Fuel from Rajasthan Atomic Power Project to Power Reactor Fuel Re-processing Plant at Tarapur

3027. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies have been started to examine the security aspects of the safe transit of spent fuel from Rajasthan Atomic Power Project to Power Reactor Fuel Re-Processing Plant at Tarapur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Security aspects relating to the safe transit of nuclear materials are kept under constant study by the Department so as to take into account the needs of the changing circumstances. As transfer of spent fuel from the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station to the reprocessing plant is not envisaged until late 1975 or early 1976, such specific studies as may be necessary to meet the requirements of the occasion will be taken in hand around that time.

Proposal from Bihar Re: setting up of a Hydel Power Plant in Bihar in 1974-75

3028. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar have forwarded a proposal to the Centre for setting up a hydel power plant in the State during the year 1974-75; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Bihar Government have sent a scheme report for the Koel-Karo Hydro-electric Project, Stage-I, of a total capacity of 710 MW for execution during the Fifth Plan. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 138.40 crores. The scheme has been examined and found technically acceptable. A provision of Rs. 18 crores has been made in the draft 5th Five Year Plan for the Project.

Clearance of Irrigation projects from Orissa

3029. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects from Orissa pending clearance by the Ministry and also the Planning Commission; and

(b) the steps being taken to clear the same and the time by which they are likely to be approved??

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) 3 new major and 10 new medium irrigation projects proposed by the Government of Orissa are under examination in the Central Water and Power Commission. No project is pending clearance from the Planning Commission.

Of the medium projects, the replies to the comments sent by the Central Water and Power Commission in respect of 6 projects (Jero, Baghua Stage-II, Harbhangi, Upper Suktel, Kauria and Sunei) are awaited from the State Government. The Baghalati Medium Irrigation Project involves inter-State aspects and will be processed as soon as these aspects are settled. In respect of the remaining 3 projects namely Ramaila, Ramanadi Stage-I and Remal, notes for the Technical Advisory Committee are being prepared.

With regard to the major projects, replies to the comments of the Central Water and Power Commission on the Bagh Irrigation Project were received in July, 1974. These and the Report of the other two major projects viz., Bhimkund and Badanala are under scrutiny in the Central Water and Power Commission.

Spurious goods in big cities

3030. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether markets all over the country, especially in big cities, are flooded with spurious goods like popular brands of battery cells, and shaving blades according to a survey conducted by the Consumers' Council of India;

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

(c) the steps taken or propose to be taken to put an end to this evil?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) This Ministry has not received any complaints regarding large-scale flooding of the markets with spurious battery cells and shaving blades.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Working of Pochampad, Nizam Sugar and Nagarjunasagar Projects

3031. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pochampad, Nizam Sagar and Nagarjunasagar projects have been going according to schedule; and

(b) if so, the progress made by each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Phase I of the Pochampad Project, which is now under execution, envisages construction of a dam to a partial height and a right bank canal for a length of 113 km. About 97 per cent of the

masonry work and 92 per cent of the earth work on the dam have been done and the canal has been excavated upto 68 km. The excavation work in the remaining portion is in progress. Out of the total potential of 1.8 lakh ha. under this phase, an irrigation potential of 63,000 ha. was anticipated to have been created by March, 1974.

On the Nagarjunasagar Project, the dam has been completed. On the right bank canal, work on the first 91.2 km, and on the left bank canal, work on the first 115 km, has been completed, and the waters let out for irrigation. The work in the other reaches is in progress. Out of the total potential of 8.32 lakh ha., an irrigation potential of 4.13 lakh has so far been created.

The work on the existing Nizam-sagar Project mainly involves installation of gates to raise its height in order to restore the lost storage capacity of the reservoir which has been very much silted up. The gate work has just been completed and that on improvements to main canal and distributories is in progress.

The State Government have reported that the work on Nagarjunasagar Project has been delayed for want of adequate funds; the work on Pochampad and Nizam-sagar is progressing according to schedule.

Pay fixation of staff under Regional, Manager, Maintenance, Eastern region, Calcutta

3032. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the staff posted under Regional Manager Maintenance, Eastern Region, Calcutta, whose pay fixation as per revised pay scale has been carried out and arrears paid and the staff whose pay fixation has not been carried out so far;

(b) the number of OTA Bills, TA Bills, Medical Bills and other claims with amount pending for payment in the office of Accounts Officer, Eastern Region, under RMM Calcutta on 1st June, 1974; and

(c) the reasons for delay in settlement of staff claims in the Regional Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH):

(a) No. of members of staff whose pay fixation carried out		1566
Arrears paid		1489
Pay not yet fixed		47
(b)	No. of bills	Approx. Amount.
		Rs.
OTA Bills	328	2,04,264
TA Bills	2042	2,51,105
Medical Claim	497	29,835

(c) Delay in fixation of pay in 47 cases is due to non-availability of service books/records. Bills relating to personal claims like OTA, TA Bills etc. as mentioned above have been pending in his office for a period not exceeding two months.

Posts in various cadres in Bihar circle

3033. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts made permanent in various cadres (cadre-wise and unit-wise) on 1st March, 1974 in Bihar Circle and Patna Telephone District separately; and

(b) the number of employees made permanent in various cadres (cadre-wise and unit-wise) as on 30th June, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House shortly.

Agreement of U.S. Embassy in India with a private detective agency

3034. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U. S. Embassy in India has entered into a contract with a private detective agency for security and Intelligence work;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether any other Embassy has entered into agreement of similar nature with private detective agencies in India;

(d) if so, facts thereof; and

(e) the attitude of Government towards such agreements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Government are aware that the US Embassy authorities have been utilising services of personnel from private agencies for providing security to the USIS premises at Bhawalpur House, their warehouse at Mathura Road, New Delhi, the US Consulate-General Bombay and the USIS at Bombay.

(c) and (d) The Government have no information regarding similar arrangements by other Embassies.

(e) The practice of utilising the services and personnel of private agencies, for security and watch and ward duties is resorted to by diplomatic missions in India and abroad. The Government is examining whether this practice needs to be brought, under some kind of regulation.

अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह में सैलर जेल का जीर्णोद्धार किया जाना

3035. श्री बलू चन्द डाटा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह में स्थित सैलुलर जेल का जीर्णोद्धार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ग) क्या वहां पर उन सभी भारतीयों के नाम पत्थरों पर खुदाये गये हैं जिन्हें स्वाधीनता संग्राम में भाग लेने के कारण अंग्रेजों ने वहां बन्दी के रूप में रखा था ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) सैलुलर जेल का जीर्णोद्धार कार्य किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) जीर्णोद्धार पर 4 लाख रुपये की धनराशि खर्च किये जाने का आशा है ।

(ग) सारे स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की जिन्हें सैलुलर जेल में बन्दी बनाया गया था एक सूची तैयार की गई है । मुख्य भूमि से संगमरमर की पट्टिकाओं के लाने का कार्य हाथ में ले लिया गया है । अन्तर्निर्मित प्रबन्ध के रूप में, लकड़ी की पट्टिकाओं पर नाम पन्डे किये गये हैं जिन्हें बाद में संगमरमर की पट्टिकाओं द्वारा बदल दिया जायेगा ।

Scheme for flood Control

3036. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive scheme has been drawn for flood control in the country;

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

(c) the long-term measures envisaged in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Comprehensive plans for the flood prone areas in the various States are being prepared by the concerned State Governments. For the more flood prone river basins, special organisations have been set up for the preparation of these plans. These organisations are the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission set up by the Government of Assam and the North Bengal Flood Control Commission by the Government of West Bengal. The Centre has set up the Ganga Flood Control Commission for preparing the comprehensive plan of flood control in the Ganga basin by integrating the plans prepared by the various State Governments in the basin. An overall plan of flood control in the country will be available when the comprehensive plans are finalised by the States and the special organisations.

The long term measures of flood control include the construction of storage reservoirs in the upper reaches of the rivers and embankment in the lower reaches to contain the flood flows, river training works, soil conservation measures in the catchment of the rivers to reduce the sediment load, drainage improvement and flood plain management. The nature of the measures, or combination of measures, to be adopted in a comprehensive plan of a basin will depend upon the characteristics of the basin the extent of the flood problem and the economics of protection works.

Supply of raw material to small scale industries

3037. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government in

which the exports from small scale industries are linked with the supply of scarce raw materials; and

(b) if not, how the raw material supplies are regulated without allowing it to be misutilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Small scale units like others are entitled to replenishment licences. There is no special scheme under consideration

(b) While allocating scarce raw materials, instructions are issued to the authorities concerned to ensure that there is no misutilisation

Share of Central Assistance in State Plans

3038 SHRI K LAKKAPPA

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Annual Plans of all the States have been finalised,

(b) if so, the share of Central assistance in them, and

(c) the size of the Annual Plan of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Annual Plans for 1974-75 of all the States except that of Jammu and Kashmir have been finalised and communicated to the respective states.

(b) and (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Plan outlay and Central assistance for 197475—States.

States	(Rs. crores)	
	Total outlay	Of which Central Assistance.
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	127 39	48 75
2. Assam . . .	53 66	40 04
3. Bihar . . .	168 98	68 68

	1	2	3
4. Gujarat . . .	143 32	32 17	
5. Haryana . . .	81 60	15 99	
6. Himachal Pradesh	31 16	22 35	
7. Jammu and Kashmir	Being finalised		
8. Karnataka . . .	110 75	35 46	
9. Kerala . . .	73 89	35 72	
10. Madhya Pradesh	152 25	53 32	
11. Maharashtra	275 84	49 98	
12. Manipur . . .	12 06	7 52	
13. Meghalaya . . .	13 63	8 85	
14. Nagaland	14 00	7 12	
15. Orissa . . .	71 24	32 70	
16. Punjab . . .	107 87	20 64	
17. Rajasthan . . .	79 80	45 06	
18. Tamil Nadu	112 00	41 15	
19. Tripura	11 00	7 61	
20. Uttar Pradesh	255 19	106 89	
21. West Bengal . . .	147 87	44 94	
All States . . .	2043 50	724 94	
Central Assistance for Hill and Tribal Areas yet to be allocated Statewise . . .	25 00	25 00	
Grand Total	2068 50	749 94	

Freedom fighters pension

3039 SHRI RAMAVAIAR SHASTRI:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various categories of political sufferers who have applied for the Freedom Fighters pension but the sanction to them has so far been withheld; and

(b) whether they include, among others, those who remained in jails for more than six months for having participated in (1) Punnappra Vayalar Freedom Movement (in Kerala) during 1946, (2) Arya Samaj Movement in Hyderabad during 1939, (3) Mopiah Rebellion in Kerala during 1921, (4) Mutiny in 21 Cavalry Regiment in Egypt during the last war, (5) Mutiny in Hong Kong during the last World War, and (6) Army, Navy and Air Force members who rebelled in India and outside during and after the conclusion of the last war?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Each application of the freedom fighters is examined on merits under the Central Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme, 1972. If the application is in order and satisfactory evidence about political suffering as prescribed in the Scheme is furnished, pension is approved. According to one of the conditions of eligibility, pension can be approved to a freedom fighter who lost his job, civil or military, in the Freedom Struggle. Consequently, a number of applications were received from persons who had belonged to Armed Forces. Their applications were scrutinised and if loss of job was established they have been granted pension. This included ex-members of the Garhwal Rifles involved in the incident called 'Peshawar Kand', ex-members of Royal Indian Navy who participated in 1946 Rebellion and ex-Army personnel who joined the INA.

Political sufferers belonging to the Arya Samaj Movement and the Telengana uprisings of the Hyderabad State, the Punnappra Vayalar Incidents of Travancore State and Mopla Rebellion of Malabar are still under consideration as these movements have yet to be considered as a part of the National Freedom Struggle for the purpose of grant of pension. Similarly, the cases of persons involved in Central India Horse Mutiny of 1940, Mutiny of M.T. Drivers in 1940 in Egypt and the

Mutiny of 20th Construction Battery in Hongkong of 1941 are also being examined.

Provision for Irrigation in Fifth Plan

3040. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given in Unstarred Question No. 348 on the 24th July, 1973 regarding provision for irrigation during Fifth Plan and state whether the provision has since been made for irrigation and total acreage estimated to the irrigated during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The Fifth Plan proposals have not yet been finalised. In the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan document an outlay of Rs. 2401 crores is envisaged for major and medium irrigation schemes and to create an additional irrigation potential of 6.2 million ha.

Heavy Water Plant at Talcher (Orissa)

3041. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of Heavy Water Plant at Talcher, Orissa; and

(b) whether its programmes of erection and installation by October and completion by the end of this year will be adhered to?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The work of setting up of the Heavy Water Plant at Talchar is progressing according to schedule.

(b) the civil work for foundations of the equipment and main plant would be completed by the end of 1974 and the mechanical erection would be taken up early in 1975. The plant is expected to be commissioned in 1976.

Attack on Harijan families at Ekchari Village, Bhagalpur (Bihar)

3042. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Harijan families were attacked and their houses looted by some armed miscreants at Ekchari Village, Bhagalpur District, Bihar on the 12th March, 1974; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) Facts are being ascertained.

Controversy over site of Anandpur Barrage Project in Orissa

3043. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state-

(a) whether there is a controversy over the site selection of the proposed Anandpur Barrage Project, Keonjhar District (Orissa); and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to resolve the dispute?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Central Water and Power Commission have examined the merits and demerits of two sites for the Anandpur Barrage Project and have opined that the Birgobindpur site, which is about 12km. upstream of the proposed Anandpur site, is definitely superior. The Commission have communicated their technical findings to the Government of Orissa and the final decision in the matter would have to be taken by the State Government.

North Koel Irrigation Project in Bihar

3045. SHRI M. S. PURTY:
SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made on the North Koel Irrigation Project in Bihar State; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to be completed and the expenditure to be incurred on it and districts which will be benefited by this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Preliminary works like construction of approach roads, residential and non-residential buildings are nearing completion. Most of the construction machinery has been procured. The work on the barrage and canals is being taken up.

The Government of Bihar have informed that the completion of the North Koel Project depends on the availability of funds and with the present allocation of funds, the project is expected to be completed by the end of the Sixth Plan. As per estimates framed in 1968, the cost of the project was about Rs. 31 crores. The revised cost is expected to be Rs. 57 crores. An expenditure of Rs. 6.4 crores was incurred on the Project by the end of the Fourth Plan. The project, on completion, will benefit areas in Palamau, Aurangabad and Gaya districts.

New Sone Barrage Canal

3046. SHRI N. E. HERO: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER

be pleased to state.

(a) the time by which the work on the High Level Canal taking off from New Sone Barrage is expected to be completed and how much land will be irrigated through this canal and what are the districts to be benefited;

(b) how many million acre feet of water is needed to irrigate the lands developed for this purpose; and

(c) what arrangements have been made to meet the shortage of water which will be resulted by the completion of Bansagar Dam?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Sone High Level Canal is expected to be completed by June, 1977. On completion it will irrigate 1,82,115 hectares of area in the districts of Gaya and Shahabad (old) utilising one million acre feet of water.

(c) The Bansagar dam will be constructed in pursuance of the inter-State agreement regarding sharing of the Sone waters, and arrangements to ensure supply of the allotted quantities to all the States will be devised by a Committee headed by the Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission.

Tribal families affected by Dam in Dumber Hydrel Project in Tripura

3047. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tribal families which have been evicted for the continuation of the Dam in Dumber Hydrel Project in Tripura; and

(b) the number of families which have been rehabilitated so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Energisation of pumping sets

3048. SHRI MARTAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government have submitted any scheme

to the Central Government for the energisation of pumping sets for irrigation purposes;

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

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The programme of rural electrification which *inter alia* includes energisation of pumpsets is formulated by the State Governments and is executed through their State Electricity Boards. Additive loan finance is, however, provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. to the State Electricity Boards for implementation of their rural electrification schemes. The Corporation has so far sanctioned 81 schemes of Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board, involving loan assistance of Rs. 30.27 crores. The schemes envisage electrification of 3841 villages and energisation of 90051 pumpsets.

15 more schemes involving loan assistance of Rs. 9.18 crores are at present under consideration of the Corporation. The pending schemes will be sanctioned if these are found technically feasible and financially viable in accordance with the guidelines prescribed by the Corporation.

Production of bus and truck tyres

3046. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the total production of tyres for trucks and buses during the last six months and the production by each of the manufacturing concerns?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The total production of tyres for trucks and

buses during the six months (January 74 to June, 74) and the production of individual units is given below:—

S.No.	Name of the Unit	Production (Nos.)
1.	M/s. Dunlop India Ltd., Calcutta	2,26,362
2.	Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	166,272
3.	Ceat Tyres Limited.	1,44,319
4.	Goodyear India Limited .	1,26,948
5.	Premier Tyres Ltd.	1,12,204
6.	Inchek Tyres Ltd.	91,605
7.	Dunlop India Ltd. Ambatur.	2,46,431
8.	Madras Rubber Factory, Madras	1,65,838
9.	Madras Rubber Factory, Goa.	74,378
	Total	13,54,357

Licence for setting up leather garments factory in M.P.

3050. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently issued an industrial licence to set up a factory in Madhya Pradesh for producing leather garments, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) A licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 has been granted to M/s. Tata Export Ltd. on 13th February, 1974 for setting up a new undertaking at Dewas in the State of Madhya Pradesh for the manufacture of 13.59 million Sq. ft. of finished leather and 1.20 lakhs nos. of leather garments per

annum. The licence has been granted subject inter-alia, to the condition that the Industrial Undertaking will give a guarantee to export 60 per cent of the production of finished leather and 75 per cent of the production of leather garments.

पश्चिम बंगाल में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ द्वारा "शिवाजी संघ" की स्थापना

3051. श्री रामाबतार झास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल के विभिन्न जिलों में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के लोगों ने "शिवाजी संघ" की स्थापना की है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके कार्यों का स्वरूप क्या है ; और

(ग) उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-सचिवी (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग). तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में स्वचालित मशीनें

3052. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में अनेक स्वचालित मशीनों की व्यवस्था की जा चुकी है ,

(ख) क्या उनके संचालन के लिए प्रतिदिन 10 घंटे विद्युत का प्राप्त होना जरूरी है और विद्युत के अभाव में अनेक मशीनें बन्द रहती हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनके लगातार संचालन के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

संचार अंजालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज चलाने के लिये बिजली की जरूरत होती है, चाहे वे एक्सचेंज मनुअल हों या आटो-मैटिक। ये एक्सचेंज बटरियों से चलते हैं और बटरियों को बिजली की मुख्य तार से चार्ज किया जाता है। सामान्यतया टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों की ये बटरियां 24 घंटों के काम के लिये पर्याप्त होती हैं। डिस्चार्ज हुई बट्टरी को पुनः चार्ज करने के लिये 10 घंटे लगते हैं और इसलिये इन अवधि के दौरान टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज को लगातार चालू रखने के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। अधिकांश बड़े टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में आयाती इंजन आल्टरनेटरों की व्यवस्था की गई है। छोटे टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों में ये आयाती इंजन आल्टरनेटर एक्सचेंजों के समूह के आधार पर दिये जा रहे हैं।

Violation of licensing procedure by Hindustan Lever

3053. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any violation of the licensing procedure has been done by M/s Hindustan Lever Limited in the last two years;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop this violation and action taken; and

(c) steps taken to curb the huge profiteering by the firm?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b): No case of violation of the industrial licensing procedure by M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited during the last two years has come to the notice of this Ministry. However, it has been noticed that as against the licensed capacity of 91,000 tonnes per

annum, their production of soap during 1972 was 1,17,308 tonnes. The Directorate General of Technical Development has reported the matter to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

(c) The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 envisages that all foreign companies having a foreign equity holding of over 40 per cent will be required to obtain Government permission for continuance of their activities. This will give Government an opportunity to review the working of these companies and to lay down suitable conditions to govern their activities in future

Revision of water rates in States

3054. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state: be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates of the Irrigation Commission (1972) to raise the average water rate available to State Governments has been fulfilled by Government; and

(b) what steps are being taken to stop the unauthorised and unlimited use of power by rich farmers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) As recommended by the Irrigation Commission (1972) the State Governments have been urged to enhance water rates so as to meet the combined working expenses and interest charges on irrigation schemes. In pursuance of the Commission's recommendations a draft "Model Canal Irrigation and Drainage Bill" which, among other things, seeks to consolidate the laws relating to levy of water rate and betterment contributions has also been prepared. An expert Committee has been set up to examine the draft Model Bill in all its aspects and suggest suitable modifications, before commending the same to State Governments for adoption.

(b) A programme for checking theft of power by consumers is being implemented by various State Electricity Boards. The measures being taken include:—

1. setting up of vigilance squads comprising Engineers and police Inspectors to detect cases of pilferage;
2. provision of tamper-proof meter boxes, zig-zag seals for sealing of meters and cut-outs after the meters;
3. metering of feeders, and
4. comprising of power consumption of doubtful consumers of the same area.

अंतर्राज्यीय विवादों के कारण सिंचाई परियोजना की क्रियान्विति न होना

3056. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं, के नाम क्या हैं जो अन्तर्राज्यीय विवादों के कारण क्रियान्वित नहीं की जा सकी और उनमें से प्रत्येक का कार्य कब से रुका पड़ा है ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक परियोजना द्वारा प्रस्तावित विद्युत शक्ति और सिंचाई क्षमता कितनी-कितनी है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). अन्तर्राज्यीय पहलुओं को दृष्टि में रखकर किसी परियोजना को स्वीकृति देने से यह तात्पर्य नहीं है कि इन्हें क्रियान्वयन अवश्य ही किया जाएगा। इसकी तकनीकी तथा आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता प्रमाणित करने के अतिरिक्त इसके क्रियान्वयन के लिये अपेक्षित पूर्ण संसाधनों की व्यवस्था करना भी

आवश्यक होगा। इस तथ्य को धृष्टि में रख कर कि चौथी योजना के दौरान सिंचाई क्षेत्र के आवंटित संसाधनों का पूर्णतया उपयोग कर लिया गया था, अन्तर्राज्यीय विवाद के कारण स्वीकृति न की जा सकी उन परियोजनाओं, यदि कोई हों, के नाम बनाना कठिन है जिन्हें प्रारम्भ करके कार्यान्वित किया जा सकता था। बहरहाल, गोदावरी, नर्मदा, कावेरी तथा कुछ अन्य बेसिनो में उन परियोजनाओं की सूची जिन्हें स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है, तथा उनकी क्षमताएं मभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। [यन्त्रालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 8245/74]।

Raid on Residence of a businessman of Bihar in connection with uranium smuggling

3057 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOJU:
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a team of the Central Bureau of Investigation and Central Excise had jointly raided the house of the businessman Sitaram Rajgharia in Champaran district, Bihar and recovered about 50 k.g. of gold and documents relating to Uranium smuggling; and

(b) if so, the facts about the goods and papers recovered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A search of the premises of Rajgharia brothers at Bettiah was carried out by a joint team of the officers of Customs and Central Excise and the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence on 10th June, 1974. Neither any gold nor any document relating to the alleged uranium smuggling was recovered. However, certain other documents were seized as a result of the search, which are under scrutiny; such further action as may be neces-

sary will be taken in accordance with the relevant laws by the concerned agencies in the light of the results of the scrutiny.

Enquiry into working of Cement Corporation

3038. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have inquired into the working of the Cement Corporation of India during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether any irregularities have been found; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for its better functioning and to remove the drawbacks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). While the Government of India have not ordered any enquiry into the working of Cement Corporation of India, the Audit Board, decided to review the working of the Corporation and their report is awaited.

Enquiry into working of Hindustan Paper Corporation of India

3059. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation of India during the last two years;

(b) whether any irregularities have been found; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remove the drawbacks and for its better functioning?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE

(SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Hindustan Paper Corporation is subject to commercial audit by a Chartered Accountant approved by Department of Company Affairs, as well as to statutory audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The progress of the projects under implementation by the Corporation is under constant review by Government.

(b) No irregularities have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Priority to thermal power generation in next 10 years

3060. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give all priority to thermal power generation and cut out new hydro electric schemes in the next 10 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this will push up cost of generation of electricity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Proposal to switch over fuel oil to coal in Thermal Stations

3061. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to switch over fuel oil to coal in thermal stations as recommended by a Committee of Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the cost of such conversion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The estimated costs of conversion of the thermal power stations recommended by the Committee for converting from use of oil as primary fuel to coal as primary fuel are given below:—

Name of thermal power station	Estimated cost of conversion
1. Ahmedabad	Rs. 85 lakhs
2. Barauni	Rs. 130 lakhs
3. Trombay	Rs. 380 lakhs
4. Dhuvaran	Nominal

Proposal to produce T.V. feature films from Amritsar

3062. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to produce T.V. feature films from Amritsar by the end of this year;

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

(c) the allocation made for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Visits of Prime Minister to States and Union Territories

3063. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of visits paid by the Prime Minister to each State and Union Territory during 1973 and upto 31st July, 1974;

(b) the purposes of each of those visits; and

(c) how many of the visits were official and how many non-official?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (c). A statement is attached.

(b) The official tours were part of the normal process of the Prime Minister's periodical visits to various States for purposes of addressing public meetings; attending various functions; inauguration of conferences; visits to drought, cyclone and flood affected areas and meeting with State Governments and representatives of different parties and sections of the people and the press.

Statement

Name of State/Union Territories	Total No. of visits	
	Official	Non-Official
Andhra Pradesh	1	..
Assam	1	1
West Bengal	5	1
Chandigarh	1	..
Gujarat	2	..
Goa, Daman and Diu	1	..
Himachal Pradesh	2	..
Jammu and Kashmir	4	..
Kerala	3	..
Mysore	6	..
Maharashtra	5	..
Madhya Pradesh	3	..
Manipur	..	1
Nagaland	1	..
Orissa	5	2
Pondicherry	..	1
Punjab	3	..
Tamil Nadu	3	1
Tripura	1	..
Uttar Pradesh	20	11
	67	18

Savings Bank facilities in Post Offices in Tamil Nadu

3064. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices now functioning in Tamil Nadu State;

(b) how many out of these have facilities to operate savings bank accounts;

(c) how the figures compare with the States of U.P., Maharashtra and

West Bengal and the area covered by such Postal Savings Banks in each of these States and also those in Rajasthan; and

(d) what targets have been fixed to cover more rural areas in all these States separately to increase small savings during the 5th Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) 10945.

(b) 10942.

	Total No. of P. Os. functioning there	Total No. of P. Os. which have facilities to operate S. B. accounts.	Average area covered
Tamil Nadu	10945	10942	11.95 Sq. Km.
U. P.	14482	14422	20.2 Sq. Km.
Maharashtra	9569	9477	32.5 Sq. Km.
West Bengal	6499	6499	16.3 Sq. Km.
Rajasthan	7554	7554	46.0 Sq. Km.

(d) For the Fifth Plan period no Statewise target has yet been fixed for opening of new post offices. But the policy is to vest SB powers at the time of opening of B.O. At present about 99 per cent of BOs in India are vested with SB powers.

Shortage of Raw Material in Rubber Industries

3065. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber industries in India are facing the problem of shortage of raw materials;

(b) whether several representations have been made to Government by them for removing their difficulties;

(c) if so, facts thereabout, including the demands made by them in their memoranda;

(d) whether despite shortage of supplies of natural and synthetic rubber, natural rubber is being exported;

(e) if so, facts about production of natural and synthetic rubber in India, export of natural and synthetic rubber from India, import of natural and synthetic rubber from outside and annual requirements and consumptions of natural and synthetic rubber by the rubber industries during the years 1971-74; and

(f) steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for resolving the problems facing the Indian rubber industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Representations have been received from the Automotive Tyre Industry of India and the All India Rubber Industries Association regarding the shortage of raw rubber and tyre fabric (rayon and nylon). They have requested that the import of these items may be permitted on the basis of the actual users licences and also against replenishment licences.

(d) As there was a large accumulation of stocks of natural rubber with the STC and with the increased production of natural rubber in the country Government decided last year to allow export of surplus rubber to the extent of 5,000 tonnes through the STC with a view to clear the accumulated stock and also to give a boost to the sagging prices of rubber in the domestic market. The actual export during 1973-74 was 2,700 tonnes of natural rubber.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8246/74].

(f) The matter is receiving the consideration of Government.

Continuance of National Emergency

3066. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state how long National Emergency will be continued and the rationale for its continuance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The question of continuance of Emergency is kept under constant review, in the light of relevant security considerations, progress of the process of normalisation of relations with Pakistan and the overall economic situation in the country.

Report of Working Group on prisons

3067. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of a Working Group has revealed that the prisons and their administration in the country are in a mess; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Working Group have pointed out the existing deficiencies in the conditions of living in the prisons and in the Jail Administration and have recommended measures to remove them.

(b) Since 'Jail' is a State subject, the State Governments have been requested to examine these recommendations for implementation as well as for furnishing their comments thereon.

Telephones in Cities and Bustees in Durg District

3068 SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities and Bustees in Durg District where telephone facilities are available;

(b) whether Government have received complaints to the effect that at most of the places telephones remain out of order; if so, the steps taken to remove the defects;

(c) whether there is a separate telephone exchange at a distance of five miles at Khurshiba, and a trunk call has therefore to be booked for that place and the line for the same, is not available throughout the day;

(d) whether in some Bustees, telephone connections have been sanctioned but not provided so far; and

(e) the names of these Bustees and when the telephones would be installed there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of Lok Sabha when received.

Grant of pension to freedom fighters

3069. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters whose applications have either been rejected or filed on the ground that they have not submitted the prescribed evidence, including a certificate of imprisonment, from the Jail authorities or from a Co-prisoner M.P., Ex-M.P., M.L.A. or Ex-M.L.A.;

(b) whether any of them have represented their inability to furnish the prescribed evidence, owing to the long lapse of time and non-availability of records; and

(c) whether Government have considered any other suitable measures to decide the eligibility of such freedom fighters for the grant of pension?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Upto 3rd August, 1947, 37047 applications have been rejected as the applicants were not eligible under the Central Pension Scheme, 21,255 applications have been filed for want of corroborative evidence regarding political suffering including imprisonment.

(b) and (c). Representations from applicants whose applications have been rejected are examined on merits. As regards applicants who have not

been able to furnish corroborative evidence, State Governments have been requested to scrutinise these applications and send their recommendations after consulting the State/District Advisory Committee, if necessary. Such applications will be re-considered whenever reports from the State Governments are received or the applicants are able to furnish the required evidence.

Use of foreign money by Churches in India

3070. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign aids, either from individual or organisations received in cash and kind by the Christian Churches in India from 1971 to 1973;

(b) whether audited accounts of receipts and expenditures of such foreign funds received by such Churches are submitted to appropriate authority; and

(c) if so, facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Apart from the requirements of the law relating to the foreign exchange regulation, there are no legal restrictions at present on inward remittances. The statements maintained by the Reserve Bank of India cover remittances in cash of rupees ten thousand and above only. No record is kept of foreign assistance sent in kind. It would not, therefore, be possible to furnish precise information about the total amount of foreign financial assistance in cash and kind received by Christian Churches in India during the relevant period.

There is, at present, no law requiring Churches to maintain accounts and submit the same for scrutiny by any specified authority. To regulate the acceptance and utilisation of foreign contribution, etc., the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Bill, 1973

was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in December, 1973. The Bill is now before a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament.

Listing of persons as V.I.Ps.

3071. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the facts about the categories of persons included in the official list as V.I.Ps. and their gradation;

(b) whether criticisms have been voiced against such listing of persons as V.I.Ps.;

(c) whether nomenclature of V.I.Ps. will be changed to avoid discrimination between citizens of the same country; and

(d) whether new categories will be enlisted for special requirements to treat persons on duty to avoid public criticism; and if so, facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). There is no list as such of V.I.Ps. However, there is a Table of Precedence which is mainly confined to functionaries of different organs of the State such as Heads of States, Central and State Ministers, Presiding Officers of Parliament and of State Legislatures, Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, Members of Parliament and senior civil and military officers. The Table is meant for State and ceremonial occasions and has no application in day-to-day business of the Government. No discrimination between citizens of the country is intended as persons not included in the Table of Precedence are also invited to State functions and assigned appropriate positions. The Table of Precedence is amended from time to time to meet the changing needs.

Tribal unrest

3072. SHRI MARTAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tribal unrest in the country is on the increase;

(b) if so, the names of the areas, State-wise where Tribals have so far launched agitations; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). There is no such information in respect of any State or Union Territory except Bihar. According to information received from the Government of Bihar, there is unrest among the tribals in Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas which is attributable to grievances about land alienation, few employment opportunities in industries location in the tribal region, less attention to the development needs of the tribal areas etc. Efforts are being made to solve the socio-economic problems faced by the tribal people in Bihar.

Upper Sikri Reservoir and Mohana Reservoir schemes for Gaya and Nawadah Districts of Bihar

3073 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Upper Sikri reservoir and Mohana reservoir schemes for Gaya and Nawadah District of Bihar as approved earlier are not likely to be taken up during the 1st year of the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in implementing the schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHV)

PRASAD): (a) and (b). The investigations for Mohana Reservoir Scheme and Upper Sikri Reservoir Scheme are in progress and are expected to be completed by November, 1974 and February, 1975 respectively. The question of executing these schemes will arise after the project reports have been prepared, technically scrutinised and accepted by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission and subject to availability of funds.

Unsettled demands of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre Employees Union

3074. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding unsettled demands of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre Employees' Union;

(b) the reasons for delay in settling them; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to speed up action in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI). (a) The only point which remains to be settled is regarding procedure relating to departmental promotions.

(b) and (c). A committee is studying this problem and guidelines are expected to be evolved early.

Proper utilisation of by-products of rice mills

3075. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether edible oil, Sodium Silicate and Potash worth over Rs. 300 crore can be extracted or recovered by proper utilisation of the by-products of rice-mills like husk, and bran most of which go waste; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to prevent this colossal loss and to utilise these by-products?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Preliminary laboratory investigations have shown the possibility of recycling and utilisation of by-products of rice-mills like rice husk and rice bran for the recovery of edible oils, sodium silicate and potash. The tentative estimates indicate that over Rs. 300 crore worth of sodium silicate and potash can be recovered from the by-products of rice-mills.

Research, design, development and engineering of suitable technologies for converting wastes into useful products which *inter alia* include utilisation of wastes of rice mills viz. rice bran and rice husk, their use and present position and work being done and proposed to be done; are contained in the draft S & T Plan, 1974-79 which was laid on the Table of the House on 28th March, 1974.

However, there is need for process engineering work on pilot plant and on commercial scale considering the quality, quantity and geographical location of by-products like rice bran and rice husk. Techno-economic feasibility studies after the development phase on the plants for conversion of wastes, form a base for making investment decisions.

Computer developed by Electronics Corporation of India

3076. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new computer capable of making 4 lakh additions and subtractions per second has been developed by the Electronics Corporation of India; and

(b) whether this computer has been developed and fabricated entirely by Indian Scientists and Engineers?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

Method of water proofing of mud walls worked out by Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee

3077. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee has worked out an effective and cheap method of water proofing mud walls;

(b) if so, whether this method can be used for water-proofing even the existing Kachcha houses; and

(c) whether Government propose to propagate these findings in local form way so that millions of Kachcha house dwellers may be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The method has been offered to the Rural Housing Department of U.P. and to P.W.D. Research Institute, Lucknow for large scale adoption in villages. The method has also been given publicity through news papers and it is now for Rural Housing Departments of various States to utilise the know-how which is available from Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee free of cost.

Production of Cement and Tyres

3078. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how does the actual production of Cement and Tyres in the years 1971-72 and 1973 compare with their respective productive capacity,

(b) whether the producers are deliberately keeping the production at low level for acquiring more profit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The production of cement in 1971, 1972 and 1973 was 14.93, 15.80 and 15.02 million tonnes respectively. The capacity utilisation of the industry during these three years was 77 per cent, 81 per cent and 76 per cent respectively.

The production of automobile tyres and tubes during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 was 46,59,127, 49,78,218 and 50,42,756 Nos. respectively, as against the installed capacity of 58,80,000 Nos.

(b) and (c). The shortfall in production was due to wagon shortage, strikes and power shortage in respect of cement industry and due to strikes and lockout in the case of automobile, tyres and tubes industry. Every effort is being made to remove these constraints.

Co-axial cable system via different routes between Bombay and Calcutta

3078. **SHRI VASANT SATHI:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS:

be pleased to state whether Government propose to add some more Co-axial cable systems via different routes from Bombay to Calcutta so that failure of the Bombay-Calcutta telephone demand line will not occur frequently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): Yes, Sir. The demand lines between Bombay-Calcutta are presently routed on the coaxial system linking Bombay with Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Agra, Allahabad, Asansol and Asansol-Calcutta microwave system. A direct coaxial system Bombay-Nagpur is in operation. A

microwave link from Nagpur-Calcutta is under installation. These two systems will provide an alternative and shorter route between Bombay-Calcutta.

