

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



*(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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



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## LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 14, 1973/  
Kartika 23, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recovery Re. Large Scale Ammunition  
in New Delhi

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\*41. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:  
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME  
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large-scale ammunition  
was found by the Police in New Delhi  
on the 19th October, 1973;

(b) whether any enquiry has been  
held in the matter and if so, the  
results thereof; and

(c) the number of persons arrested  
in this regard and action taken against  
them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) On 18th  
October, 1973 a raid was conducted  
in Kotla Mubarakpur and a large  
number of arms and ammunition was  
recovered.

(b) A case under Section 25 of the  
Indian Arms Act, 1959 was registered  
at Police Station Defence Colony and  
is under investigation.

(c) One person was arrested by the  
police and subsequently released on  
bail by the court. The police obtained  
warrant of arrest for another person,  
who was admitted to bail by the court  
before the warrant could be executed.

2100 LS—1

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : अध्यक्ष महोदय,  
कोटला के अन्दर काफी मात्रा में विदेशी और  
देशी आम्स और ऐम्पनिशन्स मिले हैं। माननीय  
मंत्री जी ने जो एक उत्तर दिया है उस से ऐसा  
विदित होता है कि इस को सौरियसली नहीं  
लिया। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इस  
एक्टिविटी के अन्दर देशी और इंटरनेशनल  
गैंग तथा पुलिस के बड़े अधिकारियों तथा  
दूसरे लोगों का भी हाथ है? यदि  
हां, तो जो उन्होंने उत्तर दिया है कि एक  
आदमी को गिरफ्तार किया, उसको भी बेल  
पर छोड़ दिया गया तो क्या यह काफी होगा?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is true  
there might be a few more. On  
further interrogation of the main  
accused, Shri Ashok Soleman, a few  
others have also been arrested. In  
connection with the smuggling racket,  
there may be a few more. But it is  
still under investigation.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : अध्यक्ष महोदय,  
यह एक्टिविटी जो है यह कोटला या दिल्ली  
तक ही सीमित नहीं है। जहां-जहां कंसंट्रेशन  
कैम्प है जिनमें प्रिजनर्स आफ वार है  
उनके आस-पास हो रही है। मिसाल  
के तौर पर मैं अपने जिले बरेली की बात  
बताऊँ कि एक दो महीने में वहां इस प्रकार  
का एक रैकेट पाया गया है जिस को लाइम  
लाइट में नहीं लाया गया। तो क्या यह  
आवश्यक नहीं होगा कि इसकी थैरो  
जांच करने के लिये किन किन लोगों का  
इसके पीछे हाथ है इस मामले को सी० बी०  
आई० को दिया जाये?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Of course,  
there may not be such a large-scale  
racket as it is supposed to be by the  
hon. Member. But any way some  
hashish is being smuggled from the  
neighbouring countries like Nepal.

Efforts are being made to check the smuggling. We have taken up the matter with the Nepal Government also. They are cooperating fully in the matter. The steps are also being taken to augment the checking staff of the Customs Department and all other such measures are being taken to stop smuggling.

**MR. SPEAKER:** This is about arms and ammunition and not hashish.

**SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:** My question is about arms and ammunition; it is not about hashish. The hon. Minister is replying to me about hashish.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Hashish is also like an ammunition!

**SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** I am sorry. This is about arms and ammunition. I was confused because there is another Question on hashish. I am so sorry about that.

In the main answer, I have stated that a large number of arms and ammunition was recovered. The persons involved were Shri K. K. Sharma and another accomplice. They have already been arrested. But they were released on bail. The case is under investigation. There may be a few more. The police are investigating into the matter. Arms without licence have been found. Some licences have also been shown. But duplicate licences have been acquired. All this is under investigation. A large number of arms and ammunition has been recovered. Further investigation is going on.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The first supplementary by the hon. lady Member was on ammunition or on hashish?

**SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:** I specifically mentioned arms and ammunition and not hashish.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो मंत्री जी ने बताया कि कुछ गोला बारूद और हथियार पकड़े गये वह कितनी मात्रा में थे और किस किस प्रकार के हथियार थे? उत्तर में लिखा है कि हथियार देशी और विदेशी थे, तो किन देशों के बने हुये थे और जिन व्यक्तियों को पकड़ा गया क्या उन का कुछ विदेशों से संबंध है? और यह व्यक्ति यहाँ गोपनीय तौर से हथियार भिड़, मॉरिना के डाकू इलाके में सप्लाई करते हैं जिन से डकैतों को सहायता मिल सके, ऐसी कोई जानकारी आप के पास है?

**SHRI F. H. MOHSIN:** The arms and ammunition recovered from the house of Shri K. K. Sharma are the following:—

Miniature Rifles 22 Bore	5
Double barrel guns	10
Rifles fitted with telescopic sight	5
Single barrel muzzle loading gun	1
Other rifles	4
Revolvers	5
Pistols	2
Air guns	2

Again, from the shop that has been attached, we have recovered the following:—

Revolvers	6
Pistols	2
Single barrel guns	45
Double barrel guns	45
Triple barrel gun	1
S/B telescopic fitted guns	3
Rifles scope	1
Only barrels	3
Ammunition of different types	9 bags.

These have been recovered from the shop of Shri Chote Lal Sharma, the brother of Shri K. K. Sharma.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : किन देशों के हथियार थे ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is still under investigation. Perhaps, some of the arms might be of foreign make. It is still under investigation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह लोग गोपनीय तौर से डकैत इलाके में हथियारों को सप्लाई करते हैं, ऐसी जानकारी सरकार को है ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We have got some information in this regard. But we cannot say at this stage because the case is still under investigation.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री जी इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि पिछले दिनों में केवल दिल्ली में ही नहीं, बनारस में भी जो आर्म्स और ऐम्पूनिशन पाये गये तथा देश के बहुत से भागों में इस प्रकार के हथियार गये गये हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि कोई इंटरनल गडबडी पैदा करने के लिये योजनाबद्ध काम किया जा रहा है जिस में देश के अन्दर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की जाये जिस का ऐडवाण्टेज दूसरे लोगों को मिल सके? क्या इस के बारे में मंत्री जी बनायेंगे कि इस के पीछे किसी का हाथ तो नहीं है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर बोसित) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रश्न हुआ है वह यहां जो रेड हुई थी उस के बारे में है। इस में एक पेचीदगी यह है कि जिस आदमी को पकड़ा गया है यानी श्री के० के० शर्मा, उस के भाई की फ़रीदाबाद में अपनी एक कायदेदारी दुकान आर्म्स ऐम्पूनिशन की है और वह कायदे से भी खरीदता है और बेचता है।

जो दस लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं हम उन का पूरा हिसाब नहीं लगा पाये है, और निश्चित रूप से नहीं कह सकते कि कितने हथियार बेकायदे खरीदे हैं और कितने कायदे से लिये हैं लेकिन उनके भाई ने यह ज़रूर कहा है कि हमने यहां पर कुछ दूसरे देशों के लोगों से भी खरीदे हैं हिप्पी वगैरह से।

अभी यह सवाल जांच के अन्दर है जितने भी उससे सम्बन्धित लोग थे उनके वहां रेड की गई हैं जैसे ही सूचना मिली पूरी जांच की गई है, उनके यहां, उनके भाई के यहां और जो भी सम्बन्धी मालूम हुये हैं उनके यहां अब भी जांच हो रही है, लेकिन विदेशों में, और स्थानों से इस का सम्बन्ध यह कहना अभी सम्भव नहीं है।

श्री राम देव सिंह : मैं महोदय से मंत्री जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में हथियार आदि पकड़े गये, यह केस थाने में रजिस्टर कब किया गया।

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The raid took place on 18-10-1973. He was remanded to police custody for one day on 19-10-1973. The court sent him to judicial custody on 20-10-1973. He was subsequently released on bail on 21-10-1973. These are the dates.

श्री राम देव सिंह : मैंने पूछा था कि केस किस तारीख को रजिस्टर हुआ था

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It was registered on 18-10-1973.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which police station?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have said it—at Kotla Mubarakpur in Defence Colony.

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र : जिस केस में 6000 के करीब कार्टिजीज मिली और दर्जनों असला मिला है वह 19 तारीख को रजिस्टर होता है, 20 तारीख को जुडिशियल लाक में जाता है और 21 तारीख को रिलीज कर दिया जाता है। आखिर इस में इतनी जल्दी की क्या जरूरत थी? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस ने उस को जुडिशियल कस्टडी में क्यों भेजा? रिमाण्ड लेकर पूरी एन्वायरी क्यों नहीं की। क्या आप की नोटिस में यह बात नहीं कि कुछ बड़े अफसरान हैं जो इस में कनेक्टेड हैं और वह इस बात से ख्वाहिशमन्द थे कि लोग जल्दी से जल्दी बाहर आ जाये ताकि उन का नाम बीच में न लिया जा सके।

**श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित :** बेल पुलिस ने नहीं दी। पुलिस देती भी नहीं है। अब एग्जिक्यूटिव और जूडिशियरी अलग अलग हैं और अगर किरा को भी बेल कोर्ट देता है तो हम उस को रोक नहीं सकते हैं। हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा कह सकते हैं।

**श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :** रिमान्ड मांग सकते हैं।

**श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित :** रिमान्ड मांग सकते हैं। मैं बतला दूँ कि केस रजिस्टर 19 तारीख को नहीं हुआ, 18 तारीख को हुआ है 18 तारीख को गिरफ्तार हुई था।

**SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** There was no request from the police for the remand of the accused. The bail was opposed but the police never asked for remand. Legally, the Magistrate cannot refuse if the police had asked for remand.

**SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:** I cannot say without information. If he gives notice, I can tell him.

**श्री भानुसंह भौरा :** मिनिसटर साहब ने जवाब देने हुये कहा कि: फरीदाबाद में दूकान है यहाँ कुछ रखे थे जो अमला की दुकान होती है उसमें उसको तबका वगैरह बना कर दिखाया होता है कि: वह कहा पर है। वह एक इंच भी इधर उधर नहीं हो सकती। इस आदमी ने जो हथियार रखे हुये थे उनका उस दूकान में कोई ताल्लूक नहीं है। जहाँ पर जो नाजायज हथियार थे उन को पकड़ने के बाद यह जानने की क्या जरूरत थी कि दूकान के लाइसेंस थे या नहीं। वह नाजायज हो गये। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस केस में जरूर किसी हायर पुलिस अथॉरिटी का हाथ है। क्या मिनिसटर साहब हायर लेवल पर इस की एन्क्वायरी करवायेंगे?

**श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित :** हम ने दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सारी आर्म्स ब्यक्त्या के संबंध में लिखा है और जांच कराने के बाद देखेंगे कि इस में ठीक से प्रबन्ध है या

नहीं। अभी श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र ने जो पूछा था कि जवाब दे दूँ।

The Police did ask for remand to Police custody which was refused by the Court on the 20th.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** प्रश्न संख्या 42 माननीय सदस्य नहीं है।

**श्री मधु लिखंडे :** मैं पूछ लूँ, कि प्रश्न 47 भी बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप तो प्रीसिजर के बड़े माहिर हैं। अगर आप का प्रीसिजर इजाजत देता है तो आप जरूर पूछ लीजिये।

Shri Vikram Mahajan—absent.

Shri B. V. Naik—also not here.

Shri R. V. Swaminathan.

#### Setting up of Newsprint Mills

+

\*44. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:**  
**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM**  
**KAKODKAR:**

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

(a) whether the Union Government are considering a plan to set up two more Newsprint Mills in the country;

(b) if so, their capacity and location; and

(c) when they are likely to be set up?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (c). Hindustan Paper Corporation propose to set up a newsprint plant in Kerala with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum at an approximate cost of Rs. 39

crores. Proposals to set up some more newsprint projects are also under examination. No final decision regarding their capacity, location, etc. has yet been taken.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** May I know whether by setting up these newsprint factories in the country self-sufficiency in newsprint will be achieved as also when this shortage of newsprint will be overcome? I would also like to know whether the Government is aware that there is unrest among the workers and journalists since they have been thrown out of the job due to the cut in the newsprint.

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** In regard to newsprint, as it is to-day, there is a big gap in the supply. Actually, the indigenous production is to the tune of 40,000 tonnes per year whereas the requirements of the nation is 2,50,000 tonnes. It is expected that by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan the requirements may be of the order of 3.5 lakhs tonnes. If the Kerala project fructifies, it will have a production of 80,000 tonnes and if the production programme of NEPA mills also is executed in time, it will ease the production to the extent of 75,000 tonnes; in all, we will be having 155,000 tonnes of newsprint by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. But, there will still be a gap. In view of that we are trying to bridge up this gap by taking up certain other projects during the Fifth Plan.