Irrigation projects in Rajasthan

3060. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of different irrigation projects that have been forwarded by the Government of Rajasthan for inclusion in the Fifth Plan; period to be executed with Central assistance; and

(b) the names of those which have been sanctioned, money allocated and schedule of construction for each?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Government of Rajasthan have proposed three new major irrigation schemes viz. Rajasthan Canal Stage II, Chambal Drainage and Okhla Barrage for inclusion in their V Plan. Central assistance to State Plans is provided in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any individual scheme, group of schemes or head of development.

(b) Rajasthan Canal Stage-II has since been approved for inclusion in the State's Plan. An outlay of Rs. 40,30 crores is likely to be provided for it in the Fifth Plan. The scheme will spill into the Sixth Plan.

Cases of robbery and loot in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi

3081. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chittaranjan Park residential colony New Delhi has no police post and taking advantage of this situation, cases of robbery, loot and snatchings are increasing;

(b) whether culprits have not been apprehended even in a single case of robbery committed during the last four months; and

(c) the time by which a Police post will be set up in the area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) There is no police post in Chittaranjan Park. However, no case of robbery, loot and snatching has been reported from this area in the year 1974 (till now).

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) A proposal to set up a police post in this area is under consideration. This area, at present, is covered by police station Kalkaji and night patrolling has been intensified and mounted police and foot patrol parties are sent out in the night in this area.

Shortage of cement in West Bengal and Eastern Region

3082 SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cement has been a scarce article in Eastern Region generally and in West Bengal particularly;

(b) whether the people have been thrown out of employment or are suffering from under-employment because of non-availability of cement in West Bengal; and

(c) whether some important developmental projects in West Bengal are going to be hit by the scarcity of cement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). The eastern Zone of the country which comprises the States of West Bengal, Assam

and other for eastern areas is deficit in the production of cement. Supplies to this zone from outside the zone also get frequently interrupted due to rail movement restrictions etc. The shortage of cement in the State of West Bengal is part of the country-wide shortage of cement due to loss of production as a result of power cuts, inadequacy of wagons and Coal supplies etc. In such circumstances, it is not unlikely that some people engaged in construction works and some developmental projects may have been adversely affected.

Electrification of Villages in Rajasthan upto June, 1974

3083. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8768 on the 30th April, 1974 regarding electrification of villages in Rajasthan during 1973-74 and 1974-75 and state:

(a) the number of villages which have been electrified in Rajasthan, District-wise, as on 30th June 1974; and

(b) the reasons as to why Rajasthan is lagging behind the neighbouring States of Punjab and Haryana in the matter of rural electrification?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) 5800 villages, out of total of 32241 villages in Rajasthan have been electrified as on 30th June, 1974. A statement giving district-wise detail is enclosed.

(b) The main reasons of slow progress in the matter of rural electrification in Rajasthan as compared to the State of Punjab and Haryana are:-

1. The State is very large in size.

2. The villages are scattered in remote areas.

3. Difficulties in respect of construction of very long transmission and distribution system.

Statement

District-wise details of villages electrified in Rajasthan as on 30-6-1974.

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of villages electrified
1.	Ajmer	194
2.	Alwar	441
3.	Banswara	140
4.	Barmer	45
5.	Bharatpur	331
6.	Bhilwara	341
7.	Bikaner	67
8.	Bundi	83
9.	Chittorgarh	341
10.	Churu	128
11.	Dungarpur	103
12.	Jaipur	782
13.	Jaisalmer	1
14.	Jalore	107
15.	Jhunjhunu	244
16.	Jhalawar	212
17.	Jodhpur	168
18.	Kota	264
19.	Nagaur	278
20.	Pali	198
21.	S. Madhopur	211
22.	Sikar	173
23.	Sirohi	51
24.	Sriganganagar	320
25.	Tonk	147
26.	Udaipur	450
	Total	5800

Damage caused by Earthquake Shocks

3085. SHRI B. R. SHKULA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the extent of damage caused by earthquake shocks in various parts of the country during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Employment Guarantee Scheme in Maharashtra and Other States.

3086. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have approached the Planning Commission for incorporating the Employment Guarantee Scheme, piloted by the State as IDL-1 for providing job outlets to the poorest people in rural areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto;

(c) the action taken in the matter; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to make the scheme applicable on a more comprehensive basis in other States as well and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). An Employment Guarantee Scheme has been included in the Annual Plan 1974-75 of the Government of Maharashtra. Withing the overall ceiling of Rs. 274.85 crores, approved by the Planning Commission for the Maharashtra State's Annual Plan 1974-75, an outlay of Rs. 10.00 crores has been included for the Employment Guarantee Scheme proposed by the State Government.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Number of Ex-servicemen appointed in Security Staff of All India Radio

3087. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-servicemen as per the letter of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. 10/8/73-B.A. dated the 7th March, 1973 which have been appointed in the Security Staff of AIR; and

(b) how many ex-Servicemen of Class III in AIR have been given promotion to the Security Staff?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) This matter is linked with the revision of the security staff structure for All India Radio which has not yet been finalised.

Shortage of Trained T.V. Staff

3088. SHRI DHAMANKAR:
SHRI NAWAL KISOHRE
SHARMA:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of trained personnel to man the expansion of T.V. programme in the country during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken appropriate steps to train personnel at various levels to man the level activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b) In order to meet the demand of trained personnel for the expanding TV network a TV Training Wing has been set up in the Film and TV Training Institute, Poona. In addition, training facilities made available under various fellowship schemes of foreign organisations

and Governments are also being availed of to provide specialised training to TV personnel. No shortage of trained personnel is therefore expected to occur.

Grant of Pension to Indian Freedom Fighters Abroad

3089 SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately decided to sanction pension to such Indian Freedom Fighters who are now living abroad provided they draw their pension in India, and

(b) if so the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Scheme has been extended to the Indian citizens at present living abroad provided they fulfil other conditions of eligibility and agree to draw pension in India. Each case is examined on merits.

Shortage of Coal on Cement Industry in Orissa

3090. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of cement in Orissa is badly affected due to shortage of coal, and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The production of cement at the only two cement factories at Rajgangpur and Bargarh in Orissa suffered during January to May, 1974 on account of shortage of coal.

(b) The matter was considered by the Standing Linkage Committee of Department of Mines and steps were taken to rush more supplies of coal to these factories. As a result, the production of cement at these factories has improved to normal level in the months of June and July, 1974. The coal stock position with these factories is also now comfortable

Pending Applications from Orissa for Licences

3091. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licence applications recommended by Orissa Government and pending with Government of India as on 31st July, 1974; and

(b) whether some of them were recommended during the years from 1970-72?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) As on 31st July, 1974, 31 IL applications relating to Orissa were pending. Of these 7 relate to 1971, 1 to 1972, 3 to 1973 and the remaining to 1974.

Survey regarding Kulliana Reservoir on Upper Reaches of Budabalanga

3092 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey in regard to Kulliana reservoir on the upper reaches of river Budabalanga has been made;

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

(c) when the work on flood protection measures to save the lower

reaches from heavy floods is expected to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) The State Government of Orissa have reported that surveys and investigations for the Kuliana dam across the river Budabalinga have been taken up. The contour survey of the reservoir area and the investigations at the dam site have been carried out. A portion of the Ayacut survey has also been completed. The feasibility of the project can be determined only after the investigations have been completed.

The project has not been included in the draft Fifth Plan proposals of the State.

Employment Target for Educated and Uneducated in Fifth Plan

3093. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target for employment has been fixed by the Planning Commission during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, the break-up between educated and uneducated; and

(c) the scheme for Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARMA): (a) and (b) The question of fixing a target for employment for the Fifth Five Year Plan period was examined by the Planning Commission and it was felt that, considering the divergence of expert opinion regarding methodology for estimating employment, unemployment and under-employment in the characteristic conditions of the Indian economy, targets of aggregate employment may not be fixed. The strategy, however, of the Draft Plan has been

designed in a manner so as to maximise creation of employment opportunities both for educated and uneducated persons, even if no specific target figure or its break-up between educated and uneducated persons has been included in the Draft Plan. It is expected that during the Fifth Plan period considerable job opportunities will be created through the implementation of sectoral programmes in the fields of agriculture, soil-conservation, major, medium and minor irrigation, agro-service centres, command area development, large, medium and small scale industries, power generation education, and public health etc. In this context, it has to be noted that Drought Prone Area Programme and the Programmes for Small and marginal farmers, command area development of major and medium irrigation projects are likely to cover nearly 26 million of the poorest rural households. In addition, benefits from schemes relating to traditional industries like handloom, sericulture, coir, khadi and village industries would accrue to approximately 32.50 lakh to 33.50 lakh persons by way of additional job opportunities and another 33 lakh to 34 lakh persons through fuller employment. The implementation of the Plan would also naturally result in expansion of employment opportunities in the private sector, specially the small and unorganized sectors, trade, ancillary services and commerce and so on.

(c) The Fifth Five Year Plan Document of Orissa lists several schemes whose implementation is expected to generate substantial job opportunities both in rural and urban areas for educated as well as uneducated persons. These are schemes relating to agriculture, minor irrigation soil conservation, dairying and animal husbandry, forestry fisheries, elementary education, public health, rural water supply, rural roads and rural electrification etc. The State's Plan estimates that about 3.87 lakh additional jobs are likely to be created

in the State during the Fifth Plan through the implementation of these schemes.

Besides the sectoral programmes mentioned above, an Employment Promotion Programme, with thrust on self-employment has been taken up in 1974-75 by the Planning Commission. Under this programme a ceiling amount of Rs. 1.00 crore has been allocated to the Government of Orissa for 1974-75.

Issue of Licences for manufacture of T.V. sets for Export

3094. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued licences to some of the units in the country for manufacturing T.V. sets for export;

(b) if so, the names of those units and their locations;

(c) the names of the foreign countries to which these sets would be exported and their annual export value; and

(d) whether there will be reduction in prices of TV sets in the country as a result of production of TV sets by these units?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Two parties have been licensed for production of T.V. Receivers entirely for export in the Export Processing Zone being set up at Santa Cruz (near Bombay) These are M/s. Bush India Private Ltd. and M/s. Trimourti Electronics (P) Ltd. with an annual capacity of 20,000 and 1,11,000 respectively

(c) According to the indications given by the parties, the export will be mainly to the European market

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while a small quantity will also be sent to the Middle East countries and Africa; the annual export values are expected to be of the order of 125 lakhs by Bush and 1168 lakhs by Trimourti.

(d) Since the entire production is for export, there will not be any direct impact on the indigenous prices of T.V. sets.

Setting up of Power Generating Plant in Orissa

3095. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up power generating plant in Orissa with full Central assistance to supply power for industrial plants established or to be established by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PASAD): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Plastic Factorie, in Trinagar, Delhi

3096. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plastic factories which have been set up in Tri Nagar, Delhi;

(b) whether these plastic factories have been running without obtaining any licence from Government; and

(c) whether Government have received any complaint against these plastic factory owners who do not pay any Income tax and Sales tax tax?

Government and do not show sales and purchase in the account books and if so, whether the Government propose to refer this matter to C.B.I. for investigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) According to the survey conducted by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi during the year 1973, the number of units engaged in the manufacturing of plastic goods is 175 (12 licensed and 163 un-licensed).

(b) As Tri Nagar is a non-confirming area no license has been issued by the Director of Industries, Delhi Administration. The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that according to their record 12 units have been granted licenses for manufacturing of plastic goods and 163 were detected to be running without licence. Prosecution was launched against them under section 416/417 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

(c) (i) Government have received 3 complaints during the current financial year regarding evasion of Sales Tax against plastic factories in Tri Nagar area. Enquiries conducted revealed that one of them was already registered with the Sales Tax Department. No evidence of evasion of tax was found. Enquiries in the second case indicated that the owner was doing labour work only and was not, *prima-facie*, liable to pay sales tax. Enquiries in the third case have not yet been completed. If any specific information is received action is taken according to law in respect of both registered and unregistered dealers.

(ii) Government have not received any complaint regarding evasion of Income Tax. A survey was conducted by the Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi in Tri Nagar Area in respect of plastic factories located in that area. According to their records a list of 22 units have been prepared.

The enquiries reveal that out of these 22 units 3 have filed their Income-tax returns and 15 are not assessed to tax and regarding the remaining 4 the information is not readily available. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi is, however, taking action to bring on its registers those plastic factories in the Tri Nagar area which are not assessed to tax so far.

Setting up of Industries in West Bengal in Comparison to other States

3097. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comparative study has yet been made by his Ministry to determine and analyse the Industrial Growth and new installation of industrial units in West Bengal in comparison to Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry are aware of the slow expansion and installation of industrial units in West Bengal; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d) The index of industrial production is not computed separately for each State and accordingly it is not possible to estimate the industrial growth rate for different States. The past pattern of development of industries in the Eastern Region, including West Bengal, has been governed by a number of historical and other factors; and the installation of new industrial undertakings in West Bengal has been slower than in some other States owing to a combination of these factors. Various steps are being taken by the Central and State

Governments to promote and to diversify the structure of industries in the Eastern Region, including West Bengal. A total of 167 letters of intent have been issued in favour of parties desiring to set up industrial undertakings in West Bengal during 1971, 1972 and 1973. The promotional work that is necessary to stimulate investment interest, to help entrepreneurs to identify investment opportunities and to formulate proposals for setting up industrial undertakings is being stepped up by the Government of West Bengal. The West Bengal State Industrial Development Corporation is also playing a part in this process. At the Centre, every effort is being made to speed up the consideration and disposal of applications from parties for setting up industrial undertakings in desirable directions, in terms of the Guidelines for Industries issued from time to time, two such Guidelines having been issued for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75.

Dehra Head Post Office

3098. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building of the Dehra Head Post Office (H.P.) is very old and it leaks during rains;

(b) whether some years back, estimates were prepared for its renovation and extension; and

(c) if so, by what time the necessary renovation and extension will take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Action is being taken to carry out the repairs.

(b) No, Sir. The case for extension/renovation is however, under consideration.

(c) Case is held up due to ban on construction/extension/renovation of

non-functional buildings on account of financial stringency. Needful will be done after the ban is lifted.

Home for Freedom Fighters in West Bengal

3099 SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for setting up a Home in West Bengal for the old and ailing freedom fighters of the Eastern Region;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, Government have decided to set up two such homes one in the South and the other in the North. Pending establishment of permanent homes, the Government propose to start a temporary Home in the Union Territory of Delhi from 2nd October, 1974.

While Government of West Bengal are already running a Home for the freedom fighters, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have also been requested to examine the possibility of setting up one Home in each State/Union Territory for such freedom fighters who require shelter.

Applications of T.V. manufacturing Units of West Bengal pending with Central Government

3100. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications of T.V. manufacturing units from West Bengal pending with the Central Government; and

(b) by when these applications are likely to be disposed of?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No application from West Bengal for the production of T.V. Receivers is pending with the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise

Declaration of Darjeeling (W.B.) as Industrially Backward

3101. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hill district of Darjeeling in West Bengal has not yet been declared as industrially backward; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Darjeeling District in West Bengal has been declared as backward and is eligible for concessional finance for the purpose of developing industries in the area.

(b) Question does not arise.

State Plans for 1974-75

3102 SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Boards of various States have submitted their plans for the year 1974-75;

(b) whether due to price rise, States' plans have been scuttled; and

(c) if so, the fields which will be badly affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) In accordance with the procedures for finalising the draft Annual Plan proposals in vogue in different States, the draft Plans

before being submitted to the Planning Commission are considered by the State Planning Boards. The draft Annual Plan proposals are, however, finalised and submitted by the Planning Department of respective State Governments to the Planning Commission. The Annual Plans for 1974-75 have since been received, considered and finalised in consultation with the State Governments and Central Ministries.

(b) and (c) No reductions in the approved plan allocations, already communicated to the State Governments for their respective Annual Plans, have been made.

Freedom Fighters Pension

3103. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number, State-wise, of individual freedom fighters, who are at present receiving the pension of Rs 200/- per month;

(b) the total number, State-wise, of the widows of Freedom Fighters, who are receiving the monthly pension of Rs. 150/-;

(c) the total number, State-wise, of the widows of the Freedom Fighters who are at present receiving the monthly pension of Rs. 100/- per month; and

(d) the total number, State-wise, of the minor children of the Freedom Fighters, who are receiving monthly pension of Rs 50/-?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). Pensions have been sanctioned in 85 240 cases. The Accountants General issue pension payment orders to freedom fighters on receipt of sanction orders from Home Ministry. It is difficult to say how many freedom fighters or their dependents are receiving pension at present.

The Freedom Fighters' Pension Scheme provides for two types of pensions i.e. (i) pension to the living freedom fighters and (ii) family pension to the dependents of freedom fighters who are no longer alive. Family includes mother, father, widower, widow if he/she has not since remarried, unmarried daughters and sons in exceptional circumstances. The minimum pension for the living freedom fighters is Rs. 200/- per month and to a member of the family Rs 100/- per month if the freedom fighter is not alive. In the case of family pension Rs 50/- per month is sanctioned for each unmarried daughter subject to a total pension of Rs 200/- per month.

In view of the large number of applications received and disposed of so far it is not possible to give the number of such freedom fighters and dependents who have been sanctioned pension at different rates.

Law and Order Situation in Gujarat

3104. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Law and Order situation in the State of Gujarat has not been normal for the last two months;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the law and order in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHR F. H. MOSHIN): (a) Except for a few sporadic incidents, the law and order situation in the State of Gujarat has been normal in the last two months.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of pumped storage schemes in A.P., Gujarat and Tamil Nadu

3105. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision regarding setting up of pumped storage schemes in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu;

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

(c) the expenditure involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The following pumped storage schemes have been sanctioned in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat:

Project	Capacity (in MW)	Sanctioned estimated cost
(Rs. in crores)		
Kadamparai (Tamil Nadu)	4 100	35.15
Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)	2 50	9.39
Kadana (Gujarat)	4 60	24.58

The State Governments are understood to be reviewing the feasibility and technical features of the projects in view of the recent steep rise in their estimated costs.

Salaries and Allowances of Central Ministers

3106. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the expenditure incurred on Central Ministers in respect of their salaries, allowances and under other heads, separately, during the last two years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOSHIN): A statement is attached.

Statement

The expenditure incurred on salaries, sumptuary allowance and tour expenses of the Ministers during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 is indicated below:

Year	Salaries	Sumptuary allowance	Tour expenses
(Rupees in Lakhs)			
1972-73	12.38	0.98	28.37
1973-74 (As booked by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, up to March, '74)	14.42	1.17	38.90

2. The perquisites to which a Minister is entitled are free furnished residence and free supply of water and electricity. In respect of the latter, since 1st April, 1963, the Ministers have imposed a voluntary ceiling of Rs. 200 per mensem. The details of the total amount of expenditure incurred on maintenance of the residences and furnishings as also supply of water and electricity during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 1974

3107. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from 1st January, 1974 to 25th July, 1974 in various parts of the country;

(b) the total number of persons injured or killed (separately) and the damage caused to the property;

(c) the relief given by the State Governments or the Central Government in each case; and

(d) concrete steps the State Governments and the Central Govern-

ment have taken to put an end in such atrocities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scholarships to S.C. and S.T. Students

3108. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of post-matric Scholarships awarded to the students of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 in each State and Union Territory; and

(b) of the total amount, how much has been paid towards the tuition fees, examination fees and other fees and how much has been paid to the students for their maintenance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A statement showing the total amount spent on the award of post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8247/74].

(b) The information is being collected from the State Governments.

Sub-Plan for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

3109. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Sub-Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been prepared for each State and Union Territory for the years 1974-1979;

(b) if so, the special features of the same;

(c) the total amount allocated, and

(d) whether a specified percentage from the general development schemes has been reserved for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DJHARIA): (a) The sub-plans are being prepared for only those States/Union Territories which have large concentrations of tribal population. Since the sub-plans are area based programmes it will not be possible to draw sub-plans for scheduled castes. However, scheduled caste population residing in sub-plan areas would also be beneficiaries under this programme of development.

(b) The special features of the sub-plan are elimination of exploitation of the tribal people, speeding up their social and economic development, building up their inner strength and improving their organisational capabilities. The programmes drawn up will aim at providing the basic infrastructure necessary for development of each area. These would relate to credit, marketing and warehousing; completion of land records and records of rights in forests; debt redemption; development of medium and minor irrigation; provision of improved practices in agriculture and horticulture; tackling the problem of shifting cultivation; establishment of agro and forest based processing industries; provision of arterial roads linking tribal

hats and forests, transport and communication facilities; strengthening of administrative structure; etc.

(c) and (d). The financial requirements are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments. No specific percentage has been indicated to the State Governments. However, it is envisaged that adequate resources would flow from various sectors of development to the sub-plan areas from the State Plans. The Centre would supplement the resources of the State Plan to the extent possible for the development of tribal regions.

Power Projects sponsored by Central Government

3110. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Power Projects sponsored by the Central Government, the execution, completion and commissioning of which has been delayed; and

(b) the names of Power Projects which have not been able to produce the targetted amount of electricity during 1973-74 due to depletion of reservoirs attached to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The names of the power projects in the Central Sector which have been delayed are as follows:

1. Badarpur Thermal Project
2. Baira Siul HE Project
3. Loktak HE Project
4. RAPP (2nd Unit)
5. Kalapakkam (1st Unit).

(b) The names of major Hydro Power Projects which have produced energy less than the design potential

during the year 1973-74 are as follows:

NORTHERN REGION:

Uttar Pradesh

Rihand

SOUTHERN REGION

Andhra Pradesh:

Machkund

Kerala

Pallivassal

Sengulam

Panniar

Tamil Nadu

Periyar

Kundah

Karnataka:

Sivasamudram and Shimsa

Jog and Sharavathi

EASTERN REGION

Orissa:

Hirakud

WESTERN REGION

Bhira, Bhivpuri and Khopoli of
Tata Electric Company.

**Review of Power Generation and
Transmission Schemes**

3111. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the specific power generation and transmission schemes the progress of which was reviewed by the Planning Commission during 1973-74; and

(b) the particulars of assistance rendered for such schemes in removing the bottle-necks in their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission reviews each year the progress of all the

power generation schemes and major transmission lines included in the Plan. Detailed reviews are also made of important projects which are in advanced stages of construction. During the year 1973-74 additional Central Assistance was provided over and above the allocations made for them in the approved Annual Plan, to the following projects for expediting their commissioning:—

(Rs. crores)

Andhra Pradesh : Lower Wileru Hydro		5.62
Kothagudem Stage III Thermal		2.45
Bihar : Subernrekha Hydro		1.4
Gujarat : Sabarmati Thermal		2.8
Haryana : Faridabad Thermal		2.8
Kerala : Idikki hydro		2.8
West Bengal : Santaldih Thermal		6.3
Karnataka : Kalinadi		14.9
J & K : Investigations		0.77
Himachal Pradesh : Investigations		1.09
Hissar Ballabgarh line :		
Punjab	0.52	
Haryana	0.35	
Rajasthan	0.22	
	1.09	1.09
Total :		42.02

**Recommendations of Inter-Ministerial
Group on Bhagwati Committee on
unemployment**

3112. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the main recommendations made by the Inter-Ministerial Working Group set up for examining the recommendations of the Bhagwati Committee on Unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The main recommendations of the Committee on

Unemployment and the views/suggestions of the Inter-Ministerial Working Group thereon, as summarised are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8248/74].

expected that the power position would missioning of these two units, it is considerably improve.

Power Generation in Punjab

Directive to Ministries to sponsor names of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Class I Officers for appointment to posts of Under Secretaries and above

3113. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAI. BHATIA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

3114. SHRI A. S. KASTURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of power generation in Punjab State at present;

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has issued a Directive to other Ministries asking them to sponsor the names of eligible Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes class I officers for appointment at the Centre in posts of Under Secretary and above upto Joint Secretary level; and

(b) the total power generated from the various sources in Punjab at present; and

(c) how the shortage is proposed to be met?

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that this Directive is followed by the Ministries and that the cases of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes eligible officers are definitely sponsored so that this opportunity is not denied to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b): The total installed power generation capacity in Punjab State at present and the power generated from various sources is as under:

Name of the Project	Capacity in (MW)	Generation in Gwh/day
Share in Bhakra	613	3.69
Shanan	48	0.85
UBDC	45	0.65
Small thermal and diesel	57	0.46

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b): For staffing tenure posts under the Centre, the cadre authorities of various Central Services are approached every year to sponsor names of suitable officers for appointment to these posts. In the letter sent to them, they are requested to consider the claims of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe eligible officers also while suggesting names of suitable officers for deputation. It is for the Cadre authority concerned to consider whether, looking to their own requirements and the willingness of the officers, they can spare eligible officers who are suitable to hold Secretariat appointments.

(c) Punjab is getting relief to the extent of 0.55 Gwh/day from Bassi Hydro project in Himachal Pradesh. Further, the 1st unit of 110 MW at Gurunanak Thermal Station at Bhatinda is expected to be commissioned during September, 1974 and the 2nd unit in April, 1975. With the com-

“हरिजनों को इस्लाम धर्म स्वीकार करने की सलाह” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार

3115. श्री बन साहू प्रधान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह घटाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 2 अगस्त, 1974 के समाचार पत्र में प्रकाशित “हरिजनों को इस्लाम धर्म स्वीकार करने की सलाह” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर बिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कान्ति विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) सरकार ने दिनांक 2 अगस्त, 1974 के “हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स” में प्रकाशित एक ऐसा समाचार देखा है।

(ख) अभी तक ऐसी कोई कार्यवाही ध्यान में नहीं आयी है।

अनुसूचित जातियों के सामाजिक बहिष्कार, उत्पीड़न तथा दमन के प्रश्न पर सरकार की प्रतिबन्धना सर्वविदित है। इस सम्बन्ध में 14 अगस्त, 1974 को सदन में दिवे बचे तारकित प्रश्न संख्या 351 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है।

Arrears due to Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited from State Electricity Boards

3116. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Electricity Boards owe a huge amount of money to the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and how much amount has fallen into arrears;

(c) whether BHEL has refused to accept further orders without payment of advance; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to sort out this matter so that programmes in the Fifth Plan are not held up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As at the end of July, 1974 the arrears due to BHEL from the various State Electricity Boards are reported to be of the order of Rs. 58.20 crores. The details are indicated below:

Name of Elec. Board	Amount due (Rs. in crores)
1. Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	32.00
2. Maharashtra State Electricity Board	5.30
3. Gujarat State Electricity Board	4.70
4. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	4.20
5. Bihar State Electricity Board	3.30
6. Punjab State Electricity Board	2.60
7. Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	1.90
8. West Bengal State Electricity Board	1.20
9. Delhi Electrical Supply Undertaking	0.90
10. Haryana State Electricity Board	0.70
11. Orissa State Electricity Board	0.60
12. Assam State Electricity Board	0.20
13. Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board	0.20
14. Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board	0.20
15. Karnataka State Electricity Board	0.10
16. Rajasthan State Electricity Board	0.10

(c) According to the general terms and conditions governing the supply of generating plant by M/s. BHEL, 10 per cent of the F.O.R. value of the equipment is to be paid in advance at the time of placing orders.

(d) The Government of India are seized of this problem and are examining how best BHEL could be enabled to continue production and the State Electricity Boards to receive timely supplies of equipment in accordance with the programmes in the Fifth Plan.

Use of poor quality coal for generation of Power at Thermal Power Station

3117 SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the low generation at thermal power stations is largely due to the poor quality coal supplies;

(b) what machinery the Ministry has to supervise the supplies and also to coordinate with concerned agencies;

(c) whether low grade coal will cause damage to the equipments; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to ensure right type of coal in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (d). Poor quality of coal is one of the major factors responsible for low generation from some of the thermal stations. The poor quality of coal causes damage to equipment such as coal mills, I.D. Fans, dust collectors, etc.

Efforts are being made to provide supplies of adequate quantity and proper quality of coal to the various power stations through the following measures:—

- (i) A Standing Linkage Committee has been set up in the Department of Mines to review linkages and monthly

allocation of correct specification of coal to power stations.

- (ii) A Control Room has been set up in the Ministry of Railways to review the daily supply and stocks of coal at the power stations.

- (iii) A Joint Cell has been created at Calcutta to review the loading and allotment of wagons for movement of coal to the thermal power stations.

- (iv) The State Electricity Boards have been instructed to post their officials at the loading and unloading points in order to check that proper type of coal is supplied to the power stations.

- (v) It has been decided that middlings from 3 stage washeries only should be used for power generation. Action is also being taken to convert 2 stage washeries into 3 stage washeries.

- (vi) The Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and the Central Fuel Research Institute have been requested to help in devising a scheme for the control of the quality of coal supplied to the power stations. It is also proposed to introduce appropriate penalty/bonus clauses in the contracts for supply of coal.

Dispute between Haryana and U.P. on construction of a bund across Jamuna

3118. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a dispute between the State of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh on the construction of a bund across the Jamuna near Chhainse village in Gurgaon district;

(b) whether both the State Governments, have approached the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c): The Government of Uttar Pradesh had objected to the construction of a bund across the Yamuna river opposite village Chhamsa by the Haryana Government, as they apprehend that it might divert the main current towards the Uttar Pradesh side, and had written to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power to advise the Haryana Government to stop the construction. The matter had been discussed at a meeting held in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in January, 1974 which was attended by officers of the Haryana and Uttar Pradesh Governments. It had then been agreed that the bund would be of a temporary nature, mainly to serve as an access road to some of the villages of Haryana for the cartage of material for flood control works, and that a gap would be left in the bund to pass the winter flows. The bund would be such as would be washed off during the monsoon, and it had also been agreed that any obstruction would be removed by the Haryana Government to the extent possible, if so desired by the Uttar Pradesh Government. The bund breached in the freshets in the first week of July. The Haryana Government have been requested to remove obstructions, if any, still remaining as decided at the meeting held in January last.

Shifting of Offices of Hindustan Paper Corporation

3119. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2100 on the 6th March, 1974, regarding shifting of office of Hindus-

tan Paper Corporation of India and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken by Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which offices of this corporation will be shifted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

CBI Inquiry against Ex-DIG of Burdwan

3120. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI completed its enquiry on corruption charges against ex-DIG of Burdwan, now Chief Security Officer, West Bengal jails; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b): As stated in the answer to Question No. 1031 on 27th February, 1974, a criminal case in which this officer was also alleged to be involved, was being investigated by the C.B.I. The investigations in that case have now been completed and the report of the C.B.I. is awaited.

Number of persons arrested under M.I.S.A. in Burdwan District

3121. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested under M.I.S.A. in Burdwan District Sub-division-wise between April, 1974 to June, 1974; and

(b) the break-up of the political affiliation of the persons arrested under M.I.S.A.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b): Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Move to impose collective Punitive fines on the caste Hindus of Ranmalpura Village, Gujarat

3122. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the move to impose collective punitive fines on the caste Hindus of Ranmalpura village as a measure of punishment for their atrocities perpetrated against the Harijans;

(b) if so, the main features of its enforcement;

(c) whether there is any proposal under active consideration of Government for enforcement of such measures throughout India in the event of similar ghastly incidents so as to restore some confidence among the Harijans; and

(d) if so, its particulars therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. According to information received from the Government of Gujarat, a decision has been taken to recover from the Kanbi Patel Community of village Ranmalpur the cost of the Special Reserve Police posted in the village for a period of three months from July 11, 1974. The cost of the Special Reserve Police is to be recovered by the District Magistrate, Surendranagar by a tax as if it were arrears of land revenue due from the persons liable therefor.

(c) and (d): A proposal to incorporate a suitable provision in this behalf in the Untouchability (Offences)

Amendment and Miscellaneous Provision Bill, 1974 as reported upon by the Joint Committee is under consideration.

Proposals for rehabilitation of Harijans of Ramanspalli Village in Cuddapati District, Andhra Pradesh

3123. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 154 on the 31st July, 1974 regarding harassment of Harijans by landlords and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that 540 Harijans of Ramanapalli, Cuddapati District, Andhra Pradesh including ladies and children are completely without shelters and are exposed helplessly to frequent pouring of rains and without work since the landlords burnt their huts on the 4th July, 1974; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposals for their rehabilitation and how far they have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b) According to information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, ninety-eight Harijan families of village Ramanapalli were rendered homeless in the incident of arson in the village on July 4, 1974. Each of the affected families was given *Ex gratia* relief of Rs one hundred along with one sari and one dhoti. Besides, fifty bags of jowar, six bags of rice and forty tins of oil were distributed among them. The affected families were given permission to take timber free of charges for re-construction of their houses. Twenty temporary structures have been raised by the Harijans on the same site and five houses, which have not been damaged, have also been

utilised as shelters. The local school was placed at the disposal of the Harijans, but they did not make use of it. According to the State Government, several of the affected families have been engaged as labourers on daily wages in transplantations of paddy and other agricultural operations which have since started in the adjoining villages. Some of them secured work at Cuddapah town also.

The question of providing relief to the affected families such as construction of houses with fire-proof material, purchase of milch animals, bulls and bullock-carts, etc. is under consideration of the State Government.

Release of funds from Idikki Power Project

3124. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to complete the Idikki Power Project by 1975-76 an outlay of Rs. 15 crores during 1974-75 and Rs. 4 crores during 1975-76 is required;

(b) whether in spite of the promise made by the working group of the Planning Commission full sanctioned amount has not been released so far; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Kerala State Government has reported the revised cost of the Idikki Project (3 X 130 MW) as Rs. 97.5 crores. About Rs. 20 crores will be required in the Fifth Plan to complete the project. However, the first power unit is scheduled for commissioning during 1975-76 and the project as a whole during 1976-77.

(b) Idikki is a State Plan scheme and financed from State Plan re-

sources. In a total Plan of Rs. 101.5 crores proposed by the State Government for the Annual Plan 1974-75, Rs. 11 crores had been proposed for the Idikki Project. Considering the resources position, the Planning Commission recommended a total Plan of Rs. 73.89 crores in which Rs. 11.25 crores are earmarked for this project. The Working Group is a body which assesses the outlays required on the scheme and the question of promising outlays to the State by the Working Group does not arise.

(c) The State Government has been requested to raise additional resources and also reallocate outlays inter se their State programmes giving top priority to Idikki project.

Electrification of tribal areas of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh

3125. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of the rural electrification programme in Madhya Pradesh producing benefits for the tribal areas of Bastar in the State;

(b) the estimated expenditure thereon; and

(c) the number of villages to be electrified?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c): There are 3240 villages in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh. Out of these 149 villages had been electrified upto 31st March, 1974. In addition 644 tubewells/pump sets had also been energised. The programme of rural electrification is formulated by the State Government and is executed through their State Electricity Boards. Additive loan finance is provided by the Rural Elec-

trification Corporation Ltd. for implementation of the Scheme sponsored by the State Electricity Board.

The Corporation has so far sanctioned two schemes for Bastar District. The details of the schemes are:—

Name of the scheme	Cost of the scheme	Amount of loan sanctioned by REC	Villages	Coverage Pumpscts
Rs. in Lakhs				
1. R. E. in Tahardiguli Barbar, Badawan Bakwan Jagdalpur in Bastar Distt.	79.50	51.77	1.15	750
2. Konta and Dantewada Taluks in Bastar Distt.	51.77	26.50	39	450
Total	131.27	78.27	154	1200

These schemes are phased for completion over a period of 5 Years.

Attack on Harijans in village Keshopur, Thak Nagar, New Delhi

3126. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Tilak Nagar, New Delhi Police Station a report (No. 55/2) of village Keshopur Tilak Nagar was recorded in the case of attack resulting in serious injury to a Harijan worker;

(b) whether nothing has been done so far in the matter except arresting the persons who were released on bail later;

(c) whether these Harijans are being threatened by the people who are on bail; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to give protection to Harijan family there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d): According to information received from the Delhi Administration, there was a quarrel between two parties of Harijans of

village Keshopur on July 4, 1974 over a piece of land belonging to the Delhi Development Authority. The police reached the spot immediately on receipt of information about the quarrel, on the statement of one Shri Jage Ram, a case U/S 307/34 I.P.C. was registered against four accused persons on the same day at Tilak Nagar Police Station. Shri Jage Ram, who had sustained injuries was sent for medical examination to the Willingdon Hospital. All the four accused persons were arrested, but they were later enlarged on bail by the Court. The case is under investigation. No complaint of any threat from the accused persons has been received by the police. Preventive proceedings U/S 107/151 Cr. P.C. have, however, been initiated against both the parties in the interest of peace and order.

Arrests of Merchants in Ratlam under D.I.R.

3127. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some merchants were arrested for hoarding under D.I.R. in Ratlam (M.P.);

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the action taken against them? 12.00 hrs.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c): Facts are being ascertained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Seizure of hoarded paper in Ratlam (M.P.)

3128. SHRI JHARKHANDI RAI:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under Defence of India Rule hoarded paper worth Rs. 3 lakhs was seized from three firms in Ratlam (Madhya Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the facts and action being taken against the proprietors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Power Plants in Delhi

3129. SHRI M. S. SANJIVRAO:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over Capital's Power Plants; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

ALLEGED FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO LAY ON THE TABLE BHARGAVA COMMISSION REPORT

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I sought your permission to raise a privilege issue against the Minister of Agriculture, Shri Subramaniam, for his failure to lay on the Table of this House the report on nationalisation of sugar industry, though this report was submitted to the Government as early as 15th May, 1973.

It is absolutely clear that under section 3(4) of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952, it is an obligation on the Government to lay on the Table such reports, not only the report but even the memorandum on the action taken, within six months.

Yesterday, when I raised this issue there was a little controversy raised by Shri Maurya regarding the exact date of presentation of the Report. I shall just place for the consideration of the House three important aspects. One is the ruling given by you in the course of some discussion, which is related to the matter under discussion. Here I am quoting from the proceedings of the Lok Sabha of 16th May, 1973.

"The Minister of Agriculture (Shri F. A. Ahmed): Sir, yesterday the hon. Member, Shri Laxmi Narain Pandeya raised the question of the report of the Sugar Inquiry Committee. I have great pleasure to inform the House that the report of the Committee was submitted to me yesterday and it is under examination."

This was the reply given on the 16th of May, by Shri F. A. Ahmed, the then Minister of Agriculture, now the President of India. That means that this report was presented to the Government on the 15th of May. Again, from the Lok Sabha debates of 26th

November, 1973 you will find that when the same matter was raised under rule 377 by Shri Narasingh Narayan Pandey, he said:

"It is seven months since the Bhargava Commission on sugar nationalisation had submitted its report to the Government but the Government was not in a position to inform the House regarding the various action taken in this regard ... The Minister should come with a statement on sugar policy."

The reply to this was:

"The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (Prof. Sher Singh): The final report of the Tariff Commission has been received only recently and it is under consideration. As for the Bhargava Commission, an interim report on nationalisation and other issues was received. We asked for certain clarification from the Commission. We have recently received some clarifications. Government is considering that report. The final report is yet to be submitted. It is likely to be submitted by the end of December.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we should have some discussion. By what time will you bring it?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Government is considering the interim report. After Government has considered it, it will be laid on the Table. Then there can be a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: We need not wait for that. We can confine it earlier also."

Then, I would like to point out one important observation made by you on the 16th May when Shri Madhu Limaye sought the permission of the House to raise the issue. There the question was whether it was the interim report or final report.

On 16th May, Shri Madhu Limaye raised a question of privilege against three Ministers and at that time his 1780 LS-6.

contention was that the Tariff Commission's report was not presented and, therefore, it became the contempt of the House and, therefore, a breach of privilege of the House. On that occasion, the Minister of Commerce, Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya gave his unqualified apologies to the House and he said that the distortions in the prices that were created as a result of this delay would be rectified. This was the assurance given. But in spite of the unqualified apology that was given by the Minister, you made certain observations which were very important. You actually passed strictures. When an unqualified apology was given by the Commerce Minister, you said that the matter could end there. But the discussion proceeded Mr. Madhu Limaye insisted that the matter should be taken up as a privilege issue. At that stage Shri Shyamnandan Mishra intervened and this was what he said:

"May I submit that this deserves strictures from the Chair because lack of presentation of this particular report has affected vitally the economy of this country."

At that time you made a very important observation and, I think, it will guide all the discussions coming fourth on such subjects. This was what you told Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra:

"If you want strictures, I strongly disapprove of it. The Minister has now expressed his regret. I accept it. But I am not going to tolerate it in future."

You made it very clear, Sir, even when unqualified apologies were offered by the Minister concerned, that even though you were willing to accept the apologies and drop that particular privilege issue, you would not tolerate it in future. You gave this warning to the Ministers that hence forward, in future, you were not going to tolerate it, Shri F. A. Ahmed has made it

clear that the report was submitted; he has accepted it; he is a man of great integrity....

MR. SPEAKER: When so many things happen on this side, there also I have said that I would not tolerate it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I will conclude by referring to what Mr. Maurya said yesterday. He said that it was only an interim report. The same thing was said by Prof. Sher Singh and in spite of that, from what I see from the Lok Sabha debate, you made it clear that though it might be an interim report, we might confine ourselves to it, there might be a discussion, and you wanted it to be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: There are no observations from me about the interim report.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is one more point about this. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee rightly pointed out yesterday that, as far as the Third Pay Commission's report was concerned, though the Government had not applied its mind, though they had not considered the recommendations, though the line of action was not at all finalised, even then as required by this House the Third Pay Commission's report was laid on the Table of the House.

As I submitted, you rightly pointed out last time when Prof. Sher Singh wanted some time for considering: "We need not wait for that; let it come for discussion earlier and let us confine ourselves to it." 'Earlier' means 'earlier report'...

MR. SPEAKER: I meant to say discussion earlier than that. Do not add your own words to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Therefore, Sir, whatever has been placed before you is sufficient to bring out a clear case of privilege. I have tried to reply to every point that Mr. Maurya raised yesterday, and in writing I have furnished the information

about all these rulings from the past debates. There is thus a clear case of breach of privilege and I may be permitted to raise this issue.

On one occasion you had said that it was an impropriety. Let us evolve a mathematical formula as to how many improprieties constitute one case of breach of privilege. If there are improprieties three times, let us have a formula, that three improprieties would mean a breach of privilege. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Only the Minister. I am not allowing any one. The Minister may give us the information about the date of presentation of the report.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): There seems to be some confusion here about the year. I am reading out from the hon. Members notice:

"I had raised a privilege issue against Shri C. Subramaniam on August 20, 1974, for his failure to place the Bhargava Commission Report concerning nationalisation of sugar industry before the Parliament though the report was submitted to the Government as early as May 15, 1974."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is your typist's mistake. In my copy, it is 1973.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I thought only the Ministers committed mistakes. But here even hon. members do commit mistakes with regard to year.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the original copy there is no mistake.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr Speaker, Sir, do you allow the debate to be belittled in this manner? His deputy probably did not report to him properly. That is his department's fault. Why should

he be allowed to belittle the significance of the discussion in the House in this manner? Is it a matter of great intelligence to cash in on that? Our time is being wasted in such petty matters. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I want to know from the Minister the dates.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: When the final report was submitted is the first question.

The final report was submitted on 27th February 1974. The interim report was submitted in May 1973. He said about some breach having been committed under the Commissions of Enquiry Act, 1952. Now, I submit that it relates to the final report and not to any interim report whatsoever. Therefore, I have not committed any breach of privilege with reference to the provisions of the Commissions of Enquiry Act, because the final report was submitted only in February 1974. He raised the other point about ruling by you, that the ruling is disobeyed etc. I have gone through the proceedings and I do not find any such ruling, as far as I could understand it. If you feel that there was a ruling by you directing the Government to have a discussion whatever the thing, I am very sorry for it, but that is not a question of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: That was about whether we can have discussion even earlier than the submission of the interim report. Don't put it like that, as Mr. Dandavate has put it.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If it is a question of your direction being disobeyed, that is not the case, we have submitted our position and we have also to take this aspect into account that since the final report has already been submitted and it is in the hands of the Government and Government are considering it, is it necessary that we should merely bring the interim report for consideration, even though

we have got the final report, which we are still considering. It would have been premature after having received the final report to bring only the interim report and have a discussion on that here. So far as the final report is concern, we are considering it and I wish to assure you, before 27th August we will try to place the Report on the Table of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): My point of order is this. He said about interim report and final report. He can possibly and legitimately submit a report on the floor of the House before six months are completed that is, upto 27th of this month. I concede that point. But what I wish to submit is that this so-called interim report is not an interim report at all. This Bhargava Commission was appointed and they had these special terms of reference whether nationalisation should be there or not. It is the only report regarding the nationalisation of the sugar factories and I request that that report must be placed on the Table of the House. My hon. friend Mr. N. N. Pandey from the ruling party will bear me out when I say this, although he belongs to the ruling party, he would agree with me, this report is not an interim report at all, but is the only report regarding nationalisation. So, this is my submission, Sir, and I request that this report should be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री नरसिंह नारदण पांडे: (गोरखपुर)
 मैं समझता हूँ कि यह इम्प्रोवाइटी का सवाल है प्रिविलेज का सवाल नहीं है। फॅक्ट यह है कि प्रो शेर सिंह ने एक पत्र भारतीय कमिशन को लिखा था और इस बारे में लिखा था कि वह शूगर इंटरट्री के नैशनालाइजेशन के ऊपर अपनी रिपोर्ट तत्काल पेश करें। उस बसिस पर भारतीय कमिशन ने एक रिपोर्ट पेश की। इसको भी फॅक्टरीन गली अहमद ने 15 मई को स्वीकार भी किया

था। आज यह कहना कि वह इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट है ठीक नहीं है। रिपोर्ट के दो वहुत हैं। एक तो शूगर इंडस्ट्री के नेशनलाइजेशन का इसू है जिम पर गवर्नमेंट ने सदन के दबाव में आकर और अपने पत्र के तहत रिपोर्ट मांगी गई और वह पेश हुई। उस रिपोर्ट पर फोरन विचार होना चाहिये उसको फोरन पेश किया जाना चाहिये ताकि यह सदन उस पर विचार कर सके और आप भी किसी निश्चय पर पहुंच सके और सदन भी किसी निश्चय पर पहुंच सके।

दूसरा भाग जो है वह कैन डिबेलेपमेंट और एनाइड सवजटम से ताल्लुक रखता है। जिम को आज से मुकम्मिल रिपोर्ट कहते हैं उसमें पहले भी एक रिपोर्ट अक्टूबर में सचमुच आ चुका है। वह इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट थी। ऐच्छनी आज यह कहना कि यह रिपोर्ट इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट है सरासर गलत है।

रिपोर्ट को इनको यहा पेश करना चाहिये उस पर यहा बहस होनी चाहिये। मैमोरंडम भी आपको पेश करना चाहिये। गवर्नमेंट ने क्या ऐक्शन लिया है इसका पता चलना चाहिये। हमारी कमिटमेंट है सदन की कमिटमेंट है कांग्रेस पार्टी की कमिटमेंट है और यह पूरी होनी चाहिये। मैं प्रिवनेज मोशन का विरोध करना हूँ लेकिन यह कहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को जल्दी से जल्दी मौका सदन को देना चाहिये उस पर विचार करने का और सरकार को उस पर जो उसका मैमोरंडम है वह पेश करना चाहिये।

श्री म. मुल्लिमने (बाका) अकसर यह डीता है कि टैरिफ कमिशन हो या कमिशन आफ इंप्रूवमेंट। ऐक्ट के तहत कमिशन हो उनको दो बतन विषय दिये जाते हैं। जैसे टैरिफ कर्म शन को रीयोन है स्टेपल है, माइलोम फिने-मेंट यान है और वह सदन पर अलग अलग रिपोर्ट देता है। उसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि यह इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट है। वह अपने में से कटेड रिपोर्ट होती है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि अपना निर्णय देने से पहले

आप रिपोर्ट को पेश देख ले और देखने के बाद यदि आप की यह राय होगी कि यह इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट है और सैल्फ कटेड नहीं है तो आप उसकी मानिये। लेकिन अगर आप इस मतीजे पर पहुंचे कि वह अपने में सैल्फ कटेड रिपोर्ट है तो आप उसके मुताबिक निर्णय दें। इंटेरिम का मतलब यह होता है कि वह तात्कालिक है और बाद में अंतिम सुझाव, फाइनल सुझाव इसके बारे में आ रहे हैं। अगर यह सैल्फ कटेड रिपोर्ट है तो आपको विशेषाधिकार भंग के बारे में फैसला करना चाहिये। लेकिन यह केवल अनौचित्य का सवाल नहीं है पांडे जी से मैं विलकुल अलग राय रखता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय को एक अससे माफी मागने की अवसर है। यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। माफी मागने से सवाल हल होने वाला नहीं है। बारबार सदन का अपमान करना यह विशेषाधिकार का तथा सदन की मानहानि का सवाल बन जाता है। इसलिये आप इन दोनो रिपोर्टों को देख ले और स्वयं नतीजे पर पहुंचें।

श्री गेंदा सिंह (बदरौमा) रिपोर्ट का अगर ठीक से देखा जाए तो उससे देश के एक बहुत बड़े हिस्से का भाग्य बदलने वाला है। यह मसला जो अभी पेश हुआ है और प्रिवलेज की शकल में आपके सामने आया है उसको ले कर मैं दो दलों को विभक्त नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि उस तरफ तथा इस तरफ बैठने वालों में से बहुत भारी बहुमत होगा जो शूगर इंडस्ट्री की आज को उत्तर प्रदेश में और बिहार में सबी हुई हालत है उस असंतुष्ट होगा और कहता होगा कि उसका नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाए, उसको पब्लिक सैक्टर में लाया जाय। हमें चाहिये कि हम इन प्रश्न पर अपनी बुद्धिमता तथा अपनी अकल को लगाए और देखें कि कितनी हम क्षेत्र में हम मदद कर सकते हैं। मैं मधु बडवते जी, लिये जी और मिश्र जी सबसे अपील करता हूँ कि वे कोशिश करें कि शूगर नेशनलाइजेशन पर मुक्त में एक फैसला हो जाए यह बहुत असानी से हो सकता है। हमने तो

बम्बई में ही 1969 में बहुत भारी बहुमत के साथ फैसला किया था अपनी पार्टी में और एक प्रस्ताव भी पास किया था जिस को रखने वाले थे श्री कमला पति जी त्रिपाठी और आज के मुख्य मंत्री श्री बहुगुणा जी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यही एक सब से बड़ा प्रश्न है और इस प्रश्न पर हम बैठ करके अपनी बुद्धि लगाए। श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम ने शूगर मिल एसोशियसन की बैठक में जो भाषण किया उससे मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई और मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री मधु दंडवते को भी खुशी हुई होगी अगर उन ने उस भाषण को पढ़ा होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री दंडवते इस देरी वाली बात को भूला देगे। देर हुई है इस पर कोई शक नहीं है। 1969 में यह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था और आज 1974 है। पांच बरस हो गए हैं। अगर आज भी किनानों का उद्धार करने का मौका मिल जाए तो यह देर वाली छोटी बात होगी। रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है। अब हमें बैठ कर इस पर फैसला करना है। ये जो शूगर मिल्स खराब हालत में है पुरानी पड़ गई है और जिन हाथों में ये है इनको उन हाथों में रख कर मैं समझता हूँ कि उन लोगों ने मुल्क से भीख मंगवाई है मुल्क के किसानों से भीख मंगवाई है। इन्होंने मिनों का सदा शोषण किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में इतनी बड़ी आबादी होते हुए भी दोनों सूबे आज भी पिछड़े हैं वहाँ के किसानों की हालत शोचनीय। न जाने इस महत्वपूर्ण मसले पर हम सब को विचार करना है। श्री लिमये और श्रीमधु दंडवते हमारे नेता रहे हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब भी हैं।

श्री वेदा सिंह : अब तो इंदिरा जी हैं। हम राजनीतिक क्षत्र में सब हैं और हमारी नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी हैं और उन से ही हम सबक लेते हैं। श्री मिश्र भी हमारा साथ रहे हैं। इन्होंने भी यही कहा था। आज य कैसे बयानें झांक सकते हैं। इन्होंने हमारा साथ बैठ कर कहा था कि शूगर मिल्स को निजी त्त से बहार करो और पब्लिक सैक्टर में इन

को ल आओ। आप इस बातका फैसला करिए दंडवत आप हमारी बात थोड़ी देर के लिए मान जाएं आपकी बड़ी कृपा होगी। पिचलज की बात छोड़ कर आप अपनी सारी शक्ति, बुद्धि और ताकत इस बात में लगा दें कि शूगर फॅक्टरीज पब्लिक सैक्टर में हों।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I quite agree that the issue of nationalisation of sugar industry should not be lost in any controversy that is raging over the issue of privilege. But, to my mind the two things stand out clearly and they are sought to be smudged by the other side. The first issue is this: this House has persistently asked a question whether the report on sugar nationalisation had been submitted and if it had been, whether it was going to be presented to the House and discussed. That was the question persistently asked in this House. Then at one stage the then Agriculture Minister had told the House that the report had been submitted. It was very clear and categorical statement and, I think, it was a true statement that the report on sugar nationalisation had been submitted on the 15th May, 1973.

Later there were prevarications and misrepresentations so that some kind of a difference could be made between the report on sugar industry as such and the report on sugar nationalisation. But this House had never asked for the report on sugar industry as such. It had asked a specific question whether the report on sugar nationalisation had been submitted, and the reply given was it had been submitted on the 15th May, 1973.

So, the issue of privilege relates to the specific issue of the submission of the report on sugar nationalisation. And it has now been clearly established that there is only one report on sugar nationalisation. If that is the only report, then why since May, 1973, there have been prevarications and misrepresentations amounting to a breach of privilege. Since you have

given a clear ruling that you wanted a discussion to take place on this without further delay and procrastination and since delay and procrastination has occurred, there is another issue of the flouting of the decision of the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: Let not the hon. Member quote me just as it suits him or somebody else.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If we are quoting you wrongly, then you can object....

MR. SPEAKER: He said that they were considering it and we could have a discussion. I said that we need not wait for that but we could have it earlier than that also.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is still better. But the issue is this. Considering the importance and urgency of the subject which everyone in this House shares including the other side of the House, the question was asked whether the report on sugar nationalisation had been presented. The then Agriculture Minister did say that it had been presented, but we have been denied of the submission of that report during all these months, nearly a year or even more, and the discussion has not taken place.

So, there has been a clear breach of privilege and the only candid thing that the Government can do is to confess that there has been a breach of privilege and express regret about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I make just a submission before you give your ruling so that you can clear that point also? Ultimately, the whole controversy boils down to this whether what was submitted on the 15th May, 1973 was an interim report or not. If you look at the terms of reference, they prepared specifically a report on one specific issue on sugar nationalisation, and if they were to submit it in two parts and tell the Government that as far as the issue of nationalisation of the sugar indus-

try was concerned they were giving the first report in which they were giving the findings on the basis of certain evidence that they had gathered and still they had not come to any final conclusion, they would have said so. Unofficially, this report has already seen the light of the press, and if you go through the press reports you will find that even the conclusions have been given, and I had quoted them yesterday, and in fact, even the break-up has been given. Some members say that a sugar authority should be created; others say that there should be total nationalisation. But as far as the structure to be built up is concerned, it should be taken away from the private sector; that has been made explicitly clear.

Since the final conclusions were arrived at, there is no question of this report being an interim report. It is a self-contained final report on nationalisation and, therefore, it ought to have come before us.

In conclusion, I would draw your attention to the phrase 'report, if any' in section 3 of the Act. It does not talk about interim and final reports. It only refers to 'report, if any'. That means, that any report that has been presented has to come before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: It did come out. But let the hon. Members not make everything a matter of debate here every day.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): The whole controversy boils down to this, whether the earlier report is an interim report or not. The Ministers take shelter behind this plea that it is an interim report and therefore, he was not bound to place it on the Table of the House. This matter cannot be discussed here in a dispassionate manner. So, it should better be referred to the Privileges Committee where all aspects could be discussed and light thrown on the matter.

श्री नगरनाथ राव जौंशी (शाजापुर) :
मन्त्री महोदय ने जो खुलाशा दिया उस के बारे में पाइय जौं ने जो बात कही है उस को देख कर इस मामले की जांच होना बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है क्यों कि बार बार इस सदन में इस बात की मांग हो चुकी कि चर्चा उद्योग के राष्ट्रियकरण के बारे में जो भी प्रतिवेदन आए हैं उनको सदन की टबल पर क्यों नहीं रखा जाता ? उस के बारे में जो मन्त्री महोदय ने पहले दस्तख्त दिया था उस में 15 मई की बात नहीं गई थी, उसको नहीं रखा गया, उस के बाद मुन्सिफम साहब अब खड़े हो कर रहे थे कि वह रिपोर्ट 27 फरवरी को आई है और अगली 6 महीने नहीं हुए कि तु जिस बात का वह हवाला देते हैं कि अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट है क्या यह बात सही है कि राष्ट्रियकरण के बारे में रिपोर्ट जिसको भिजा गया था प्रतिवेदन देने के लिए क्या वह नहीं है या कोर्ट प्रलय है जब तक इसका खुलावा नहीं होता तब तक यह कौन जांच करेगा ? इसलिए विधायकिकार समिति इसको पूर्ण जांच कर सकती है और इस मामले को परामर्शकार समिति को भज दिया जाय ।

SHRI G. SUBRAMANIAM: There is one clarification to be made. This is what the Bhargava Commission have said while forwarding the Report:

"I have great pleasure in presenting the Report of the Sugar Inquiry Commission. It includes the two Interim Reports of the Commission as Parts I and II of the Report...."

So the Commission themselves have taken those two Reports as Interim Reports as Parts I and II and they are submitting their report along with that.

Therefore, the Report as in the Act refers only to this final report which has been submitted on February 27, 1974. This is in the letter of the Commission itself.

MR. SPEAKER: I would tell Prof. Dandavate that as I understand it, the

Report of the Commission is in three parts. You quoted me, but I do not think you properly interpreted it. When Prof. 'Sher Singh said 'we are examining the Interim Report', I said we can have a discussion even earlier than that. I did not say interim report. I gave the ruling: you keep on considering it; we can have a discussion earlier than that

The whole position boils down to this. The report is presented three—once, twice, thrice. I have to judge when is the final act of presentation to be counted, from the first one, the second one or the third one. Or have I to divide the privilege into one-third, one-third, one-third?

I think in the case of interim reports when they are part of the final report, the final presentation counts. The Report should be counted from the date of its final presentation. The Minister has quoted the Commission itself to say that these two were two interim reports and included in the final report. It is very clear. I do not divide the privilege into one-third, one-third and one-third. I have to take it from the last date when it was finally presented.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before you conclude your ruling, I want only to make one submission. This ruling will ultimately guide all the future decisions. Even after what Shri Subramaniam has quoted saying that they have sent Parts I and II and in that sense these are interim reports, even then Parts I and II are self-contained reports on specific issues submitted. So, though technically he may describe them as interim reports, it is a self-contained report and the issue is closed with it. They are not going to touch on this question of nationalisation in any further report. So as far as that is concerned, the issue is closed

MR. SPEAKER: Which is the final report and when was it presented?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): The so-called Interim report is self-contained!

MR. SPEAKER: From which date is the presentation to be counted? I am not going to count the date of presentation from the first interim report. Do we count the presentation under three heads? We have to take the presentation from the last date.

I am sorry I cannot admit the privilege motion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Before you give the ruling, kindly go into the Report.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): The issue is not decided in the final report. Every issue cannot be decided in the final report....

MR. SPEAKER: I am a little surprised. This implies that the privilege should be divisible. I cannot divide the privilege. The report is the report which is finally presented.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What is final?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot go into that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Do you disbelieve the statement of Shri F. A. Ahmed, the then Agriculture Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: No, I do not disbelieve any party or anybody. I do not disbelieve anybody, inside or outside the House. My point is, from where do I count the date of presentation. You say, it is a privilege. But, he says it is the final act of presentation which should be taken into account. He has quoted to this effect. The report is final including the two interim reports. I cannot agree with you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, kindly go through the report and see whether it is a self-contained report.

MR. SPEAKER: The report comes in three parts. How can I say this constitutes a privilege issue? If they had said, there were two earlier reports, it is all right. But, they did not say like that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, on a point of order,

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order now please.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, kindly go through the report. You decide whether it is self-contained or not. This is my request. Let us not hustle through the matter.

श्री मधु लिखये : कानून मंत्री श्री गोखले के बारे में मैंने जो विश्वाधिकार का सवाल दिया है - मैंने दोनों बयान आपको दिये हैं उनका क्या हुआ ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am waiting for that. I will let you know. Yesterday, you kept me quite busy. I had hardly any time for lunch and I had to come back for two meetings here. I left after all of you had gone. I frankly admit, I could not find any time for it. Give me some time to find it out.

श्री मधु लिखये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री श्री स्टेल्ले वाल्डविन ने अपने एक नये मंत्री को सलाह दी थी कि हाउस आफ कामन्स कभी इस बात को बरदाश्त नहीं करेगा कि मंत्री उसको गुमराह करेया असत्य बोले। गोखले साहब को भी आप को यही सलाह देनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से कह चुका हूँ कि मैं देख कर बतलाऊंगा।

12.44 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
DRAFT SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY PLAN
1974-79—VOLUME I**

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Draft Science and Technology Plan 1974-79—Volume I (Hindi version), [Placed in Library see No. LT-8235/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951 AND ARMS (Am.) (Am.) RULES, 1974.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) G.S.R. 812 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1974 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 300 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1974. [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-8236/74].

(ii) The All India Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 834 in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1974. [Placed in Library Sec. No. 8237/74].

(2) A copy of the Arms (Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 733 in Gazette of India dated the 13th July, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959 [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-8238/74].

ANNUAL REPORT OF PERMANENT INDUS COMMISSION FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1974.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Permanent Indus Commission for the year ended the 31st March, 1974 [Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-8239/74].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LTD. BANGALORE AND HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS LTD., MADRAS FOR 1972-73.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English: versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:

(1) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8240/74].

(2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8241/74]

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF GUJARAT ELECTRICAL BOARD FOR 1974-75 UNDER ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) ACT, 1948 AND A STATEMENT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Financial Statement of the Gujarat Electricity Board for the year 1974-75 under sub-section (3) of section 61 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(2 At statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (i) reasons for laying the above document; and (ii) reasons for not laying the Hindi version thereof. [Placed in library See No. LT-8242/74].

(iv) Half-a-Million Jobs Programme.

12.44 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FAILURE OF SCHEMES UNDER THE CRASH PROGRAMME FOR EMPLOYMENT

श्री राम सहाय पांडे. (राजनंदगढ़)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित समाचार की और माननीय योजना मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ तथा उनसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि व इस के सम्बन्ध में अपना बकाबन्दे —

“रोजगार के फौरी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत योजनाओं की कथित विफलता और उसके परिणामस्वरूप 170 करोड़ रुपये की राशि व्यय चले जाने के समाचार।”

12.45 hrs.

(SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Fourth Plan the importance of providing adequate employment opportunities was recognised. However, in the course of the Plan period, it was found that the growth of employment opportunities was not up to the anticipated level. Therefore four special programmes were taken up for being implemented. These programmes were—

- (i) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment;
- (ii) The Programme for educated unemployed;
- (iii) Special Employment Programme; and

The first Programme, namely Crash Scheme for Rural Employment was initiated in the year 1971-72 and was continued during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74. It aimed at creating employment for at least 1000 persons in each of the districts in the country with an average annual allocation of Rs. 12.5 lakhs per district. During the three years of the operation of the Scheme, the expenditure incurred has been of the order of Rs. 124.8 crores. It resulted in employment generation of over 3000 lakh mandays which is equivalent to providing employment to about 4 lakh persons annually for about 250 working days a year.

The second Special Programme, namely, the Programme for Educated Unemployed including engineers and scientists was in operation during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74. The Programme provided, *inter alia*, for assistance to small entrepreneurs, setting up of agro-service centres and surveys and investigations of different projects. The total expenditure during these three years amounted to Rs. 93.09 crores and provided employment to 40,000 educated persons during 1971-72 and 71,000 educated persons during the year 1972-73. In the year 1973-74, the level of employment generated during the previous year, was more or less maintained.

The third programme namely, the Special Employment Programme, was taken up in the year 1972-73 and was continued in the subsequent year. The total expenditure during the two years under this programme amounted to Rs. 48.62 crores. The scheme provided employment on a full-time basis to nearly 3.8 lakh persons. In addition, it created employment amounting to over 380 lakh mandays.

The Fourth special programme, namely Half a Million Jobs Programme, was initiated during 1973-74. The objective of the programme was to

provide employment to five lakh educated persons, with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores. The actual expenditure, was nearly Rs. 54 crores and it resulted in creating 3.34 lakh job opportunities. Emphasis was laid in creating self generating employment under this scheme.

In the Calling Attention Notice, there is a reference to an expenditure of Rs. 170 crores. It may be clarified that during 1973-74, the actual expenditure on the four programmes, mentioned above, incurred by the Government of India was in fact Rs. 157.38 crores with the following as the break-up:—

	(Rs. crores)
Crash Scheme for Rural Employment	41 78
Programme for Educated Unemployed	39 17
Special Employment Programme	22 44
Half a Million Job Programme	53 99
Total	157 38

These Programmes are estimated to have generated during 1973/74 employment of the following order:—

- (i) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment 924 lakhs mandays
- (ii) Programme for educated unemployed 71,000 persons (approx.)
- (iii) Special Employment Programme 98,807 persons and 142 lakh mandays
- (iv) Half-a-Million jobs Programme 3,34,184 persons.

In addition to generating significant order of employment, these programmes have also created productive assets relating to sectors such as minor irrigation, land reclamation, afforestation, rural roads, industrial infrastructure etc.

Before concluding, I would like to stress that all the four programmes

were newly conceived and were executed all over the country. It would be appreciated that the organisational effort required for these programmes was massive involving, as it did, various agencies at different levels. In this context the possibility of deficiencies in implementation was obvious. However, in the light of what I have stated earlier, the results of the various programmes have been by and large commensurate with the expenditure incurred on them. I may also add that in the Fifth Plan from the current year onwards the various employment programmes have been rationalised and suitably integrated with sectoral development programmes. The only special employment scheme now in operation is called as the Employment Promotion Programme for the educated with a thrust on self employment.

राज्य सहायक परीक्षे : सभापति जी, योजना मंत्री जी ने जो बक्तव्य दिया है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि हम बहुत काम कर सके हैं। चौकी योजना में पर्याप्त रोजगार के अवसर सुलभ करने के लिए इस मत को स्वीकार किया गया था कि संभावित छोटी-छोटी योजनाओं के द्वारा हम कम से कम 5 लाख नौजवानों को काम दे सकेंगे। इस प्रकार की योजना जिसका उद्दान से सम्बन्ध था, जिसका रोजगार देने से सम्बन्ध था, खाली हाथों को काम देने से सम्बन्ध था, योजना का इस प्रकार का उद्देश्य था लेकिन ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि हमारी योजनायें योजना भवन में बनती हैं, वहाँ वह जन्म लेती हैं और वही उनकी मृत्यु हो जाती है केवल काम भंगाने के लिए मंत्रियों को बुलाया जाता है। प्राथमिक योजना और कल्याणों को कोई कमी नहीं है। प्रायः किसी भी योजना के प्रकार को पहचाने तो ऐसा लगता है कि एक स्वर्णिम युवक का उदय हो गया है लेकिन जब कार्यान्वित होने की स्थिति आती है तो हमारी एकाउन्टेबिलिटी और जो लाभ मिलना चाहिए उसकी कमी से ग्रस्त हो जाते हैं। हमको एकाउन्टे-

बिलिटी फिक्स करनी चाहिए। आपके विचार अच्छे हैं, आप कल्पना लेकर चलते हैं और एक योजना बनाते हैं लेकिन उसके कार्यान्वित करने का क्षेत्र आपके हाथ में नहीं है। उसके लिए ब्यारोकेंट्स हैं। आपको देखना होगा कि आपकी योजनायें जहाँ बनती हैं वहाँ मर जाती हैं या जो बाहर भी गई वह मैदान में मर गई उसकी वजह क्या है। आपने अपने वक्तव्य में स्वयं इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि काफी मात्रा में रोजगार सजित करने के अलावा, इन कार्यक्रमों में छोटी सिंचाई, भूमि उद्धार, वन संवर्धन, ग्रामीण सड़कें, और औद्योगिक बुनियादी ढांचा आदि क्षेत्रों में उत्पादक परिसम्पत्तियों का भी निर्माण किया।

यह आपने स्वीकार किया है लेकिन 170 करोड़ का जो व्योरा आपने दिया है, जहाँ आपने उसको योजना में बांध दिया और यह कल्पना का कि उससे उत्पादन भी होगा लेकिन उत्पादन नहीं हुआ। हम इनको रचनात्मक दृष्टि से देखते हैं। आपने 1971-72 में 40 हजार लोगों को काम दिया और 1973-74 में 71 हजार लोगों को काम दिया। हम स्वीकार करते हैं आपने काम दिया लेकिन आप यह बताते कि सड़कें जो बनीं वह कच्ची सड़कें ही बनकर रह गईं, छाटी छोटी सिंचाई की जो योजनायें थी वह पूरी नहीं हुईं, उनका कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ, जो सड़कें बनीं वह सिर्फ कागज में बन कर रह गईं और उनका पेमेंट हो गया। कोई रजिस्टर नहीं रखे गए। रजिस्टर भी रखे गए ता गलत पेमेंट किया गया। इस प्रकार 170 करोड़ रुपए की जो हमारी योजना चली उसकी धूण-हत्या हो गई। आप एक बात समझ लीजिए कि जो नौजवान बेकार हैं, चाहे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के या शहरी क्षेत्र के, वे बहुत दिनों तक आपके आश्वासनों को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकते हैं। आपने बड़े आश्वासन दिए हैं और आश्वासन देने के साथ साथ जो कार्यक्रम बनाये वह कार्यक्रम चलते नहीं हैं, उसका कोई परिणाम

पण्डा नहीं होता है। बोगस रजिस्टर और बोगस एनरोलमेंट करके सड़कें कागज पर बना दी गईं, वह कागज में ही बनी रह गईं और उनका पेमेंट भी हो गया।

सभापति महोदय . सवाल पर भी ध्यान दें।

श्री राज सहस्रब पांडे: इन सारों की सारी परिस्थितियों के संदर्भ में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, केरल, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो काम हुआ—यह मैं बिल में देख रहा हूँ कि कहा कहा आपने पैसा दिया और कहा कहा काम हुआ. यानी सोकाल्ड वर्क हुआ, वहाँ काम बहुत धीमी गति से चला जिसका कारण यह बताया गया कि सड़कें बनाने के लिए जो उपकरण थे वह हमको प्राप्त नहीं हुए, इंट्रे भी नहीं मिली, गारा और सीमेंट भी नहीं मिला, लोहा भी नहीं मिला (व्यवधान) तो जैसा दरबारा मिह जी कह रहे हैं किर मिला क्या? जो पैसा मिला वह कहा गया? पैसा खामयें तो क्यों खा गये? यह कैसे काउन्टेबिलिटा है—यह प्रश्न है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ योजना के माध्यम से अपने कार्यक्रम के द्वारा जो आप नौजवानों को काम देना चाहते हैं क्या उमकी देख-भाल के लिए कोई मशीनरी या सेल है जो इस बात को देख सके कि जिन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत आपने रुपया दिया विभिन्न राज्यों को उन कार्यक्रमों का काम पूरा हुआ या नहीं?

सभापति जी, सभी लोग जानते हैं देश में शिक्षित बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। देश के नौजवान बहुत दिनों तक इन्तजार नहीं कर सकते हैं तो इस बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए आपकी क्या कल्पना है इसका आप उत्तर दें। उनको आप कैसे संतुष्ट करेंगे कैसे काम देंगे आश्वासन के प्रतिरिक्त कांक्रिट शकल में आप उनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे कि वे प्रहसास कर सकें कि चलो

घरभी तक काम नहीं मिल सका लेकिन घर काम मिलेगा। तो इस सम्बन्ध में आप अपनी कल्पना जो हो वह बतायें।

इसके साथ ही बेकारी की समस्या की जब हम कल्पना करते हैं तो उसमें केवल वही बेकार नहीं है जो आपण्ड हैं या भाड़े पड़े हैं बल्कि जो शिक्षित बेकार हैं जैसे इंजीनियर्स और टेक्नोक्रेट्स उनको वह वर्गों में बाटने के बाद में जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रशिक्षित और शिक्षित बेकार इंजीनियर्स और टेक्नोक्रेट्स लाखों की तादाद में हैं जो इस देश से बाहर चले जाते हैं लौट कर नहीं आते हैं जो यहाँ रह जाते हैं वह बाहर की तरफ देखते रहते हैं क्योंकि यहाँ उनकी कोई गुंजायश नहीं रहती उनके सम्बन्ध में आपको क्या व्यवस्था है जिससे उनको काम मिल सके ?

12.58 Hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

एक किसान अपने बेटे को इस भाषा से पढ़ाता है कि वह इंजीनियर या डाक्टर बनेगा टेक्नोक्रेट बनेगा लेकिन जब उसको काम नहीं मिलता है तो उसके बाँ को बड़ी निराशा होती है। तो इस सम्बन्ध में आपको क्या व्यवस्था है ?

एक बात में और जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी जिस प्रदेश में आते हैं वहाँ महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने योजना बनाई है जिसके अन्तर्गत रोजगार की गारन्टी दी गई है। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने बेरोजगार लोगों को गारन्टी दी कि हम तुम को अमुक समय में काम प्रवश्य दे देंगे तो महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जो पैतर्न एडाप्ट किया है उसको योजना आयोग ने इनकार कर दिया इसका कारण क्या है वह बतायें ? इसके प्रतिरिक्त मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी एजेन्सिज आपने किएट की है उनमें तालमेल लाने के लिए आप क्या प्रवद्य,न करने जा रहे हैं जिससे लोगों को आप काम भी दे सक और उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में जो विफलता मिलती जा रही है वह विफलता भी दूर हो ? यह मेरे कुछ सोंचे सारे प्रश्न हैं जिनके आप स्पष्ट उत्तर देने की कृपा करें।

12.00 hrs.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The hon. Member has raised several important issues. At the outset I would like to say that, whatever are the deficiencies, and particularly as they are pointed out in the Supplementary Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, we take a very serious view of the matter. These schemes were taken up under special circumstances and it was very necessary to provide employment in both rural and urban areas. However, the Central Government had given proper guidelines; they had told the State Governments that productive and permanent assess should be created while implementing the schemes, and at the same time in every district jobs should be made available to 1,000 persons in one year. All these suggestions and guidelines were given. But in some States, as was pointed out by the hon. Member, it is true, they were not implemented. As I have said in my earlier statement, we have already taken a decision to integrate such programmes in the economic development of the country and in order to have them properly implemented, we have emphasized the need of having planning machinery at the State level and also of having district plans so that the plans are properly formulated and by involving the people they would be efficiently and effectively implemented. Not only that, we have also offered two-third of the expenditure to the State Government who will strengthen their planning machinery at the State level. We are well aware that it is no use only creating plans in Yojana Bhavan and not getting them implemented. Therefore, we have taken all the steps. Particularly in the Fifth Plan we have laid emphasis so that these programmes become a part of the sectoral development in the country.