So far as throwing out of job of journalists and newspaper men is concerned, this question is being dealt with by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Is it a fact that high-power Indian and Canadian Delegations had a meeting in Delhi recently in order to set up joint-venture newsprint mills in the country and if so, what is the result of those discussions?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** We have not only discussed proposals with regard to setting up joint venture newsprint projects but also to import newsprint from that country.

Apart from that, from our own resources, we are trying to build newsprint factories and certain private parties have also come up with proposals and one of them is expected to come up.

The public sector Hindustan Paper Corporation has also undertaken investigation into certain areas where a newsprint project can be established.

**SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some Letters of Intents were issued? The Minister, in his reply, said that Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. was issued a letter of intent. Is it a fact that some Letters of Intents were issued to some other private party? If so, how many parties have made use of these letters of intents? If they have not yet made use of them, what action has Government taken in this regard?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** In fact three parties were issued letters of intents to produce newsprint as follows:—

1. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills Ltd.—60,000 tonnes per annum.
2. Suraj Industrial Packing Ltd., Lucknow.—60,000 tonnes per annum.
3. Shet Kari Sahakari Sakar Karkhana.—44,500 tonnes per annum.

In fact, none of these private sectors did come up for the newsprint project for various reasons. So far as Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills Ltd. are concerned, they did not want to have a newsprint project finalised

because the cost of the newsprint and the price which was prevailing at that time was not up to their expectation.

As regards Sural Industrial Packing is concerned, they had some financial difficulty. So far as Maharashtra factory is concerned, it is a cooperative sector. They tried to develop the newsprinting out of non-conventional items like Bagasse for which the technology is not available here. But, it is expected that one of the private parties. Ballarpur Paper and Straw Board Mills are showing their interest recently they may go in for the project.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** यह जो न्यूजप्रिंट का कारखाना सरकार लगाने जा रही है क्या इसके लिए मशीनरी पर्याप्त मात्रा में इस देश में बनेगी या बड़े पैमाने पर आयात करनी पड़ेगी ?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** So far as newsprint is concerned, we may have to import some machinery. But, for some of the equipments the designs as such are not available in this country. So far as paper machinery is concerned, we have our own indigenous manufacturing capacity.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** बिहार में बगाने और ऊख के छिलके बड़ी मात्रा में पाए जाते हैं, क्या यह सरकार को मालूम है ? क्या बिहार के किसी हिस्से में उत्तर या दक्षिण बिहार में आप कागज बनाने का कारखाना लगाने का विचार रखते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** So far as the non-conventional item is concerned, the technology for production of newsprint is not available. The Maharashtra Factory has tried to get it.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** ऊख का छिलका और बगस बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बिहार में मिलता है ।

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** I have already said that non-conventional item like Bagasse is available but the technology for production of the newsprint out of that is not available in the country. We are trying to get the technology.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** मैंने ऊख के छिलके के बारे में कहा था ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अभी कुछ बात तो बने अभी तो प्लान के बारे में कह रहे हैं ।

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** There was a proposal to start a newsprint factory in H.P. May I know from the hon. Minister what has happened to the proposal?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** In fact Hindustan Paper Corporation is investigating into the possibility of having a newsprint factory in various parts of the country where the raw materials are available. There is no specific proposal from Himachal Pradesh Government. However, the Hindustan Paper Corporation is investigating into the matter.

#### Television Station at Lucknow

\*46. **SHRI HARI SINGH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- whether construction of a Television Station at Lucknow has started;
- if so, the present stage of the construction;
- in what time the construction work will be completed?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND**

BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Transmitter building is in foundation stage.

(ii) Construction of studio building is yet to commence.

(c) Subject to availability of land the construction work is expected to be completed and the Station commissioned during 1975-76.

श्री हरी सिंह : अभी मंत्री जी ने (ख) के उत्तर में बताया है कि नींव डालने का काम चल रहा है। (ग) मैंने यह कहा है कि यदि स्थान उपलब्ध हो गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नींव बगैर धरती के या जमीन के किसी सेंटर की या भवन की पड़ सकती है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि टी० वी० सेंटर बनाए जाने की मंजूरी सरकार ने जो दी है उसको दिए हुए कितना समय गुजर गया है। यदि जमीन अभी तक सेंटर के निर्माण के हेतु नहीं मिली है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जमीन उपलब्ध करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने उस में क्या सहयोग दिया?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: When I said that the building is in the foundation stage, I referred to the transmitter building. Then I said that the construction of the studio building is yet to commence. The hon. member has mixed up the two.

We have been in constant touch with the UP Government for acquisition of land. Part of it has been given to us; part of it is yet to be acquired. Since then, we have also been contacting the UP Government to give us another site if that building site is not available. It seems we will be able to negotiate with the State Government very soon about another site adjacent to the previous one given to us. Our building plan is ready, administrative and financial sanction has

already been accorded and as soon as the land is made available, we will commence construction.

श्री हरी सिंह : ट्रांसमिटर सेंटर की नींव डाल दी गई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी जमीन और निम्न में प्राप्त की गई है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सारी प्रोजेक्ट पर कितनी लागत आने वाली है और टी वी सेंटर की विरिडिंग एक्चुअली कब शुरू हो जाएगी?

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: The site for the transmitter building was given to us in March 1972. It was acquired by the UP Government. I cannot say who owned the land before acquisition. The building estimate was sanctioned in November 1972 and work has already commenced.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : यह सवाल पहले भी पूछा जा चुका है। प्रोपोजल पहले यह था कि कानपुर में टैलीविजन सेंटर होगा और ट्रांसमिशन स्टेशन उसका लखनऊ में होगा। इस को इस वास्ते बदल दिया गया कि लखनऊ के लोग सोफिस्टिकेटिड ज्यादा हैं। लखनऊ में अगर साइट अवेलेबल नहीं है तो कानपुर में साइट हम देने को तैयार हैं और क्या कानपुर में आप इनको शुरू करेंगे?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : लखनऊ में यह ट्रांसमिटर ऐसी जगह लगाया जा रहा है कि कानपुर के लोग भी उसको देख सकेंगे। दोनों के लिए यह है। अहाँ तक जमीन का सम्बन्ध है मुझे दुःख और अफसोस है कि सारी प्रोजेक्ट चार बरस पीछे चली गई है क्योंकि जमीन का फैसला नहीं हो पाया। और यह बहुत अगह हो रहा है। जहाँ हमारी स्कीम बोधे प्लान में चलनी चाहिए



वहां वह पांचवें तक चली जाती है। यह इसलिए होता है कि प्रदेश की सरकार जमीन का फँसला नहीं कर पाती है। अब हम ने यह फँसला किया है कि जो प्रदेश सरकार वक्त पर जमीन नहीं देगी, हम उस प्राजेक्ट को दूसरी स्टेट में शिफ्ट कर देंगे।

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Sir, I seek your protection. My question was about the proposal for having a TV station at Kanpur and a transmitter at Lucknow.

मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कानपुर वाले भी लखनऊ टी.वी. का कार्यक्रम देख सकेंगे। क्या इस का मतलब यह है कि कालेज लखनऊ में ही और होस्टल कानपुर में, जहाँ लखनऊ के विद्यार्थी भी जा सकें?

**SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN:** The land for the construction of the TV station has not been allotted at Lucknow by the Uttar Pradesh Government. May I know whether the Government is going to purchase some land from private sources or from the Government and, if so, what would be the cost? Also, may I know whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has given sites free of cost and, if so, why the construction work has not yet begun at Madras?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has given some indication already in his previous reply, that if they do not get any land, the other alternative will be some other thing.

**SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN:** The Government of Tamil Nadu has given land free of cost. (Interruption).

**MR. SPEAKER:** It is a question about which he has given a very categorical reply. I am passing on to the next question.

**SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN:** The Government of Tamil Nadu has given land free of cost.

### Rise in Retail Prices of Consumer Goods

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\*49. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:  
SHRI JAGANNATHRAO  
JOSHI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the rate of annual rise in the retail prices of the consumer goods in the beginning of each of the Five Year Plans and also in each year during the last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** The rates of annual rise in the retail prices of the consumer goods, as measured by the All-India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers are given below:—

Beginning of first five year plan	4.0%
Beginning of second five year plan	10.8%
Beginning of third five year plan	1.6%
Beginning of four five year plan	-2.8%
	(declined)
Beginning of 1971-72	1.8%
Beginning of 1972-73	5.8%
Beginning of 1973-74	13.5%

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न तो खुदरा मूल्यों के बारे में पूछा गया था, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर से ऐसा लगता है कि जो आंकड़े उन्होंने दिये हैं, वे खुदरा मूल्यों से सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं। उन के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1973-74 में 13.5 परसेंट मूल्य-वृद्धि हुई है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ये आंकड़े सही हैं। क्या यह सब नहीं है कि ये आंकड़े और रिजर्व बैंक के आंकड़े मिलते नहीं हैं ?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** Sir, as I have said in my reply, these are the figures for consumer goods, and the consumer goods figures are meant for

retailers. Otherwise, there is an index for wholesale prices. As the question was about consumer goods, I have given replies for consumer goods. So far as these figures are concerned, they are based on the studies made by the Labour and Employment Ministry. I do not know if there is a difference between the Reserve Bank's figures and these figures, and I do not know what is the basis of the difference so far.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि औद्योगिक मजदूरों द्वारा जित दर पर सामान खरीदा जाता है, उस के ये आंकड़े हैं। क्या यह सब है कि ग्रंथ-औद्योगिक मजदूरों को अधिक कीमत पर चीजें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं? क्या यह मान लिया जाये कि ग्राम आदमी और उपभोक्ता के मूल्यों के बारे में जांच करने और उन को संग्रह करने का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** Sir, if the hon. Member is interested in the figures for non-manual employees, I can give those figures.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Non-industrial.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** I mean those figures which are printed figures in the Monthly Abstract of Statistics which is circulated to all. It is available in the Library also.

**श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :** मंत्री महोदय ने जो आंकड़े दिये हैं, उन के अनुसार दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भकाल में चीजों के दामों में 10.8 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई। आज मैंने अखबार में प्रधान मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य पढ़ा है, जिस में उन्होंने मूल्यवृद्धि का कारण मजदूरों की हड़ताल और अकाल बताया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि

दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भकाल में न अकाल था और न हड़ताल थी, इसलिए उस समय हुई 10.8 प्रतिशत मूल्य-वृद्धि का कारण क्या था। प्लानिंग कमीशन किस तरह इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा है?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** This has been mentioned on many occasions on the floor of the House that there are various reasons, including money supply, scarcity conditions, etc. That discussion was held here the other day and the reasons have been narrated on many occasions by the Government.

**SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:** What was the actual reason that the price rise was 10.8 per cent? He has not replied to that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has mentioned that.

**SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:** He gave certain general reasons.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** I have stated here the figures year by year, as was demanded by the hon. questioner. If the hon. questioner is interested in knowing the reasons, the reasons have been narrated even the other day by the Finance Minister.

**SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:** The Planning Minister must be ready. He should analyse the actual reasons as to why there was this much price rise from 4 per cent to 10.8 per cent.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** But nobody in the Government knows.

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** It is during this period that there was scarcity in the country. Scarcity is one of the reasons for the rise in prices. That is one thing. Secondly....

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भकाल में, 1957 में, कोन स अवकाल था, यहाँ तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** I have stated these figures for various Plans. In the hon. Member is interested in knowing the reasons as to why the prices were up by 10 per cent, at the beginning of the Second Plan, I would like to bring to his notice that at that time it was not the question of scarcity conditions but other reasons were also there. For detailed reasons, I would require notice.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : यह मानना पड़ेगा कि ज्यों ज्यों पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं का कार्य-काल बढ़ रहा है, त्यों त्यों मूल्यों में भी वृद्धि हो रही है। इस परिप्रेष्य में मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जो 51,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, क्या मूल्य-वृद्धि को मद्देनजर रखते हुए उस में भी वृद्धि होगी या साधनों में कटौती की जायेगी।

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** The Planning Commission and the Government of India had appointed the Resources Group to go into the factors of rise in prices. Their report has been received by the Planning Commission. It is under discussion. This rise in prices is being taken into consideration and we are taking best possible care so that we can achieve targets as envisaged in the Fifth Plan. All these matters are at the stage of finalisation. It will not be possible for me to state further details at this stage.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैंने पूछा था कि 51 हजार करोड़ की राशि में वृद्धि होगी या उतने में ही आप करेंगे ? मेरा

अनुरक्त प्रश्न कुछ और था, उस के बारे में उत्तर नहीं आया है। मेरा स्पेसिफिक प्रश्न है कि 51 हजार करोड़ की राशि बढ़ेगी या इनने में ही सारे साधन जुटाएंगे ?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** I have said that the study is being made. But to some extent this outlay will have to be enhanced.