As I have said earlier, several assets were generated. It would be argued, whether these figures are correct or not. I am prepared to stand for correction because these schemes are

directly under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. As per my information, the permanent assets that were generated in two years, 1971-72 and 1972-73 were as follows: minor irrigation 1,31,000 hectares; permanent improvement works...

AN HON. MEMBER: Which State?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: All over the country. Land reclamation 15,600 hectares; soil conservation 24,350 hectares; water conservation and ground water recharging 1,450 hectares, afforestation 27,753 hectares drainage and anti-waterlogging 104,000 hectares; flood protection 1,72,000 hectares: construction of community assets, community orchards 442 hectares; Panchayat land development 568 hectares; pisciculture tanks 2,433 hectares roads and culverts, roads constructed 59,527 kms. and culverts constructed 7,338 numbers. So, these are the permanent assets that were created. (Interruptions) It is no doubt a complicated problem. As I said, we take a very serious view. It is very necessary that the State Governments properly cooperate in implementing the programmes otherwise, it may not be possible for us to man the Programmes sitting in Delhi.

Coming to the problem of educated unemployed, I would like to say in this House that it is not possible to solve the problem unless and until the economic growth rate is properly achieved. However, because of the several schemes that were taken up by the Central Government, this House will be happy to know, the number of engineers unemployed as was on 31 December 1972 was 22,000 and that was the number also as on 31 December 1973; therefore, it was possible to absorb the number of engineers that had come up in the country during that period and further unemployment was contained. We had, last year, taken up a massive programme for the educated unemployed engineers, mainly those who were unemployed as on 31 December 1972. The number of 22,000 engineers unemployed on 31-12-72 has come down

to about 2,000 to 2,500. It is because of the major and positive steps taken by Government. The hon. Member made mention about Maharashtra employment programme. It is known as Guarantee employment programme and in the current year on amount of Rs. 10 crores is provided for in Maharashtra Budget and it is approved by the Planning Commission and we are thinking how this programme could be extended, and how more assistance could be given. But there are various constraints of resources which have created several handicaps in our way.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have read the statement and I have heard what the hon Minister said with such rapt attention as I have at my disposal. I have here this automatic document with me and it is very clearly stated here:

"It was envisaged that as far as possible only those labourers should be employed on the projects who belong to families where no adult member is employed. If it was not always possible to adhere to this principle persons should be selected for employment in such a number as to give preference to those not likely to find any employment elsewhere. In some States including Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh as also in many areas of other States like Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, those who sought employment were employed.

Then it says:

"Employment generated as reported by a number of State Government to Government of India was found to be inaccurate. A few instances are mentioned below. Errors ranging from 7 per cent to 50 per cent were noticed in the calculation of employment generated against 20.62 lakh mandays of employment said to have been generated the actual number of mandays

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generated the actual number of mandays generated was found to be 15.76 lakhs."

The employment generated in 1971-72 as per monthly return in March 1972 is 107.69 lakhs. The employment generated in 1971-72 as reported in half-yearly report by end of March 1972 is 104.35. The employment generated for 1972-73 as reported in monthly return of March 1973 was 62.55 lakhs. But the employment generated in 1972-73 a per half-yearly report by end of March 1973 is 58.23 lakhs. The employment generated as collected by Audit from local record for 1971-72 is 28.10 lakhs. In 1972-73 this is 26.71. Please see this report regarding employment generated, the figures given by State Governments to the Government of India. Against 25.10 the figure is 32.71. Against 26.71 it is something else. Then the report says:

'The figures of mandays of employment reported to have been generated in all districts out of 21 districts test checked in UP included 14.46 lakhs unreal mandays because the cost of materials purchased through contractors and transportation charges thereof were converted into mandays 6.62 lakhs after dividing the expenditure by the wage rates prevailing.'

So, in this context what you have been saying is not correct. This is the position.

In reply to Mr. Jeggannathrao Joshi's question it has been stated that half-a-million jobs programme for educated unemployed was undertaken by Government during 1973-74. What are the figures? In Assam, percentage of employment generated as related to employment potential is 46.85 per cent. In Gujarat, it is 36.89. You deserve special award Mr. Dharia and your sons or colleague. In Himachal Pradesh it is 13.95. In Karnataka it is 34.82. In Madhya Pradesh it is 41.01 and in West Bengal it is only 20.61 per cent, where unemployment is in its acute form

In U.P., prior to the last election during pre-election—may I use the word 'block', a crash programme for employment was there. It has been given a very decent funeral now. That has been forgotten now since they have fought the election by getting 32 per cent of the votes. They forgot all about that programme. What is the position now? And what is it due to? It is due to certain man-made things done by Government and their own party people ruling the State. All State Government, save, West Bengal, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, have utilised the earmarked funds. Less than 55 per cent of it was utilised for construction of roads. The highest percentage of the utilised money was in Bihar, namely, 99.9 per cent. 20.9 per cent of the total expenditure for the whole programme of the State was Rs. 8.18 crores in two years. I want to know what was the Central Government doing? 99.9 per cent of the crash programme in Bihar was for building of roads.

MR. SPEAKER: May I invite your attention to ask only questions?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall ask questions whether these Ministers can be given Bharat Ratna! This is a very vital issue. I am only trying to highlight certain points. Sir, next in descending order in percentages comes Maghalaya, H.P., Maharashtra where it comes to 85 to 88 per cent on road construction. West Bengal spent 38 per cent on roads and 18 per cent on soil conservation, 15 per cent on flood protection and 12 per cent on afforestation. It spent only 6 per cent on minor irrigation which could generate employment in rural areas. In the absence of definite instructions about the road construction scheme for different States, why different standards are adopted in the matter of construction of roads? A lot of money is going into the pockets of the people in power and who are wearing particular caps on their heads.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, this is not a debating hour.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am trying to highlight it and then I shall ask questions. I have your indulgence. In fact you were kind enough to allow me. I thought that your smile was an approval to that. I shall take two to three minutes more.

Sir, in five districts of Gujarat, 220 roads were taken up. They were mainly improvements of and completion of the existing roads. There are full of malpractices in the matter of construction of roads have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 38.5 lakhs in two districts in Bihar. This is an example of increasing number of roads due to the intensity of traffic. My question now is this. The Centre has already discontinued its assistance for the special employment programmes—the crash programme for rural employment in some States—at least I know about West Bengal and nothing has been done in West Bengal.

This is due to the inefficiency and incapability on the part of Government. This is one chapter. None can surpass this Government. When it comes to people's money, for a vital project like this which means the survival of the younger generation of the country. The whole thing is full of corruption. The Auditor General's report was laid on the table of the House sometime back which revealed many interesting things. This Minister comes before the House and tells cock and bull story. All this is a most disgusting thing. We only request the hon. Minister to please tell us whether a parliamentary probe will be instituted in this matter to tell the truth to the House and to the country as to what they are doing with the people's money and the future life of the people. Also we want to know whether they will agree to a superior Parliamentary probe in this project of plunder by the ruling party. They are running the future of the youth. So many of them are committing suicide. The whole problem is increasing every day and aggravat-

ing every day. And here is a piece of document which would show that this Government is not only thoroughly ruining incompetent but dishonest to the core. That is how they are running the whole country.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I do not know whether the hon. Member heard me or not, but I have already said that we have taken a very serious note of this whole report. Unfortunately, this report is not the whole of the assessment of the programme and that is the tragedy. Wherever there are draw backs they have been pointed out. But I can quote instance after instance wherein in many States the poor farmers have offered their own land without compensation for getting roads constructed in the rural areas where there are no roads and there is no transport; people have come forward and taken advantage of the scheme. Unfortunately, no good aspect has been mentioned in this report and this is a report which is only an one-sided report which we cannot forget. We have taken note of the report and the criticism as has appeared in the press also. I do feel that whatever are the drawbacks shall have to be removed. But that does not mean that we should stop the whole development itself. It cannot be done. In order to remove these drawbacks in the country we have to go ahead. As I have said, we have, therefore, insisted on all State Governments to create effective machinery to have proper coordination for the implementation of these programmes, and therefore instead of having such programmes we have said that let them be the part of a sectoral programme of the plan activity in the respective States.

Coming to the half a million jobs programme with an outlay of Rs. 100 crores, it was then assured by Government that we would create five lakhs jobs for the educated unemployed. I was myself in charge of this scheme. I was very much worried that this money should not

be squandered, and therefore, I undertook a tour of the whole country along with the officers, and I took the State Governments into confidence and explained to them the various schemes, how they should be productive schemes, how we should emphasise on self-generating employment programmes. With an expenditure of Rs. 54 crores, we have generated jobs for 3.40 lakhs people. I am happy that out of this, more than one lakh jobs are self-generating employment jobs, and these youngsters who have accepted self-generating employment have not only stood on their own but they will be providing jobs to about 4 to 5 lakhs more in this country themselves. Through this scheme, Government have assured the youngsters of one thing. It is true that we cannot provide jobs. But if they are prepared to stand on their own, let not poverty come in their way and let them not suffer because they are poor. We have come forward with our schemes to help them with infrastructural facilities required by the youngsters; we shall see that the entrepreneurship is properly cultured, nourished and nurtured and all possible help is given. That is how this scheme has generated new confidence in the minds of the youngsters so that they can stand on their own.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. The hon. Minister has added insult to injury. The report clearly says that according to the guidelines issued by the Government of India, the works were not to be executed through the agency of private contractors, but in a number of States it was noticed that contractors had been employed. Also, according to the Punjab Government, the off-season rate of wages for agricultural was Rs. 6 in that State, but the daily wages for most of the rural workers under the programme averaged around Rs. 3.87 only in 1971-72 and little over Rs. 4 in 1972-73. So, let him not tell us stories.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The hon. Member should try to understand one thing. I was referring to the half a million jobs programme. He is referring to the crash programme for rural employment. He should distinguish between the two.

Now, I come to the last point regarding all the political allegations made by the hon. Member. We cannot forget the younger generation in the country in both the rural and urban areas, and in order to satisfy their aspirations, there is no other alternative except that the Government should offer with plan projects or without plan projects production employment programmes and see that these youngsters do not get frustrated. It is from that point of view that Government have taken up these schemes

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): At the outset, I congratulate the Auditor General and The *Hindustan Times* on their patriotic job for having exposed this culpable failure on the part of the Government so far as the crash programme is concerned. This programme cost us Rs. 157.38 crores in 1973-74.

Even though the call attention was very specific, the Minister has completely sidetracked the whole issue and has brought in various programmes, the crash programme, the programme for the educated unemployed, the special employment programme and the half a million jobs programme. Instead of replying directly to the call attention, he has brought all sorts of things into it.

Even though art. 41 of the Constitution is specific with a mandatory provision that the State shall secure the right to work to its citizens, nothing has been done. In this regard, rather it is an admission of failure on the part of the Planning Commission that the crash programme has

(Shri P. K. Deo)

crashed on the boulders of the bluff and bluster of the Congress party and the entire Rs. 157.38 crores spent in the crash programme has gone down the gutters of the Congress party.

Regarding the operation part of it, I would like to point out that there was absence of any definite instructions, there were no specifications, mostly earthwork was done, it was taken up in a most haphazard manner, specially for construction of village roads and minor irrigation embankments which were all washed away in the first rain.

So far as my constituency is concerned, I can specifically point out that last year when the administration was in the hands of the friends on the Congress benches, all the money spent there was spent in a most wasteful manner, It had hardly any impact. This has been stated also by the Auditor General. Of the three States where the money had been badly spent, Orissa is one. Orissa is the main culprit because there was no supervision, no co-ordination, no specification. An innumerable number of Congress workers were recruited as contractors to fulfil these job works.

Lastly, there was the preparation of bogus muster rolls with many ghost labourers having been shown as employed As has been pointed out, in Saharsa, the district of Shri L. N. Mishra, the left-hand thumb impressions were taken just to fill the muster roll. That is the way the floodgate of corruption was opened and unnecessary payment of the poor taxpayers' money was made to the Congress people who were the main beneficiaries of this programme.

What is the impact of all this expenditure? There is the inflationary impact of the additional expenditure of Rs. 275 crores without compensating increase in the supply of goods. This has further eroded the purchasing power of the rupee. So there should be an end to this empty ri-

tual which is being repeated year after year. Crores of the poor taxpayers' money have been wasted to fill the pockets of Congressmen.

So I would like to ask these questions. How many employment opportunities were generated? How many were actually employed? For all this wasteful expenditure, on whose shoulders will the responsibility lie for the realisation of these funds? How long will the Indian taxpayer be a silent spectator to this drama of wasteful expenditure taking the country to the abyss of economic ruin?

Lastly, I reiterate the demand for a parliamentary probe by a committee of members from all parties. The Minister should accede to this request at least for which we would be grateful.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The report of the Auditor General relates to 1971-72 and 1972-73 when Mrs. Nandini Satpathy was not the Chief Minister, but the party of the hon. member was in power. By congratulating this report, he has condemned his own party and the then Government. (*Interruptions*) I have only given the facts

Coming to the calling attention, it refers to the crash relief employment programmes only and not to other programmes like drought-prone areas relief or relief for small farmers and marginal farmers.

AN HON. MEMBER: They have all crashed.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: They have not crashed. They have taken good roots in the country. Hon. member says, my statement was not relevant. I would submit that my statement is consistent with the calling attention motion. Whatever are the drawbacks, we have taken serious note of them. I do not say that whatever is wrong is not wrong; it is wrong and we shall see that it is remedied. I do not accept the demand for a Parliamentary Committee.

13.28 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
NINETEENTH REPORT

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapur): Sir, I beg to present the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO
S.Q NO 332 DATED THE 14TH
MARCH, 1973 RE SETTING UP OF
INDUSTRIES IN BIHAR IN PUBLIC
SECTOR—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a further statement giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply vide statement made on the 1st August 1974 on Starred Question No. 332 dated the 14th March, 1973 by Shri Ishwar Chaudhary regarding setting up of industries in Bihar in Public Sector

Statement

The Starred question No. 332, which was fixed for reply in the Lok Sabha on 14-3-73, sought information on the point as to whether the Government proposed to set up new factories in the public sector in Bihar during 1973-74 and if so the broad outlines thereof.

The question related to all new factories in the public sector and was not limited to the factories to be set up under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industrial Development. It was, therefore, necessary to collect information relating to this question from the other Ministries and Departments of the Government of India also. The requisite information was not received from all the Ministries or Departments in time. However, the material furnished, by the Planning Commission revealed that there was no proposal to set up new factories in the Public Sector in Bihar during 1973-74.

On the basis of the information available in the Ministry of Industrial Development and that furnished by the Planning Commission, the question was answered on the due date of the 14th March, 1973 to the effect that there was no proposal of setting up new factories in the public sector in Bihar in the year 1973-74.

Subsequently, information was received from the Department of Food in August 1973 that two rice mills were proposed to be set up by the Food Corporation of India at Chaanpatia and Purnea in Bihar. The Department was requested to clarify whether the two rice mills were expected to come up in 1973-74. It was clarified by the Department of Food in November 1973 that the mill at Chaanpatia had already been commissioned in August 1973 while the other mill at Purnea was also expected to come up in the year 1973-74, itself. On receiving this information, it appeared necessary to correct the answer given earlier to the Lok Sabha question. However, as even by that time information relating to the question had not been received from all the Ministries, it was felt that the necessary correction should be made only after the replies were received from all the Ministries and the possibility of further corrections being necessary could be ruled out. The matter was pursued with other Ministries and the final reply from the Ministry of Heavy Industry was received on 29-3-74.

Before taking steps to correct the earlier reply given to the Lok Sabha question, the latest position of the establishment of two rice mills at Chaanpatia and Purnea was again checked from the Department of Food. It was intimated by that Department on the 22nd May, 1974 that the mill at Purnea, which was earlier expected to come up in 1973-74, was likely to be completed by July 1974.

The amendments to the answer given earlier to the question were then finalised and sent to the Lok Sabha

Secretariat on the 9th June, 1974. The Lok Sabha Secretariat advised on the 16th July, 1974, that since the correction required to be made in the earlier answer was of a substantial character, a statement should be made in the House. Accordingly a statement correcting the answer given to the Starred question No. 332 on the 14th March, 1973, was laid on the table of the House on the 1st August, 1974.

At the same time, I am not super-human to hear two or three people when they speak simultaneously. Unless all of you sit down and one member speaks, I cannot hear any of you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: We have some points of order to raise.

MR. SPEAKER: On what?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: On the list of business.

13.30 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir, I beg to present.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Yesterday you said, Sir, that they may have second thoughts and make a statement today. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Yesterday when this question came I said that they may have second thoughts. But I have not fixed any time. I said that he may come out with something. But I have expressly made it clear that I am not fixing any order.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Your observation was very categorical.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You said that they will take note of it and that they will have second thoughts. It is in the proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not fix any time. I was careful enough to say that I do not fix any time limit. But I did say that they may have second thoughts.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Sir, we cannot allow him to present the budget until he makes that statement.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: For the last three days I have been exercising my throat very much and it has gone hoarse.

Sir, after yesterday's proceedings in the course of which you had made certain weighty observations, all of us on this side of the House were expecting that, when we receive the List of Business for today, this morning, we would find in it somewhere—I am not saying it must be at a particular point in the List of Business—in these four pages an item, namely, that the Railway Minister would be making a statement on the question of review of cases of railwaymen which has been agitating the House for the last two days.

Yesterday, you had asked them to take note of the very strong feelings expressed here, to take time, to have second-thought; and make another statement. But we are surprised to find that there is nothing at all mentioned about the statement anywhere in the List of Business for today.

In the meantime, we find a very strange thing because this is making the issue worse confounded. Can the Government speak on this issue with two voices? The whole thing arises out of the statement which was made yesterday by the Railway Minister. You will remember that you asked for papers, you yourself read them and you satisfied yourself. The final part of the statement of the Railway Minister was that he assured the President that individual cases would be looked into sympathetically. This is what he said.

Now, we find, in the other House, in the Rajya Sabha—here are the proceedings—on the 19th, when the same issue was raised there by several Members, another thing. May I with your permission read out a few lines? I quote:

"Shri Bhupesh Gupta: On a point of order. You kindly help me in asking whether the advice of the President given publicly will be implemented in all the Divisions. He has quoted the Minister of Railways.

Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi: Sir, the President's advice will be respected and implemented as early as possible."

This is what Mr. Qureshi has said in the other House. Here, Mr. L. N. Mishra says that he assured the President that individual cases will be looked into sympathetically. So, the Government is speaking with two voices, in two Houses, and misleading the entire country. This is a categorical statement that they will, as a matter of policy, take back all those people whom the President referred to in his public interview. That will satisfy us for the time being. But this kind of prevaricated attitude of trying to reduce the matter from the level of policy to the petty level of looking into individual cases is something which does not fit in at all with the whole spirit of what the President has said and what has been agitating the House for the last two days.

We are getting telegrams every day. Not a single man is being taken back. I got a telegram this morning. It is from Shri Ram Parvesh, Joint Secretary, North-Eastern Railway Mazdoor Union:

"THIRTEEN DISMISSED RAILWAYMEN'S APPEAL REJECTED. NONE IN SAMASTIPUR ALLOWED TO RESUME DUTY."

This is the kind of thing going on and they tell us that they have assured the President that individual cases would be looked into sympathetically. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): When we agitated yesterday for a correct statement from the hon. Minister, it was expected that he would honourably communicate to the House what had transpired between him and the President. But as you know and as the House knows, he suppressed some of the points ... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the point of order?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: So many mini-speakers are there.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Let the maxi-speaker tell us what is the point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There was an unusual scene yesterday, the like of which had never happened before on the floor of the House. It was not that we wanted to flout you or that we wanted to waste the valuable time of the House. We were compelled to make certain observations. We are receiving telegrams from all over the country that they are not taking back those who have been suspended..... (Interruptions). This is one part.

Another part is this. According to our Constitutional position, the President does not give any advice to the Government publicly; what actually is the President's advice to the Government is usually not known publicly. Here, Sir, the President had made a public statement and in that public statement he has categorically said that the hon. Minister has honourably agreed to implement his suggestion or advice. The President's advice was that all those, without any exception, who were not involved in any case of sabotage or violence should be taken back and there should not be any break in service, and according to the statement of the President, the hon.

Minister has honourably agreed to it. When such an advice is given by the President publicly and through a statement, that advice becomes an obligation, it becomes a Constitutional obligation because it involves a serious Constitutional issue also. (*Interruptions*). That was the reason why you, Sir, in your wisdom had asked the hon. Minister to have second thoughts over the matter and make another statement. So, Sir, this item should have been included after item 9. (*Interruptions*). Though the President's advice was given to the Railway Minister, the responsibility is that of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is here. This advice of the President has been given to the Leader of the House, to the Head of the Government. It becomes an obligation on their part to implement it. They should come out with a statement and make it known to the House. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): The House is faced with a problem arising out of what has come out in the press as to what transpired from the Chair. The question is this Yesterday you read out this communication from Rashtrapathi Bhavan. You quoted as follows:

"Talking of the recent strike, I would like those who are not responsible for violence and sabotage should, without exception be taken back into service without victimisation or break in service. If this is followed we shall have no regrets later and the economy of the Railways will improve."

On this one could take it that the Government will obey the advice and give this House their statement confirming the same.

Now the President goes further to say:

"I met the Railway Minister on the 17th and we both had a fruitful discussion regarding the reinstatement of all the employees not

charged with sabotage or violence. He assured me that this will be resolved soon to the satisfaction of everyone. I want all parties to unite in this effort. I am sure that justice will not be delayed."

By this expression he expressed that he is sure that the Government will not delay in imparting justice immediately. You have further stated that the advice given by the Rashtrapathi is that "those who are not responsible for violence and sabotage should, without exception, be taken into service without victimisation or break in service.", whereas the assurance of the Minister is that individual cases will be looked into sympathetically. Later on the Minister said that he did assure the President. So there is difference between the two. The Rashtrapathi says that the Minister assured him that this will be resolved to the satisfaction of everyone. But the Minister comes out with a statement that individual cases will be looked into sympathetically. The statement has been quoted by Mr. Indrajit Gupta regarding what has been stated by the Deputy Minister of Railways Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi that the President's advice will be respected and implemented as early as possible. The House is confronted with a very serious problem.

The question now is: When the President (in his capacity as President) tenders certain advice, formal advice to the Government, has the Government only right to disobey that or not? A statement must come from the hon. Railway Minister before the Budget is presented. If this is not done, this conflict will always remain and this will pose a perennial issue. Therefore, it is necessary that the whole position should be cleared before the House and we should determine whether the Government can say 'no' to a formal advice tendered by the President or not. This is very important.

श्री शंकर बपाल सिंह (चतुरी): मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नियम संख्या 352 (6) से सम्बन्धित है। उसके अनुसार राष्ट्रपति का नाम वाद विवाद में, किसी भी काम में बार बार लेना अनुचित है। आप देखें कि उनका नाम बार बार जो वाद विवाद चल रहा है उस में लिया जा रहा है ... (व्यवधान)

एक तो मैंने आप का ध्यान नियम 352(6) की ओर दिलाया। दूसरे मैं आप का ध्यान नियम संख्या 356 की ओर दिलाता चाहता हूँ जिस में दिया हुआ है कि कोर्ट सदस्य यहाँ असंगत बात नहीं करेगा और पुनर्दिष्ट नहीं करेगा। तब मैं लेकर आज तक बराबर एक ही बात को दोहराया जा रहा है।

इस के साथ ही मैं आप का ध्यान कोन और शकधर द्वारा लिखित समर्पण प्रणाली तथा व्यवहार की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ इसलिए कि सदस्यों के बारे में इस में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण अध्याय है—सदस्यों का आचरण। मैं उन का केवल एक पैरा पढ़ कर सुनाया चाहता हूँ।

‘समर्पण प्रणाली में ऊँची म ऊँची परम्पराये बनाये रखने के लिए सदस्यों में आशा की जाती है कि वे सभा में और सभा के बाहर आचरण के कुछ स्तर बनाये रखें। उन का व्यवहार इस प्रकार का होना चाहिये कि सदन की गरिमा बढ़े और उन के सदस्यों की गरिमा में भी वृद्धि हो। समस्या का आचरण प्रथाओं में वितरित नहीं होना चाहिये और न किसी प्रकार से सभा की प्रतिष्ठा के विरुद्ध और न उस स्तर के असंगत होना चाहिये जिस की आशा सदन अपने सदस्यों से करती है।’

इस विवेदन के साथ मैं आप में अनुरोध करूँगा कि नियम 352(6) के अनुसार और नियम 356 के अनुसार आप अपनी व्यवस्था दें। ... (व्यवधान) मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर आप निर्णय

दे दें। बार बार वे जो उठाते हैं उस का तो बहुत महत्व है और मैं उठाता हूँ तो उस का कोई महत्व नहीं है? मैं बराबर इन के आचरण को देख रहा हूँ, इन की भर्त्सना होनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER.

352 में बात तो आप की खूब मजदूर है कि

“A member while speaking shall not use the President's name for the purpose of influencing the debates” I think the whole controversy can be resolved by accepting this. I think he has found out a very good key to the solution

You can refer to the President while in Council but after all you are strengthening your case by merely quoting the President. So, it is much better you quote the Minister and not mention President anywhere. Now, tell me in the light of this rule can you use the President's name to influence the debate?

श्री मधु सिन्घे मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल यह है कि कल आप ने मंत्री महोदय को निर्देश दिया था ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय निर्देश कोई नहीं दिया है।

आप ने कहा कि राष्ट्रपति जी के सामने उन्होंने यह कहा है और इस जगह उन्होंने जयह कहा है तो आप ने मुझे यह कहा कि मैं दोनों देखूँ। मैंने दोनों देख कर यह कहा कि राष्ट्रपति जी के सामने कुछ ज्यादा एग्जास्टिव कहा और यहाँ पर सीफ कहा है। इस के बारे में

The have considered it and taken note of that

श्री मधु सिन्घे आप ने यह कहा था कि यहाँ पर जो बम हुई विरोध पक्ष ने भावना व्यक्त की उस को देखते हुए मंत्री महोदय—यह आप के शब्द थे कि they should come out with something.

MR. SPEAKER: May I make it very clear so that there could be no doubt. You had a very strong reaction about the statement by the President and about the statement by the Minister. I said in view of the strong reaction expressed in this House it could be discussed later on. I said, you can discuss it later on.

14.00 hrs.

I offered them that if they were not satisfied with the hon. Minister's reply we could have a discussion

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Just read it without trying to explain it.

MR. SPEAKER: I further said:

"But if you think that everything should be decided on the spot after your giving expression to your views, in a moment's time, I do not agree with you. After all, we should have some system of working."

जो आप को पसन्द नहीं है, उस के लिये आप चुप हो जाते हैं, अब कहाँ गये आप के एप्लाइज ?

Then, I said:

"They have seen it"

SHRI PILOO MODY: Question.

MR. SPEAKER: I meant this statement. I said further:

"... and I very much expect they will consider the strong reaction of the hon. Members. Now you may say that he should come with a statement before the railway budget. I have no objection if he does that. But suppose his reaction does not come by then? ..."

Then, later on, I said

SHRI PILOO MODY: Then what?

MR. SPEAKER: Then:

"Shri Indrajit Gupta: Then our reaction will continue to be what it is now",

and which they are continuing now

SHRI PILOO MODY: Clear warning

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I said:

"In that case, let me know what I should do."

SHRI PILOO MODY: We are now informing you.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, the other matter had started.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Kindly allow us to say that we have read it.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने जो पठकर सुनाया है, वह ठीक है, मैं उसी के आधार पर बोल रहा हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय, राज्य सभा में रेलवे के डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में कहा है कि राष्ट्रपति जी की जो सलाह है उस को सरकार मानेगी और उस पर तत्काल प्रमल करेगी,

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : राज्य सभा का डिबेट को लोक सभा में कोट नहीं कर सकते।

श्री मधु लिमये : डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने कहा है कि राष्ट्रपति जी की सलाह को हम इम्प्लीमेंट करेगे . . . (व्यवधान) . . . ऐसी हालत में क्या यह बात सही है कि ग्राज मन्त्री महोदय केवल इस लिये वक्तव्य नहीं दे रहे हैं—क्योंकि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर और रे बे मिनिस्टर को प्रधान मन्त्री जी के द्वारा डांट पड़ी है कि वे वक्तव्य न दें। इस लिये आपने जो कुछ कल कहा था, उस का इन्होंने अनादर किया है। क्या आपको डांट नहीं गया है? . . . (व्यवधान) फिर वही बात यहां कहने के लिये आप तैयार क्यों नहीं हैं? जो राज्य सभा में कहा था, वही बात इन्दिश जी के सामने यहां कहे—अगर उनकी हिम्मत हो तो . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am rising on a point of order. I wrote to you about it after reading today's Order paper. I would invite attention to items 10 and 11 of today's Order paper. Item 10 is:

"Shri Lalit Narain Mishra to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1974-75".

Then item 11 says:

"Shri Lalit Narain Mishra to make a statement on the financial position of the Railways".

There are three issues in my point of order. One is, as was correctly suggested by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta and others, that yesterday you in your wisdom, after you realised the serious situation created in this House and the mounting tension among Opposition members, you yourself read out the whole statement in which the name of Shri Giri—I am not mentioning the President—and Shri Lalit Narain Mishra . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Who is Shri Giri, if he is not the President?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am coming to that.

If I have read the proceedings correctly and the whole of your observations, and if you have not corrected it this morning, I am sure that you desired that a statement or something like a statement should be made by the hon. Minister to satisfy Opposition members and many of the Congress members also did not object to a statement. But they did not want that the Minister should be heckled. I am happy that when I raise this point of order the Prime Minister is here. My point of order is that this statement should have preceded the statement on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the Railways

because in this new taxes may be levied; the rates may be increased. So we want to know what is going to be the fate of the 25,000—26,000 employees for whom a decision, rightly or wrongly, was taken, and what amount should be provided for that. Because at that time they would say there is no budget and they cannot be paid. I am exercised on that.

I want to know what is the fate of those 26,000 or 30,000 employees who are dismissed or discharged or whose services have been terminated. What is going to be the fate of those employees against whom there are court cases and false and fabricated charges of criminal assault and sabotage? Will they remain suspended? The worst criminal in this country who shoots a man in broad daylight is not hanged immediately but is given a chance, an adequate opportunity, as provided in the Constitution. But here the railway employees have been treated as worse than Man Singh dacoit and others. . .

MR. SPEAKER: This is no point of order. You are making a speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order is whether the budget or the supplementary demands for grants which is being presented should not also include the anticipated expenditure on those employees who are facing starvation and whether after reinstatement they will be given full wages. This is number one.

Secondly, Shri Mishra is going to make a statement on the financial position of the Railways. A statement can be made any moment, but here he is going to justify these supplementary demands for grants or any taxation which is coming. He has not mentioned that in the item; he simply mentions 'statement on the financial position of the Railways'. So under this, he should not be allowed to present the supplementary demands unless the position is clarified regarding the fate of these thousands of employees facing starvation.

(Shri S. M. Banerjee)

I beg of the Prime Minister without any political differences—I rise above political parties—to consider the case of those who have participated in this strike. What is going to be their fate, whether this budget will provide for them? While taxing the poor people again, what about these 32,000 or 50,000 employees? Kindly consider their case also.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Sir, you called item No. 10 in the list of business and asked the Railway Minister to present a statement showing the supplementary demands. The opposition may object to the presentation of the supplementary demands if either in the Constitution or in the rules of procedure there is something under which he cannot present it. Or, the opposition could have objected if there had been a definite direction from you that before the supplementary demands are presented, the minister or somebody should come with a statement about a certain matter. There was no such direction by you. Therefore, the opposition cannot object to the presentation of the supplementary demands on any of these grounds.

My learned friends have referred to a reply given by the Deputy Railway Minister, Mr Shafi Qureshi in the other House. Rule 354 says:

“No speech made in the Council shall be quoted in the House unless it is a definite statement of policy by a Minister.”

Mr. Qureshi was answering a question in the other House, and there is a rule 41(xi) which says:

“It shall not raise questions of policy too large to be dealt with within the limits of an answer to a question.”

There should be a corresponding rule in the other House also. So, unless you come to the conclusion that the minister was making a definite statement

of policy—not a mere statement, but it is qualified by “definite”—the proceedings of the other House cannot be quoted.

Therefore, the grounds on which they are trying to raise it are neither constitutional nor under the rules of procedure. The grounds are entirely political. I hope, Sir, you will not be guided by political considerations and you will permit the Railway Minister to present the supplementary demands for grants.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I have written to the minister informing him of a case of removal from service of a railway employee who has been dismissed on the allegation that he was participating in the illegal strike from the 8th and that he was stopping loyal railway workers from joining duty. But the dismissed employee has been in jail under MISA from 1972 till today and they are paying him suspension allowance. On the basis of this illegal dismissal order, that suspension allowance has been stopped and his family has been threatened with ouster from the railway quarters. Is this civilised government? Today when the President of the country has made a request to the minister, they do not care for it. We would like to know whether the supplementary demands will make provision for those employees who have been dismissed *mala fide*. Are you providing for that? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): It is all irrelevant. What is the point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: Most of these are speeches and not points of order. Everybody is getting up on a point of order and then making a speech. There is no way of judging it in advance. A member comes out with a point of order and by the time he finishes I feel that it is not a point of order but only a speech. Yesterday we spent 2½ hours like this and you did not allow other business to be

taken up. Today also you are doing the same thing.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We shall take up the whole day and will not allow the Minister to present his budget.

MR. SPEAKER: It will lead nowhere. Parliament is meant for discussion. If you think that Parliament is meant only for shouting and coercion and that decisions are to be taken in that spirit, then you are sadly mistaken. There must be some order, some rule and discipline.

Yesterday I tried to find a way out for you. That is still there. If you are not satisfied with the statement, or if no statement is coming forward, I can give you time for discussion. But, this is not the way of doing things, shouting all the time. No issue can be decided by shouting.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): In all these points of order a crucial point has been taken up which you have already been good enough to hear, namely, that on the eve of the Railway Minister going to present this new-fangled budget and all that, the House has discovered a very serious discrepancy, to which reference has already been made. We are within our rights to make a reference to the statement made by the Minister in the other House. If the Chair in the other House had permitted the Minister, even in answer to a question, to make a statement of policy, it is not our fault, nor is it our look-out. And once it becomes part of the record, the statement of policy by a Minister in this House or the other House is the property of the country.

Now, yesterday or the day before, as Shri Indrajit Gupta pointed out, in the Rajya Sabha the Deputy Minister made a statement in which he said that full implementation of the President's desire would take place. Yesterday the senior Minister struck obstinately to his idea that instead of satisfying Presidents' express desire, he would only examine with sympathy individual cases, as many as they

might be. We are not going to drag the President into the debate. What has happened is that the President himself authorised the publication in the press the report of a certain discussion which he had with one of the Ministers. Having got hold of that, we are within our rights in asking the Government to tell us how it is that this unexceptionable advice of the President is being disregarded in such a blatant fashion.

Thousands of railway workers are suffering so dismally that the whole Opposition is today united from one end to the other. It is a nation-wide problem. Mr. A. P. Sharma and others on that side of the House cannot deny the seriousness of the problem. Therefore, it is within our rights, and propriety certainly at the same time demands and even makes it more imperative—I hope, you will follow it up—that on the eve of the presentation of whatever demands he is asking us to supply to the Railway Ministry, he must satisfy us about this and also explain, if he can, the discrepancy between the statement of his deputy and the statement of himself.

The Parliament has duty to itself to make sure that nothing wrong has been done in an unconstitutional way and also to make sure that, substantially, from the point of view of the railway workers, the things are done in a proper and humane way, not in a brutal fashion in which the Railway Minister pursues today as a representative of the Government.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, our grievance is really quite simple. The Prime Minister has said on any number of occasions, "We are not against the workers; we are always friendly with them." The policy of the Government has been that except for those who indulged in violence and sabotage, all others will be given every consideration and taken back.

The Ministers, senior or junior, have reiterated it on innumerable occasions. The Junior Minister has gone one step

[Shri Piloo Mody]

further to endorse and applaud the statement and feelings of the President on this issue. Yet, all over the country, in every zone—I have just come back from Godhra yesterday—there are hundreds of these railway workers who have been, against the declared policy of the Government, suspended and dismissed, all those who did not indulge in violence or sabotage—there is an irrefutable proof that they did not indulge in violence or sabotage—and they do not get even a sort of hearing that the Minister has organised on an individual basis. Nobody is heard; nobody is allowed to present his case; nobody is prepared to give his evidence. And yet these people are suspended or dismissed. There are seven different categories. Some are totally dismissed; some have break in service; some are suspended. There are all manner of different ways. One employee is being made to fight another employee. There is a differential treatment between two exactly similar cases. It is this that is agitating us.

We accept the principle so far enunciated by the Government that those who indulged in violence and sabotage can be treated in a particular fashion. But what about others? I do not know how many months have passed after the strike is over. He is still looking into each case individually. Either his individual looking of cases needs to be pepped up so that he does a good job or some other procedure should be devised. We cannot have a system where even after declaring a policy, the Government keeps going against it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Rule 31 says:

“(1) A list of business for the day shall be prepared by the Secretary-General, and a copy thereof shall be made available for the use of every member.

(2) Save as otherwise provided in these rules, no business not included in the list of business for the day

shall be transacted at any sitting without the permission of the Speaker.”

The point that I am making is this. Here is a list of business. The next item is, the statement by the Railway Minister. But other business is going on here. The other discussion has started which is not scheduled in the list of business. If you are allowing it, kindly make an announcement, so that we can also participate in that. Otherwise, this sort of thing should not be permitted. Under the rules, nothing except what is provided for in the List of Business should be permitted to be transacted in the House. But what is taking place now is not what has been provided for in the List of Business. Therefore, Sir, I would like to submit that any more attempt in this regard would be obstructed; we are not going to put up with this any more. If it is a point of order, we are prepared to hear it but not otherwise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The two Ministers of the same Ministry have made contradictory statements. Is that not a point of order according to Mr. Stephen?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The question of reinstatement is not a new thing (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Indrajit Gupta, you have prolonged yesterday's controversy today. Today you have included the Deputy Minister also for the statement that he made in the other House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not know about it yesterday; it came to light only today.

MR. SPEAKER: Coming to the business before the House, the item called was item 10. But before that, you brought certain points. That had no connection with this. That is a different matter. That, I can consider, but not just now. I will send it to the

Ministers. The only difference that I find is that today you have included the Deputy Minister also. So far as yesterday's was concerned, that was over yesterday. You have included the Deputy Minister today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लवाय : (सुरना) मेरा व्यवस्था कः प्रश्न है। आप जानते ही हैं कि लोग राष्ट्रपति जी का कितना आदर करते हैं। रेल कर्मचारियों ने भी उनका आदर करते हुए रेल हडताल वापिस ली और काम पर वे लौटे। अब राष्ट्रपति जी ने रेल मन्त्री महोदय को भी एक सलाह दी है। उस के बारे में दोनों मन्त्रियों में झगडा है। कुरेशी साहब चाहते हैं राष्ट्रपति जी का जो आदेश है, उन की जो इच्छा है उस के अनुसार काम किया जाय लेकिन मिश्रा जी करना नहीं चाहते। मजदूर-विरोधी नीति है उनकी। . . (व्यवधान) . . मैं चाहता हूँ कि कुरेशी साहब ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस की पुष्टि मन्त्री महोदय करें। सारे कर्मचारियों को काम पर वापस लिया जाय। नहीं तो उन के लिए वक्तव्य देना मुश्किल होगा, वे अपना बजट पेश नहीं कर सकेंगे।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) The question is whether the matter raised yesterday did end yesterday and that there was no need for it to be raised today.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my views

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The second issue is, if this matter is raised, how far is it related or unrelated to the item that is sought to be taken up. These are the two issues. May I say that the whole discussion today and the point of order submissions are those which arose out of your gracious observation yesterday, and the observation was that, in that case, that is, whether a statement should be made on that subject before the presentation of the Sup-

plementary Demands for Grants..... (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Speaker never said it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You were pleased to observe yesterday, "In that case, let me know what I should do" You did not say, 'Let me consider what I should do.' You asked the House to let you know what you should do.

MR. SPEAKER: They did not tell me anything.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The House is now taking the opportunity

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिए। अगर तो शब्दों का झगडा है तो वह तो करते चले जायेंगे। आप कहेंगे कुछ है, दूसरा कहेंगा कुछ नहीं है। मैं ने उन्हें कहा कि यह बड़ी रिश्तेशान है और आन दि स्पार्ट तो फंमना हो नहीं सकता। इस को वह नोट कर लेंगे।

SHRI PILOO MODY: Forget the words, what was your intention?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक रास्ता आप के लिये निकाला कि आप भी थके हुए थे आराम से चले जाय और काम भी चले और आपने इतने ही फिर शुरू कर दिया।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The problem is this One Minister makes one statement in this House; the other Minister makes another statement in the other House.

MR. SPEAKER: Day before yesterday the statement was made: it was never referred to yesterday. It is a new thing you have introduced today.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You were hinting that this should have been brought up yesterday and not today. I plead guilty. It came to my

notice only after yesterday's proceedings. But, once it comes to your notice and to the notice of the House, I plead with you that when both the Ministers are present and the Prime Minister is present, it is not proper for you to say that 'I shall send it to the Minister and ask him..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly sit down?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: One single sentence from him is enough that he is going to accept the President's advice.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Gupta, I quite agree that you got it later. Now three points have come before us—Rashtrapati's advice, the Minister's assurance and what you say to-day. Normally, the advice is always to the Government and it is for the Government to accept. Now, I think, the two Ministers must have gone with good intentions. They had some discussions. The only point that is left is this. The Ministers are not sitting together. By bringing in the name of Rashtrapati they are getting confused. Everybody is independent—Rashtrapati is independent, the Minister is independent; or he is independent. What counts is what the Government's attitude is. It is not that Rashtrapati alone counts; it is not that the Minister or any individual counts. It is the Government or Council of Ministers that counts. And I would expect the Prime Minister—she happens to be here at the moment—to tell us something about Government views.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of deep regret that the Opposition leaders should have thought it fit to bring in the President's name into this controversy. There is no question of our going against the President's advice or anything like

that. But, you, Sir, and the hon. House are well aware of the constitutional situation. The President's advice and suggestions are always given the most earnest and most respectful consideration by the Government. But the responsibility to this House is that of the Council of Ministers. Therefore, it is very unfair to bring the President's name into any such matter. (Interruptions). The House is also aware of the constitutional relationship that exists under our Constitution between the President and the Council of Ministers. We should be ... (Interruptions). If you want me to speak, then they should all sit down.

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Please sit down.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Either they want me to speak or, if they want to speak, it is for you to decide.

I would request the hon. Members to read the Constitution and take legal advice on it. I am stating the position as I understand it and as we have understood it all these years since this Parliament has been in existence. It would be dangerous to set new precedents at this stage. Another point I wish to make is that on all important matters, decisions are taken by the Cabinet and not by individual Ministers.

I have neither met Mr Qureshi nor seen or read his statement. But I have heard hon'ble member, Indrajit Gupta read it out and I do not think there is any real discrepancy between the two. We have stated our stand clearly in this House that we are not for victimisation. However, not only in the case of railways but in other spheres also sometimes injustice does take place at the lower level but if our attention is drawn to such cases, we shall look into them. One case has been mentioned and certainly the Railway Minister and the Ministry should look into it. There may be some other cases in which mistakes

have been made. This does not go against our general policy which is to look after the interests of the workers. In this matter also our policy has been stated by me at the time of no-confidence motion and by the Railway Minister on several occasions. There have been other occasions before and afterwards when we had stated very clearly that we do not want to indulge in any victimisation. We do not want any innocent people to suffer. The Minister has already stated that a very large number of people have already been released.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: No.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI. You may have some different figures, but this is what our report tells us.

(Interruptions)

While the strike was on, we had the same kind of shouting from the opposite side, telling us that the strike was total. A large number of people did go on strike, but that large number was a small number in comparison with those who did not go on strike.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is wrong.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Then why did it collapse, Sri Bosu, may I ask?

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER. You were wanting her to speak and she has agreed to speak. She has her own views to express. If you do not like, there is no way out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That is the constitutional position which you have explained. Please tell us your reactions to the human problem.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If hon. Members feel that they can do like this, it cannot be allowed. If they think that they will say what Government likes or Government will say what they like, it will be impossible; they can say what they like and Government

will say what they like; the Government have their views, and the hon. Members too have their views.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let her settle the issues. The trains went on strike. That is a good compromise. Let her finish her statement now.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो नामुमकिन बात है कि जो बात आप कहेंगी, वहीं ये कहेंगी और जो ये कहेंगी वह आप कहेंगे इस तरह से तो गद्दी चल सती है। जो इनको करना है, वह करती।

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Sir, hon. Members opposite have not helped the cause of railway workers by urging them to go on strike. Today, they are not helping them in any way by shouting and by the manner in which they are behaving in the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कुछ इन्होंने कहा है, वह कहेंगी। लेकिन मैं आप को यह यक्ति दिला दूँ कि आप का शाउटिंग ने कोई फर्क नहीं पड़या, उन को जो कहना है, वह कहेंगी।

SHRI INDIRA GANDHI: Our policy is quite clear as it has been enunciated by the Railway Minister and his colleague Shri Qurashi.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA In which House?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI:—in both Houses,—which is that we are viewing with great sympathy and consideration the cases of all railway workers. If there are any cases of victimisation, I hope they will be very urgently and with great seriousness looked into—(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: If there are?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Whatever there are. I have to say that. You may be convinced. I am not convinced. Therefore, I have used the word 'if'. If there are any such cases, they should be looked into with great seriousness and with sympathy. We want to bring the situation back to normal as soon as possible. I

(Shrimati Indira Gandhi)

fully agree with those members who say that it is a human problem. I am very conscious of the human problem and that is our interest in it. I am sorry to say that the hon. members opposite as well as some of their colleagues outside are constantly trying to make a political issue of it
(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: No, no. We have never said it is a political issue. It is a human issue...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I am not allowing this interruption.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would like to ask.

MR. SPEAKER: No more now. After the Prime Minister's statement, I will not allow any member from either side of the House to raise any point.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: I present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1974-75

14.53 hrs

STATEMENT RE. FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE RAILWAYS

MR. SPEAKER: Shri L. N. Mishra.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir...

At this stage, some hon. members left the House.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The House will recall that while presenting the Budget Estimates for 1974-75 in February this year I had assumed that the Railways would carry 25 million tonnes of additional originating traffic; that the passenger traffic which had gone down in 1973-74 would again resume its upward trend and that there would be a growth of nearly Rs. 10 crores in our Coaching earn-

ings. These assumptions rested on the hope that industrial relations would improve with the implementation of Pay Commission's recommendations and that the Railway staff who had frequently resorted to work stoppages, go-slow and categorywise agitations would settle down to steady and normal working. But this was not to be.

I have described on more than one occasion the sequence of events which unfortunately culminated in the country-wide railway strike in May 1974 in spite of my best efforts to avert it. The earnestness of the Government to come to a negotiated settlement has been brought to the notice of the House many a time. Even though concessions worth Rs. 80 crores in a full year were agreed to in discussions preceding the strike, the political adventurism of some misguided trade union leaders could not be satisfied.

The course of the strike and the Herculean efforts made by the Railway management with the full support of the Central and State Governments to keep essential commodities moving is by now a well-known and oft-repeated story and needs no further elaboration on my part.

I have come to the House today to inform the Members of the State of Railway Finances against the backdrop of events during the last few months.

Railways were expected to carry by the end of last year 192 million tonnes of originating goods traffic. The level of this traffic was estimated to reach 217 million tonnes during the current year. Unfortunately, however, the inhibiting factors which I recounted in my Budget speech have continued to operate throughout the early part of the current financial year. Till the end of March 1974, we fell short of our annual estimates by about 7 million tonnes.

14.54 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair) .

This meant that if the Railways were to attain the forecast in the current financial year, they should realise a lift of about 32 million tonnes. The working conditions, which were none too favourable earlier, were further upset by the strike, extensively damaging our transport capability.

I am sorry to have to inform the House that Railway earnings for the quarter ending June 1974 have fallen short of the proportionate forecast by Rs. 92.45 crores. In physical terms, the originating freight traffic has been less by 1179 million tonnes.

Passenger traffic, instead of recovering, declined further; during the first three months Railways carried nearly 150 million passengers less than in the corresponding period of 1973-74, of which the drop during May alone—the month of the strike—was 110 million. In Other Coaching earnings, there has also been some slippage. I am not sure that the traffic lost in this period is likely to be made good.

We have carried out a critical re-appraisal of our potential earnings. It looks it will take the Railways a few months longer to fully recover and come up to the expected build-up of traffic.

At this stage, on present reckoning, the shortfall in the budgeted Railway revenues for the year may be in the region of Rs 140 crores.

At the same time, pressure on working expenses is still unabated. The most important cost factor in a labour-intensive undertaking, such as Railways is represented by wage bill, which already accounts for over 60 per cent of our total expenses. 1974-75 is a year of mounting staff costs. The budget estimates of the year took note of the Pay Commission's scales of pay as well as the throw-forward liability on this account from the last year. Since then, post-budget developments

have thrown a heavy additional burden on our working expenses. Dearness allowance increases sanctioned by Government from 1st of January, 1st of February and 1st of April this year imply an additional liability of Rs. 56.44 crores on this account. Since the average cost of living is still climbing, further increase in dearness allowance can be reasonably foreseen.

We are also committed to implement the Mahaboy Award and other concessions in terms of our negotiations with organised labour, on which an outgo of approximately Rs. 28.50 crores is expected during this year. Railways also have had to incur unbudgeted expenditure of about Rs. 4 crores on strike-period measures, such as Territorial Army, contingent expenditure, etc. Certain reliefs amounting to Rs. 5.56 crores during the current year have been sanctioned to pensionable employees who retired from service before 1-1-1973 as well as to those who receive *ex gratia* monthly pensions. Repair to rolling stock damaged in rains, floods and during the strike will cost about Rs 261 crores.

Additionally our fuel bill will go up by nearly Rs 9.70 crores to accommodate further coal prices which have been raised from 1st of April.

Thus, without taking into consideration the likely increases in dearness allowance that may be sanctioned, working expenses of the Railways will be pushed up by about Rs. 106.81 crores for known factors, briefly referred to by me.

Taking together the sharp increase in working expenses by Rs. 106.81 crores and the steep fall in anticipated revenue earnings by Rs. 140 crores, the financial position of the Railways is indeed highly parlous and a cause for deep concern.

Before I delineate my proposals to meet with this situation, I would like to mention some matters which primarily have a bearing on railway efficiency and hence on railway finances.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

It was recognised at the very outset by all responsible and well-informed sections of the community that the Railway strike was being promoted by some politically-motivated interests and that it was aimed at disruption of the national economy rather than settlement of railwaymen's problems and redress of their grievances.

Guided by the inspiring leadership of our Prime Minister, encouraged by nation-wide public opinion and helped by State and Central Governments, a large body of steadfast and devoted railway servants successfully met the challenge posed by the May strike. By Spartan efforts and unflinching devotion they not only succeeded in transporting essential commodities but also saved the national economy from collapse. Railwaymen stood four-square in this ordeal and refurbished their image and role in the national life.

Taking stock of this traumatic experience and in a spirit of meaningful analysis we have learnt a number of valuable lessons. First of all, there is no place for political adventurism in railway working and trade union activities. Also, at the same time, I am confirmed in my view that a strong Trade Union movement is as essential to the efficient working of the Railways as well-trained managerial Cadres. For this purpose, it is necessary that we should have one single body truly representative of labour interests, which can purposefully negotiate with the Management and which can deliver the goods following a negotiated settlement. In this context, growth of mushroom, category-wise associations and sub-unions has to be discouraged. Proliferation of unions dissipates the strength of a Labour Union Movement and tends to disturb inter-category parties and dilute the all-India character of both the organisation and the Central Trade Unions.

Secondly, if we desire that the railwaymen should not be made pawns in

the game of political adventurism, it is essential that the Railway Administration should assume the role of enlightened management. Accordingly, it is incumbent upon the Management to take care of the staff under them and pay constant and constructive attention to their grievances before they become agitators.

Each supervisor and every officer should be a natural leader of the men working under him. To give practical shape to this concept, the number of welfare supervisors has been increased and action has been initiated to set up a specialised Personnel Service, with particular emphasis on Industrial Relations.

Larger financial and administrative powers have been delegated to Zonal General Managers and Divisional Superintendents to enable them to deal effectively with staff and administrative matters at grass-root level.

Thirdly, cadre review of non-gazetted establishment has been taken in hand. This will be carried out in the same manner as for Class I Officers, and is intended to remove bottlenecks in the avenues of their promotion, relieve frustration and dissatisfaction stemming from stagnation. Wherever necessary, posts will be reclassified or re-graded.

A start has also been made to set up Fair Price Shops in railway colonies housing more than 300 employees. They will be run either by the State Government Licensees or by railwaymen's own cooperatives.

Fourthly, when in the post-strike period it was sought to speed up operations and achieve larger throughput of freight and passenger traffic, certain inadequacies came to light in bold relief. It was found that maintenance repairs to diesel and electric locomotives, coaches and wagons have not been kept up to proper standards during the last two years of labour unrest and this has to some

extent affected the mobility of freight traffic and the punctuality of passenger trains. The malaise, however, is not widespread and is marked only on three Railways. A crash programme for overtaking the arrears in two phases and rehabilitating the rolling stock has been launched. It is hoped that within a few months we will have satisfactory results and the situation will improve.

Fifthly, we can draw upon our experience during the strike period when, in coordination with our major customers in the public sector, the Railways could move adequate quantities of essential goods, such as coal, steel, petroleum products, foodgrains, etc., to destination points and secure quick release of wagons. It is our intention to maintain this coordination and accelerate bulk transport of major commodities in block-rake movements. Distribution from stockyards, depots or dumps to consumer centres could be undertaken by road.

Lastly, productivity, which has been at a low ebb for so long, has to be revived up at all work places and at all levels. After the strike it has revived and is being steadily improved upon. The physical performance and the financial position of the Railways can only go up if we do not miss this opportunity not only to restore but improve upon the norms of productivity—Traffic must move faster throughout the railway network.

Wagons must be marshalled quicker in yards and damaged rolling stock must be attended to without loss of time. Workshops must improve their output both quantitatively and qualitatively. Ticketless travel and thefts and pilferages have to be combated assiduously. There must be an urgent awareness of the crisis through which the Railways are passing. I expect all the railwaymen to put in their very best. I am sure that they will face this challenge as successfully as they have met every crisis in the past.

I am glad to note that here and there indications are perceptible show-

ing that the Railway operations are beginning to turn the corner.

To illustrate, the loading of coal has improved to over 8,400 wagons a day in the first ten days of August in all the coalfields as compared to an average loading of 7,300 wagons per day in the six months December 1973 to May 1974 and as against 6,800 during the corresponding period of last year.

In this regard, a particular mention has to be made of the very good performance in coal loading in Central India Coalfields where loading of 1,130 wagons per day, the highest level ever, has been attained in July. In spite of the constraints placed to end of June this year, Railways loaded the entire stock available for movement by rail of 2.62 million tonnes of POL products and are in a position to transport larger quantities as and when demanded.

In the steel and pig iron sector, the Railways' transport effort has been equally creditable. In the months of June and July, a drive instituted largely in cooperation with the Ministries of Steel and Mines has enabled us to clear eleven lakh tonnes of finished steel and pig iron to various parts of the country. We hope to follow this up with even better results.

The railways have fulfilled all expectations in the movement of foodgrains and fertilizers. Loading and movement of other general goods traffic has also been showing encouraging trends. Passenger trains which were cancelled earlier due to shortage of steam coal and subsequently on account of disturbed conditions on the Railways are being progressively restored.

I am glad to share with the House my feeling that the Railways having passed the eye of the storm are gradually emerging into fair weather.

I believe that Hon'ble Members are conscious of the difficult times through which the Railways are passing. The Railways can extricate themselves

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from their difficulties only through strenuous efforts aimed at many pro-nosed solutions. We must improve our physical performance. For the last few years, originating tonnage has been hovering around the figure of 200 million tonnes. A breakthrough must be achieved. In the meantime, it appears inescapable that we should adopt some stringent measures to cut down our working expenses and bolster our earnings.

I have already set in motion an economy drive to scale down revenue expenditure by Rs. 50.37 crores during the current year. Detailed instructions identifying areas in which cuts can be imposed have been issued. General Managers have also been directed to make supplementary efforts on their own initiative. The Railway Board would keep a careful watch and monitor its actual implementation.

At the same time, the pace of Plan expenditure is being slowed down to give us a saving of Rs. 25 crores during the year.

While no project or scheme which is included in the Annual Plan approved by the Parliament would be discarded or given up, the Railway Administrations will be asked to regulate expenditure on relatively low priority works within the framework of the approved Plan.

Hon'ble Members will recollect that I had in my Budget speech in February 1973 and again in February 1974, drawn attention to a number of requests from Chief Ministers, Members of Parliament and public bodies, etc. for construction of new railway lines in backward and hilly areas. Conceding the validity of these demands, I had advocated the need for a conceptual change in the application of traditional financial criteria to the restoration of dismantled lines and construction of new lines in underdeveloped and hilly areas. Implementing this approach, a number of such works

have been included in the Annual Plan Programme. It is my intention that, in view of their importance in the development of backward and hilly areas, the axe does not fall on these works and the outlays provided for them are not curtailed.

Taking into account the effect of economy measures on revenue expenditure, the total amount of supplementary demands has been restricted to Rs. 56.44 crores, which is just sufficient to cover the post-budgetary increases in the rates of dearness allowance so far sanctioned by Government.

The financial position will be re-appraised in December on the basis of the revised estimates and I shall thereafter approach the House with further demands, if any.

The magnitude of the problem has compelled me to come to a hard conclusion. I am quite clear that railway assets should be put to a more intense and profitable use. Productivity of railwaymen should show marked improvement. All wasteful practices should be eschewed. Proposed economy measures must also fully bear fruit. Nonetheless, an adjustment in the fares and freight rates is also inescapable if the Railways are not to end the year in a massive loss.

Government at the highest level have already decided that the quantum of deficit finance should not be allowed to go up. It is, therefore, essential that the loss of railway working should be held down to the smallest possible size.

In framing my proposals which I shall now set forth and which will come into force with effect from the 9th of September 1974—the following principles have been borne in mind. First, their impact should have a minimal effect on the family budget of the common man. It has, therefore, been decided that foodgrains, pulses and edible oils, milk and vegetables, short-distance travellers and

commuters holding Second Class season tickets should not be touched. Accordingly, by far and large, the consumer price index will be left unaffected.

Secondly, an opportunity has been taken to bring up the freight rates closer to the line haul cost beyond a distance of 500 kms. Beyond this distance, the telescopic structure of freight rates tends to operate to the disadvantage of Railways inasmuch as bare haulage costs are not always fully covered. As the average lead of traffic goes up, the disadvantage gets accentuated.

Thirdly, in the overall interest of National economy, it is necessary that in making the maximum use of the assets at their disposal the Railways should concentrate on the movement of goods in preference to passenger traffic. Honourable Members are aware that in all developing countries, all infra-structure facilities, especially the rail transport is under pressure which has to be overcome by planned regulation. Even in developing Socialist countries, stringent control is exercised on passenger travel which has to give way to meet the growing needs of freight traffic. While we may not go as far as the Socialist countries, measures have to be adopted to discourage, and even curb, passenger traffic in order to maximise utilisation of our transport capacity for industrial and agricultural products.

Fourthly, increases are related to what the traffic can bear. In case I find that on actual implementation, the increase is more than a particular stream or class of traffic can bear and the levy becomes counter-productive, I shall carry out the necessary moderation within the limit of these proposals.

PROPOSALS

A. GOODS

On all goods traffic carried up to 500 kms., excluding foodgrains, pulses and edible oils, I propose to levy a

supplementary charge of 16-2/3 per cent. Goods carried for longer distance will bear a supplementary charge of 22 per cent. This will give a yield in revenue of Rs. 94.92 crores in the current year.

B. LUGGAGE & PARCELS

Except for milk and vegetables, the rest of traffic will carry a supplementary charge of 15 per cent, adding Rs 3.6 crores to railway revenues.

C. PASSENGERS

(1) **Upper Class:** Air-conditioned First Class fares, which were last raised to approximate air fares, will now bear an additional supplementary charge of 25 per cent, yielding Rs. 0.74 crores in revenue. I propose to raise First and Air-conditioned Chair Car fares by 33-1/3 per cent. The two together will add Rs. 4.88 crores to Railway revenues.

(2) **Second Class:** I regret that the very weak financial position of the Railways does not permit me to treat the II Class passengers any differently.

However, in conformity with the principles, which I mentioned a little while ago, my proposals in regard to Second Class passengers are designed to leave untouched almost the entire body of commuters, who constitute 50 per cent of the number of passengers carried by rail, as well as short-distance passengers travelling up to 25 Kms. by Ordinary trains. The latter category accounts for nearly 49.3 per cent of such traffic in non-suburban areas and is largely composed of students, wage earners, office-going staff and small self-employed persons, etc., who have to travel daily from neighbourhood townships to adjoining cities. For them their journeys by rail are unavoidable as they form an essential part of their daily chores.

(i) **Ordinary:** Accordingly, fares payable by commuters holding Second Class Season tickets will stand unchanged as at present. I do not also propose any increase in Second Class Ordinary fares up to 25 kms. For

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medium distances, i.e., from 26 kms. to 250 kms. which can conveniently be covered by road transport, thereby releasing rail capacity for long-distance travellers and freight traffic, it is proposed to bring up the fares generally closer to bus fares. This would discourage diversion of traffic from road to rail in this distance range. I, therefore, propose to add a supplementary charge of 25 per cent on fares for journeys from 26 kms. to 250 kms. From 251 kms. onwards, the rate of supplementary charge will be stepped down to 20 per cent. These revisions in fares will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 17.96 crores.

(ii) **Mail and Express Trains:** As Mail and Express trains are intended primarily to carry long-distance travellers, in whose interest short-distance passengers have to be discouraged, they have to be treated a little differently from Ordinary trains. Hence in their case, I propose to levy a supplementary charge of 25 per cent for journeys up to 250 kms. Beyond this distance, the rate of supplementary charge will be the same as for Ordinary trains, viz., 20 per cent. This adjustment is expected to yield Rs. 17.97 crores in revenue.

MISCELLANEOUS

I do not propose to make any revision in reservation charges, Second Class Sleeper charges and in the rate of platform tickets.

A Memorandum is being circulated to the Hon'ble Members, containing details about the proposals, both in respect of freight rates and passenger fares.

The financial effect of all these levies put together, which will come into force from 9th September, 1974, would amount to Rs. 140.07 crores in the remaining part of the current year. The Hon'ble Members would have thus noticed that I have tried to mobilise only that much additional resources which will abridge the gap between receipts and expenditure.

Indian Railways have played a pivotal role in the economic life of the country. It is absolutely essential that they run efficiently and smoothly to keep the goods moving uninterruptedly, both for mass consumption as well as for the industry. At the same time Railways cannot remain unaffected by the general economic situation in the country and elsewhere.

I have announced certain measures which I propose to take for bringing back the finances of the Railways to a real healthy position. However unpleasant may be the task, some of these measures have got to be taken to meet the realities of the present economic situation.

All of us have to make sacrifices though no doubt these should be equitably distributed and commonly shared by all. I must assure the House that in this I have been guided by the sole considerations of the principles of modern progressive socialism suited to the genius of our country and the interests of the Nation, the industrial development and the common man. The House, I am sure, will appreciate and support these proposals so that the sacrifices of today may bring a brighter tomorrow.

15.19 hr.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF SHARES OF THE NAGPUR MANGANESE ORE (INDIA) LTD. TO THE GOVERNMENT

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish to invite the attention of this House to an important matter which has appeared in *Amrit Bazar Patrika* of the 19th. It says: 'A Mundhra-type deal rocks Delhi and London'. The deal refers to one Mr. Kapur who has purchased shares of Manganese Ore..

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it Mr. Yashpal Kapur?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No. This is Mr. R. N. Kapoor, Chairman of MOIL. He purchased shares worth about a crore and now he wants to pass off those shares. This is what the report says. I am glad the hon. Finance Minister is here. The hon. Minister for Mines is here. The paper says that this proposal was approved by a committee set up by the Finance Ministry and Economic Sub-Committee. The proposal was to sell the shares of this R. N. Kapoor, Chairman of CPMO company. They held 49 per cent shares in MOIL and these shares it is alleged were purchased by this Mr. Kapur and he made a proposal to the Government that his shares should be purchased for 80 lakhs. The paper says that this proposal was cleared by the Finance Ministry. Then it says that this matter was exposed when the Government found that the value of the shares today is hardly Rs. 10, and what was intended to be bought for Rs. 80 lakhs would not in the market fetch even Rs. 10 lakhs. When this was found, the Ministry took their hands off this deal and said, hold it up, we will examine it. This is what happened. My questions are: Who made this proposal first? I want a thorough enquiry. Who is this R. N. Kapoor who is situated in London? When the CPMO holds 49 per cent of shares and the Government holds 51 per cent of shares why did they not offer them first to Government if they wanted to sell? So I want a thorough-enquiry to be made in the matter. Who knows, if this deal had gone through the Government would have paid Rs. 80 lakhs worth in foreign exchange for shares worth nothing. Let the hon. Minister thoroughly enquire into this matter and come out with a statement. I am interested in this matter because I come from a region where the manganese industry is located. The hon. Minister may take time but let him say he will come out with a statement.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): We are seized of the matter. Enqui-

ries are being made. But the whole story is still to be revealed and therefore it will take time. I will make a statement.

1524 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS RE. DISAPPROVAL OF ORDINANCES NOS. 7 AND 9 OF 1974 AND COMPANIES (TEMPORARY RESTRICTIONS ON DIVIDENDS) BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We resume further discussion of the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri R. R. Sharma. Shri B. V. Naik.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have gone through this Bill. The principal point which I would like to raise as a point of clarification, will be in regard to the provisions of the Act which says that the applicability of the dividend restriction Ordinance which is now going to be converted into a dividend restriction Act, as far as companies are concerned, is this. We have categorised here in Section 3 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) certain companies. I wonder as to why these companies have been included, for example, in regard to Section 3(c), the Indian Company, whose business consists mainly of the construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining or in generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power, we find that most of the companies connected with the generation of electricity are in the public sector—they are either in the State sectors or they are in the Central Sector by themselves. Secondly I have also gone through the number of companies which we have here. There are a number of them which we have in the public sector and in the private sector. They are fairly large. As on 30th September, 1973, we had 36,527

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joint stock companies who had an aggregate paid-up capital of Rs. 5,422 crores. Out of this, we find that those companies which fall in the category of public sector companies come to 412 having a paid up capital of Rs. 3,041 crores. As against this, we have got 36,115 companies under the category of private sector companies. All of them putting together have a paid up capital structure of Rs. 2,380 crores. The proportional distribution of the paid up capital structure at least between the public and the private sectors seems to be that it is in the proportion of about 30 to 28—even to even. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what will be the applicability of this Ordinance or this particular Bill which is going to be enacted soon in regard to the public sector undertakings in our country which are public limited companies numbering 135 and 237 private limited companies. All along dividend or the profitability in the private sector has been an indicator to the performance to an extent that the undertaking which has been functioning successfully shows results in surplus or, what we call, a profit. The same could not be true as far as our public sector companies are concerned. I would like to know here that when it is a question of the saving of resources of these undertakings, the total amount, according to the statement made by the Minister of Finance yesterday is this. The resources that would be saved as a result of imposition of this law on these undertakings would be to the extent of Rs. 60 crores. I am certain that the calculations that have been made will be confined only to the extent of Rs. 60 crores that the savings or in other words the flowing back of the undistributed profits into the working of an institution will be to the extent of Rs. 60 crores. If this legislation is put in operation for the period that has been stipulated in that case I do feel in spite of the fact that only a lakh and odd rupees are going to be

spent as a financial outlay in regard to this Bill and its imposition much of which will be by the Ministry of Company Law that a lakh of rupees expenditure as against a saving of nothing at all to the exchequer as such whether this amount instead of being siphoned back into the undertakings themselves if it had been credited in the form of a fund or if it had been credited in the form of a fund which could circulate and on which amount the State or the Company Law Department or the Ministry of Finance would have certain amount of control whether this money would not have been better utilised.

I would also like to know as to what would happen at the end of two years. I am not clear about it after going through the Bill. We have now placed a limit and the amount gets re-cycled back into the particular undertaking but what will happen after two years whether it will go back to the share holders for being distributed as an accumulated money or whether it will be permanently flowed back.

Here is a word which I would like to say and that I do not think will be very palatable that dividend of the private sector undertakings—only 2,000 have been identified which will be coming within the net. This is not a tax net. This is just giving back to those people who earned dividends—have ceased to be a source of income or a source of livelihood either for the stock-holders or as our hon friend, Mr. Mody, put it the widows savings and the savings of such other people. Sir, most of the stocks today are manipulated a few people who are in a position to corner the shares. Nor can we say this any more serves as a source of security or life-savings or pensioners investment. Under these circumstances dividend has progressively ceased to be a source of income or a source of livelihood or have anyone

of the beneficiary qualities which are attributed to it.

But the sources of income from these private concerns are either to the purchase decision or in the form of hidden reserves or excessive depreciation or undisclosed profits. These are the sources where the funds of the private sector are getting stuck today. I think until and unless we are able to have a better costing system and a cost audit saystem in respect of the private sector undertakings, we shall not be in a position to do anything. From that point of view, this pertains more to the Department of Company Law Administration. The total number of concerns in which cost audit was done out of 36,000 concerns, during the period from 1st April to 30th November, 1973, was only 37. The cost audit reports were available in them which means one per thousand. As long as the purchase decisions as well as the sale decisions vest with the managing directors or the managing agents, there is no point in going after only the tip of an ice-berg. Not much will be served by going after the tip of an ice-berg, because the major saving factors will not have been taken care of by that.

However, I welcome this, in spite of the dismal review that was aptly quoted yesterday Shri R. R. Sharma, as it has been reported in the Economic Times, that this will not have much. But still in principle, even though Mr. Banerjee did not agree, it amounts to a profit-freeze, a sort of principle of equity whereunder the people who own the stocks, the capital-owing group of people will have sacrificed something, similarly the wage-earner would have sacrificed something; a natural sort of parity between the owners and workers can be established only through this.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): What do the Ministers sacrifice?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The Ministers' sacrifice is involved as in the case of

any one of us here, in the higher prices being paid due to the inflation...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): This is the most atrocious piece of legislation.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It is not. It is not atrocious. This is one of these pieces of legislation in respect of which particularly from Members like Shri Somnath Chatterjee and Shri S. M. Banerjee I expected a compliment for a change, because this is one of these which at best can be.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If the other one is withdrawn; we shall support it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I do not agree on the question of horsetrading. This is the first legislation, a progressive one in which there are certain curbs being placed in regard to the return that is being given in capital, particularly in regard to the unearned income from capital there are certain limits being placed on that.