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** During this period the price rises of luxury and non essential items have been much less compared to consumer goods. In order to maintain the balance, may I know what steps Government is taking to put a moratorium on excess production of luxury and non-essential goods?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA:** I have stated during the last session that in the fifth plan, we would like to restrict the production of luxury articles for internal consumption. This is how we wish to see that a proper balance is maintained.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** The figures supplied by the minister seem to be far from reality. I want to know whether the present figures supplied by some institutions like the Consumer Council of India have been taken into consideration when the data was compiled and given to us. For instance, during the last two or three months, price of maida has gone up by 300 per cent compared to the controlled price. What steps are being taken to bring down the prices so that the consumer can get them as controlled prices?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR):** The question relates to the rise in percentages in the prices of consumer goods. We based these calculations on the studies made by the Labour Bureau. The work of the Labour Bureau is by and large more accurate than quite a large number of other agencies which collect data with regard to prices.

Therefore, I would submit that we have based our figures on the conclusions of a much more reliable data collected by the Labour Bureau.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** The second part of my question has not been answered.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** The second part is what steps are being taken to bring down the prices? The answer will be, we are trying to collect still more accurate data?

**SHRI D. P. DHAR:** I was not aware of a more accurate source of information on this question, which I have discovered today in the person of Mr. Pилоo Mody. I shall certainly consult that source. If I may submit with all respect, the question does not relate to individual items. The question was asked in terms of the percentages of the rise in prices of consumer goods. I am sorry I do not have information in relation to individual items available at the present moment.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** Are you satisfied with the reply, Sir?

**MR. SPEAKER:** To get personal satisfaction is not my job. I am sitting here just to proceed to the next item?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** In view of the fact that after independence, our country accepted a planned economy and now we find that plan after plan the prices of consumer goods have been increasing, would the Planning Minister be pleased to tell us if in any planned economy anywhere in the world, prices of consumer goods are allowed to run away and go beyond the reach of the common man?

**SHRI D. P. DHAR:** In a developing economy, a certain reasonable price rise is inevitable. These price rises take place even in countries where planning is much more rigid and much

more rigorous. The difficulty arises when because of certain circumstances the level of prices rises beyond the level anticipated in the Plan. As a matter of fact, in each plan the planners have anticipated a certain rise in the level of prices, but when the prices go beyond that level it becomes a matter of serious concern to us.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** A very evasive answer.

**SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** It would have satisfied Shri Sathe.

**MR. SPEAKER:** There is no question of evasion. I think this is the only answer.

**श्री सरजू पांडे :** अभी योजना उपमंत्रि ने बताया है कि कन्ज्यूमर्स गुड्स की प्राइसेज़ न बढ़े इसलिए लखरी गुड्स के उत्पादन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से ऐसे लखरी सामान हिन्दुस्तान में हैं जो पहले पैदा हो रहे थे और इधर कई लोगों में आप ने उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है ? वह कौन सी ऐसी चीजें हैं ?

**SHRI D. P. DHAR:** I would submit that it would be better to state the proposition in a different way if I may, with your permission, do so. The intention in the Fifth Plan is to curb consumption of luxury or eliteous goods and to increase the production, and therefore consequently the consumption, of the goods of mass consumption. That is the objective which the Fifth Plan has before itself.

#### **Ratio among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other minorities Communities in Services**

\*50. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to maintain the ratio of the

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other minority communities in the various Services; and

(b) whether any revised Order has been issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-5687/73].

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The statement gives all the percentages. In the case of direct recruitment, it is 15 per cent of Scheduled Castes and 7 1/2 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. For direct recruitment on an all India basis the corresponding figures are 16 2/3 and 7 1/2. I would like to know whether it is a fact that even after the issue of these orders the particular percentage which has to be maintained has not been maintained in any of the departments for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, as far as class 1 and 2 posts are concerned and, if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to see that the prescribed percentage is filled by these people in class 1 and 2.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: These reservations are for fresh recruitments and I can say with confidence that these reservations are being availed, except in case of some technical posts; in all posts in class 1 and 2. Just to give one example....

SHRI PILOO MODY: UP Ministry.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA:.... in the competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC for IAS, IPS and other allied services, which is among the top-most services in our country, since 1964 the reservations are being fulfilled to the full percentage, which means all posts reserved

for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in these higher services are being properly filled by proper candidates, except in 1971 when there was some shortfall so far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned. But, broadly speaking, in all these services the quota has been properly filled and there is no lapse or de-reservation and this is the result of the various steps that the Government have taken to increase their intake. One of the steps we have taken is that we have established a number of residential and non-residential coaching institutions where part-time and full-time classes are held. Some of them are conducted by the Universities and some by the State Governments. As a result of these efforts these reservations are being fully fulfilled.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In the statement laid on the Table of the House it is said:

'However, there is no provision in the Constitution permitting such reservation being made in favour of any minority community as such.'

Last time we had a discussion on the percentage of Muslim minority in Railways and an assurance was given by Shri L. N. Mishra that a proper percentage would be maintained though not strictly within the terms of reservation. I would like to know, after that discussion in which practically every Member spoke in favour of maintaining a particular percentage for the Muslim minority, what steps have been taken to ensure that the Muslims are also given chance in recruitment to Class III, Class II and Class I posts. (Interruption) There is no question of Chief Minister. I can tell you that the Muslim community were not satisfied even when *Sadar-e-Jamhuriya* was a Muslim. I want to know what orders have been issued in Defence and other Ministries to see that they are also recruited to Class III, Class II and Class I posts.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA:** As I have stated in my answer it is the Constitutional position which the hon. Member will also accept. Under the Constitution we can make specific reservation only for backward classes. As regards increasing the number of persons belonging to minority communities in government services, Government has been taking various steps since a long time....

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** In the Railway Board only Mr. Qureshi is a Muslim and there are no other Muslims.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA:** As I was saying, as far as the Constitutional position is concerned, there cannot be specific reservation, but it is a policy of the Government to see that no prejudice prevails against any minority in recruitment to services. It was in 1968, in the Chief Ministers' Conference and in other forums, this was discussed. We have taken the State Governments into confidence. The Ministries of the Government of India are alive to this. We are very conscious of the fact that we should create a situation where no sort of prejudice comes in the field as is sometimes suspected or even alleged by hon. members and that the minorities are given full chance to participate in the examinations, in the various competitions, and get their proper representation in the services. This is the approach that the Government has been taking all these years.

**SHRI P. R. SHENOY:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether reservations are made in nationalised banks, LIC and other public sector institutions.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA:** Our policy is that similar reservations as are available in government services should also be made available

in the nationalised banks and the public sector undertakings. We have taken up this matter with the Ministry of Finance and the Bureau of Public Enterprises who are actually involved in this. We have requested them to issue directives to the various undertakings, and these directives have been issued. We are pursuing the matter with them. And there has been a perceptible improvement in the situation.

**SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI:** The present order of giving employment to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is on the basis of piece-meal vacancies created one by one. May I know from the hon. Minister whether this practice will be changed and steps taken to fill the vacancies by giving employment to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates till their ratio in employment is achieved?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA:** There is no question of piece-meal vacancies being recruited. The policy is, and I think most of the Departments are complying with this, is that when a certain number of vacancies are available, they go for direct recruitment and the proper percentage for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is maintained and the recruitment is done... (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI:** My point is: suppose there are 100 vacancies in one Department, unless: and until the ratio of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is fully achieved, why should they recruit other people?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA:** I dispute the presumption on which the hon. Member's question is based. The situation is not as the hon. Member says. Piecemeal recruitment is not resorted to. Full recruitment is made and full reservation is being achieved. If the hon. Member can-

give some instance where it is not being achieved, I will take it up personally.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** The Minister has invoked Art. 16 of the Constitution in maintaining that equal opportunity for jobs is provided and guaranteed. At the same time, the Government from the Prime Minister down to Shri Mohd Shafi Qureshi have asserted that the Muslims are not properly represented in various services in the Government. This means clear violation of the constitutional guarantee that we are providing equal opportunity. What steps is the Government taking to remedy this deficiency? Are any such arrangements or institutions as are provided in the case of Harijans, like coaching them for IAS and other competitive examinations, being made in regard to Muslims also?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA:** The question of providing equality of opportunity does not arise because constitution gives this right to everyone. (Interruptions) People are taking the examinations and getting into the administration. As regards involving them more and more in the competitive examinations and other things, the various State Governments, Departments, the Universities have various schemes of counselling the students and coaching them for these examinations and I am sure the minorities are taking advantage of these schemes and getting benefited by them.

**SHRI S. A. SHAMIM:** Not a single scheme has been implemented. Nowhere, not even one State has implemented it.

**SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:** The hon. Minister has enunciated the policy regarding recruitment. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the policy of the Government in the matter of reservations with regard to promotions?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA:** I will refer the hon. Member to the detailed answers that I have given in which I have spelt out the various types of reservations available in the various classes of posts so far as promotion is concerned. It is a very detailed statement.

**श्री हुकूमचन्द कछवाय:** मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—बहुत से प्राइवेट उद्योग और प्राइवेट फर्म हैं, उनमें भी यह नियम लागू हो, क्या कोई कानून आप बनाने जा रहे हैं? गृह मंत्रालय ने 1968 में एक पत्र जारी किया था जो राज्य सरकारों, विभिन्न सरकारी उद्योगों को भेजा गया था, जिस में कहा गया था कि उन नियमों का ठीक प्रकार से पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है। क्या आप इस के बारे में ठीक प्रकार से जांच करवायेंगे?

**श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा:** सरकारी संस्थानों की क्या स्थिति है, उस के बारे में तो मैंने निवेदन कर दिया है। जहाँ तक प्राइवेट संस्थानों का प्रश्न है सरकार कानूनी तौर से अभी कुछ नहीं करना चाहती, परन्तु हमने उन संस्थानों से भी सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है और उन को समय समय पर कहते रहते हैं कि वह भी सरकार की इस राष्ट्रीय नाति में सहयोग दें। हम फिर से उन से कहेंगे—रिजर्वेशन न भी हो, लेकिन पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को अपने संस्थानों में प्राथमिकता अवश्य दें।

**MR. SPEAKER:** On this particular subject, we had a comprehensive discussion last time. But, in spite of that, I have given you enough opportunity. I cannot accommodate all. I am sorry the time is now over

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**Liberalisation of Licensing Policy**

\*42. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government of India are considering any liberalisation of its licensing policies to enable the foreign capital and the Indian big houses to invest more in business ventures; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The industrial licensing policy of the Government, in the context of the Fifth Five Year Plan, has been set out in the Press Note dated 2nd February, 1973. It has been mentioned there that it will be Government's objective to maintain a durable framework of licensing and other connected policies consistent with the basic principles of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. Accordingly, no change in the industrial licensing policy is contemplated.

**Modification of Telephone Exchange in Delhi**

43. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:  
SHRI B. V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the modification work which was in progress in the Telephone Exchanges in Delhi having Cross-Bar system has been completed;

(b) if so, the extent to which the defects causing failures of calls are likely to be removed;

(c) whether the Cross-Bar system has been rejected in the Western countries; and

(d) if so, the reasons for which this rejected system was adopted in this country and particularly in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) The modification work is still in progress in Karolbagh, Jorbagh and Janpath exchanges and is expected to take some more time for completion.

(b) The extent to which the defects causing failure of calls are likely to be removed, will be known only after the completion of the entire work

(c) and (d). So far as is known to us, the Crossbar System has not been rejected by any country. It is in extensive use in USA, Japan and several other countries. However, experience has shown that the system, being extremely sophisticated and complex has given certain difficulties in initial stages despite its admitted versatility and capacity to provide a variety of facilities useful to the subscribers, particularly in respect of Subscriber Trunk Dialling in large telephone networks.

**Release of detenus consequent upon decision of Supreme Court**

45 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many detenus under the Maintenance of the Internal Security Act, 1971 have been released consequent upon the decision of the Supreme Court invalidating Section 17A of the Act;

(b) how many of such detentions have been re-arrested on identical charges or grounds under which they had been previously detained; and



(c) how many cases of such subsequent detention of detainees have been confirmed by the respective State Governments?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT)** (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the State Governments, 1375 persons were released by the State Governments in pursuance of the Supreme Court judgement striking down section 17A of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971. Out of them, 990 persons were again detained 759 orders of such detention have been confirmed by the State Governments. Orders in respect of the remaining 231 were not confirmed by the State Governments.

**Applications for COB Licences from Firms after expiry of due date**

\*47. **SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of certain changes in the industrial licensing policy in 1970, certain categories of firms were required to obtain Carrying-on-Business (C.O.B.) Licences with a prescribed time-limit;

(b) whether certain firms have applied for COB. Licences after the prescribed limit;

(c) if so, the names of these firms; and

(d) under what circumstances applications submitted after the expiry of the prescribed date have been admitted?