I do not understand the classification of the companies to which this measure would apply I am leaving out the eighth category. I am confining myself only to companies engaged in construction of ships or in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining or in generation or distribution of electricity. As far company law is concerned, there is no classification of companies on the basis of the businesses which they undertake. Take, for instance, manufacture or construction of ships. We have all public sector undertakings or shipyard all along the coast. I do not see how this measure can apply to them, unless it is intended or it is presumed otherwise, how does the construction of ships,—with the Cochin shipyard being what it is, Haldia still coming, the next shipyard not decided,—yield anything in the country. They are all in the public sector. Under the circumstances, I

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have not been able to understand the wisdom of this categorisation.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not point out that as long as the public sector does hold a very big amount of the capital structure of the incorporated bodies and as long as we do not make them productive, we will not be able to bring about the transformation we wish. Here may I also urge the old point once again that the public sector undertakings, whether they are incorporated bodies or otherwise, will have to be made accountable in some form or other and for that this is the proper forum to discuss it at length and see to it that each one of them functions, first according to its capacity and then functions in such a way as to result in profitability. I welcome the Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संकल्पों का समर्थन करना हूँ और इनके विधेयक का तीव्र विरोध करता हूँ। ऐसा अनुमान लगाया गया है कि इस विधेयक के पास होने के बाद एक साल में 75 करोड़ रुपया जो डिबीडेड के रूप में बाटा जाता, बहुरोक दिया जायेगा और कम्पनी को उसे इस्तेमाल करने का इसमें मौका मिलेगा। दो वर्षों में यह रकम डेढ़ सौ करोड़ हो जायेगी। लेकिन इनके इस कानून का साधारण लोगों पर क्या असर होने वाला है इस पर मुझे लगता है सरकार ने और वित्त मन्त्री ने बिल्कुल विचार नहीं किया है। इनके इस कानून के चलते हजारों ऐसे साधारण शेयर होल्डर्स जिनके पास जीविका का और कोई साधन नहीं है वे भूखों मरने लगेंगे। म हवा में बात वहीं करना चाहता हूँ एक ऐसे शेयर होल्डर को जानता हूँ जिन्होंने जिनगी भर इमानदारी से काम किया और अपनी बचत का जो पैसा था—चोरी का पैसा नहीं ब्लैंक का पैसा नहीं जैसा कि कांग्रेसियों, सरकार के मंत्रियों और नौकरशाहों का होता है—उस पैसे को उन्होंने इस देश की तीन जो

अच्छी कम्पनियां मानी जाती हैं उनमें लगाया उनके पास टाटा आइररी के 400 शेयर हैं (टिस्को जिसको कहा जाता है)। ए० सी० सी० के उ के पास 200 शेयर हैं। और टेलको—यह भी टाटा की कम्पनी है—इसके उनके पास 200 शेयर हैं। अब तक उनको एक साल में औसत डिबीडेड के रूप में टाटा आइररी से 3,440 रुपए मिलते थे, ए० सी० सी० से 2,400 रुपए मिलते थे और टेलको की ओर से 3 हजार रुपए मिलते थे। कुल मिलाकर उनकी सालाना आमदनी 8,840 रुपया होती थी।

श्री बी० बी० शायक : वे क्या काम करते थे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : वह रिटायर्ड बुद्धे आमदनी है। इमानदारी से जिन्दगी भर काम करके जो कुछ पैसा बचा उसको उन्होंने शेयरों में लगाया और उनको सालाना आमदनी 8,840 रुपया होती थी। अब आपके इस डिबीडेड फ्रीज का क्या नतीजा होने जा रहा है? उसको पहले टाटा आइररी से एक शेयर पर 8.60 मिलते थे ए० सी० सी० से 12 रुपए मिलते थे और टेलको से उसको 15 रुपए मिलते थे। अब डिबीडेड फ्रीज के बाद टाटा आइररी से उनको साढ़े 4 रुपए मिलेंगे ए० सी० सी० से शून्य रुपया डिबीडेड मिलेगा और टेलको से उनको 9.60 रुपए मिलेंगे। कुल मिलाकर उनकी आमदनी जो पहले 8,840 रुपया थी अब घटकर 3,720 रुपया रह जायेगी। मैं गणेश जी के सामने यह एक ठोस, कांक्रिट उदाहरण पेश कर रहा हूँ। महीने में 7 सौ रुपए की आमदनी में 4 सौ रुपए का कट हो रहा है। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार हूँ बशर्त कि वित्त मन्त्री, प्रधान मन्त्री, सारे मन्त्री और नौकर-शाह अपनी तनब्याह में इसी अनुपात में कटौती के लिए तैयार हो ज.य. संसद सदस्य भी इसके लिए तैयार हो जायें तो मैं भी इसका समर्थन

करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। लेकिन आज एक ठोंग यहाँ मचाया जा रहा है। दाम वृद्धि को रोकने के नाम पर, मुद्रास्फीति को रोकने के नाम पर जो पेंशनर, विधवायें और गरीब लोग हैं उनकी आमदनी को छीनने का काम आप कर रहे हैं। इनका कहना है कि इन कानूनों के जरिए से हम लोग जो मनी सप्लाई है वह तेजी से कम करेंगे, जीवन आवश्यक चीजों के दामों पर तत्काल इसका असर होगा और दाम गिरने लगेंगे लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या दामों पर इसका कोई असर हो रहा है ?

आज का जो एकोनामिक टाइम्स है उसको जरा आप देख लीजिए :

Prices shoot up in Bombay

Prices of all essential commodities have shot up by 10 to 30 per cent in the past three weeks making life more difficult for the poor man and less comfortable for people in the upper income brackets—reports UNI By far, the biggest increase has been in the price of groundnut oil which jumped from Rs. 8.80 to Rs. 11.30 per Kilo, an increase of 28 per cent. The price of refined groundnut oil shot up to Rs 16.75 per Kilo from Rs 14.25, a rise of 21 per cent."

इसी तरह अन्य जीवन आवश्यक चीजों के बारे में भी इसमें कहा गया है। तो मैं ज नना चाहता हूँ अभी मैं ने जिस शेयरहोल्डर की बात की . . .

SHRI B. V. NAIK: You are speaking on dividends or on yield? You say he is an old man. He might have invested years before. He may be a hypothetical old man.

उसने कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट किया, यह भी तो बताइये।

श्री मधु लिमबे : यह केस उन्होंने भेजा है और वह मैं से आपको बताया है। हार्थ-पाथेटिकल नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can he be hypothetical?

SHRI PILOO MODY Many of these hypothetical old men are alive

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I would like to know whether any man can be hypothetical A man may be hypothecated but not hypothetical

डा० कैलास (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : मैं भी दो व्यक्तियों को जानता हूँ। मधु लिमबे जी ने जैसा उदाहरण दिया है ठीक वैसा ही दशा उनकी भी है। वे अपनी जिदगी कैसे चलायेंगे भगवान ही जाने।

श्री मधु लिमबे : मैं डा० कैलास को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें मेरी बात का समर्थन किया है।

एक श्रावणी का जो पत्र आया है उसमें उसने सारी तफसील दी है। इसमें ब्लैंक का पैसा नहीं इसीलिए उसकी हिम्मत हुई सारी बात कहने की।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि दाम-वृद्धि को यह रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं। वित्त मन्त्री जी के आने के पहले मैं एकोनामिक्स टाइम्स का एक अंश पढ़ रहा था।

वित्त मंत्र (श्री यशवन्तराव च-हाण)
फिर पढ़िये।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER It is not necessary The junior minister has taken note of it

श्री मधु लिमबे मैं ऐसा मान कर चलता हूँ कि जवाब देने से पहले यह इस को पढ़ लेंगे।

इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि दाम-वृद्धि इन से रकने वाली नहीं है और जो बड़े लोग हैं, जिन के पास बहुत ज्यादा शेयर्स हैं, उन लोगों का क्या होगा ? वे कम इनकम टैक्स देंगे और क्योंकि शेयर्स के दाम भी गिर गये हैं, इसलिए बॉन्ड-टैक्स भी कम देंगे। कहा से ये अर्थ-शास्त्र पढ़ कर आए है ? मेरे ख्याल से इनको पूछा ही नहीं गया है। प्र.इम मिनिस्टर के सेक्रेटेरियेट से इन के पास मसविदा आया और उन को केवल कहा गया कि आप दस्तखत कर के

[श्रीमदु लामने]

प्रोमलगेट कर दीजिए। न इन कानूनों को मन्त्री महोदय जानते हैं और न इन कानूनों के वे पक्ष में हैं और न इन कानूनों से दाम-वृद्धि रुकेगी। ये तो उपचार के पीछे पर अपना फर्ज निभा रहे हैं (श्रीमदु लामने) और लक्ष्मण रेखा को अगर छोड़ कर वे जाएंगे तो आज दोपहर को कुरेशी साहब की दुर्गति हुई, वंसी ही इन की भी हो जाएगी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि कुरेशी जी की आज दोपहर दुर्गति हो गई और जैसा मैं ने कहा था वैसा हुआ है। प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि उनके एक मन्त्री या दो मन्त्री क्या कहते हैं, उन से कोई मतलब नहीं है। इसलिए चव्हाण साहब बड़े होशियार हैं, वे लक्ष्मण रेखा को छोड़ कर जाते नहीं हैं और उसी के अन्दर वे बेचारे रहते हैं।

इसलिए मैं आप का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना वाला हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इस में इन की इन्कम टैक्स की आमदनी कम होने वाली है, सम्पत्ति कर की आमदनी कम होने वाली है, दाम-वृद्धि बिनकन नहीं रुकने वाली है और जो गरीब लोग हैं और माधारण लोग हैं वे भूखें मरने वाले हैं, तो इस विधेयक का क्या औचित्य है? इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि हालांकि वे लक्ष्मण रेखा के अन्दर रहना पसन्द करते हैं, एक दफा जरूर हिम्मत कर दें और हम ने जो बातें कही हैं, उन के आधार पर इस विधेयक को वापस लेने का काम करें।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, this Bill has been introduced more for the purpose of trying to tell the common people of this country that this Government is not against the poor people alone but they are also sometimes thinking of taking steps against the rich people. In my view, it is a very crude form of deception which is being committed on the common people and the struggling masses.

The total amount of money that will be retained by certain companies in this count will amount to about 75 crores per year; in two years it will be Rs 150. What will happen to these Rs. 150 crores which will be compulsorily left in the hands of the companies? What will be the effect of the withdrawal from circulation of this money from the people who would get it? It is interesting to note that 74 per cent of the dividends are distributed by 293 companies.

Therefore, 293 companies, large companies, which are distributing 74 per cent of the total dividend, will be required to distribute a lesser amount by way of dividend. Out of these 292 companies 200 companies have been paying considerably higher than 12 per cent dividend. What is the result of this? These 200 big companies will have in their hands about Rs 60 crores of these Rs 75 crores. So far as medium or small companies which really require funds, who are starving for funds, for liquid capital, so far as they are concerned, they will not get any benefit out of it because very little amounts are being distributed by them, which could be retained by them under this Ordinance

So, what is very important is what these large companies will do with the additional funds that will be available in their hands. No provision is made in the Ordinance or in the Bill as to what will happen to these additional funds. So far as the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory deposit) Bill is concerned, it provides for the immobilisation of Rs. 500 crores every year. That will remain in the coffers of the Reserve Bank, accruing interest to the deposit to the people who will ultimately get it. But, so far as this measure is concerned, certain big companies will have additional resources in their hands without any direction as to how to utilize it for any productive purpose. It is im-

portant to note that there is no compulsion.

15.57 hrs.

(SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair)

It is also important to note that most of these companies which will have additional funds in their hands are concentrated in the non-priority and non-core sector. Therefore, there will be about Rs. 50 crores of additional funds in the hands of big companies which do not require them for the purpose for carrying on their normal business as such, which are primarily in the non-priority and non core sector, with no compulsion about their investments.

So far as companies which are manufacturing cement, fertilizer or paper are concerned, they are not distributing dividend at rates higher than what is specified now. So, those companies will not have additional funds generated as a result of this Ordinance. Therefore, those companies which are perpetually in need of funds will not get any benefit out of it and the priority sector will not get any benefit out of it. Also, there is no question of it resulting increase in agricultural income or agricultural production in this country. So far as medium companies are concerned, they do not get any benefit out of it.

There may some fond hope in the Finance Minister that these big companies will utilize these funds for the purpose of expansion or diversification. Suppose a big company retains Rs. 5 crores of additional funds in its hands because of this measure. If the economic condition of this country improves after two years, which is very unlikely, this restriction will go and they will be entitled to declare a higher rate of dividend. What sort of expansion or diversification could they do with these Rs. 10 crores? Because, after the expiry of two years there will be no necessity of retaining these funds and the companies would prefer to declare higher dividends and keep their shareholders happy and satisfied. Therefore, there is no hope that the amounts which

will be generated in these two years will be utilized for expansion or diversification of industries by big companies which will retain this money in their hands.

16.00 hrs.

There is one theory which is propounded that if the companies have larger amounts in their hands, they will not go to the banks for bank credits. It is very well known that the banks do not give long-term credit facilities. Even the nationalised bank, are not giving long-term credit facilities of large amounts to any business houses. Therefore, the companies which will retain these funds will not be thereby precluded from going to the banks for bank credits. Because the banks do not give long term credit facilities, these money will be utilised for increasing their working capital, the liquid amounts in their hands.

Now, Rs 10 crores, instead of being utilised for the purpose of any development expenditure by the companies or for expansion of their working working capacity will be utilised for their working capital. Therefore, when the companies will have larger resources as liquid capital in their hands, they cannot possibly achieve any of the supposedly intended objectives of this legislation, namely, it will have an anti-inflationary effect.

So far as the calculation of the net profits is concerned you kindly see how the Government's mind has been working. I cannot help agreeing wholly with Mr. Madhu Limaye when he said, probably, the Finance Minister had no hand in this. A thoughtless measure was issued in the garb of the first Ordinance and, when the preposterity of it was realised, I believe I do not know, I would like to stand corrected--it was amended by an amending Ordinance. Probably, this has reached a pinnacle of the thoughtlessness of the Legislative Department. Within two or three days, they issued another amending Ordinance. Whether the Legislative Department is func-

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

tioning properly or the head-office is functioning properly, it is very difficult to ascertain.

Sir, the real intention of this legislation has been to come out to show to the people of the country at large that this Government has immobilised or impounded about Rs 500 crores every year from the common people, from the wage earners, whose real income has become reduced to almost nothing because of inflation, and they have also tried to immobilise Rs. 75 crores from the rich people.

There is another point which is very important. As Mr. Limaye has rightly pointed out and stressed, how much of this income is being utilised by what will happen to them on the re-ordinary people and common people? reduction of the income with the price-ism going on? These Ordinances have become only paper Ordinances. This has no real effect on inflation. What will happen is that with the rising and galloping prices, so far as these people are concerned, a large number of them depend on dividend income on their investments made and, therefore, this will not in any way act as an anti-inflationary measure. So far as dividend income is concerned, over 85 per cent of the dividend income goes to individuals whose earning capacity is over Rs. 25,000 per year. I am quoting from one of the very well known economic journals. So far as these people are concerned, those who have large incomes, they are not going to spend this money. But the remaining 15 to 20 per cent of the people who depend for their livelihood on this dividend income will be substantially deprived of it. There is also the question of loss of money value. Whatever amount 50 per cent or even lesser they will get will also be reduced in value with the galloping inflation. Therefore, this Bill has not been conceived for public benefit. This has not been conceived to achieve any anti-inflationary tendency. This has been conceived with a view only to creating a deception in the minds of

the ordinary people that this Government is also supposedly against the rich people.

Now what is the position of the economy in this country? So far as investments are concerned, they remain stagnant for the last almost ten years. There is growing unemployment; on this aspect there cannot be any dispute, I am sure. So far as the overall industrial and agricultural production is concerned, there has been no improvement. So far as the population is concerned, 50 per cent of the people of this country live below the poverty line. With the slowing down of the development expenditure in the public sector to the extent of Rs 400 crores, the consequences are obvious; it is slowing down the progress of the country. There will be less and less employment opportunities. The common people are not getting any benefit. You are slowing down the developmental expenditure to the extent of Rs. 400 crores in this country. You are not assuring any larger expansion in the private sector. It appears that you cannot afford to touch the big people. Your real target is the small people who depend on this income for their livelihood. It is a sort of soft-peddalling the working class people of this country who will be seriously affected by the provisions of the next Bill which you are threatening to pass, if I may use that expression. That is why I started, and I also end saying that this is nothing but a crude form of hoax played on the common people of this country.

Sir, I oppose this Bill.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present Bill has been declared as an anti-inflationary measure and it has also been said that it would reduce the prices. We are not going to achieve the so-called two objectives in reality.

So far as the measure restricting the distribution of dividend to 33.33 per cent of the net profit of the company is concerned, I would point out what some of the great economists of this country have said. It is a big hoax

played on the people of this country. Mr. K. Janardhana Rao has said that this is a device invented to justify the cut of the DA and bonus to half of its increase after July 6, which erodes directly the food-plates of nearly 20 million workers and employees and four times the number of their dependents. I would like to say categorically that this measure does not restrict the income position of the shareholders.

Secondly, I hope, the Finance Minister will definitely agree with me that it is not at all a cut in the profits or super profits of those monopoly houses.

Thirdly it does not check even to a little possible extent the profits of those profiteers, black-marketeers etc. dealing with black money. Absolutely it does nothing to check these things..

One eminent economist says that the dividend ordinance favours the monopolists who own more shares in one or several companies, as against smaller capitalists. There is no limit placed on dividend income; Tatas and Birlas and their ilk can take twelve per cent dividend from as many companies as they have. On the other hand the smaller capitalists with share in only one company have to be satisfied with the twelve per cent from single Companies. I want and answer to this aspect which has been enunciated by an eminent economist.

Now I wish to refer to something which has been highlighted by the Reserve Bank of India in its bulletin. In a survey they found that 209 companies out of 3772 are going to be affected. The Economic Times said on 16th July that the number of companies affected by the ordinance is merely 105 only. Of these 82 were covered by 12 per cent limit and the remaining 23 are covered by the 33.33 per cent limit. The question is whether these measures are taken to check inflation to any extent. My view is that it is not being achieved. This

will again be flouted and sabotaged by the capitalists and you cannot immobilise anything. The big Monopoly houses will artificially depreciate their profits. This is what happens. There is no cost audit system there. In the absence of cost audit system capitalists manipulate things in such a way that the cost goes up. Profit elements as a constituent of the cost had been steadily raising industry and this is one of the important causes of this inflation. So, immobilising any part of this money is not going to come about. Mr. Chavan expressed the hope in the Consultative Committee that the fund would be available for expansion and to diversify production, and that, to that extent, dependence on bank credit will be reduced. Is there anybody, I ask, who takes these things seriously; I don't think he will himself take it seriously. He has been expressing his hopes several times I need not take up the time of the House by referring to those hopes. He said that excess profits will be turned into reserve which in turn will be transferred into bonus shares notwithstanding the restrictions now imposed on the frequency of issue of bonus shares.

Whether such excess profits would be available at all are in doubt. These are some of the doubts. A doubt has perhaps been expressed also by several economists. After this very many things came to light. We find innumerable articles that are coming. They are really patriots. Therefore, I feel that this is a hoax because the ordinance that has been brought by Government is a war against the working class. They immobilise Rs. 450 crores from the wage earners by impounding the increase of D.A. Definitely the war is against the working-class. Therefore, while opposing this Ordinance against the working class, I would only say something concerning this particular aspect. I want to know what is the basis of this Ordinance. It has been pointed out by one great economist Shri Boudhayan Chattopadhyay. He has pointed out what is

[Shri D. K. Panda]

basically wrong with our Prices and Incomes Policy? I quote:

"The Prices and Incomes Policy" has been a fashion in the west, with the Tories, the Gaullists and with the L.B.J. Nixon cohort for a decade now. Among a section of western economists the wage-push-and-pull theory of Inflation has been the fashion since one of them produced the fatuous... Phillips curve which discovered a wonderful gimmicky coefficient called the positive correlation between wages and prices.

"From this came the policy-prescription. To prevent prices from rising, wages must be pegged."

On the one hand this is a hoax—this Ordinance is limiting the dividends—to limit the dividend and on the other hand, simultaneously this is an attack on the working-class—an attempt to immobilise their wage earnings thereby depriving them of their essential commodities which they would have been in a position to purchase. Therefore, what I want to say is this. There must be a radical change brought about. For that purpose I would remind the Government and the hon. Finance Minister to take all these suggestions into consideration which can really bring down the inflationary effect and bring down the prices.

You want only Rs. 500 crores. Take the hoarders, the big landlords in the rural sectors. We have also got these people in the cooperative sector. They are dominating in the cooperative sectors too. But, Rs. 450 crores by way of arrears have not been paid by them. These have to be realised. About Rs. 90 crores in regard to electricity charges have to be realised from them; Rs. 146 crores have to be realised from the aluminium industry and Rs. 400 crores from the farmers have to be realised as dues towards electricity to the Electricity Board. They are rich farmers. There are dues of Rs. 832 crores which include

arrears of incometax and also penalties. I can cite many instances. But, for want of time, I am unable to do so. Have we made any attempt to recover the dues from these tycoons, these monopolists, these hoarders and blackmarketeers?

Unless there is a political will and some structural changes are not made we cannot collect. So, this wage freeze ordinance should be immediately withdrawn so that you can get the cooperation of the people who are hit by the inflation. There should be immediate demonetisation and nationalisation of essential industries like sugar, vegetable oils, cotton textiles, etc. so that private profiteers do not play with production of essential commodities to mint money and inflict misery on the poor. There should be wholesale foodgrains trade takeover and distribution of foodgrains through shops at all industrial units and depots in village under popular committee. The peasant producer should be guaranteed a remunerative price. Speculative credit by banks and financing institutions should be totally prohibited. Stopping of all non-development advances to State Governments. Realising from the States and the rich landlords and kulaks of bank advances, arrears of irrigation etc. amounting to several hundred crores. Stopping all overdrafts to State governments which are issued for nothing but fraudulent construction schemes to benefit big money interests in the cities.

Finally, I will say come with this limited dividend ordinance and withdraw the ordinance on wage freeze and only then this can be supported.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) :
सभापति जी, मैं इस समय का हूँ कि अकाल साहब को अपने इस विधेयक को वापस ले लेना चाहिए, यह एक निर्बंध विस्म का विधेयक है और 6 जुलाई को जो अध्यादेश राष्ट्रपति

जी ने जारी किया था, मैं इस राय का हूँ कि वह अध्यादेश बिलकुल बेमतलब था। सफाई देते हुए ब्रह्मण साहब ने जो बक्तव्य दिया था, उस में उन्होंने कहा था कि ये कम्पनिया जो आपस में लाभांश बाँट लिया करती हैं, अगर रोक लगा दी जायेगी तो 60-70 करोड़ रुपया सालाना बच जायेगा। लेकिन वह बच कर कहाँ जायेगा? दो सालों में करीब 125 से 150 करोड़ रुपया धायगा, यह किम मद में खर्च होगा, इस का कही भी व्यौरा नहीं दिया गया है।

अगर यह सही है, तो इस के पीछे यह शक भी लगता है कि इन्होंने जिस तरह से कर्मचारियों की तनख्वाहों को जाम किया था और उससे 300 करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा की बचत करा ली थी, यह पूरे देश को दिखाने के लिए किया है कि गरीब मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ ही नहीं, बल्कि बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियों के खिलाफ भी हम इस तरह की कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं। इस तरह की कार्यवाही का इन्होंने पैकेज बना है। अब इन सारी कार्यवाहियों को जोड़ दि। जाय तो क्या इस से देश में महंगाई खत्म हो जायेगी? जो कम्पनिया सालाना 60-70 करोड़ रुपया आपस में बाँट लिया करती थी, उसको रोकने के लिये इन्होंने यह कानून बनाया, लेकिन आज ही रेल मंत्री जी ने जो टैक्स बढ़ाये हैं, वे 100 करोड़ से ज्यादा हो गये हैं, हमको समझ नहीं आ रहा कि इससे महंगाई कैसे खत्म होगी? क्योंकि एक तरफ तो ये कम्पनिया पर इस तरह की रोक लगायेगी जो बिलकुल निरर्थक है और अगर सच पूछें तो हममें जो छोटे हिस्सेदार होंगे वे ही मारे जायेंगे, जो भूखों मरने वाले लोग हैं, वे ही इससे प्रभावित होंगे, क्योंकि टाटा और बिरला केवल जाभाश से नहीं चिया करते, उनके कमाने और खर्च करने के तरीके दूसरे होते हैं। लेकिन जो छोटे-छोटे हिस्सेदार हुआ करते हैं वे बेचारे बरबाद होते हैं उनकी रोजी को चोट लगेंगी।

इसके साथ साथ इन्होंने अपने विधेयक के कालम 6 और 7 में लिखा है कि इस तरह के लाभांश या कम्पनी के पास कोई एसेट है तो उसका बटवारा कम्पनी सरकार की एप्रुवल से कर सकती है। दोनों में एक ही बात लिखी है—“एक्सेप्ट विद दी प्रीवियस एप्रुवल आफ दी सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट”। ये कम्पनिया ऐसा दो सालों तक अपने आप नहीं कर सकती है, लेकिन सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की एप्रुवल ले ले तो यह बटवारा भी कर सकती है। इस का मतलब यह हुआ करता है कि जिस तरह से अब तक ऐसी कम्पनियों को लूटने के लिये मौजूदा सरकार अपने कर्मचारियों का इस्तेमाल किया करती है, इसी तरह का एक और चंगुल इन कम्पनियों पर लगने जा रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापार की दुर्दशा का जो पक्ष अब तक रहा है, वह आज से नहीं है, बल्कि बहुत दिनों से चला आ रहा है—इस देश के मन का मालिक रहा है—ब्राह्मण और पेट का मालिक रहा है—वनिया। इस देश की सरकार को चलाने वाला ब्राह्मण रहा है—चाहे ब्राह्मण मर्द रहा हो या ब्राह्मण के बेटे, रईस, हीं और व्यापार चलाने वाला रहा है—बिरला। इन दोनों की साठगाठ नीकरशाही के जरिये हुआ करती है, दोनों एक दूसरे का फायदा किया करते हैं।

श्री भूलचन्द डागा (पार्ल.) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ ऑर्डर है। मैं क्या जातिवाद का आक्षेप लगा रहा हूँ?

श्री जनेश्वर बिषय : मैं आक्षेप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ—आपने समझा नहीं है।

श्री भूलचन्द डागा : सभापति जी, इन्होंने अपने भाषण में यह कहा है कि ब्राह्मण या उसकी बेटा और वनिये ने मिल कर देश को लूटा है—यह गलत है।

श्री अशोक शर्मा : मैं इस सरकार और व्यापार के रिश्ते की बात कह रहा हूँ—आपने मुझे चलत समझ लिया है। मैंने कहा है कि मन का मालिक ब्राह्मण और पेट का मालिक बनिया है, इन्होंने इसको गलत समझा।

सभापति जी, एक तरह यह सरकार मां चलाती है या बाप चलाता है या भाई चलाता है या दूसरे रिश्तेदार चलाते हैं और व्यापार को बेटा या बेटा या दूसरे रिश्तेदार चलाते हैं—इस तरह से यह रिश्ता चल रहा है। अब यदि कोई कम्पनी खुलती है, कोई बेटा उसको खोलना है, चाहे वह चण्डण माहब का बेटा हो या पुगीना जी का बेटा हो। उसको जिसके लिये परमिट लेना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि आजकल कारखाने लाइसेंस के जरिये चलते हैं। अब मान लीजिये कि उसमें मुनाफा हो और उस मुनाफे का रकम को कम्पनी के लोगो में या आपस में बांट न सके तो वह अपनी अर्जी लेकर चायेगा कि हमको मजदूर टू वि एक्टुवल प्राफ दी मैं टूल गॉर्नमेंट उसको बांटने की इजाजत दो तो क्या वह मा या बाप इजाजत नहीं देगा? मान लीजिये वह कहे कि मुझे छोटी कार के कारखाने में इतनी आमदनी हुई है कि उसका एक हिस्सा हमारे शेयर होल्डर्स को बांटने की इजाजत दे दो, तो वह एक बार आपके कारखाने को बांटने की इजाजत नहीं देगा, लेकिन अपने बेटे को इजाजत दे देगा। ऐसी हानत में सरकार और व्यापार दोनों में भ्रष्टाचार कहेगा।

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का विधेयक पास नहीं होना चाहिए। ये कम्पनी वाले कब चलाए न नहीं होते हैं—यह एक कारखानेदार के बच्चे में निश्चित तौर से जानता हूँ—उसने एलान कर दिया कि मैं रायबरेली में अपना कारखाना बनवाऊँगा वह चुन खिलाता है, काँची चुनती की चुन खिलाता है, चुनाव जीत को चुन खिलाता है। अब क्यों कारखाना खोलने के बाद, किसी बड़े नहीं

को प्रीक्वाइज करने के बाद, उस कम्पनी का मालिक चायेगा और कहेगा कि हमें अपने शेयरहोल्डर्स को खेडा-सा लागाना बांटने की इजाजत दे दीजिये दो आप कैसे बनाकरेंगे? इसमें लिखा है कि सप्लीक टू वि एक्टुवल प्राफ वि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट, लिहाजा आप उसको इजाजत दे देंगे। इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार फैलेगा। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि आप व्यापार में इस तरह का भ्रष्टाचार न फैलने दे और इस विधेयक को वापस ले।

यह एक कारखाने का हिस्सा नहीं है—वही कारखाने वाला जो स्वदेशी का कारखाना खोलने जाता है इसने मज में एक कारखाने के चलने छोटे छोटे लडको के स्कूप की तमाम जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया। जगह जगह पर इन की चर्चा होनी है और दूसरी जगह भी इन तरह की टूट चर्चा है। तो इस समय हम यह आरोप लगाने वाले हैं कि यह सरकार इस तरह को बिल ला कर के जो मजदूरों की आमदनी पर बेतन जमा के नाम पर, खर्च में कमी करने के नाम पर कदम बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं इस पर आम जनता के बीच में, मजदूरों के बीच में कहेगे केवल तुम्हारे लिए नहीं किया है, बड़े कारखानेदारों के लिए भी किया है तो गरीब आमदमी को मारने के लिए यह गरीब आमदमी पर फकीर किस्म का हाथ चला रहे हैं—इस के अलावा इन का और कोई मतलब नहीं है। दूसरी तरफ जो बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियों के मालिक हैं उनको मजबूर कर रहे हैं कि वे सिवाय इन की चाटकारिता के और कुछ न करें, इन के इर्द-गिर्द रहें। वह इन के चक्कल में रहेंगे क्योंकि जिस तरह का यह बिल लाये हैं उस में रेगुलेट करने के लिये जिस तरह से क्लस बनेंगे उसमें नीकरशाही की, किसी अधिकारी को ज्यादा तन्कत देंगे और वह ताकत अधिकारहाथ या अधिकारी के और से इन के हाथ में रहेंगी और फिर वो भी कम्पनियों के मालिक रहेंगे वह हमेशा इन की तरफ देखते रहेंगे। मैं पूछता हूँ यह पूरी पूरी कम्पनियों ही अपने

हाथ में क्यों नहीं ले लेते ? यह खुद नहीं लेते तो आम जनता के हाथ में देते लेकिन यह कुछ भी नहीं करेंगे। गांधी जी का ट्रस्टीशिप का कानून यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। यह इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के केवल पैन्ड लंगाने का ही काम करेंगे। यह कहना कि थोड़े से लाभ, श. पर रोक लगा देंगे तो इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था सुधर जायेगी, में समझता हूँ यह नामुमकिन है। आप थोड़े से कर्मचारियों के मंहगाई भत्ते पर थोड़े दिन के लिए रोक लगा दीजिए तो क्या उस से इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था सुधर जायेगी ? 3 हजार कम्पनियों में केवल 2 सौ कम्पनियाँ हैं जो इस विधेयक के तहत आयेंगी और इन 2 सौ कम्पनियों की थोड़ी सी आमदनी 60-70 करोड़ की हिन्दुस्तान जैसे बड़े मुल्क की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में दाल में नमक के बराबर हुआ करती है। एक तरफ आप कुछ करोड़ साल भर के लिए रोक लेंगे और दूसरी तरफ रेलवे का पूरक बजट लाकर रेलवे के किराये भाड़े में उड़ सी रुपया बढ़ा देंगे, इस तरह से किसी भी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में किसी भी पक्ष का कोई मुकाबला नहीं होने जा रहा है। मंहगाई इसी तरह में बढ़ेगी। अगर आप को मंहगाई रोकनी है कि बजाये डिवाइडेंड रोकने के, कम्पनियाँ जो उत्पादन किया करती हैं और उस के जरिए जो मुनाफा कमाती हैं, उस पर रोक लगायें। आप लाभान्श पर नहीं, उत्पादन पर नहीं, कम्पनी के लाभ पर रोक लगायें क्योंकि कम्पनियों का मुनाफा अघ्राधुंध है, सौ फीसदी तक है। लेकिन उस पर आप रोक लगाने की हिम्मत नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज मिलों में जो कपड़ा 8 आना गज में पैदा होता है वही कपड़ा बाजार में 5 रुपये गज विक्रित रहा है। इस में दो रुपए एक गज पर सरकार का टैक्स भी मान लें तब भी मिलें दवाई रुपया एक गज पर मुनाफा कमाती हैं। इस मुनाफे पर आप रोक न लगा कर लाभान्श के बटवारे पर रोक लगायेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने का यह एक नकली रास्ता है जिस को आप छोड़े

करना 27 साल से जिस कुर्सी पर बैस कर आप ने इस मुल्क को तवाही के रास्ते पर ढकेला है उसी तरह से इस के जरिए भी उसी तवाही के रास्ते पर और ढकेल जा रहे हैं इन शब्दों के साथ इसके अघ्रादेश और विधेयक का विरोध करते हुए और इस पक्ष के सदस्यों ने जो संकल्प यहाँ रखे हैं उन का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I am prepared to accept the fact that Government's anxieties on the problem of the national economic crisis are genuine. I am also ready to agree that the hon. Finance Minister's intentions are honest and well-meaning. Yesterday he ridiculed some of the Opposition criticism when people on this side referred to what is called the package and said 'if you can see the package, see it; if you cannot see it, do not see it.' I am prepared to be one of those who are willing to see the package, but that package must at least gradually be unfolded. If the package remains packed and if the community at large is going to be hit, particularly those who are fixed wage-earners, middle class people, and if you are going to leave out certain people who need to be taxed and punished much more than the rest of the community, if that is what is going to be the meaning of the package proposals, I am afraid not only will the package proposals not be unfolded, but it will only mean keeping the community, particularly the middle classes, restricted to undesirable restraints on their spendings and on their general living.

Sir, the Finance Minister's objects are to seek to curb consumer spending and promote savings and that is why, this particular measure of asking the companies not to pay beyond a certain percentage of dividend. But I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister as to how much money the companies will retain in terms of not giving ex-

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

tra dividend, beyond a certain percentage. Will that money so saved really help the large companies in terms of further expansion of their plants? Sir, I do not want to take the time of the House and give too many examples. But, then, if large companies save a couple of lakhs or even a crore or so, do you mean to say that they will be able to use this money for further expansion? In other words, will they be able to reinvest the money saved for further production and expansion? Will they be able to use the money, the amount that is denied to thousands of shareholders who, by and large—if not substantially, at least significantly—depend on this kind of income? I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister, will he tell us whether there is any relationship, whether there is any fairness involved, whether there is any justice involved in this kind of punishment, which is being meted out to these small shareholders? Sir, my contention is precisely this. Of course, we must come to a stage when we should say dividend income should not become the sole income. In fact, dividend income is an unearned income and we should not depend on unearned income. We must make people work for their bread, for their butter if they can get additional butter, for their jam if they can still get additional jam and then be done with it. But, the point is, although dividend income is unearned income and is wrong strictly in terms of principles of a socialist and egalitarian society, as things obtain today, will he say all dividend income, of necessity, is wrong or illegal or immoral or undesirable? He would not say so. So, he would concede to the point that there are people who legitimately depend on dividend income. They will not go into any kind of speculation in the share market. They will have their hard earned income, perhaps, at the end of their profession, may be in the case of a private school teacher or a widow or people

belonging to the lower middle class, who have fixed income, not very high income, invested in shares. They may still save some money every month or every year and over a period of several years judiciously and wisely and without speculation—I repeat—invest something by way of shares in good companies. Now, companies—good companies—obviously mean two things. Companies which would give a large percentage of dividend and companies which have a reputation of stability and certain responsibility, both in the economic and social life of the country. If large number of such ordinary people, teachers, old men and women etc. have invested in such shares, how is it that you are going to help solve the economic crisis by denying dividend to these very people on whose honesty and labour and hard work in many fields you depend, for solving the economic and other problems? How are you going to help the situation? This is my problem. This is my anxiety. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister. Of course, he cannot retrace at this stage the steps which he has already taken. But, I would request him to consider the matter again with all sympathy and sincerity which it obviously deserves and then find out the proportionate injustice done to these small shareholders, the proportionately little benefit which will accrue to the companies for re-investment, and further, the proportionately smaller advantage to the Government in terms of arresting the money supply in the country's economy. Sir, if all these things are taken into account, I am sure he will say that this package deal may still require some amendments, a few more amendments. I started by saying that the intentions of the Finance Minister are good. He wants to solve the difficulties. In that case, I hope he will give some thought and spare those who cannot and should not be punished. He says that these ordinary people should also curb consumption.

I am with him. I am with the Government when they say that every person and every section of the community must sacrifice. But, Sir, if you take all these Ordinances which have been recently promulgated and which are now being translated into legislative enactments, if you combine them all and assess the total effect, will he honestly say that this will lead to arresting, to a certain extent, if not to a large extent, the consumption patterns in this country? On the other hand, the Government have by and large left out the very small section of the community who are very rich and who possess black money and who indulge in all kinds of conspicuous consumption. If you want to lift this country out of the economic crisis, by all means ask those who can work and contribute to contribute. But don't ask people who cannot sacrifice to sacrifice and do not spare people who must be not only made to sacrifice but who must be punished as well for that their wrong doings. This is my fundamental objection to this package deal

By this, Government have also denied themselves a part of the income-tax which could have been deducted at the source. They have also made it possible for the wealthy managing directors to get lesser income on their share of dividends and thereby reduce their wealth tax level. If I am wrong, I may be corrected. I feel you have allowed the rich to go almost scot free and made the poor and the middle class to suffer. The middle-class people are honest, hard-working and have fixed wages. They have no means of making money through undesirable means. And, yet, it is they who are being hit. As Aristotle said, the backbone of any policy is ultimately the middle class. Today, the middle-class people of this country are sandwiched between the few who are very rich and the vast millions of extremely poor people. These middle class people are the intellectuals with professional skill, people with intelli-

gence and patriotism. If you are going to curb the enthusiasm of these people, I am afraid even granting you save in terms of finance to some extent, you are not going to save in terms of making the middle-class people suffer less, who today are much worse economically, and who are much more helpless financially! Please, therefore, do not compel them to resort to all kinds of illegal practices. I hope the minister will have a second look at the whole thing and correct the various mistakes and imbalances that have been unfortunately created by these various ordinances.

जी हकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) ·
गणपूर्ति करा दीजिए। मंत्री जी बोलें और 50
सदस्य भी सुनने वाले न हों, यह गोमा की
बात नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now there is quorum. The Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Chairman, I heard the debate with interest. Some points have been raised and I would like to deal with them one by one. But I must make one general point. Unfortunately, this Bill either has not been understood properly, or has been misunderstood deliberately. Because, I have not made any unnecessarily exaggerated claim for this Bill. The Bill is intended to save, as far as possible, the money that could have been distributed by way of dividends and added a certain pressure to the consumption. This Bill is not intended to redistribute the share holding, control monopolies, reduce profit-making or any other desirable object. It is intended purely, and that too for a temporary period, to achieve this one result. So, I would like hon. Members to judge it only from that point of view.

Some hon. Members ask whether it will make any impact on inflation, because they are doubtful about it. I

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chayan]

can understand that. Nor am I making any claim that this Bill alone will make an impact. We are thinking of a series of steps which we hope will make the necessary impact over a period of time.

Some of the hon. Members asked about the size of the money that is likely to be available. According to our assessment on the basis of some survey the saving by this measure would be about Rs. 60 to 70 crores a year or Rs. 140 to 150 crores in two years. An annual pressure on consumption of Rs. 70 crores is not a small amount.

Then, some members have attacked it on all possible grounds. It is very easy politically to say that it will help the rich or hurt the poor. In this case, they have argued both ways—this will not merely help the rich but will also hurt the poor. I do concede the point that there may be a widow or some person who is depending only on shareholding who may be put to some difficulty. I have my sympathies with them. Unfortunately, I cannot give more than that in this particular case. But, normally, a poor man cannot be expected to invest in a big profit making company. There may be some genuine cases. But when you are enacting a law you cannot make such exceptions.

A question was asked why the money saved by this measure is not kept under the control of the Government. If you accept the position that money is going to be saved or put out of circulation, by this measure then you will come along with me. My main point is that the money saved will be, not at the disposal of consumption but at the disposal of production. By creating a special fund of it, I would have been required to give them additional interest on that. I do not want to do that. This money is being kept at the companies level.

Whether they will be using the money, as Mr. Mavalankar made a point, a very interesting point. That with Rs. 80 or 70 crores they are not going to make any modernisation or any replacement or any diversification, if they are the type of people whom he knows, I do not know. Suppose Rs. 1 crore is at the disposal of a company. If they do not make use of it, do you think they are unwise? They will certainly make use of it. If they do not make use of it, I will make use of the position that they will not go to banks to get money. At least, this much we can do. To that extent, there will be lesser pressure on the banking system.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Some of the concerns, whether in Kanpur or somewhere else, textile mills or jute mills, were paid quite a handful amount by financial institutions. Instead of using that money for expansion or modernisation, they converted the unit into a junk and started another unit. You have seen that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: They cannot do that. Financial institutions must be at fault if they have not taken care of the money. But in this case, the money will be in the hands of the companies. They will be accountable. Certainly, the money will be under the control of the company and the company will be controlled by the Companies Act. So, they cannot play with the money as they like. To say that this money is not kept under the control of someone is not correct because, I should say, on a careful consideration, we decided that this should be the method we should allow in this particular case.

The other point that was raised by Mr. Mavalankar was about the managerial remuneration. This Bill does not deal with the managerial remuneration. This Bill, as I said, merely deals with the dividend income, not more than that.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: There may be managing directors who own shares in their particular companies. To that extent, their income will go down and the Government will lose in terms of wealth-tax. Is that not correct?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If he holds a share, to that extent, possibly, it will. Theoretically, it is quite conceivable. Supposing somebody earns income from the shares, if he is a wealth-tax payer, to that extent, he will be saving his wealth-tax. Conceivably, yes. I do not say, no. But this is very marginal.

The other point that was raised by Mr. Janeshwar Misra was about an exception that we have made in clause 7. He said that the Government, with this power of exception, will try to save some of their own people. I can assure the House that this is not the intention of the Bill. There will be proper guidelines according to which these powers will be exercised. There is no question of making any distinction. But there are certain occasions which may occur. I can tell you what is in our mind. When we are trying to deal with a certain transaction of companies, sometimes, what happens is that some of the shareholders are also the employers of the companies. They have to be given loans. Sometimes, this comes in the way. Some such cases may be there. Suppose somebody wants to wind up his business or curtail his business. In order to do that, they have to distribute shares. Now, instead of going into liquidation, they try to terminate the business in some other way. In some such cases, this sort of power comes to the rescue. The idea is not to make the type of exception that he has in mind. Only genuine cases will be considered.

Some other Members made a point as to why not the cooperative societies be made an exception to this. I can tell them that this Bill applies only to the companies; not to the cooperative societies. Automatically the co-

operative societies are not controlled by this.

Then my hon. friend, Mr. Naik made one point as to why certain categories of companies have been included in the Bill and why not others. The companies which are covered by Section 104 of the Income-tax Act have been excluded because in their case they are required to specifically distribute a specified percentage of distributable income falling which the companies are liable to pay additional income-tax under this Section. Taking this position into consideration, this was allowed to be done.

Mr. R. R. Sharma made a point that the rate of interest had gone up to 11 per cent and, therefore, some allowance should be given for the rich category. While I agree that there should be a difference in the rate of return on borrowed capital and on this capital, as far as new investors are concerned, there is no danger of their losing anything because no new company in the first two years, would declare dividend. Therefore, as far as new investment is concerned, this Bill would not act as a disincentive.

Sir, I have done.

16.56 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair]

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बादा) . मेने वित्त मंत्री जी तथा माननीय सदस्यों ने जो वाचन किया है उनको बड़े ध्यान से सुना है। श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र ने एक बात बड़ी थी। यह मेडिय क्लोज बांटे थे मेरी। मंत्री महोदय ने इस के बारे में कहा है कि गाइड लाइन बनेगी। जितने भी एक्सट बचते हैं उनमें जो श्री रैडिक्ल क्लोज रखे जाते हैं और इस बिज में श्री रैडिक्ल क्लोज हैं वे जरूर होते हैं और जो भी भारत में रहता है वह उस का समुचित फायदा उठाता है। इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि कम

श्री राम रतन शर्मा

से कम सेविंग क्लाज को तो आप हटा ही हैं। तभी आप की जनता की सहानुभूति मिल सकती है।

आप का बहुत सा इनकम टैक्स का रुपया बाकी पड़ा हुआ है और उस की वसूली की तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। उस अवस्था में इन छोटे-छोटे मध्यम श्रेणी के शेयर होल्डर्स के लाभों पर कटौती लगाना या उसको जमा कर लेना उचित नहीं है।

मैंने इनप्लेशन रोकने के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कही थी जिस का मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर देना शायद उचित नहीं समझा या उसको साइड ट्रैक कर दिया है। मैंने निवेदन किया था कि काला घन मुद्रा स्फीति को बढ़ाने का बहुत बड़ा माध्यम है और इस काले घन को रोकने के लिये केवल व्यापारियों को दोष नहीं दिया जा सकता है। उस के लिये आप और हम सब जिम्मेदार हैं। मैंने अप्रह किया था कि सम्पूर्ण मंत्रीगण प्रधानमंत्री और तमाम संसद् सदस्य अपनी-अपनी सम्पत्ति का ब्यौरा दें। इसके लिए एक विधेयक भी बनाया जा सकता है कि चुनाव लड़ने के पूर्व चाहेवह एम एल ए का चुनाव लड़ रहा हो, या संसद् का लड़ रहा हो और चाहे वह अपने हाईएस्ट आफिस राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव लड़ रहा हो, उस को अपनी सम्पत्ति का ब्यौरा दे देना चाहिए ताकि अपने टैन्शर आफ आफिस में उस ने किस तरह से रकम इकट्ठी कर ली है—चाहे रुपयों की शकल में हो, सोने चांदी की शकल में हो या गहनों की शकल में हो, या मकान खड़ा करने और जमीन इकट्ठी करने की शकल में हो यह भी जनता के सामने आ सके और जनता का उस पर बैंक रह सके, जनता उस को अच्छी तरह से समझ सके। मेरा आग्रह है कि मंत्री महोदय इस और ध्यान दें और कम से कम अपने भंजिमण्डल में से इस की शुरुआत पहले पहल करवा दें। भंजिमण्डल के सदस्य, उनके पास क्या सम्पत्ति है इन का योग देने की कृपा करेंगे।

17.00 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Y. B. CHAVAN is one of the best debators in the House but today I have soon, while replying, his reply was most unconvincing because it did not come out of his own conviction. It is a fact when this money is in the coffers of the Government there would have been much utility of this money. It is not that I am against all those businessmen. But the real thing is this. In a city like Kanpur my experience is this. Kanpur is a city of poverty and plenty. I have seen cases of Government money not being paid by capitalists. As regards provident fund amounts it runs to Rs. 22 crores or more. Now it is Rs. 32 crores or so which has not been deposited by the employers. In the ESIC it runs to the tune of Rs. 7½ crores and still this is not paid. Sales tax to the tune of crores and income-tax to the tune of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores is still pending. I doubt whether this money will be utilised for the purposes of modernisation and expansion of the industry to push up production. If my contention is correct even by 25 per cent then this Bill or this piece of legislation it not going to serve any useful purpose and a day will come when this Bill will have to be withdrawn.

The Minister while replying said that the poor cannot afford to buy shares. But I can quote instances where even ordinary employers I have become shareholders; they purchase shares worth Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 or Rs. 30. It does not mean that shareholders should buy 500 or 600 shares. Any progressive employer can distribute shares among the employees. I am not talking of those shareholders who are kith and kin or friends or relations of the businessmen, I hold no brief for them. In the Consultative Committee on General Insurance when Mr. J. R. D. Tata pleaded that some of the shareholders are extremely poor, they were widows and so on,

Mr. Chavan said that this matter should be considered. If in the New India Insurance Company there are such poor people it can be the case in other concerns also. I would request the Minister to give a second thought and see whether this Bill is at all necessary, in the larger interests of the country. We should mop up more resources and we should and dependence on foreign countries whether it is the Soviet Union or whether it is U.S.A. In that case, the efficiency can only be achieved if we are able to mobilise money from the business hands and from the labourers combining both of them together. If this is done, then our country can be self-sufficient. That will also reduce the inflation to a great extent. The more production the country has the lesser will be the cost of production and lesser will be the inflation.

With these words, I once again oppose this Bill not because I have moved the Resolution disapproving the Ordinance but because I feel its utility is less and futility is more. On that score I oppose this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put the Statutory Resolution No. 13 moved by Shri Banerjee to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Amendment Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1974) promulgated by the President on 15th July, 1974."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put Statutory Resolution No. 12 moved by Shri R. R. Sharma to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1974) promul-

gated by the President on the 6th July, 1974."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I am putting the consideration motion moved by Shri Y. B. Chavan to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide, in the interests of national economic development for temporary restrictions on the power of certain companies to declare dividends out of profits and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up clause by clause consideration. On Clause 2 there are amendment in the name of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He is not here. There are three amendments—amendment Nos. 1, 2 and 3 by Shri R. R. Sharma. Are you moving?

SHRI R. R. SHARMA: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 1,—

for "twelve per cent." substitute "twenty per cent." (1).

Page 2, line 4,—

for "lower" substitute—

"higher" (2).

Page 2, line 2,—

for "face value" substitute "current market value" (3).

मुद्रास्फूर्ति के नाम पर गरीबों, विधवाओं और साधारण लोगों को लुटने की साजिश इसमें है। शेयर होल्डरों के ऊपर इसका बहुत बड़ा असर पड़ेगा। और उनकी जीविका का साधन समाप्त हो जायगा। सभी श्री मधु लिमये जी ने एक उदाहरण सामने रखा

था और उस तरफ के भी बहुत से लोगों ने उदाहरण सामने रखे हैं। जो सधारण आदम है जिन्होंने स्टायामेट के बाद अपना सारी आर्थाविका का साधन शेवरो मे लक रखा है उन पर इस का बडा असर पड़ सकता है। इसलिये मैंने ये प्रमेडमेट रखे हैं और मेरा यह आग्रह है कि मन्त्रा महोदय उन को ध्यान से देखे तथा इ-क अनुसार इस क्लाज का धर्मंड करें। (इति)

MR CHAIRMAN. Would you like to say something on these?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN). Sir, I am not accepting them I am rather surprised to see the amendments On the one had they talk of the poor people Now, they want the rate of dividend to be raised from 12 per cent to 20 per cent It seems they are trying to be the advocates of these big—giant—companies I cannot accept them Does it suit them?

MR CHAIRMAN I am putting all these three amendments to the vote of the House

Amendments (Nos 1 to 3 were put and negatved

MR CHAIRMAN The motion is

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill
Clauses 3 to 16, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
Sir, I beg to move'

"That the Bill be passed"

MR CHAIRMAN. Now, the question is?

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted

MR CHAIRMAN Now, we take up Item No 15 of the agenda

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF THE ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1974 AND ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

17.11 hrs

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : मान्यवर, आप की आज्ञा से मैं निम्नलिखित सफल्य पेश करता हूँ—

"यह मन्त्रा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 22 जून 1974 को प्रख्यापित आवश्यक वस्तु (संगो-धन) अध्यादेश 1974 (1974 का अध्यादेश मन्त्रा 2) का निरनुमोदन करतः है।"

सभापति महोदय, इस अध्यादेश का आज मैं विरोध करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जिस बात को लेकर यह अध्यादेश लाया गया उससे मैं असहमत हूँ, क्योंकि अध्यादेश के आश्चार पर राज्य चलाने की प्रति दिन-प्रवृत्ति दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही है। कुछ ऐसे मामले सकते हैं कि जिन के लिये अध्यादेश का जखरत हो सकता है किन्तु यह जो आश्चर्यक वस्तुओं के विषय में अध्यादेश जारी किया गया है, वह 22 जून को जारी न कर के 22 जुलाई का जार होता तो हम से कोई अन्तर पडना, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है।

मैं ने राज्यसभा की प्रोमीडिग्स को पढा और मन्त्रा महोदय के वक्तव्य को भी उस मे देखा। उस मे उन्होंने ने कोई बात ऐसी नहीं बतलाई जिन्ना को ले कर इस की अनिवार्यता प्रकट होती। जब कि एक महाने बाद ससद बैठने वाली थी, इस अध्यादेश को ससद की प्रतीक्षा किये बिना पहले कभी जारी किया गया, यह उन्हो ने नहीं बतलाया। इस लिये मन्त्री महोदय अपने उत्तर मे कम मे कम इजना तो बतलायें कि इस अध्यादेश की ऐसी कौनसी आश्चर्यकता थी, जिस के कारण ससद की प्रतीक्षा किये बिना उन को इसे पहले ही जारी करना पड़ा। यदि अध्यादेश लागू नहीं किया जाता, तो ऐश-कौत ह्य असमान टूटने वाला था, किन किन लोगों को आप

पकड़ने वाले थे, कौन सा चोर इस से पार हो जाने वाला था ?

आज तक सरकार ने जो भी कानून बनाये वे सब कूटपूर्ण हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। सरकार जो भी कानून बनाती है उन का ठक डग से राज्य के अन्दर कार्यान्वयन नहीं होगा—यह सब से बड़ा गड़बड़ इस में है। मैं भव, महोदय को जानकार के लिये कुछ बात उन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सब से पहले इस राजधानी, मे जो हुआ है उस को ही बतलाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि इन्हो ने इन अध्यादेश के द्वारा कानून को कड़ा करने का कोशिश का है, जहाँ मजा 3 महीने, थी उस को 6 महीना किया गया है, जहाँ 5 साल था उस को 7 साल किया गया है, कलेक्टर को ज्यादा अधिकार दिये गये हैं, वह सब कुछ अपने हाथ में ले सकता है, चहे वाहन हो, यान हो, गधा हो, घोडा हो, कुछ भी हो। लेकिन कुछ चीं जो को इन्हो ने जोड़ दिया है जैसे प्रीपधि, सूता, कपडा, ऊन, कपडा। किन्तु सवाल यह है कि इन के पहले जो कानून आप के हाथ में था उस के जरिये क्या आप का कोई मन्तव्य या उद्देश्य पूर्ण हुआ। यान, जहाँ तक सवाल है आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उपलब्धता का—आसर्तन में, उचिन दामो में मिले—1955 में उन कानून के जार, करने के बाद आप क यह मशा कहा तक सफल हुई; यह प 1 नहीं चलता। ऐसे हानत में इन नये अधिकारो के जोड़ने में कोई परिणाम निकलेगा—मुझे दिखाई नहीं देता। उदाहरण के लिये—दिल्ली, मे ही आप ने एक छाप मारा था—इस हाउस मे भी उस का कार्फी जिक्र हुआ—जिस में लगभग 4 हजार बोरी आटा मिला। यह कैसे फरवरी, 1973 का है, अथ, तक उस का फँसला नहीं हुआ है, एक साल में ऊपर हो चुका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि निबटारा क्यों नहीं हुआ ? आप ने जो कानून बनाया था उस के अन्तर् 1973, आप ने रोक किया था, उस में आप को 4 हजार बोरीयां मिलीं, मैं आप को सही आकार

देता हूँ—4133 बोरीयां मिलीं जिन का कोई हिसाब नहीं था। यह अगस्त, 1974 हो गया, अथ, तक कोई कार्यवाही, नहीं हुई, किसी को सजा नहीं मिली, ऐसी 2 में अल्प में इस कानून के विरुद्ध काम करने वालो के मन में क्या कोई डर रहेगा ? मैं आप के सामने एक केशन पढना हूँ इस में लिखा है—

यानी आपका यह ड्राइव मजाक बन गया है।

dehoarding drive a mockery;

यानी आप का यह ड्राइव मजाक बन गया है

'cases registered under Food Act in 1972 withdrawn'

यह वन मसज में नहीं आती—आप कानून को ज्यादा कड़ा करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन कानून को कड़ा करने से पहले जो कानून था, उसको आप न ठीक स क्यो नहीं बनाया ?

मैं कुछ उद्धत भी करना चाहत हूँ—

"The Administration, however, ignored the police opinion and ordered the withdrawal of cases. The police circles were shocked to know of this decision of the administration. The cases were, however, withdrawn a few days before the Civil Supplies Department conducted series of raids which have proved a farce on June 29."

यह क्या बात है मसज में नहीं आती है। दिल्ली प्रशासन तो इसी सरकार का है जनसंघ का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन नहीं है वहाँ का प्रशासन आप के हाथ में है। इन लिये कानून कड़ा करने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा, जो कानून है उस को ठीक डग से अमल में लाना चाहिये। इसी लिये मैंने मोदीका कम कोट किया, 9 फरवरी, 1973 को वह रोक हुआ था, लेकिन आज तक सजा नहीं हुई। कानून चलाने का यह क्या तरीका है, क्या इन से कोई डर पैदा होगा। इन कार्रवाई सरकार के राज्य में 1947 से

लेकर मात्र तक ऐसा होता थाया है, इसलिये इस कानून मे 5 साल को बढ़ा कर 7 साल करने से और 3 महीने को बढ़ा कर 6 महीने करने से कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ेगा। इस से कुछ होने वाला हो—ऐसा मुझे दिखाई नहीं देता है। क्योंकि big sharks escape आप की पकड़ मे कोई नहीं आता है। यह टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया का खबर है—3 जुलाई की, इस मे इन्होंने दिया है—

'cases are registered only to be dropped, persons are arrested only to be released?'

ऐसी स्थिति मे किमी भी अध्यादेश को जारी करने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। आपने एक-एक कर के लगातार अध्यादेश जारी किये, जनता को ऐसा लगा कि सरकार कुछ करना चाहती है, लेकिन क्या करना चाहती है। एसेन्शियल कमाडिटीज मन्त्री मिने नव नो डीक है, लेकिन कहा मिल रही है? अभी मन्त्री जी ने बतलाया मूंगफली का तेल 8 रुपये मे 11 रुपये हो गया। आप का अध्यादेश जारी हो गया, यह बिल भी यहा पास हो जायेगा, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि आवश्यक वस्तुये उपलब्ध हो, जनता को आसानी से मिले—आप के बिल और अध्यादेश की मंशा भी यही है—लेकिन क्या इन का कोई लाभ हो रहा है? इसी लिये मैंने कहा है big sharks escape. छोटे छोटे लोग जो लगातार यह कहते हैं कि श्री फिसर्ज अर्थ है, वे धूस मागते हैं, नहीं वे नो गडबड करते हैं -

officials in league with profiteers,

मेहरोली में एक जगह एक छोटे आदमी की दुकान पर गए तो देखा उसकी दुकान में कुछ है ही नहीं, दो सोंप की टिकिया, दो बार्स, उनको कुछ मिला नहीं तो कहा कि चलो, आपने लिस्ट क्यों नहीं लगाई, लिस्ट लगानी चाहिए थी। इसी तरह ये हमारे मध्य प्रदेश

में एक ऐसा कानून निकल गया कि हर चीज पर दाम लिखने चाहिए, भाषिस पर दाम, साबुन की टिकिया पर दाम लिखा जाये। मैंने कहा यहा चावल के दाने-दाने पर दाम ही नहीं नाम भी लिखा जाये क्योंकि दाने-दाने पर लिखा रहता है खाने वाले का नाम आदमी किसी दूकान पर जाये तो केवल दाम ही नहीं देखे, अपना नाम भी देखे, दो चार दाने जितने भी मिलते हैं उनके ऊपर। केवल कानून कडा करने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। जो वैपिक प्रब्लम है वहा तक यदि आप नहीं जायेंगे और मन मे सतोष कर लेंगे कि हमने जो पहले कानून बनाया था उसमे एक बार फिर संशोधन कर दिया और इससे सब कुछ हो जायेगा जो भी हम चाहते हैं वह सारी बानें हो जायेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ वह होने वाला है नहीं क्योंकि लगातार वस्तुओं के दाम बढ़ते जा रहे हैं विशेषकर आवश्यक वस्तुओं के।

दूमरे इममे जब आप आवश्यक वस्तुये कहते हैं तो किमकी आवश्यक वस्तुये? आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बारे मे इसमे जो चीजें दी है उसमें किसान की जो आवश्यक वस्तुये हैं वह है नहीं। आज खाद्यान के मामले मे देश संकटग्रस्त स्थिति मे है तो सबसे पहले आवश्यक वस्तु किसान को देनी चाहिए। जैसे खाद है वह इतनी महगी विक रही है लेकिन किसान को मिल नहीं रही है। लेकिन आवश्यक वस्तुओं की जो आपने सूची दी है उसमे खाद नहीं है, उममे डीजल नहीं है, उसमे 5 हासपावर का पम्प सेट नहीं है। इस तरह से किसान को जिन चीजों की जरूरत होती है वह इसमे नहीं है और उनके मिलने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसी तरह से किसी को अगर एक छोटा सा उद्योग लगाना हो तो उसके लिए आवश्यक वस्तु होती है उसका रा-मैटीरियल यदि उद्योग के लिए आवश्यक कच्चा सामान नहीं मिलता है तो फिर आवश्यक वस्तु न केवल फूड स्टफ, ड्रग और कपड़ा रख देंगे

से काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिए आज आवश्यक-
वस्तुओं का जो दायरा है वह भी बढ़ाना
पड़ेगा।

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दामों का जहाँ तक
सवाल है, वह व्यापारी होड़िंग में बढ़ाना है
या चोरबाजारी करने बढ़ाना है यह देखने
के पहले हम यह देखें कि खुद सरकार इसमें
किनको दोषी है और सरकार ३० दोष को
निवारण की कोशिश करे यह बहुत आवश्यक
है। हमने फूड कारपोरेशन खोला मुफ्त बाजार
खाले किन्तु चीजों के दाम नहीं घटे। फूड
कारपोरेशन के हाथ में आने के बाद हैडलिंग
चाज ज बढ़ने जा रहे हैं। सामान्य व्यापारी
न देखा कि फूड कारपोरेशन 27 रुपए हैडलिंग
चाजेंज लेता है ता हमारे भी 30 हो गए।
उसका इसमें क्या जाना है। पहले व्यापारी
पान चार रुपए में एक क्वीटल हैडलिंग करता
था लेकिन जब फूड कारपोरेशन ने अपने हाथ
में काम लिया तो हैडलिंग चाजेंज पर क्वीटल
बढ़कर 20 25 या 27 रुपए हो गए।
व्यापारी न साचा हम भाँ बढायेगे। जब उनसे
पृथा गया तो उन्होंने कहा हमारे भी 30
रुपया हैडलिंग चाजेंज है। ता हैडलिंग चाजेंज
घटाकर चीजों के दाम घटाने का जो काम है
उसका सरकार क्या नहीं करती है। कर्नाटक
के सदस्य यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं हमारे महाजन
माहव समझ लेंगे इस बार कास का जो बीज
है बरलधमी उसकी बहुत माग किसानों में
वहाँ पर है। इसका सरकारी दाम है साबे
चार सौ रुपया किलो किन्तु स्वयं सरकार ही
वह बीज 6 सौ रुपया किलो बेचती है। मैं
जानता हूँ चट्टोपाध्याय जी कहेंगे यह तो
एग्जीक्यूटिव का मामला है लेकिन सवाल यह
है कि किसान के लिए जो आवश्यक वस्तु
है कपास का बीज, वह उसको मिलना चाहिए
और सरकार जिस भाव में उसको खरीदती है
उसमें 10 रुपए का मुनाफा लेकर बेच दे लेकिन
जब सरकार ही साबे 4 सौ रुपए की बीज
को 6 सौ में बेच कर मुनाफा कमाने लगती है
तब फिर बीजों के दाम कैसे घटेंगे ? क्या

सरकार इससे इनकार कर सकती है कि वनस्पति
के दाम कई बार बढ़ाये गए ? इसी तरह में
चीनी के दाम क्यों बढ़े और कपड़े के दाम
क्यों बढ़े ? बराबर उसने दाम बढ़ते जा रहे
हैं। आप हमको बताते हैं कि इनका स यशान
केवल प्रोडक्शन है लेकिन क्या इन देश में
चीनी का प्रोडक्शन आवश्यकता के अनुसार
नहीं बढ़ा ? आवश्यकता के अनुसार चीनी का
प्रोडक्शन बढ़ने के बाद भी चीनी के दाम घटे
नहीं। गन्ना उगाने वाले किसानों का गन्ने के दाम
ठीक नहीं मिले लेकिन चीनी मिल मालिका
ने खूब मुनाफा कमाया। आज चीनी का दाम
5 30 और 5 60 रुपए किलो है। हमारे खाद्य
मन्त्री न बनाया कि हम चीनी नियामक करेंगे
क्याकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में 5 ग्राइ 5 रुपए
किलो चीनी का भाव है इसलिए राशन में हम
2 रुपए किलो क्या दे हम भी पैसा कमायेंगे।
इस बार 4 लाख टन चीनी बाहर भेजकर
170 करोड़ रुपया कमाया है। इसलिए
सवाल यह है कि चीजों के दाम में जा वृद्धि
हानी है वह सरकार की गलत नीति के कारण
होती है।

एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त करूंगा
हम कुछ गलत समाधान लाने की कोशिश
करने हैं। 15 अगस्त को लाल किले पर प्रधान
मन्त्री का जो भाषण हुआ उसमें मैं सुन रहा
था। उन्होंने सभी महिलाओं का नेकन
कहा कि मैं भी आपकी तकलीफों को जानती
हूँ चीजें महंगी हो रही हैं लेकिन आप भी
बहुत कुछ स्ट्रोग दे सकती हैं। कैसे ?
गमलों में सखी उगाकर। 15 अगस्त को
यह सदेश सुनकर मैं दंग रह गया। क्या वास्तव
में हम आनेस्ट और स्टिसियर हैं ? यहाँ पार्लियमेंट
के इर्दगिर्द कितने फूल लगे हुए हैं, शांतिवन
में हुआरो की तादाद में गुलाब के पीछे लगे हुए
हैं। दिल्ली में कितनी जगह ऐसी पड़ी हुई हैं
और पार्लियमेंट के जो मेम्बर हैं क्या उनके घरों
में कितनी जगह है वहाँ पर किचन गार्डन
बनाये गए ? गमलों में सखी लगाओ, क्या
केवल इसमें सनस्या का हल होगा। इससे तो

[श्री अशोक राव जोशी]

आप इस सभ्या के खिन्न को भी टब नहीं करेंगे।

गृह मंत्रालय में उपस्थिति (श्री एक० एक० 'ओहोसिज') : ममलों में सभ्यी उगाने की बात है उसका आपको तर्जुमा नहीं है क्योंकि आपकी स्त्री नहीं है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : इसलिये हम ज्यादा खिन्न होते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब हम उपदेश करते हैं तो यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जितनी जगह हमारे अपने पास है उसमें भी कुछ किया है क्या, क्योंकि तभी जाकर इसका कुछ परिणाम होगा।

तो मैं इस विधेयक का जो विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ वह इसलिए नहीं कि इसमें जो आपको मना है उसमें मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ, उससे मैं पूरा सहमत हूँ किन्तु आज कालन पाछ होने के बाद उसका कार्यान्वयन ठीक ढंग में नहीं होता है, उसमें अक्षयकार होता है। स्वयं सरकार की गलत नीति की वजह से जनता परेशान होती है जनता को जोजे मिलनी नहीं है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त, जब 22 जुलाई, को ससद की बैठक होने वाली थी उसको तब मैं रखकर मरभार ने एनेसियल कमीटिटीज के बारे में जो अध्यादेश निकाला उसमें मैं बहुत विरोध करता हूँ।

MR CHAIRMAN. We will take up Item Nos. 15 and 16 together Mr. Joshi, you will reply after the debate on this Bill is concluded

Shri Chattopadhyaya.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) :
'Sir, I beg to move:'

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

This Bill seeks to replace Ordinance No 2 of 1974.

MR CHAIRMAN: You may continue your speech tomorrow.

17.29 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

FREEDOM FIGHTERS WHO SUPPLIED FALSE INFORMATION

श्री रामाबल्लार शास्त्री (पटना) : ममापति जी, मैं स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों से सम्बन्धित झूठ सूचना देने वाले, अपने 7 अग्रगण्य के पदन संख्या 1801 के उत्तर से उत्पन्न सवालो पर खर्चा उठा रहा हूँ। 1972 के 15 अग्रगत से देश के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने की घोषणा जब की गई थी तो सभी ने इसका हार्दिक स्वागत किया था और इस बात की उम्मीद की गई थी कि जिन्होंने देश की आजादी के भिन्न-भिन्न में कुर्बानिया की थी और आज दयनीय स्थिति में होकर गजर रहे हैं उन्हें महायत्ना मिलेगी और वह कुछ और अधिक दिनों तक जिन्दा रहकर हमें प्रेरणा देने रहेंगे, देशवासियों को प्रेरण देने रहेंगे। बहुतों को स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन की स्वीकृति भी दी गई। जब मंत्री जी अबाव देगे ता मैं जरूर जानना चाहा कि अब तक कुल कितने लोगों ने प्रावेदन किया और उनमें से कितने लोगों को पेंशन दी गई और कितने लोगों के प्रावेदन पत्रों की अस्वीकार कर दिया गया। लेकिन ऐसे बहुत सारे लोग हैं जो कभी जैन गए नहीं, जेल आने की बात तो दूर रही, स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के दिनों में पैदा भी नहीं हुए थे या अमन सभा में थे—जैसे बहुतों को पेंशन की स्वीकृति मिल गई है।

उन्होंने ससद संसदों की कक्षा, विद्यालयों की पंकीड़ा, वे क्लब्स हों वे बर्तमान, और सेंटिकेंट से लिया और उन्हें पेंशन मिल

गया। इतना ही नहीं, मैं बिहार की बात जानता हूँ जहाँ पर कई हजार ऐसे लोगों को पेंशन मिली है जो कभी जेल नहीं गये, नकली लोगों को पेंशन मिली। यह भ्रष्टाचार का सबसे बड़ा नमूना है कि नकली लोगों ने तरह-तरह से प्रमाण-पत्र हासिल करके पेंशन ले ली। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . बिहार में स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी कार्यालय है और आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि वहाँ के कर्मचारी ने वहाँ के अधिकारियों से छद्मत्वे से ऐसे लोगों के नामों की सिकारिश करवा दी जो कभी जेल नहीं गये थे और यहाँ आ कर उन्हें पेंशन की स्वीकृति भी दिलाई। एक कर्मचारी ने, अपने पिता को पेंशन दिलवाई, अपने चाचा को दिलाई और अपने नौकर को दिलाई और इन तीनों में से कोई भी कभी जेल नहीं गया था। तो, यह हमारे वहाँ के भ्रष्टाचार का नमूना है और मैं इन के बारे में बार-बार शिकायत की, मिनिस्टर माहब को, मिर्धा जी को और पन्त जी को चिट्ठीया लिखी लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

श्री डॉ० एन० तिवारी (गोमालगञ्ज) : नाम बता दीजिये, इन्व.परी करा लेगे।

श्री रामबतार शास्त्री : नाम मुझे ठीक से याद नहीं हैं, लाल बाबू है या राम बाबू, है, लेकिन इन नामों में से कोई नामजकर है। इसीलिए मैं नाम नहीं बता रहा हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think it will not be proper to mention names here.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): If he gives the name to me confidentially, I will look into it.

श्री रामबतार शास्त्री : I have given the name already. He comes here very often. आप कहेंगे तो मैं फिर उसका नाम दे दूंगा। मैं इस बारे में मिर्धा जी को पत्र भी लिख चुका हूँ।

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : आपने नाम नहीं बताया। आप ने यही कहा कि वह यहाँ आता है। यहाँ तो सभी लोग आते हैं, पच्चे भी आते हैं और दुरे भी आते हैं।

श्री रामबतार शास्त्री : मैं ने बताया था कि उसका नाम लाल बाबू है या राम बाबू है।

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : आप के कहने का मतलब यह है कि इन्हीं दोनों में से एक है ?