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

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving the information so far available.

**Statement**

After the announcement of the modified industrial licensing policy in 1970 certain categories of undertakings which were earlier exempted from the licensing provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 because ineligible for such exemption. The types of undertakings falling under this category were (i) undertakings pertaining to industries which were, prior to 19th February, 1970 exempted from licensing but which had been brought under licensing again with effect from the aforesaid date; (ii) undertakings which were, prior to 19th February, 1970 exempted from the licensing provisions on account of their fixed assets being not in excess of Rs. 25 lakhs; and (iii) undertakings which had diversified production without an industrial licence in accordance with the Press Note dated the 27th October, 1966, but were not covered by the revised exemption relating to diversification as per this Ministry's Notification dated 13th July, 1970: Such of the above types of undertakings as were not so exempt in the light of the new conditions for exemption from industrial licensing were required to obtain a carrying on business licence within a period of three months from the date of the respective notifications. The period was subsequently extended till 17-3-1971 in respect of all cases.

The applications for c.o.f. licences received from parties other than large houses and foreign majority companies were under the instructions then in force, disposed of by the administrative ministries concerned without any reference to the licensing committee. Those received from the larger houses and foreign majority companies alone were placed before the Licensing Committee. No centralised information is, therefore, available in this Ministry regarding the details of the applications for the grant of COB licences and the manner in which applications were disposed of by the administrative Ministries. Information furnished

by the concerned administrative Ministries so far is given below.

**Department of Electronics:**—Out of 10 applications received for c.o.b. licences, only 2 were received after 17-3-1971 and these were licensed as they had been registered with the D.G.T.D. in 1965 and 1966.

**Ministry of Commerce:**—Only 4 applications out of 84 were received after the prescribed time limit. The majority of the applications were for diversification/manufacture of new articles which was permitted in accordance with the policy in force in respect of Textile Industry.

**Department of Steel:**—Of the 16 applications received, only 3 were received after 17-3-71 and excepting 2 all have been disposed of.

**Directorate of Sugar and Vasupati:**—No application was received after the time limit.

**Looting of a bank van at Thompson Road, New Delhi**

**श्री. श्री. D. B. CHANDRA  
GOWDA:  
श्री. BISHWANATH  
JHUNJHUNWALA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an armed gang of four youngmen in the middle of Thompson Road, New Delhi shot down the guard, dragged the driver out and shot him in the abdomen and looted about six lakh rupees on the 27th September, 1973.

(b) whether Government have conducted any inquiry behind this conspiracy; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

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**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT):** (a) Yes, Sir, but the incident occurred on 28th September, 1973.

(b) and (c). A criminal case has been registered at Police Station Kamla Market, Delhi. The investigation is continuing

दिल्ली में '58' और '56' संख्या से शुरू होने वाले एक्सचेंजों से टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

\*51. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रताप यादव : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में '58' और '56' संख्या से शुरू होने वाले एक्सचेंजों से टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने प्राचेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं;

(ख) क्या इनमें से कुछ प्राचेदन-पत्र दस वर्ष से विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ग) सरकार इन व्यक्तियों को शीघ्र टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) '58' एक्सचेंज में—10849 अजिया और '56' एक्सचेंज में—8423 अजिया अनिर्णीत पड़ी हैं ।

(ख) जी हाँ । ऊपर बताई संख्या में से '58' एक्सचेंज में सामान्य श्रेणी में 695 अजिया 10 साल से अनिर्णीत पड़ी हैं । दोनों एक्सचेंजों में से किसी भी एक्सचेंज में श्री० वाई० टी० श्रेणी में कोई

अर्जों दो वर्षों से ज्यादा अर्से से अनिर्णीत नहीं पड़ी है ।

(ग) '58' एक्सचेंज में क्रसबार उभरकर का दर्जा बढ़ाया जा रहा है और उसमें सुधार किया जा रहा है ताकि इस एक्सचेंज में ज्यादा टेलीफोन ट्राफिक का निपटारा किया जा सके । आशा है कि वर्ष 1974 के अन्त तक यह कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा और उसके बाद 700 नए कनेक्शन दिए जा सकेंगे ।

इ.उ. इलाके में राजारी गार्डन्स में वर्ष 1976-77 में 5000 लाइनों का एक नया एक्सचेंज स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है और पांचवीं योजना के अन्त तक इस में आगे 8000 लाइनों और बढ़ाए जाने की संभावना है ।

वर्ष 1976-77 में जब ईदगाह एक्सचेंज '51' में 10,000 लाइनों का विस्तार हो जाएगा इसके बाद कुछ चाल कनेक्शन '51' एक्सचेंज में बदल दिए जाएंगे । तब '56' एक्सचेंज से कुछ नए कनेक्शन दिए जा सकेंगे ।

छठी योजना के दौरान विस्तार कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत और नए एक्सचेंज खोलने की योजना है ताकि इन दोनों एक्सचेंजों से सभी जिन इलाकों को टेलीफोन सेवा मिल रही है, उनकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जा सके ।

#### Increase in Price of Cement

\*52. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have agreed to the increase of Rs. 10 per tonne in the price of cement recommended by the Tariff Commission; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Based on the costing of certain selected units, the Tariff Commission came to the conclusion that the cost of production of cement had increased as a result of increases in the costs of various inputs. Pending their final recommendations on the industry, the Tariff Commission felt that some interim relief should be provided immediately to the industry. The Commission accordingly recommended an increase of Rs. 10 per tonne, which was accepted by the Government with effect from the 15th September, 1973,

#### Components for Madras Atomic Power Plant

\*53. SHRI M. R. LAKSHMINARAYANAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 8853 on 2nd May, 1973 regarding commissioning of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Plant and state:

(a) whether any difficulty is being faced in getting imported components from Canada for commissioning of the Madras Atomic Power Plant;

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate to complete the project and

(c) the progress made so far in manufacturing equipment within the country?

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

(b) Arrangements are being made to develop these items indigenously, wherever possible. For items which

cannot at present be so developed, alternative sources of supply are being located abroad.

(c) Except for certain raw-materials, proprietary items and components, all nuclear and conventional equipments can now be manufactured within the country.

दिल्ली—ग्वालियर सीधे टेलीफोन  
घमाने की व्यवस्था

\*54. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली और ग्वालियर के बीच सीधे टेलीफोन नम्बर घमा (डायरेक्ट डायरिंग सर्विस) की व्यवस्था करने की सरकार की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नगर-विकास  
मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां। दिल्ली को ग्वालियर के साथ उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायरिंग के माध्यम से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) आशा है कि दिल्ली और ग्वालियर को वर्ष 1977-78 में उपभोक्ता ट्रंक डायरिंग के जरिये जोड़ दिया जाएगा।

गुडों और कुख्यात व्यक्तियों को दिल्ली से निकालना

55. श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्द्राकर :  
श्री भागीरथ भंडार :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने 152 गुडों और कुख्यात बदमाशों को दिल्ली से निकालने की सिफारिश की है;

(ख) सिफारिश को कब तक क्रियान्वित कर दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या कानून और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए नागरिकों द्वारा स्वयं-सेवी संगठन स्थापित किये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमांशंकर द्रीक्षित) :

(क) 1-1-1973 से 31-10-1973 तक की अवधि में दिल्ली पुलिस ने निष्कासन से 174 मुकदमों न्यायालयों में चलाये हैं।

(ख) इन में से नौ मुकदमों का फैसला हो गया है। समय सीमा के बारे में संकेत नहीं दिया जा सकता क्योंकि न्यायिक कार्यवाही चल रही है।

(ग) अपराध नियंत्रण में सहायता के लिए एक नागरिक स्वयंसेवी बलगठित करने की एक योजना बनाई गई है। इसे चारों पुलिस जिलों में से प्रत्येक जिले के दो पुलिस थानों में कार्यरूप दिया जा रहा है।

#### Finalisation of Draft Fifth Plan

\*56. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:  
SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-  
THAM:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft Fifth Five Year Plan has been finalised;

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

(c) the total allocation made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission is at present engaged in finalising the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan, which, after it is considered by the Cabinet and the National Development Council, will be laid on the Table of the House in the current Session.

**Setting up of Cement Plant at Patratu, Bihar**

\*57. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

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

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with Birla Jute Manufacturing Company Limited to set up Cement Plant at Patratu in Hazaribagh District of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). M/s Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd. has submitted an application for the setting up of a cement clinker plant at Patratu in Bihar, with a capacity of 3.5 lakh tonnes per annum. This is under consideration of the Government. No agreement as such, has, however, been reached with them for the setting up of the plant.

**Introduction of Pool Distribution System for important commodities**

\*58. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a pool distribution system for four important commodities as reported by the UNI on September, 18 and published in the *Hindustan Times* on the September 19, 1973; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) In the meeting of the Development Council for Paper pulp and allied industries, the Council was asked to evolve a system for the distribution of the entire production of that industry on rational and equitable basis and to explore the possibility of extending coverage to include other mass consumption goods such as sugar, cement and textiles.

(b) In accordance with this suggestion, in respect of paper and paper board, the Council has constituted a committee to go into this question and their report is expected shortly.

**Manufacture of People's T.V. Sets**

\*59. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to manufacture people's T.V. Sets in the country; and

(b) if so, the proposed annual capacity and the time by which these T.V. Sets will come in the market?

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

**OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) and (b). T. V. Sets are being manufactured in the country both in the public and the private sector. The cost of such sets is expected to go down progressively, depending upon the competition between the various manufacturers, the availability of all the components within the country particularly to make solid state sets and the production of sets with small screens. Even with all this, the cost of T.V. Sets will be high in relation to the per capita national income. The benefits of TV can be made available widely to people at large through the provision of community viewing sets; arrangements in this direction are under serious examination.

**Transfer of Equipment from Thumba Rocket launching station to other places**

\*50. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) what exactly are the systems parts, or equipments, which are going to be transferred to other places from the Thumba Rocket Launching Station in Kerala;

(b) whether Government are aware that there are apprehensions in the minds of the people of Kerala on this matter; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government on the future of Thumba Rocket Launching Station and the possibilities of its expansion?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) There are no plans to shift any of the existing facilities from the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Thumba.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A press note was issued on the 17th August, 1973

by the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre seeking to allay the misapprehensions. Detailed proposals regarding future programmes at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Thumba as part of the Fifth Five Year Plan are still under consideration.

**Strength of Border Security Force**

403. **SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Border Security Force and the conditions of their service; and

(b) whether the civilian employees are allowed to live with their families?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) The sanctioned strength of the Border Security Force as on date is 84608. The Border Security Force personnel are governed by the conditions of service as laid down in the Border Security Force Act, 1968 and Rules/Regulations made thereunder:

(b) Yes, Sir:

दिल्ली तथा अन्य स्थानों में अश्लील पुस्तकों का पकड़ा जाना -

404. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले दिनों दिल्ली और देश के दूसरे स्थानों से कुछ गंदी पुस्तकें और चित्र सरकार को प्राप्त हुये हैं;

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

(ग) सरकार इस बुराई को निर्मूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानूनी विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) श्री (ख)जी : हां, श्रीबाबू । ज्ञान वर्ष में दिल्ली और चण्डीगढ़ संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने 3690 पुस्तकें, 296 पोस्टकार्ड, 109 फिल्म मलाइड तथा 309 फोटो जिन्हें अश्लील समझा गया, पकड़े हैं । दिल्ली में 20 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है तथा इस संबन्ध में चण्डीगढ़ में एक व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किया गया है तथा दिल्ली में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों में से दो को सजा दी गई है ।<sup>१</sup>

हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर नागालैण्ड, पंजाब, त्रिपुरा, अरुणाचल प्रदेश तथा मिजोरम की सरकारों और गोवा दमन व दीव, दादरा और नागर हवेली तथा लक्षद्वीप संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से ऐसे मामलों की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है ।

अन्य राज्यों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों के संबन्ध में सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है ।

(ग) भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 292 तथा 293 और दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 521 में पर्याप्त कानूनी प्रावधान हैं जिनके अनुसार राज्य सरकार अश्लील साहित्य के प्रदर्शन, बिक्री इत्यादि के विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर सकती है ।

तारापुर ग्रंथ बिजली घर का बन्द किया जाना :

405. श्री चन्दा साहू साहूकार : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल में तारापुर ग्रंथ-बिजली घर के यूनिट-1 को किसी आंतरिक गड़बड़ी के कारण बन्द किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस गड़बड़ी के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) भविष्य में इसकी पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) से (ग) टर्बाइन की भाप को बाहर निकालने वाली प्रणाली के एक पाइप के टूटने हुए जोड़ की मरम्मत करने के लिए तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के पहले यूनिट को 11 नवम्बर से 20 सितम्बर, 1973 तक बंद रखा गया था । ऐसा अनुमान है कि पाइप का यह जोड़ जून-जुलाई, 1973 में महाराष्ट्र राज्य विद्युत बोर्ड तथा गुजरात विद्युत बोर्ड की ट्रांसमिशन लाइनों में हुई खराबों के परिणामस्वरूप लगातार लगने वाले, तथा तेज झटकों के कारण टूटा था । टूटे हुए पाइप को झलाई (बार) करके इस यूनिट को 21 सितम्बर 1973 को फिर से चलू कर दिया गया था । तब से यह लगातार काम कर रहा ।

**Manufacture of Electric Motors by Electronics Corporation of India**

406. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided the manufacture of synchronous electric motors to be undertaken in India by the Electronics Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the outlines of its production?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Electronics Corporation of India has been manufacturing miniature synchronous electric motors, with built-in gear head for applications in instruments. The Company can produce 5,000 motors per annum but the actual production is less due to limited demand.

**Production of Newsprint in Nepa Mills**

407. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR;  
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

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

(a) whether the annual newsprint production capacity of Nepa Mills is one and a half lakh tonne;

(b) whether in spite of it, there is a shortage of newsprint;

(c) whether Government have invited suggestions from the representatives of the Newspaper's Association; and

(d) the time by which this shortage is likely to be removed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. It is expected to be 75,000 tonnes after the

completion of the expansion programme.

(b) There is shortage of newsprint in the country.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Efforts are being made to make the country self-sufficient by the end of the Fifth Plan.

**Programme for better Police Training in the country**

408. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE;  
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any fresh programme for better Police training in the country; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

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

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

**STATEMENT**

In order to identify the basic shortcomings in the arrangements for the training of policemen in the country and to suggest measures to be taken to bring about improvement in the existing system, the Government of India had constituted a Committee on Police Training under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. S. Gore. The Committee was required to examine all facts of the problem in the context of the socio-economic background of the country and its value systems. The report of the Committee was submitted to Government in last week of December, 1972.

2. Police being a State subject, the bulk of the recommendations made by the Committee have to be implemented by the States. Detailed examination of the recommendations both by



the Centre and the States has been taken up on a priority basis. To ensure that early decisions are taken and to see that a coordinated programme of implementation is drawn up on a uniform basis throughout the country, it is proposed to work out the details at a high level conference of Chief Ministers/Home Ministers of the States. The states are, at present, examining the recommendations in accordance with the above decision. Some of the decisions, which concern the Centre alone that have already been implemented are:—

1. Directorate of Police Training under the Bureau of Police Research and Development has been set up.
2. The content and duration of the Senior Officers' Course at National Police Academy has been changed.
3. Re-orientation programme for existing personnel has been started.
4. A third Central Detective Training School is being established.
5. The proposal to set up a Central Traffic institute has been accepted in principle.

3. The main recommendations of the Committee on the subject of training are as under:—

(A) Recommendations relating to the Central Government:

1. Establishment of a Directorate of Police Training.
2. In service training of IPS officers, including a revision of the Senior Officers' Course for Officers of 6—8 years service, a Police Executive Development Programme for higher administrative level officers and certain specialist courses at the National Police Academy and Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science.

3. Training of trainers.

4. Establishment of institutions for specialised training.

(B) Recommendations which concern the State Government:

1. Creation of a post of IG/DIG/SP (Trg.) in every State/UT for whole time attention to be paid to important matters relating to personnel administration in the Police like recruitment, training, promotion and career development.
2. Deputation of Police Officers to courses in non-Police institutions in the country and abroad.
3. Reorientation of existing personnel.
4. Revision of recruitment methods and syllabi of basis refresher and promotion courses.
5. Improvement of instructional staff and training aids and facilities.

**Unearthing of Illicit Arms Factories in various States**

**410. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:  
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Police have unearthed about 31 illicit arms factories following State-wide raids during July and August, 1973;

(b) the arrests made in this regard State-wise; and

(c) the action taken by Government or proposed to be taken in the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) to (c). No illicit arms factories are reported to have been unearthed in the State/

Union Territories indicated in the list attached. Information in respect of the other States and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

**LIST**

**1. STATES**

1. Gujarat.
2. Haryana.
3. Himachal Pradesh.
4. Manipur.
5. Orissa.
6. Tripura.

**2. UNION TERRITORIES**

All except Goa, Daman and Diu.

पूर्वी मनीपुर जिले के खामासोम नामक स्थान पर विद्रोही नागाओं से मुठभेड़ में आसाम राइफल्स के एक जवान की मृत्यु

411. श्री चन्नु लाल चन्नाकर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी मणिपुर जिले के खामासोम नामक स्थान के निकट 2 अक्टूबर को विद्रोही नागाओं के एक सशस्त्र दल के साथ हुई मुठभेड़ में आसाम राइफल्स का एक जवान मारा गया ;

(ख) क्या विद्रोही नागाओं के पाम स्वचालित हथियार थे ;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार की मुठभेड़ अग्रे दिन होती रहती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो गत चार महीनों में जवानों और विद्रोही नागाओं में अलग अलग मरने वालों की संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपर्युक्त : (की एच० एच० मोहम्मिन) : क) और (ख) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ग) हाल के महीनों में, अनेक हिंसक घटनाओं के लिये विद्रोही नागा उत्तरदायी रहे हैं ।

(घ) 1 जुलाई और 31 अक्टूबर, 1973 के बीच, 13 नागा विद्रोही और मुरना बलों के 30 कर्मचारी मारे गये थे ।

**Issue of Licences/Letters of Intent to Big Houses**

412. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the number of new Licences or Letters of Intent for new-units or expansion of the existing units granted to Sri R. P. Goenka, Sri K. K. Birla, Sri M. P. Birla, Sri G. D. Birla, Sri M. R. Singhanian and their associated firms during April, 1972 to August, 1973 along with the name of States?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): No industrial licence/letter of intent has been issued by name to Sri R. P. Goenka, Sri K. K. Birla, Sri M. P. Birla, Sri G. D. Birla, and Sri M. R. Singhanian during the period from 1st April, 1972 to 31st August, 1973. However the number of licences/letters of intent issued for the establishment of new undertakings and for expansion of the existing units (Statewise) to concerns belonging to or controlled by Birla, Goenka and J. K. Singhanian group during the period from 1st April, 1972 to 31st August, 1973 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See. No. LT-5688/73].

**Committee to tackle the Problems of Entrepreneurs in setting up Industries in Backward Areas**

413. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of setting up committees on the lines of the Committee to review the letters of intent issued for manufacture of passenger cars to enquire into the difficulties being faced by the entrepreneurs for setting up their industries to whom letters of intent have been issued during the last two years and no headway could be made particularly in the backward areas to rejuvenate the industrial development of the country; and

(b) if so, when such Committees are likely to be set up with names of the industries and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). There is no proposal before the Government to appoint such Committees for every industry. Government have, however, been reviewing from time to time the progress made by holders of letters of intent for various industries with a view to assess the progress made for implementing the projects. With the establishment of a unified Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, the progress of implementation of letters of intent will be reviewed on a more systematic basis.

**Generation of Nuclear Power to meet the Country's need for Power**

414. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many MWS of nuclear power are needed by the country and how far the power stations currently

in operation or under construction are likely to achieve the targets by the end of the Fifth Plan; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to generate enough nuclear power for the needs of the country?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). During the recent past there has been sufficient evidence to show that there is an urgent need to increase the electrical generating capacity in India and it is recognised that nuclear power, particularly from fast breeder reactors, will have to contribute an increasingly significant proportion of the total energy produced in the country in view of the depleting fossil fuel resources position in the country. The Plutonium that will fuel the fast breeder reactors, will be available from the power reactors of the CANDU type that are under erection now and in the future. By the end of the Fifth Plan, it is expected that 940 MWe of Capacity in CANDU reactors will be generating power. Resources permitting the programme will be stepped up subsequently, once indigenous capability in fabricating the extremely sophisticated equipment is firmed up and with the increase in unit-size from 235 MWe to 500 MWe.

**Power Crisis**

415. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Indian Express* dated the 3rd October, 1973 wherein Mr. David Gosling, a former lecturer in physics at St. Stephen's College, New Delhi, is stated to have said that India may face a serious power crisis un-

less some major policy decisions regarding the country's nuclear programme are made; and

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

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

(b) Mr. Gosling's views as expressed in the *Indian Express* of 3rd October 1973 do not appear to be based on correct information. It is not true that the emphasis in our nuclear power programme is now being shifted from the fast breeder reactors to the older and conventional type of reactors. However, the setting up of a number of conventional reactors is absolutely necessary for providing adequate annual production of plutonium to fuel the commercial fast breeder reactors. As regards stress on rapid indigenisation, this has been our objective right from the beginning. This has no doubt led to some delay in the completion of atomic power plants presently under construction, but this is the price that one has to pay for achieving self-sufficiency in a sophisticated field like nuclear energy.

#### T.V. Centres proposed to be set up during the Fifth Plan Period

416. SHRI DHAMANKAR:  
SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:

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

(a) the total number of T.V. Centres so far commissioned in India, with the commissioning of the one at Poona on 2nd October, 1973;

(b) how many more are proposed during the Fifth Plan period;

(c) the criteria in setting them up in a particular region/location; and

(d) how long will it be to take this new and powerful instrument of mass media to the villages so as to bring about "revolutionary changes" in the educational, agricultural, economic, industrial and cultural life of rural population?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA): (a) Three mother Stations at Delhi, Bombay and Srinagar and two relay centres at Amritsar and Poona have been commissioned so far.

(b) and (c). Fifth Plan proposals for expansion of TV in the country are still under consideration of the Planning Commission and have not yet been finalised. However, priority is likely to be given for setting up of mother Stations and relay centres so as to give on-going coverage to the areas which are proposed to be served by a satellite system.

(d) Due to financial constraint, the expansion of TV network in the country has to be considered in a phased manner. The extent of TV coverage in the country will depend on the availability of resources.

#### Rationalised Prices for Paper

417. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have prepared a scheme for 'Rationalised prices' for paper and whether the production of new and old paper mills would be sold at "pooled prices";

(b) whether in view of the rising demand for newsprint, Government are considering the process of de-inking by which waste newspaper can be recycled for use; and

(c) whether technology for de-inking was available in the country and

has any economics of such a process been worked out?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Some suggestions in this regard have been received and are under consideration.

(c) The Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat has prepared technical notes together with pre-design cost estimates. The process has been assigned to the N.R.D.C. of India for release to industry.

#### **Requests to call the Pensions to Freedom Fighters as Awards**

**418. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any specific requests to call the pension to freedom fighters as awards; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) and (b). The suggestion to change the term 'Pension' has been carefully considered by Government. However, since the term appropriately describes the payment made to Freedom-Fighters in recognition of their past services to the nation, it has been retained.

#### **Allocation of Grants for the Development of Backward Areas**

**419. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received any representation from certain Members of Parliament for allocation of grants for the development of rural backward areas;

(b) if so, whether it has been considered by Government;

(c) if so, the amount of money Government propose to allocate for this purpose;

(d) the criteria for the distribution of such grants; and

(e) the amount of money that is proposed to be made available for the development of the backward areas of Rajasthan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) A Memorandum on behalf of the Preparatory Committee of the All India Backward Districts Seminar and Conference consisting of the Members of Parliament was submitted to the Prime Minister.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The responsibility of developing the backward areas falls principally within the domain of the States. In the context of the Fifth Five Year Plan the States have been urged to make larger allocations for the accelerated development of their relatively backward areas. It has been further suggested that the States Fifth Plans should, to the extent possible, provide information on the plan outlays for individual districts which should be arrived at after a proper appreciation of resource endowment, infrastructural net work and their potentialities has been made. The Centre has, under consideration, a proposal to provide additional funds to the States for the development of tribal and hill areas and the State Governments have been advised to prepare sub plans for such areas. National Minimum Needs programme as has been envisaged in the Fifth Plan will also considerably help in developing the rural backward areas.

(e) The Fifth Five Year Plan of Rajasthan has yet to be finalised.

#### Setting up of Colonies and Residential Schools for Tribals in Kerala

420. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will consider to set up a few more colonies and residential schools for the Tribals in Wynad and Attappadi areas in Kerala under Centrally sponsored scheme; and

(b) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). In the Fourth Plan there are no Centrally sponsored schemes of colonies and residential schools. The Centrally sponsored schemes for the Fifth Plan have not been finalised as yet.