श्री रामबतार शास्त्री : जी, हा तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि बहुत सारे गलत लोगों को पेंशन मिल रही है। मेरे एक भ्रम के उत्तर में आप ने कहा था कि 175 ऐसे लोग पाये गये जिन को पेंशन देना या तो स्वयित रखा है या बन्द कर दिया है। लेकिन, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि मैं ने लगभग 40 आदमियों की सूची दी थी जिन में से 8 व्यक्ति ऐसे थे जिनके बारे में मैं आपको लिख चुका था। 14 अगस्त, 1973 को यही मालूम हुआ है कि अभी तक इस बारे में इन्क्वायरी ही चल रही है। यह हालत अगर आप के कार्यालय की होगी या राज्य सरकार की होगी, तो ऐसे बहुत से नकली लोग पेंशन लेने चले जायेंगे। जो चिट्ठी मैंने लिखी थी, वह आप के दफ्तर से गुम है। फिर श्री आर० एल० प्रदीप ने 23, मई को मुझे जो चिट्ठी लिखी वह मुझे 6 जून को मिली। उन्होंने लिखा था कि आप की चिट्ठी हमारे दफ्तर से गुम है, फिर दोबारा भेज दीजिये। तो, मैंने फिर मिर्धा जी को एक चिट्ठी 23 मार्च को लिखी जिस में 15 ऐसे लोगों के नाम बताये जिन के बारे में पेंशन के लिए सिकारिश की गई थी और मेरे विरोध पत्र लिखने के बाद भी उन को पेंशन दे दी गयी। जो लोग कभी जेल गये नहीं, उन को पेंशन मिल रही है। मैं ने 23, मार्च 1974 को मिर्धा जी को चिट्ठी लिखी थी और उस में 15 ऐसे लोगों का उल्लेख किया था जिन के बारे में पटना की कमेटी ने सिकारिश की थी कि उन को पेंशन मिलनी

चाहिए और 3 ऐसे नामों का उल्लेख है जिन को पेंशन मिल रही थी।

मेरे पास आप की सूची है जिस में आप ने उन्हें स्वीकृति दी है पेंशन की 27 मई, 31 मई और 6 जुलाई को।

श्री उमा शंकर बीक्षित : यह 1974 है।

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : जी, हाँ। इस से आप को मालूम होगा कि जिन लोगों के बारे में मैं ने 23 मार्च को चिट्ठी लिखी थी, उन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया शायद इसलिए कि यह सूचा गया हो कि ये एम० पी० लोग तो ऐसे ही बकवास करते हैं। मेरी चिट्ठी के बावजूद इन लोगों को, जिन के नाम की चर्चा मैं ने अपने 23 मार्च के पत्र में की थी, मई और जुलाई में पेंशन की स्वीकृति दी गई। कुछ अन्य लोगों के बारे में भी वहाँ पटना में स्वतन्त्र सेनानियों की जो समिति है, उस ने अपनी सिफारिश दी थी। वह सूची भी मेरे पास है। और 22 मार्च/मियों की एक और सूची मैं ने मिर्जा भी को भ्राज ही भेजी है। मेरी चिट्ठी के बावजूद आप आखिरी उन्हें पेंशन दे चुके हैं। तो मैं यह कह रहा था।

श्री उमा शंकर बीक्षित : वहाँ ज। कमेटी बनी है, उस ने कहा कि इन को पेंशन देनी चाहिए और आप ने कहा कि नहीं देनी चाहिए और आप की शिकायत यह है कि कमेटी की बात क्यों मानी गई, आप की बात क्यों नहीं मानी गई, यही बात है न ?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : बिल्कुल। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप उन को पेंशन न दें। लेकिन मैं ने बार बार निवेदन किया है कि आप इस की जांच कीजिए और उस के बाद पेंशन दीजिए। मेरे पास सूचना है कि ये लोग कभी जेल नहीं गए। आप को जांच करनी चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि अगर कहीं शंका उत्पन्न कर दी जाए, तो कम से कम पेंशन को तब तक

तो रोकिए जब तक कि उस शंका के बारे में पता न लगे। तो मेरी शिकायत यह है कि हम लोग जो पत्र लिखने हैं उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। कुछ ध्यान तो उमर दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं ने जिन के बारे में लिखा है उन के मामले अभी विचारधीन हैं। जो मेरे माय जेल में रह चुके हैं, उन को आप पेंशन नहीं देते लेकिन जो नाक कमी जेल नहीं गए, जो उमर समय पैदा भी नहीं हुए थे, उन को आप ने दे दिया। यह तरीका है क्या पत्र का ? पैसा जो दिया जाता है वह कार्ड मंत्रों की अपने पास से तो देने नहीं, वह ना देश का पैसा है। उस को आप ऐसे लांगा का दे रहे हैं जो कमी जेल नहीं गए और जिन्होंने कमी अजादी की लडाई में भाग नहीं लिया। कौन को वै लोग स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की रक्तिन से खड़े हैं जाएंगे और आपके इतिहास में उन का नाम निकल जाएगा कि ये लोग स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी थे। इस बजह से मैं इस चीज का विरोध करता हूँ कि इस तरह की बातें क्यों होती हैं।

इतना ही नहीं, मैं ने बार बार यह सवाल इस मदन में उठाया है कि एक एपुवर को, एक रिभुवर को आप ने पेंशन दे दी। उस का नाम हजारी लाल है। मेरे एक सवाल के जवाब में दीक्षित जी ने कहा था कि उस का नाम कटवा दिया है लेकिन, हाल ही में जवाब दिया गया है, कि उस को पेंशन मिल रही है और अभी भी पेंशन की इक्यायरी चल रही है। यह बात हमारे सवाल के जवाब में कही गई है। आप ने सवाल का जवाब दिया है 24 जुलाई को। वह मुंबाबिर भ्राज भी पेंशन ले रहा है जो कि आप ने कहा था कि उस की पेंशन बन्द कर दी गई है। आप जबकि कुछ बोलें हैं और हो कुछ रहा है। इसी तरह से हजारी ऐसे लोगों को पेंशन मिल रही है। जहाँ तक उस के मुंबाबिर होने का बात है, हाई कोर्ट ने उस को मुंबाबिर माना है और हाई कोर्ट के जजमेंट की कापी मैं आपके पास भेज चुका हूँ। अब आप क्या चाहें हैं। सटिकाइड

कापी में लिखा है कि वह मुखविर है और तब भी आप उस को पेंशन दे रहे हैं। बिहार की क्या हालत है, मान्य है आप को? इस तरीके से आप काम कर रहे हैं कि ऐसे लोग जो कि मुखविर हों, नकली हों, उन को पेंशन मिल रही है। और जो असली स्वतंत्रता सेनानी है, उन को नहीं मिल रही है। इसलिए मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि आप ठीक से बिहार की सूची की जांच करवाइए। अगर जांच हुई तो आप को सेकड़ों नहीं कई हजार की तादाद में ऐसे नकली लोग मिलेंगे जो इंग्लैंड से पेंशन ले रहे हैं। न्होंने पटना सेन्ट्रल जेन से जाली प्रमाण पत्र ले लिए हैं, ऐसी मुझ खबर मिली है। मैंने बार-बार कहा है कि कम में कम इस बारे में जांच कराकर और भीम कई चिट्ठियाँ लिखी हैं। मैं भी स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हूँ और मैं जानना हूँ कि उन की क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं।

फिर भी आप नहीं करने।

यह भी मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किन-किन को और किस-किस आधार पर आपने पेंशन दी। केवल बिहार सरकार ने सिफारिश कर दी और आपने दे दी? या तो उनके पास जेल का कोई प्रमाणपत्र होगा, नहीं तो कोई भूतपूर्व अथवा वर्तमान समस्य का प्रमाणपत्र होगा, नहीं तो एम० एल० ए० ने या किसी विधायक ने सिफारिश की होगी लेकिन आप इन में से कुछ भी बताना नहीं चाहते हैं। कुछ दिन पहले अखबारों में निकला था कि उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ में ऐसे नकली स्वतंत्रता सेनानी मिले हैं और उनको तथा उनकी सिफारिश करने वाले लोगों को जेल की सजा दी गई है। यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है और इसका हम सभी स्वागत करते हैं। बहुत से एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० गलत सर्टिफिकेट दे रहे हैं। तो फिर उनके नाम बताने में आपको क्या आपत्ति है। वैसे से लिया और सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया, ऐसा अगर कोई एम० एल० ए० या वर्तमान या भूतपूर्व समस्य

या कोई दूसरा करता है और आप के पास इसके बारे में शिकायत आती है तो आपको नाम बताने में क्यों कठिनाई होती है। बूँकि आप बताना नहीं चाहते हैं तो एस० शका होता स्वाभाविक है कि वे आपके ही लोग होंगे और आप उनको बचाना चाहते हैं।

जब किसी के बारे में कोई शिकायत की जाती है या शंका उठाई जाती है तो उसकी जांच क्या आप केवल सरकारों स्तर पर ही करेंगे? बी डी भो क्या जानेगा, डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को क्या पता। वे लोग अपने तरीके से सरकारी मशीनरी के जरिए से ही इन्क्वायरी करेंगे और गलत सही जाँची पता लगा आपको बता देंगे। लेकिन जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानी जिन्दा है उन से आप क्यों नहीं पूछने हैं? पटना में ऐसे दर्जनों स्वतंत्रता सेनानों हैं, और जगह भी है उनमें आप वर्षों नहीं पूछने हैं अगर उनसे पूछ लें तो इस तरह से 20-25 या 30 नकली लोगों को पटना में आप पेंशन न देंगे। इस तरह से आप जनता के पैसे को बर्बाद कर रहे हैं। ऐसा करने से आप बच जाते।

आज ही मैंने एक सवाल पूछा था। उस में मैंने छ कॅटेगरीज के नाम लिए थे। वे ये हैं :

- (1) Punnapra Vayalar Freedom Movement in Kerala during 1946;
- (2) Arya Samaj Movement in Hyderabad during 1939;
- (3) Moplah Rebellion in Kerala during 1921;
- (4) Mutiny in 21 Cavalry Regiment in Egypt during the last War;
- (5) Mutiny in Hong Kong during the last World War and
- (6) Army, Navy and Air Force members who rebelled in India and outside during and after the conclusion of the last War."

आपने इसका जवाब यह दिया कि आप मोपला, आर्य समाज आदि के बारे में जांच कर रहे हैं। आपकी यह जांच कब तक पूरी

[श्री राम श्रवतार शारङ्गो]

होगी। जब भी इसकी चर्चा की जाती है, इस सवाल को उठाया जाता है यही आप बिसा पिटा जवाब देते हैं कि जांच हम कर रहे हैं आखिर कोई इस जांच को मना भी है? जिन मामलों को आप विचाराधीन रखे हुए हैं उनके बारे में आपको जल्दी से जल्दी कुछ न कुछ निर्णय तो लेना ही चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक आप विचार करते रहेंगे और कब तक आप किसी अंतिम निर्णय पर पहुंचेंगे।

उसी तरह मैं जो जाली नाम आपके पास भेजे जाते हैं, नकली नाम भेजे जाते हैं उनकी जांच पड़ताल करने का आप कौन सा तरीका निकालना चाहते हैं। क्या उनके सम्बन्ध में आप स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की कमेटियों से राय लेना चाहते हैं?

अब तक कितने लोगों ने दख्खानों की हैं और कितने लोगों को आपने पेंशन दी है और जिनके किस विचाराधीन है वे कब तक विचाराधीन रहेंगे? आपने कहा था कि 1973 तक तमाम मामले आप तय कर देंगे। अगस्त 1974 बीत रहा है। अभी तक भी आपने उन केसेज को तय नहीं किया है। कितनी देर आप और लगाएंगे उनका तय करने में?

अगर आपकी निगाह में गलत लोगो के बारे में केसेज को लाया जाए तो उनकी जांच आप कैसे करवायेंगे? केवल सरकारी मशीनरी पर निर्भर रहेंगे या कोई और तरीका आप अपनाना चाहते हैं? जैसा मैंने बताया स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी बहुत से हैं जिनकी कमेटियां बनी हुई हैं और उन्होंने एक मत से प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं। लेकिन उसकी परवाह किए बिना दफ्तरों के लोगों ने कुछ अपसरों ने कह दिया इसलिए आपको आप पेंशन दे देते हैं। यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। इसमें आप क्या सुधार करना चाहते हैं यह आप बताएं।

अगर यह पता चल जाए कि फलां नकली स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी है तो जिन लोगों ने उसकी सिफारिश की है उनके खिलाफ आप क्या कार्रवाई करने का विचार कर रहे हैं? इस दिशा में कोई बात आप सोच रहे हैं या नहीं? मेरे ठ वाली बात अखबारों में निकली थी, मालूम नहीं कहाँ तक सच थी। लेकिन अगर वह सच थी तो उसका आप और जयह भी अनुसरण करेंगे या नहीं? मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक कुछ लोगों को आप सजा नहीं देंगे तब तक जाली नकली सभी तरह का प्रवृत्त चला रहा है। आपके लोग और तमाम सरकारी दफ्तर प्रवृत्त के केन्द्र बने हुए हैं। आपको आप नहीं रोक सकेंगे। इसलिए तमाम जो सवाल मैंने उठाए हैं उनका आप स्पष्ट उत्तर दें। आपको पेंशन देना अभी ठीक है उसको कब तक देंगे? नकली लोगों का पता कैसे लगायेंगे? जो नकली लोग बेजा फायदा उठा रहे हैं उनके तथा उनकी सिफारिश करने वालों के नाम भी पता चलना चाहिये।

आप इन सब प्रश्नों का स्पष्ट उत्तर दे ताकि फिर प्रागे कभी इस सवाल को उठाने को हम लोगों को बाध्य न होना पड़े।

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in reply to unstarred question No. 1801 dated the 7th August, 1974, the Government have conceded that 175 persons were given freedom fighters' pension who were not genuine freedom fighters. This is most lamentable and sad to say the least. In this way on the one hand we find that as many as 175 fake freedom fighters had managed to secure for themselves the benefits of pension which is intended for those noble souls who had laid down their lives and suffered heavily for the attainment of freedom of the country while on the other hand there are many genuine freedom fighters namely, those who fought in the INA, those who participated in the Mopla agitation, the families of martyrs of

Punnappa-Vayalar struggle, those who took part in RIN rebellion etc. have been denied their legitimate claim for freedom fighters pension.

Sir, I would also like to stress upon another matter of importance. On the 15th August 1947 when the country was partitioned, thousands of freedom fighters left their homes and hearths in the erstwhile East Bengal and came to West Bengal for permanent stay. Unfortunately while coming to India they could not carry most of their belongings and relevant documents which are now being prescribed for establishing their claims as freedom fighters. There are hundreds of such freedom fighters living in West Bengal today and they are unable to get the benefits of pension scheme. I would therefore urge upon the Government to show leniency in their case and suitably amend the present procedure so that these genuine freedom fighters are not denied the benefit which is intended for them. I am quite sure, Sir, that such a leniency when shown will not be misplaced because we know that even some bad characters of U.P. who had gone to jail during 1942-43 for committing dacoity and doing other anti-social work have been given the freedom fighters pension.

I would now put my questions. I would like to know (i) How many of the 175 fake freedom fighters were recommended by Congress Ministers, MPs and MLAs?

(ii) Whether any of these fake freedom fighters has returned the pension money they had drawn and if so, their number;

(iii) What punishment has been given to these persons for impersonation; and

(iv) How much more time the Government would take to come to a decision regarding grant of freedom fighters pension to those categories of

persons which have been referred to by my hon. friend Shri Shastri a little while ago?

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): I know the intention of Shastriji in highlighting this point is genuine but I am also afraid that instead of undeserving cases not getting pension, deserving cases will be further delayed and we should not be putting obstruction in the way of genuine freedom-fighters getting the pensions in time. Lot of trouble is being taken by the freedom-fighters to prove that they were genuine freedom-fighters. As it is, the Government is taking rather too long to grant pension in deserving cases. In some cases while the cases are being scrutinised, some of the freedom-fighters have also died and their widows apply for pension. In this manner lot of procrastination comes in and this should not be allowed to come in the way of granting pensions.

The problem is this. We should see to it that pensions are given to deserving cases as quickly as possible. I have known such cases where injustice has been done to the freedom-fighters. I think it is the duty of the younger generation (who did not have the opportunity to participate in the freedom movement but who enjoy these benefits because of the freedom fighters) to see to it that these freedom fighters get their due, get their pensions in time and justice is done to them as early as possible.

Then, what about under-trial prisoners? The proofs of their being under-trials are not perhaps available. No Government records are available. Will the Government then accept the certificate of MPs MLAs, who, even though they may not have been in the jails with them, might certify that they were undergoing imprisonment in jails? I think this can be considered

The freedom-fighters were all released under Gandhi-Irwin Pact. These freedom fighters were sentenced

[Shri Nimbalkar]

for one year and more. Because of the pact coming in between some of them were released earlier. Very few of them were released before four months. The Government has allowed five months for them but they should bring it to four months since that would be doing more justice. I can cite certain cases. There is a place called Pen in district Colaba and the name of the person is Tthosar who is 70 years old and is in a paralytic condition; financially he is a pauper and he is denied pension because he was released after four months and twenty-five days as per Gandhi-Irwin pact. In such hard cases they must go into these cases very carefully.

What about underground workers? Proofs are not perhaps available. For instance Lalji Kulkarni and Salve of Poona were prosecuted in the cinema-bomb case. The case was on trial for more than a year. There is no proof of their imprisonment.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Mr. Nimbalkar, you are entitled to ask only one question. But, you have already asked three questions.

SHRI NIMBALKAR: I am only asking questions. For example, in 1906—1908 bomb case in Oundh, District Satara, one Mr. Ingle was prosecuted and sentenced to six years' imprisonment. He has undergone five years' imprisonment. He is over eighty years of age now. No record of his sentence is available and no proof of his imprisonment is available. Would the Minister consider setting up a Committee consisting of old freedom fighter M.Ps. who can know the manner in which the imprisonment was experienced by them and who will understand the situation better which was prevailing then and to find out from such M.Ps. whether there are hard cases. In that case, you can do justice to them. I hope that such a Committee would be useful for this purpose.

Sir, my intention in bringing up this matter is this. If a few people not deserving get anything, it does not matter. But, those who deserve most must get this immediately. I think the Government should see to it that after they have scrutinised the cases they grant the pension immediately. It is their duty to see to it that those who fought for our freedom get the pension expeditiously. There is no better person than Shri Dikshit himself since he has seen all these things himself and an experienced person in all these things.

One last thing I have to say. If we, M.Ps, write to you about individual cases from our constituencies, for God's sake, answer them as quickly as possible I feel sentimentally involved in this. One has to cry or one has to weep. If an old man comes to you whom you know as a freedom fighter and if he says 'look after my case and if he comes and touches our feet' instead of our touching their feet, I do not know, Sir, how you will feel about it, is it not our duty also to see to it that justice is done to the person expeditiously? When we write to Government about these people and if Government does not even answer our letters, could not something be done by you to see that these letters are answered immediately?

17.58 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Chairman; Sir, it is a matter of gratification that we are to-day discussing the case of freedom fighters. It is indeed a matter of pride for us here that these freedom fighters have become martyrs for our freedom struggle. But, at the same time, the Government should be more careful while considering the fate of those freedom fighters. We find that the cases of genuine freedom fighters have been neglected. Either their cases have not yet been considered or they have not been sanctioned at all after consideration. But, there are cases of free-

dom fighters who have never visited jails. They have been given pension. I have bitter experience in this regard. I have written frequently letters about some people in my area who have been sanctioned pension wrongly as having taken part in our freedom struggle. But, no answers have been given by Government or the Ministry dealing with such cases. I have visited twice the office dealing with pension cases. Their cases have not been finalised. Those who have undertaken life imprisonment their cases have not yet been finalised. They are crying. They are blaming all of us here, even the Government and they have blamed even our Prime Minister.

18.00 hrs.

Government must have taken care of those persons. When individual cases were brought to their notice, the Minister concerned or the Government should have looked into them. They should have immediately punished those persons on the basis of whose statement the fake freedom-fighters have been granted pension.

Government had declared here in the past that before August, 1973 all the cases of freedom-fighters would be considered and the genuine persons would be awarded pension. But August, 1973 is now gone. Recently also Government had declared in answer to a question that before 15th August, 1974 the cases of the freedom-fighters would all be scrutinised and they would be awarded pension. I would like to know how many cases are still left and how many days Government will take to sanction or process the applications.

In answer to the question it has been stated that in 175 cases of fake freedom-fighters, the claims for pension have been rejected. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the State-wise break-up, and especially the number from Orissa.

Government should consider the cases of genuine freedom-fighters, those who have suffered even life

imprisonment but who have not been awarded pension so far. I have written to many letters and even mentioned their names of persons who have been imprisoned for life but whose cases have not yet been considered. I would request the hon. Minister to consider their cases and grant pension to the genuine freedom-fighters.

18.02 hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that I have received a letter of date from Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, an elected Member from Barpeta constituency of Assam, resigning his seat in Lok Sabha. I have accepted his resignation with effect from today, the 21st August, 1974.

In his letter, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed has thanked this House. I shall read out the relevant portion which is as follows:

"I would also like on this occasion to convey through you my grateful thanks to all the distinguished Members of this august House for their great affection and comradely warmth towards me. I shall for ever cherish the most pleasant memories of the years I had the privilege and honour to be associated with the supreme body of the nation."

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): I wish to rise on a point of order. According to the rules, a resignation letter has just merely to state that the Member is resigning. I think that is what the Rules of procedure say. Therefore, all these remarks seem to be redundant and should be scored out.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): We should graciously receive what has been graciously said.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: I am talking of the Rules of Procedure. As soon as the resignation comes, it becomes effective. The Rules of Procedure say that a Member should merely address a letter to the Speaker that he is resigning, without assigning any reason therefor. I only wish that the same privilege is extended to other Members also, so that they may also state the reasons if they so desire.

MR. SPEAKER: There is nothing of a point of order in it

18.05 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION—
contd.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS WHO SUPPLIED F(LSE
INFORMATION

श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय (स गर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, शास्त्री जी ने अभी जो स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की चर्चा उठाई है इस में इन को कुछ जलन सी हो रही है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप पहले मेरी बात सुनिये, शास्त्री जी से बाद में झगड़ा कर लेना। इस तरह की डिसकशन में नाम देने वाले बहुत से मम्बर होते हैं, लेकिन इस में उल्लेख किया जाता जाता है और जिम चार मम्बरों के नाम आते हैं उन को बोलने की इजाजत दी जाती है। आप इस में नहीं बोल सकती है क्योंकि आप का नाम बिलेट में नहीं आया है।

श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय: मैंने नाम नहीं दिया था लेकिन उस समय जो सभापति जी बैठे थे उनमें कहा था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: लेकिन इस बक्त सभापति की जगह पर मैं बैठा हू।

श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय: आप इजाजत नहीं देंगे तो नहीं बोलूंगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह मेरे बस की बात नहीं है। मेरा दिल तो करता है कि आप बोलें,

लेकिन वह इजाजत नहीं देता है। पहले सभापति जिन्होंने आप को कहा था—उन्होंने ही यहाँ बैठा देता है।

18.06 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in
the Chair].

सभापति महोदय श्री मधुकर।

श्री कमला मिश्र 'संयुक्त' (केसरिया): सभापति जी मैं अपने मित्र श्री शास्त्री जी को बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ उन्होंने इस चर्चा को यहाँ पर उठाया है साथ ही सरकार ने जो स्कीम बनाई है वह भी सराहनीय है, मैं उस की तारीफ करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं सरकार से कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ—

1 क्या यह बात सही है कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानों, पेशाना योजना के अंतर्गत राजनीतिक भेदभाव के दृष्टिकोण में कुछ लोगों को पेशाना दी गई है और कुछ लोगों को नहीं दी गई है?

2. क्या यह बात भी सही है कि जो लोग सही अर्थ में जेल गये थे और जिन्होंने अपनी एल्कीशन सही ढंग से भेजी है उनको भी अभी तक पेशाना नहीं मिली है। आप के ऑफिस में जो लालफीताशाही चल रही है उस के चलते ऐसे लोगों को जो डिजाईंग कैम्प है उन को भी अघातक पेशाना मन्जूर नहीं की गई है?

3. क्या यह बात भी सही है कि सरकार कोई ऐसा निर्णय केंद्र जा रही है कि जिन्होंने सही अर्थ में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग लिया, जिन के घर-द्वार गोरों द्वारा लूट लिये गये, जिन्होंने अपने पेशानों को छोड़ना पड़ा तथा गांधी जी के आवाहन पर अपनी शिक्षा को त्यागना पड़ा, उन्हें भी पेशाना देने जा रहे हैं?

4. क्या सरकार के पास ऐसी तिकायतें आई हैं कि विधायकों और संसद् सदस्यों ने गलत ढंग से पैरवी की है इन्हीं लिये उन के पैरवी के अधिकार को छीना जा रही है?

5. इसी सन्दर्भ में क्या सरकार स्वतन्त्रता नेमानी की परिभाषा में परिवर्तन करने जा रही है जिस से वे सब लोगों को भी सम्मिलित किया जा सके जिन की चर्चा श्री शास्त्री जी ने की है। वे लोग दिल्ली आते हैं, हम लोगों के यहाँ ठहरते हैं, आप के कार्यालयों में आते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उन के काम नहीं होते : इसलिये क्या सरकार कोई अन्तिम तिथि तय करने जा रही है कि जिस दिन तक इस तमाम बातों का हल कर लेंगे और उन को आप के दफ्तरो में दौड़ना या परेशान न हों पड़े ?

6. म यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि अब तक कितने लोगों को ताम्र-पत्र दिय जा चुके हैं तथा शेष को कितने समय तक ताम्र-पत्र प्रदान कर दिये जायेंगे ?

7. क्या सरकार ने सामान्य रूप से 200 रुपये प्रतिमास की पेन्शन देने का निर्णय किया है, लेकिन कुछ लोगों को विशेष रूप से 300 रुपया प्रतिमास भी दिया गया है। क्या सरकार किरायात-शुआरी के नाम पर उस बढ़ती का रोकने जा रही है या मंहमाई को ध्यान में रखते हुए सब को 300 रुपये माहवार देने जा रही है ?

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-
THAMMA (Khammam): Sir, I would like to ask a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The difficulty is, under the Rules, only 4 Members can ask questions. Secondly, in this case, 19 Members wanted to ask questions. Fifteen were eliminated by ballot. Now, I cannot include anybody who had not asked for his or her name to be included. This will be really unfair. Shri Mohsin.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Mr. Chair-
man, Sir, Mr. Ramavatar Shastri had
asked a question on 7th August, Un-

starred Question No. 1801. The ques-
tion was:

"(a) the number of cases where
pension of persons, who secured
Freedom Fighters pension as a result
of having supplied false informa-
tion, has been stopped."

To this, I had replied:

"Pensions have been suspended/
stopped in 175 cases."

He had also asked:

"the names and addresses of the
Members of Parliament, Ex-Mem-
bers of Parliament, Members of
Legislative Assemblies and Ex-
Members of Legislative Assemblies
and other authorities, on the autho-
rity of whose certificates such per-
sons succeeded in getting their pen-
sions and nature of action Govern-
ment have decided to take against
them."

To this, I had replied:

"It is not possible to give the
names and addresses in all these
cases. However, if, on the comple-
tion of enquiry the pensions are
found to be wrongly sanctioned, the
same will be cancelled and further
action regarding recovery etc. taken
depending on the merits of each
case."

Sir, this Half-an-hour Discussion has
arisen out of the answers given on that
day.

Mr Shastri while raising the dis-
cussion had asked for the figures, how
many applications have been received
and how many applications have been
disposed of. I want to give the up to
date information. As on 14th August
1974, the total number of application
received within the due date was
1,95,104. The due date was 31st March,
1974. The total number of applica-
tions received within the due date in-
cludes Ex. INA personnel. The num-
ber of applications received after the
due date was 9,243. This makes up a
total of 2,04,347. Out of these appli-
cations, in the case of 86,162 applica-

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

tions, pension has been sanctioned; number of applications rejected—38,829; number of applications filed—24,732; total number of applications disposed of—1,49,823 and the number of applications pending disposal—54,824. Of course, Sir, this includes the applications received after the due date also.

Sir, a point has been made by almost all the Members that there has been delay in the disposal of the applications. I may state that even these 54,824 applications pending, except those received after 31st March, 1974 have been scrutinised more than once. But, they are pending disposal for want of evidence for want of due certificates which are required to be produced by the applicants or for want of recommendations from the State Governments which are yet to come. This is the reason, why these applications are pending. Otherwise, we would have been able to dispose of most of the applications, almost all the applications. Of course, it is true that the applications which have been received after the due date, namely, 31st March, 1974, are pending examination and scrutiny. They will be taken up as soon as the previous load is disposed of. In the case of applications which are received after the due date, they will be considered only if sufficient reasons, which are convincing, are given for the delay in giving the applications. Every effort has been and is being made to see that the applications are disposed of early and due attention is paid to the disposal of the applications.

Mr. Shastri made some allegations that there are thousands of fake applicants who are receiving pension. It is true that he has written some letters, but he has complained only about 30 cases of this sort. We have got the details of all these 30 cases. The total number of complaints received throughout the country is 426. The number of cases in which pension has been suspended as on 15th August, 1974 is 186. The number of cases disposed of is 24, out of which in 21 cases

the complaints were found to be baseless. In 2 cases pensions have been cancelled as the complaints were found to be correct. In the remaining one case, the complaint was received before the pension was sanctioned. So, the case has been rejected. From these figures, we cannot conclude that there are a large number of fake applications.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: How did you conclude that the complaint was baseless?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Usually when a complaint is received, we ask the State Government again to verify it. We will verify whether the records are correct. If there is even some slight doubt about the genuineness of a document, we ask the State Government to verify it from the jail authorities. We cannot make a direct enquiry from here throughout the length and breadth of the country.

Shastriji made a complaint about an employee in the freedom fighters section in Bihar. That was also sent to the State Government to be enquired into. He did not mention the name. Even now he is not definite. He says it may be Lal Babu or Ram Babu. There were two persons by these names. Lal Babu is already under transfer orders. We will suggest that Ram Babu also should be shifted. This much we can do. If there are complaints against any other officers, we will ask the State Government to enquire into it. If Shastriji gives the names of any persons who are taking this pension by producing false certificates, we will enquire into the matter.

He had written about the case of Shri Hazari Lal of Patna District. In that case, a complaint was received by Shri Shastri, which he forwarded to us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will remember that when the names were cited by Shri Shastri, I objected to the names being mentioned. If you start

giving individual names, this half an hour discussion, which has already gone to one hour, will go on endlessly. So, leaving aside individual cases, you can refer to them generally.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: All the cases which have been referred to by Shri Shastri, we have got them examined. In many cases the pension was sanctioned on the basis of the recommendation of the State Government. In the case of that particular individual, whose name he mentioned, the person was sentenced to imprisonment in another case. He had suffered imprisonment for four years. It was known as Bhikhan Pahari Bomb case. Of course, in another case he was an approver.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: It was in the same case. I was in the jail.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, on a point of order. The Half an Hour discussion is meant to raise general principles and general problems. I do not think this House is meant for going into individual cases, however grave and serious those cases may be. Therefore, I think the Minister should simply give an assurance that he will examine the individual cases.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are perfectly correct. That is why I asked him not to cite individual cases. But Shri Shastri in the discussion has referred to one case. Therefore, I thought he can refer to that particular case to keep the records straight.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Shri Shastri is making a very serious allegation

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Since when have you become his supporter?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: In many cases the pension was sanctioned on the basis of the recommendation of the State Government. In some cases, complaints were made against persons whose applications have not been received at all. There are such com-

plaints also. I have got here details of all the 30 persons. But, as the Chairman has ruled, I cannot give the information in individual cases. I can show him the whole list so that he can know what action has been taken. In some cases the inquiry is going on. In some cases the allegations are found incorrect. If Shri Shastri is interested, I can show him the full details.

He also mentioned about mentioning the names of MPs and MLAs who have given certificates to these persons. Of course, there is no harm in mentioning their names. But there are about 426 cases. If the Members go on asking who has recommended whom, this will involve so much of labour and time to give this information. It is not commensurate with the labour and time involved. We want to give as much publicity as possible to the names of freedom fighters who have been awarded pensions. I have no hesitation even to divulge the names of MPs and MLAs who have recommended their cases. It is not a secret document. It is a question of only labour and time involved in that.

As to what action is taken when the application is found to be a fake application, in that case, if the application is found to be not genuine, action could be taken and action is contemplated to be taken. He could be proceeded against under Section 420 I.P.C. for cheating. The amount paid could be recovered from him. But we do not contemplate to take any action against MPs and ex-MPs who have given certificates on the basis of which pension was drawn. Any way, we can recover the amount from him and also take criminal action against the person who cheated the Government.

The hon. Member, Shri Arjun Sethi, from Orissa made a rather wild allegation that only the fake applicants have been getting pensions and that genuine applicants have not been given pensions. It is not true. Most of them are genuine applicants. The fake applications are very few. From

about 426 complaints, that were received so far we have found only 2 fake applications. By no stretch of imagination, we can say that all these are fake applications. If there are any genuine freedom fighters who have suffered and who have not been given any pension, we will consider them. He said that a person who has suffered imprisonment for a number of years has not been given any pension. It may be because some document is not forthcoming. There may be some delay because the certificate or some document is not forthcoming. If my hon. friend, Shri Sethi, writes to us about such cases, we will take expeditious action in the matter.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: I have already written to you.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Then, Shri K. C. Halder made a point that people from the former united India which now form part of Pakistan or Bangladesh who have come here and have also taken part in the freedom movement have not been granted pension because they cannot get the jail certificate. In these cases, of course some leniency is also shown. We do realise that it may be difficult for them to produce jail certificate because they cannot go there and get it. For such persons, we require some other circumstantial evidence. A certificate from MP/Ex-MP or MLA/Ex-MLA who were with them as co-prisoners will be sufficient. Also, on the basis of the State Government certificate, after making some inquiry if they are found to be real freedom fighters, we can give pension. If there are any such cases, we will look into them.

Another hon. Member from that side said that political discrimination is being made. He made that allegation. We do not make any distinction between this political party or that political party. What we want is, whether he is a genuine freedom fighter or not. Let him belong to any political party. We have never made

any discrimination. We are not going to make any discrimination.

It is true that Tamrapatras are not being distributed expeditiously. There has been a delay in distributing these Tamrapatras because they are being distributed by the State Governments. It is very difficult to distribute from Delhi. Of course, the first distribution was made by the Prime Minister here on that Independence Day. But later on, we have been requesting the State Governments to distribute tamrapatras as early as possible. We will pursue this matter.

One hon. Member made a point: why not given pension to those persons who were released prematurely due to Gandhi-Irwin Pact. For these people we have already shown some concession. If they had been released before completing six months, and if they were there even for five months, they are being considered for pension. But the demand is made to bring it down further so that the case of 4 months and 25 days is covered. Then there may be another case of 4 months and 24 days. Then there may be another case of 4 months and 23 days. There is no end to it. We have to fix the period somewhere, and after full consideration of the matter and also the overall situation of the freedom fighters throughout the country, this has been decided.

Our basis of sanction of the pension is the actual suffering. Suppose a person was convicted and the judgment was delivered for ten years but he did not suffer, he did not stay in the jail, even for one month; then he is not entitled. It is mainly based on the suffering of the person.

He also made another point that some people were getting Rs. 300, when others are getting Rs. 200. That also depends on the actual suffering. There are some persons who have suffered for more than five years and who have more dependents. So, it depends on the actual suffering and

also on the number of dependents on him and also his financial condition. All these are taken into account while giving the enhanced pension.

He has said about under-trials. Even now the position is that we have extended to give pension to the persons who were under trial also not only in the former native States but also in what was known as British India provided they were in jail for six months.

For those who went underground, there must be some kind of evidence. Otherwise, every one will come and say that he was underground. Therefore, in order to decide who remained underground and who did not, there must be some kind of evidence; for example, some proclamation by the Government to award so much price to those persons who gave information. If some kind of official evidence is forthcoming, we can give provided he had gone underground for more than six months. As I said, here, proof is necessary.

We have been taking expeditious action in giving pensions to those who are very old and who are sick. The first priority is given for those persons who are more than 80 years old. We give the second priority to those who are more than 70 years old. If they are sick, then also we give priority. We dispose of those applications early. Priority is also given for widows who are in a very difficult position; we examine those applications early. Every effort is being made to see that the applications are disposed of as expeditiously as possible. There is no cause for any complaint or concern. The apprehensions of Shri Ramavatar Shastri are not well-founded.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): This question has been discussed in this House several times, and I am afraid the exact position is not well known or well appreciated by all the hon. members.

The first point that I want to submit for the information of the House is this. My colleague has mentioned that a certain number of cases are pending. Why are they pending? They are not pending with us in the sense that we have all the information and we are not deciding. I am saying this with the full sense of responsibility. I made the enquiry about a week ago; I had called my officers. A statement has been given and all the hon. members have seen it, where State-wise we have stated the number of applications pending with each State Government. Where there is a clear evidence, we straightaway sanction; we call it a provisional sanction; that is to say, if there is confirmation, then we will finalise it; if there is no confirmation, then we will reopen it. Otherwise, we would never be able to dispose of many applications. As more and more applications come from each State saying that these are applications for sanction, we sanction them. Take, for instance, the question raised by Shri Ramavatar Shastri. In the last Session, while the Session was going on, I sent a telex message to Patna and requested the Chairman—the Chairman is no less a person than Shri Hari Nath Mishra—than whom there is no person with greater integrity, with greater trustworthiness, if I may say so. That is why he was appointed Chairman. He has got a Committee and that Committee goes carefully into every application. And when I asked him how long will he take to complete the work in respect of the applications,—I think Tiwari ji will also remember, he replied, it will take about nine months. He is going so much into details; he is doing it so carefully. Therefore Shastri ji cannot say that we are hastily doing something or sanctioning cases in indecent haste and all that.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I will prove it.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He said, Members of Parliament

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

should be punished. Well, suppose, I, as a Member of Parliament, receive an application. I receive such an application from one whom I trust; someone who had been with me in jail and whom I trust. I recommend such an application on that basis. Now, do you want me to go to jail for that? Suppose Shastri ji makes an application like that; what should happen? Sir, this is not a general discussion and we need not go into the same points over and over again. Let him have another discussion if he likes. We have had several discussions but still he is not satisfied. Certain matters which were finally settled are coming up again. My complaint is this and it is a tragedy that the same matters are raised over and over again which have been settled. I make an offer. I invite all those members who either feel that genuine cases have not been sanctioned or that non-genuine cases have been sanctioned to meet me; I invite them one by one. I will give them all the information. Let no hon. Member, however highly-placed he may be, however good gentleman he may be, think that he alone is correct and all the other Members of Parliament are false. Let that not be the attitude. Sir, we treat them all alike.

I as a human being am liable to error; Shastri ji is liable to error but on my error he is willing to punish me....

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I will prove....

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: For that we will have another forum. I will not accept the statement merely because he insists that this is being done etc. Let the whole information come. Let the State Government come with their view. Let the Committee give a report as to what

they have done and why. Then we may know the truth. I will hold in the next two weeks, meetings with each Member, with even those who are not present today. I want this matter to be settled once and for all. I would respectfully tell the House that we are not Unduly holding up any single application for which we have got information. Now there are only those applications which have been received after time and those applications for which we have no reports from the concerned State Governments. What are we to do about them? If you like, we will close them today, but I ask, will that be fair?

Sir, it is much better, and I submit this with due respect—and also with the expectation of appreciation, if I may say so, that it will be utterly wrong to dispose of these cases and not wait until we have fully satisfied ourselves that all these cases are not genuine. And I request that Shastri ji will be the first hon. Member to see me, with whom I will be having a meeting next week, he can come and I will tell him about these facts. But I will also tell him one thing, that if he feels that his complaints are wrong, he should make such a declaration in this House, that out of thirty applications so many are wrong, so many are right and so on. If in our case our head office had made a mistake I will say so. If a State Government has said some such thing, I will say, that the State Government has said this or that.

Sir, I think, with this assurance, we should treat this matter as closed.

18.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 22, 1974 Sravana 31, 1896 (Saka).