#### Memorandum from Haryana Harijan Sangh

421. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:  
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Haryana Harijan Sangh submitted a memorandum to the Central Government regarding their eviction from their lands in Haryana by the State Government; and

(b) whether a great number court-ordered arrest in Delhi in this connection

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A delegation of Harijans from Sunarwala area in Jhajjar Tehsil (Haryana) met the Prime Minister sometime ago and

presented a memorandum containing the allegations that they had been evicted from their lands by the authorities of the State Government. Attention in this connection is invited to the answer given in this House to the Starred Question No. 498 on 29-8-1973. Representations on the subject have also been received from Shri Chand Ram a Member of the Haryana Legislative Assembly and on behalf of the Harijan Sangarsh Samiti, New Delhi.

(b) According to information received from the Delhi Administration, 6988 arrests have been made during the period from 27-8-1973 to 5-11-1973.

#### Uplift of Tribals as stated by the Prime Minister in Orissa

422. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister recently declared in Orissa, Government's firmness to uplift the tribals in the country;

(b) if so, the welfare schemes and other measures Government have taken for the tribals in the country; and

(c) the names of the places where any impressive work has been done in this regard during the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister reiterated the Government's commitment to the development of Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The following schemes are implemented for the welfare of the tribals:—

#### Central Sector

1. Tribal Development Blocks.

2. Tribal Development Agencies.
3. Post Matric Scholarships.
4. Girls hostels.
5. Coaching and Allied Schemes.
6. Cooperation.
7. Research and Training.

#### State Sector

1. Education, including pre-Matric Scholarships, Mid-day meals, and Ashram Schools.
2. Schemes for Economic Development including development of agriculture, irrigation, cottage industries, communications, cooperation, etc.
3. Health, Housing and other schemes including medical facilities, drinking water supply, provision of house-sites and houses.

(c) During the last two years special projects for the development of tribal areas have been implemented at the following places:—

1. Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh).
2. Chakradharpur (Bihar).
3. Dantewada (Madhya Pradesh).
4. Konta (Madhya Pradesh).
5. Parlakimedi (Orissa).
6. Gunupur (Orissa).

Integrated area development programmes are being formulated for tribal areas during the Fifth Plan.

#### Special Programmes for Creating Job Opportunities for Unemployed during 1973-74

423. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocations made in 1973-74 for special programmes for creating job opportunities for the unemployed;

(b) how much out of the allotted funds was utilised, State-wise; and

(c) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The following allocations have been made in 1973-74 for special programme for creating job opportunities for the unemployed:

	(Rs. crores)
(i) Crash Scheme for Rural Employment	44.88
(ii) Programme for Educated Unemployed (continuing scheme)	48.26
(iii) Special Employment Programme in States and Union Territories	23.00
(iv) The Half a Million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed	100.00

(b) and (c). The various employment schemes formulated by States and Union Territories under the various programmes mentioned above are currently under implementation. The total utilization of funds allotted to States and the employment generated under various schemes in 1973-74 will be known only at the end of the current financial year.

#### Facilities provided to Minority Communities in Karnataka

424. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the uplift of castes like the Bedas, Gollas, Lambanis, Gowlis, Vokkaligas of North Kanara and a few others in the State of Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the facilities provided to them being minority communities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

**Extension of Telex Facility in North Orissa**

425. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of extending telex facility to North Orissa where there is no telecommunication system working at all; and

(b) if so, the names of places where this service will be given?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Telex facility is proposed to be provided at Rourkela.

**Employment for Unemployed Degree and Diploma Holders in Engineering and Technology in Gujarat**

426. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government has decided to implement the Punjab model scheme to provide employment to unemployed degree and diploma holders in Engineering and Technology;

(b) if so, the estimated amount to be spent for the implementation of this scheme in Gujarat State;

(c) whether Gujarat Government has asked the Centre to give assistance for its implementation; if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(d) whether the Centre had given such loan to the Punjab Government also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Amount to be spent by the Government is Rs. 3.94 lakhs in the year 1973-74.

(c) Gujarat Government had asked for central assistance and the required amount referred to in (b) above has been sanctioned by the Central Government.

(d) Yes, Sir.

**Idols stolen from various Temples**

427. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of idols exported/stolen from various temples and other places in the country during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 so far;

(b) in how many cases the idols so stolen were recovered and in how many cases the stolen idols could not be recovered and the reasons as to why the stolen idols were not recovered; and

(c) the number of persons arrested during the last three years on the charges of theft and smuggling of idols and the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). No case of the export of the idols stolen from various temples in the country was reported to the CBI during the last three years.

However, during this period 2648 idols in 1084 cases were reported to have been stolen in various parts of the country and of these 793 idols



were reported as recovered in 327 cases. No particular reason can be attributed to non-recovery of some stolen idols. However police is making every effort to recover them.

In all 1302 persons were reported to have been involved in these thefts. During 1972 and 1973, 240 persons were arrested and 85 persons convicted.

**Discovery of Indigenous Mud Thinner for Oil Exploration by the Central Leather Research Institute**

428. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Leather Research Institute has found out an indigenous mud thinner for drilling for oil exploration in the country;

(b) if so, the approximate annual requirement of oil industry of the thinner for exploration purposes; and

(c) the extent to which the new device has saved foreign exchange\*

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

(b) The annual requirement of mud thinner for the country is estimated to be 1200-1500 tonnes (based on 1970 figures) for development and exploratory wells put together

(c) The product has been licensed to industry which has not yet gone into production

दिल्ली में च.कू. मारने तथा हत्या की घटनाओं

429. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद दाहदः श्री नरेश्वर जी की क्या यह बनाने को उपाय करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजधानी दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बहुत ही गंभीर है तथा च.कू. मार देने, कत्ल कर देने तथा गले से हार बटुवे चीन से जाने की घटनाएँ होना तो साधारण सी बात है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

बृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एक० श्रीहस्तिन) (क) यह सही नहीं है कि राजधानी शहर दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बहुत गंभीर है। स्थिति नियंत्रण में है। स्थिति पर निरंतर निगरानी रखी जाती है और स्थिति से निपटने के लिये किये गये उपायों की नियतकालिक समीक्षा की जाती है। किन्तु दिल्ली तथा महरी क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि के कारण और कुछ अन्य तत्वों के कारण सुरक्षा, हत्या व चीना झूटरी की घटनाओं में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) ? की घटनाओं को पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं-

(i) पुलिस द्वारा गश्त कड़ी कर दी गई है। इस प्रयोजन के लिये होम गार्डों की महायता ली गई है।

(ii) बुधवारों पर निगरानी रखने के लिये सादे कपड़ा में पुलिस वाले तैनात किये गये हैं।

(iii) वायरलेस उपकरण के साथ रैडार गस्त तथा वायरलेस मॉनिटरिंग मोटर माइकलों पर गश्त आरम्भ की गई है।

(iv) दुर्बल क्षेत्रों में गोबूली से अर्धरात्रि तक बुडनवार पुलिस गश्त और स्थान गश्त आरम्भ की गई है।

**Setting up of a High Powered Technology Development Board**

430. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task force of the Planning Commission has recommended the setting up of a High Powered Technology Development Board and if so, whether Government have accepted this recommendation;

(b) the extent to which this Board will help the research programmes; and

(c) the other recommendations made by the task force and accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

**Cement Quota for Himachal Pradesh**

431. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:  
SHRI FATESINGHRAO  
GAEKWAD:

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

(a) the present demand of cement in the country;

(b) the present production and shortfall in supply; and

(c) the extent of cement quota issued to the Himachal Pradesh Government for the year 1973-74?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) About 19 million tonnes.

2100 LS—3

(b) Production of cement during January to September 1973 was 10.90 million tonnes. The production during the full year 1973 is expected to be about 15 million tonnes, leaving a shortfall of about 4 million tonnes.

(c) A quota of 0.80 lakh tonnes has been allotted to Himachal Pradesh for the period 1st July, 1973 to 30th June, 1974.

**Fifth Plan allocations for Tamil Nadu**

432. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has not yet decided about the proposed allocations during the Fifth Plan for Tamil Nadu and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the precise demands of the State Government for inclusion in the Fifth Plan and the extent to which the Union Government have agreed to give; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Government of Tamil Nadu submitted Draft Fifth Plan proposals amounting to Rs. 1532 crores which have been discussed in the Planning Commission. A final decision in regard to the Fifth Plan sizes of States' Plans including that of Tamil Nadu will be taken in the light of the Government of India's decisions on the Report of the Sixth Finance Commission and a re-assessment of the resources of the States to be shortly undertaken by the Planning Commission in consultation with them.

**Strength of C.R.P.**

434. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2477 on 8th August, 1973 regarding

the expenditure incurred on C.R.P. and state:

(a) the total strength of the Central Reserve Police Force and the accretion thereto from 1966-67 till 1973; and

(b) the strength of Central Reserve Police Force in West Bengal since March, 1972?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):**

*Strength as on*

(a)		
	I-I-67 . . . . .	22,626
	(66-67)	
	I-I-68 . . . . .	29,099
	I-I-69 . . . . .	55,271
	I-I-70 . . . . .	64,132
	I-I-71 . . . . .	65,785
	I-I-72 . . . . .	75,748
	I-I-73 . . . . .	75,788
(b)		
	March, 1972 . . . . .	95 Coys.
	June, 1972 . . . . .	67 Coys.
	Sept. 1972 . . . . .	64 Coys.
	Oct. 1972 . . . . .	55 Coys.
	Nov. 1972 . . . . .	49 Coys.
	Feb. 1973 . . . . .	46 Coys.
	Apr. 1973 . . . . .	44 Coys.
	May, 1973 . . . . .	38 Coys.
	July, 1973 to date . . . . .	39 Coys.

The sanctioned strength of each Coy. is approximately 140 including ancillary staff.

#### **Shortage of Cement in West Bengal**

435. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is an acute shortage of cement in West Bengal which is affecting various development projects in the State;

(b) the shortfall in the quantity of cement required and available or made available in the State; and

(c) what steps Government are proposing to take to arrange for larger allocation of cement to the State?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE):** (a) There is some shortage of cement in the State of West Bengal as a result of over-all shortage of cement in the country.

(b) and (c). A quantity of 1.91 lakh tonnes was supplied to West Bengal for the period July—Sept. 1973 against the allocation of 1.94 lakh tonnes. The request of the State Government for an additional allocation of 20,000 tonnes for the same period was also agreed to.

At the request of the State Government, their quota for the period from 1-10-1973 to 30-6-1974 has been increased from 6.45 lakh tonnes to 7.04 lakh tonnes.

#### **Industrial Production in West Bengal**

436. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the industrial production in West Bengal has suffered due to the power crisis since March, 1972; and

(b) what steps Government are proposing to take to restore production?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) Precise figures regarding loss of production in West Bengal on account of power shortage since March, 72 are not available. The State Government, however, reported that Jute and Engineering industries in the

State have suffered considerable losses due to power cuts.

(b) The Ministry of Irrigation and Power have considered the problem at Regional Power Conferences, at which recommendations have been made, both for immediate measures and for taking action during the V Plan. These generally include acceleration of work on power projects and repairing of units which have gone out of repair, on priority basis. In some cases, attempts are being made to bridge the gap by borrowing power from neighbouring surplus areas. This matter is also under constant review by a Cabinet Committee, constituted for this purpose. The long-term measures include setting up of new projects to be commissioned in the Fifth Plan period to meet the increasing power requirements of the State.

#### **Interception of bus carrying girls to West Asia for trafficking**

437. SHRI HARI SINGH:  
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item in 'Times of India' dated the 21st October, 1973 that a luxury bus carrying 29 Kerala girls, who were being sent to West Asia for trafficking, was intercepted by the Maharashtra police at Lonovla on the Bombay-Poona road; and

(b) if so, the step taken by Government against the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to the report received from the Government of Maharashtra, a bus alongwith the 29 Kerala girls was detained by the Maharashtra police near Khandala in Poona District on its way to Bombay on 19-10-1973. These

girls were later on remanded to judicial custody and sent back to Kerala. Seizure of the bus and detention of passengers was done by the Maharashtra police on the request of Kerala police. A case has been registered at Kayam Kulam Police Station, Kerala.

#### **Issue of Letters of Intent for Expansion of Foreign Firms**

438. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Permission Letter/No-Objection Letters have been issued to certain industrial units to expand their capacity;

(b) if so, under which provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the rules framed thereunder, the said letters have been issued;

(c) whether foreign firms particularly in the drugs and pharmaceuticals industry have taken undue advantage of the said Letters and expanded their capacity to the detriment of the Indian sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). On the basis of a decision of the Licensing committee, the former Ministry of Commerce and Industry and subsequently the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals issued a number of no objection/permission letters authorising the manufacturers of drugs to produce various formulations, subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) No additional plant and machinery would be required for the purpose;
- (2) No royalty would be payable;
- (3) The products would be marketed under trade mark already in use; and

- (4) No special concession in regard to the import of basic raw materials and ingredients would be met in relaxation of the General Import Policy from time to time.

These were in the nature of approvals for the manufacture of a revised product-mix by the firms concerned.

### Industrial Growth Rate

440. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the industrial growth rate of the country in 1967-68 and in 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The general index of industrial production (base: 1960 = 100), prepared by the Central Statistical Organisation, recorded a growth rate of + 0.1 per cent in the financial year 1967-68 as compared to a growth rate of + 5.2 per cent recorded in 1972-73.

लघु उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए सहायता

441. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक लाख रुपये से कम पूंजी वाले लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना विकास तथा विस्तार के लिए सहायता देने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य रूप-से क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या योजनाएँ की जा रही हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जिन्दरहमान अंसारी) : (क) सभी लघु एककों को संयंत्र तथा मशीनों के निवेश का ध्यान किये बिना एक से तरीके से सहायता मिलती है । एक लाख रुपये से कम पूंजी वाले लघु एककों को अतिरिक्त सहायता देने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

### Anomalies arising out of Pay Commission Report in Pay Scales of P and T Employees

442. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether anomalies arising out of Pay Commission's Report in the Pay Scales of P & T Employees have been rectified in consultation with the representatives of the employees of the P & T Department;

(b) whether a small Committee of the Departmental Council of J.C.M. has been formed to deal with all anomalies; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Among the matters discussed with the representatives of the Staff Side recently on the Report of Third Central Pay Commission, was the subject of anomalies as well. It was made clear during those discussions as to what could constitute anomalies and the steps which would be taken to remove them by issue of general orders. Necessary action is being taken on those lines. If, however, any particular case of a genuine anomaly on implementing the decision of Government on a recommendation of the Commission is brought to notice all possible steps will be taken to rectify it wherever feasible. In view of

this position, no Committee of the Departmental Council has so far been formed in this connection.

**Setting up of an autonomous body to manage the affairs of Film and Television Institute in Poona**

443. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:  
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government are setting up an autonomous body to manage the affairs of Films and Television Institute in Poona; and

(b) if so, what will be its functions and when this is likely to be established?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). It has been decided in principle to establish a Society to manage the affairs of the Film and Television Institute of India at Poona. Details are being worked out.

**Solution of Andhra Pradesh problem**

444. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:  
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central formula to solve the problem in Andhra Pradesh has been accepted by both the groups;

(b) if not, the further steps likely to be taken by Government; and

(c) whether Government stand firm on the question of integration of Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). A series of discussions were held with the leaders of Andhra Pradesh with

a view to resolving the problems of that State. A wide measure of consensus emerged out of these discussions. Some of the leaders subsequently issued a statement to the effect that they were satisfied that the misgiving about the future of the State could be completely removed on action being taken in accordance with certain principles, generally known as the Six-Point-Formula. The Formula has been generally welcomed by the people of Andhra and Telangana Regions.

**औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति को उदार बनाना**

445. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रताप यादव:  
श्री क्यामलार रवि:

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत सरकार औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति को उदार बनाने की सोच रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा निर्यात तथा प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री ल.० सक्सेना): (क) और (ख). पाँचवीं पाँच वर्षीय योजना आसंदेश में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने के बारे में सरकार की नीति 2 फरवरी, 1973 की प्रेस टिप्पणी में बता दिया गया है उसमें इस बात का उल्लेख कर दिया गया है कि सरकार का उद्देश्य लाइसेंस देने के लिए एक सुदृढ़ ढाँचे तथा 1956 के औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प के आधार भूत सिद्धान्तों के अनुसृत पंचदश अन्य नीतियों को बनाए रखना है। तदनुसार औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने की नीति में किसी प्रकार का परिवर्तन करने का विचार नहीं है।

पटना में टेलीविजन स्टेशन

446. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रताप यादव :  
क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का पटना में टेली-विजन स्टेशन स्थापित करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त केन्द्र कब तक चालू हो जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . पटना में टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव इस मंत्रालय की पांचवीं योजना के प्रस्तावों में शामिल है, जिन्हें अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है ।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान बिहार की पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए निधि का प्रावधान

447. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रताप यादव :  
क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिहार के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी धनराशि का नियतन किया है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार के पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार उस पर विशेष ध्यान देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की योजनाओं का व्योरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग) . बिहार की पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के

आकार पर अभी विचार किया जा रहा है बहरहाल, जैसे ही छठे वित्त आयोग की सिफारिशों पर निर्णय ले लिया जायेगा, इसे अंतिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा ।

#### Investment Trust for promoting Industries in Backward Areas

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

(a) whether Government have framed any plan for the creation of Investment Trusts for promoting Industries in the backward areas of the various States; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Issue of Letters of Intent/Licences to Tripura

449. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Letters of Intent and Licences issued to Tripura from April, 1972 to August, 1973;

(b) the number out of them practically put into operation for industrial units in Tripura;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Industrial Development Corporation of certain States are unable to function for not having sufficient fund; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps the Central Government can take to revitalise those things?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) and (b). One Letter of Intent and two industrial licences were issued to units in Tripura during the period April, 1972 to August, 1973. In practice, it takes about three to four years' time for an industrial undertaking to be established and to commence production.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some of the State Governments, by reason of their own budgetary problems are not in a position to provide adequate funds to their industrial Development Corporations. The State Industrial Development Corporations have, however, now become eligible for assistance from Central financial institutions and can secure loans for the establishment of industries in the same manner as those in the private sector. Such assistance will prove beneficial to the Industrial Development Corporations.

#### **Black Marketing in Bus and Truck Tyres**

**450. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD**

**VERMA:**

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the flourishing blackmarket in bus and truck tyres; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking for the rational distribution of tyres in order to check the black-marketing?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) There has been a shortfall in the production of tyres due to the power cuts and labour troubles. As a result of this, there are complaints regarding the shortage of tyres.

(b) Automobile tyres have been declared as an Essential Commodity under the Essential Commodities Act and most of the State Governments have promulgated Control Orders for regulating the distribution of Tyres in their Territory. The State Governments have also been requested to issue orders for the sale of tyres to actual users after recording the sales in the Registration Books, to ensure the supply of tyres only to genuine users. Government have also asked the tyre manufacturers to work extra shifts as well as on closed Holidays and Sundays to maximise the production of tyres; particularly tyres for Buses and Trucks. With the restoration of Power cuts and normalisation of labour relations, the supply position is expected to improve considerably.

#### **Inquiries against Central Government officers possessing assets disproportionate to their income**

**451. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD**  
**VERMA:**

**SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations have been made against those Central Government officials who possess assets disproportionate to their sources of income; and

(b) if so, the report of the investigations and action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) Such cases are registered for investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation if reliable information relating to possession of assets disproportionate to the known sources of income of an officer comes to their notice.

(b) During the period from 1st January, 1971 to 31st October, 1973, Central Bureau of Investigation investigated into allegations of posses-



sion of assets disproportionate to their known sources of income, against 217 Central Government officials. On completion of the investigations the C.B.I. launched prosecution against 13 officers, recommended Regular Departmental Action against 107 officers and recommended suitable action against 27 officers. Cases of 20 officers were closed and cases of 50 officers are still pending investigation.

#### Report of Netaji Inquiry Commission

452. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD  
VERMA:  
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Netaji Enquiry Commission set up in 1970 has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, what are the main points thereof and if not, what are the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The Commission has not yet completed the enquiry.

#### Contract between Press Trust of India and Yugoslavia News Agency for exchange of news

454. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether the Press Trust of India and Yugoslavia News Agency have entered into a contract covering the exchange of news and co-operation in the field of information; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND  
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM

BIR SINHA): (a) Press Trust of India and the Yugoslav news agency (TANJUG) concluded an agreement on October 1, 1973 for exchange of news and cooperation in the field of information.

(b) The main features of the agreement are that—

(1) Press Trust of India will have the right to receive and circulate news transmitted by radio by TANJUG. Similarly, TANJUG will have the right to receive and circulate any news Press Trust of India transmits by radio;

(2) Both agencies will also meet, as far as possible, the special requests for more detailed news coverage of special events;

(3) Both agencies will exchange experience in the areas of journalism, communication, engineering and organisation. Special working agreements will be concluded on the concrete form and content of this cooperation;

(4) The agreement is valid for one year and is to be automatically renewed for another year without any notice. Termination can be effected after three months prior notice on either side in writing.

#### Increase in Telephone Exchange Capacity in the Country

455. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS  
be pleased to state:

(a) the total Telephone Exchange capacity in the country proposed to be increased during the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) the Exchange capacity proposed to be increased in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS  
AND TOURISM AND CIVIL  
AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) As per the draft V plan total telephone exchange capacity is expected

to increase in the country from 15.37 lakh lines to 23.69 lakh lines.

(b) The total exchange capacity in Andhra Pradesh is expected to be increased by about 50,000 lines.

**Special Assistance for the Development of Backward Areas of Kerala**

456. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:  
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Centre to include Kerala in the list of backward States and to provide special assistance for its development;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by the Government of Kerala for this; and

(c) the decision taken by the Centre in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Kerala State Government had requested that the Kerala State may be included in the list of the States identified as industrially backward.

(b) Briefly, some of the more important reasons advanced by the State Government were that the data in respect of the criteria relating to roads and railways adopted for identification of industrially backward states had boosted up the overall position of the Kerala State; the infra-structure facilities were below the national average in relation to the ratio of population; the number of districts in the State was large; etc.,

(c) The attention of the State Government was invited to the fact that the States had been identified as industrially backward by a Working Group which was set up to recommend the criteria for identification of backward areas and this had been approved

by the NDC Committee of State Chief Ministers after considerable deliberations.

**Advertising Consultant with Coir Board**

457. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coir Board still retains as its advertising consultant, a firm with U.S. Collaboration, against whom complaints were raised several times;

(b) whether Government have received further complaints about the shady transactions between the Board Administration and this Advertisement Firm in regard to selling up of Coir Board Stall in Asia 1972 and in bringing out the calendar and diary of the Board in 1972; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. The 'SISTAS' who are fully Indian owned Publicity Consultants have been appointed for the year 1973-74.

(b) No complaint has been received by the Government in this Ministry.

(c) Question does not arise.

**Grant of Freedom Fighters Pension to Participants of Telangana Uprising and Punnappa-Vayalar Uprising**

458. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding the grant of pension to those freedom fighters who have taken part in the Telangana up-

rising against the Razzakar and Nizam of Hyderabad and also the Punnapra-Vayalar uprising against the King of Travancore and his scheme of Independent Travancore; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and when the final decision is expected to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration and the decision will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### C.B.I. Inquiry into Atrocities on Scheduled Castes/Tribes

459. SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any C.B.I. enquiry has been conducted upon the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the findings of such enquiry?

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

(b) Does not arise

#### Issue of Arms Licences in Delhi

460. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had taken a decision to review all the licences issued for pistol and revolver in view of increasing crimes in Delhi; and

(b) whether the review has since been done and if so, the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Delhi Administration have reported that no

review of the existing licences for pistols and revolvers is under their consideration.

(b) The question does not arise.

#### Monitoring and Evaluation Unit in Planning Commission

461. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit has since been set up by the Planning Commission, if so, when;

(b) whether the said unit has started its work; and

(c) if so, its terms of reference and when a report is likely to be submitted by the unit to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit was set up in the Planning Commission in August, 1973.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit will continuously monitor the progress of the economy in the strategic areas like steel, power, oil and fertilizers. The Unit will submit quarterly reports to the Prime Minister indicating physical achievements in these areas along with the progress of the construction of new projects. The Unit will also analyse in depth the data regarding the implementation of projects in the strategic sectors and suggest suitable measures to improve their performance.

देश में डाक तथा तार घर

462. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में डाक तथा तार घरों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान राज्यों में कितने नए डाक तथा तार घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

**देश में डाक तथा तारघर**

462 श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में डाक तथा तार घरों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) वित्तीयवर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान राज्यों में कितने नए डाक तथा तारघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ?

**संचार तथा पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :**

**देश में डाक-तारघर**

(क) डाकघर : यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

तारघर : यह सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के कालम 2 में दे दी गई है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT—5689 / 73]

(ख) डाकघर : यह सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इस सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

तारघर : यह सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण के कालम 3 में दे दी गई है । (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या LT—5689 / 73) ।

**बाड़मेर का विकास**

463. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने राजस्थान में बाड़मेर के विकास के लिए 7 करोड़ रुपये की एक योजना को स्वीकृति दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है तथा इसको कब तक क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

**योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :** (क) जी, नहीं । योजना आयोग ने बाड़मेर जिले के विकास के लिए 7 करोड़ रुपये की कोई खास स्कीम स्वीकृत नहीं की है । परन्तु योजना आयोग ने पांचवी योजना में राजस्थान के बाड़मेर जिला सहित देश के अभिनिर्धारित सूखा प्रवृत्त जिलों के विकास के लिए एक कार्यक्रम स्वीकार किया है ।

(ख) वित्त-व्यवस्था की सही प्रणाली का अभी ठीक प्रकार से निश्चय किया जाना है । परन्तु सम्भावना है कि पशुपालन का एकीकृत विकास, फसल संरक्षण, वन संवर्धन का काम क्षेत्र विकास संगठन के तत्वावधान में शुरू किया जायेगा । केन्द्रीय योजना तथा राज्य योजना दोनों से नाभिक निधियां उपलब्ध की जायेंगी । अस्थायी रूप से, बाड़मेर के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायत का 3 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

**खराब पड़े टेलीफोन**

464. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान देश के विभिन्न भागों में कितने जनरल टेलीफोन खराब पड़े रहे ; और

(ख) अगले दो वर्षों में 1974-75 तक कितने नए जनरल टेलीफोन लगाने की स्वीकृति देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

**संचार तथा पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :** (क) वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में देश के विभिन्न भागों में कोई टेलीफोन लगाता

खराब नहीं पड़ा रहा। टेलीफोन समय समय पर खराब अवश्य हुए किन्तु उन्हें ठीक करने के लिए तुरन्त कार्रवाई की गई थी।

(ख) देश में नए टेलीफोन देने के लिए नीचे लिखे लक्ष्य निर्धारित करने का प्रस्ताव है :—

वर्ष	नए टेलीफोनों की संख्या
1973-74	1.65 लाख
1974-75	1.78 लाख

पांचवीं योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के आर्थिक बृद्धि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास

465. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल :  
श्री गंगा चरण दांभित :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं और गरीबी के निवारण तथा आर्थिक विकास के क्षेत्र में मध्य प्रदेश अन्य राज्यों से काफी पीछे है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण ; और

(ग) पांचवीं योजना के दौरान इन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए क्या विशेष प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और उनका व्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मो. धरिया) : (क) और (ख) : प्रति व्यक्ति आय की राष्ट्रीय औसत से तुलना करने पर मध्य प्रदेश अधिक बृद्धि से पिछड़े राज्यों के वर्ग में आता है। मध्य प्रदेश की अपेक्षाकृत कम प्रतिव्यक्ति आय के मुख्य कारण अर्थात् आर्थिक अज्ञान, प्राथमिक जाति के लोगों की अधि-संख्या, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का अर्द्ध-उत्पीड़न, आदि के अतिरिक्त वहां की ऐतिहासिक तथा भौगोलिक स्थिति भी है।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

#### विवरण

1. पांचवीं योजना में न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं के सम्बन्ध में एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करना ताकि हानि उठाने वाले क्षेत्रों तथा समाज के वर्गों को इस योग्य बनाया जा सके कि वे सामाजिक उपयोग की आधारभूत मॉर्गों के मामले में बराबर के स्तर पर आ जाएं और अपने विकास में प्रभावी योगदान कर सकें।

2. राज्य के सूखाग्रस्त, जनजाति तथा पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष सहायता को जारी रखना तथा और बढ़ाना।

3. जनजाति संवेन्द्रण वाले तथा भौगोलिक तथा प्रशासनिक दृष्टि से सक्षम क्षेत्र के लिए विशेष योजनाएं तैयार कर जिनका उद्देश्य है—(क) जनजाति तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों के मध्य अन्तर को कम करना; (ख) जनजाति के लोगों के जीवन में सुधार करना तथा (ग) समाज के अन्य वर्गों के साथ जनजाति के लोगों का सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक मिलन।

4. पहाड़ी तथा जनजाति क्षेत्रों के त्वरित विकास से सम्बन्धित समेकित क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए राज्य द्वारा अलग रखी गई राशि में बढ़ोतरी की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय धनराशि का आबंटन ।

5. लघु तथा सीमान्त कृषकों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों से सम्बन्धित विशेष कार्यक्रम को जारी रखना तथा बढ़ाना ।

6. वित्तीय संस्थाओं के नवीकरण के सम्बन्ध में पहले ही उठाये गए कदमों को जारी रखना तथा और बढ़ाना ताकि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान दिय जा सके अर्थात्, ऐसे क्षेत्रों को लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी निवेश के मामले में दी गई प्राथमिकता पूंजी तथा परिवहन के सम्बन्ध में दी गई राज सहायता तथा निवेश अवसर जुटाने के लिए विशेष सुविधा की व्यवस्था का ध्यान रखा जा सके ।

7. पांचवीं योजना में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के रित विकास से सम्बन्धित नीति के मुख्य तत्वों में एक स्थानीय आयोजन का तत्व जारी रहेगा

अख्तबारी कागज का उद्योग बढ़ाने के लिए इसके मूल्य में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव ।

466. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार निर्माताओं को अख्तबारी कागज के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने हेतु प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए देश में बनाये जाने वाले अख्तबारी कागज का मूल्य बढ़ाने का है ताकि इसकी कमी को दूर किया जा सके, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपायुक्त (श्री प्रबल कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कुछ कागज मिलों ने अपने विद्यमान उत्पादन के अंग के रूप में विविधता लाने और अख्तबारी कागज का निर्माण करने के लिए नये एकक स्थापित करने में रुचि दिखाई है ।

राकेट विकास के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रम

467. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तरिक्ष राकेट के विकास के लिए सरकार ने एक विशेष कार्यक्रम की स्वीकृति दे दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कार्यक्रम की मुद्रा बाते क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) . सरकार ने 1970 में अन्तरिक्ष अनुसन्धान के विकास के एक 10 वर्षीय कार्यक्रम की स्वीकृति दी थी । विस्तृत धारा "परमाणु ऊर्जा एवं अन्तरिक्ष अनुसन्धान : 1970-1980 के दशक की रूपरेखा " में दिया गया है जिसकी प्रतियां संसद् के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं । अन्तरिक्ष कार्यक्रम के एक भाग के रूप में उपग्रह को पृथ्वी की गिजली कक्षा में प्रविष्ट करने की क्षमता प्राप्त करने के लिए देश में बने एक उपग्रह लॉन्चिंग वैहक

को विकसित करना था। इस परियोजना के डिजाइन की प्रारम्भिकता को तैयार करने का कार्य लगभग पिछले तीन वर्षों से चल रहा है। एल० एल० बी०-3 नामक लांच वैहिकल अब विकसित चरण में पहुँच गया है। एल० एल० बी०-3 में चार प्रणोदन खण्ड होंगे जिनका वजन लगभग 17.4 टन होगा तथा उनमें 40 किलोग्राम के उपग्रह को 400 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर सोलाकार कक्षा के निकट प्रविष्ट करने की क्षमता होगी। पहला प्रक्षेपण 1978 में किये जाने की आशा है।

#### Calling in the Army in Imphal

468. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had to call in the Army in the city of Imphal recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how long Army had to stay in Imphal to maintain law and order in Manipur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Disturbances occurred at Imphal on 13th September, 1973 following an allegation that a woman had been molested by a shopkeeper. The rumour about the alleged molestation excited the students and the youth, who were witnessing a football match near the place of occurrence, went on a rampage in the bazar area, looting shops throwing stones committing arson etc. Army units were called in aid of civil power to maintain peace. Army personnel remained deployed at Imphal from 13th September to 21st September, 1973.

#### Dual Marketing System for Cement

469. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:  
DR H. P. SHARMA:

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

(a) whether he had discussion with the Cement Manufacturers of India in Bombay during the first week of October, 1973 regarding dual marketing system for the cement; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the system and comments of the manufacturers thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Responsibility for Generation of more Power to rest with States

470. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the suggestion of the Planning Commission that the responsibility for generation of more power should rest with the States and not under Central sector is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, their reaction thereto; and

(c) the comments offered by the State Governments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No suggestion has been made by the Planning Commission in this connection.

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

**Creation of Seed Funds for Films Improvement**

472. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether Indian films cannot be improved or given greater social meaning for lack of funds;

(b) if so, whether the Centre proposed to create 'Seed Funds' for films improvement; and

(c) whether Government propose to impose a small cess on cinema tickets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the difficulties caused by financial constraints in the way of improvement of Indian films and have decided to set up a Film Development Fund.

(c) Yes, Sir, Government are considering levying a cess of five paise on each cinema ticket for building the Film Development Fund.

**Liberalisation of Licensing Procedure for Manufacture of Finished Leather**

473. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:  
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government have liberalised licensing procedure to promote the manufacture of finished leather;

(b) if so, whether liberalisation permits conversion of capacity from the production of semi-finished leather to that of finished leather; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) This has been done to promote the export of finished leather and leather goods.

**Industrial production**

474. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether Industrial production in 1973 have been affected by the setbacks experienced in the first half of the year;

(b) if so, the names of items and reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check such set backs?

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

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

*Statement*

The general index of industrial production for the first five months of 1973 (January-May) registered only a marginal increase of 0.3 per cent as against an increase of 7.3 per cent recorded during the corresponding months of 1972.

While data on the official index of industrial production are available only upto May 1973, provisional production data on certain selected industries are available upto July 1973 and serve to identify the following industries which have recorded a decline in production:—

(a) Industries recording a major decline in production (say above 20



per cent): Pulp and paper machinery, aluminium conductors, semi-finished steel, bicycle tyres and tubes, L.T. insulators, radio receivers, typewriters, room air conditioners, house service metres, Plywood Rubber footwear, vegetable tanned hides, vanapati and soap.

(b) *Industries recording a significant decline in production (say between 10 to 20 per cent):* Sugar mill machinery, heavy structurals, electrical steel sheets, aluminium ingots, paper and paper board, refractories, calcium carbide, flour milling and jute manufacturing.

(c) *Industries recording an evident decline in production (say between 5 to 10 per cent):* Cement, soda ash, caustic soda, nitrogenous fertilizers, liquid chlorine, newsprint, automobile tyres & tubes, electric fans, cigarettes and leather footwear.

(d) *Industries recording either a decline or relatively static production (say between 0 to 5 per cent):* Cotton yarn and cotton cloth, pig iron, finished steel, steel castings, vehicular diesel engines, railway wagons, tractor tyres, bleaching powder, razor blades and sewing machines

The reasons for the decline in production in such a wide range of industries must necessarily be various and include:

- power cuts in a number of States that served to shut down a number of units and in turn, affected units in other States using bought-out components (e.g. the automobile industry, which was affected by a shortage of castings);
- shortages of raw materials (e.g. for soap and vanapati arising from a short oilseeds crop, compounded by world wide shortages and high prices of fats and oils); this has also characterised many

other industries dependent on imported raw materials;

- a declining order book (e.g. pulp and paper machinery, L.T. Insulators house service metres); for pulp and paper machinery, there has been unwarranted hesitancy on the part of holders of industrial licences and letters of intent for paper manufacture in placing orders for equipment on indigenous manufacturers;
- shifts in production to more profitable items (e.g. affecting bicycle tyres and tubes, when total tyre capacity has been limited by power cuts; there has also been plant shut down owing to an impasse in labour-management relations in a major unit manufacturing bicycle tyres and tubes);
- disturbed industrial relations situation (which affected some industries);
- transport bottlenecks and a general slowing down of railway wagon movements (e.g. coal movement for the cement industry); and
- capacity constraints, accentuated by inadequate maintenance of plant and equipment, which has affected a number of industries, including power generation, which, in turn, has had a generally adverse pervasive impact on the growth of industrial production:

The revival of industrial production is expected to follow from a package of measures taken by Government which include:

- (a) streamlining of industrial licensing procedures, including the setting up of the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals, relaxation in the conditions for diversification

of production and in the minimum investment levels prescribed for licensing and procedures for the grant of import licences for Capital Goods;

- (b) provision of special incentives for the development of small scale industries;
- (c) provision of incentives for the setting up of industrial units in backward areas;
- (d) encouragement of new investment in selected industries through the grant of an initial depreciation allowances;
- (e) provision of additional facilities for the import of capital goods not readily available within the country; and
- (f) emphasis on better maintenance, and the renovation and modernisation of industries, especially the textile and engineering industries;

#### Requirement of Potassium Chlorate

476. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirements of potassium chlorate;

(b) the production capacity of each of the following manufacturers viz., (i) M/s. Western India Match Company Limited, Bombay (ii) M/s. Travancore Chemicals and Manufacturing Company Limited, Alwaye (Kerala) and (iii) M/s. Mattur Chemicals and Industrial Corporation, Mettur Dam, District Salem (Tamilnadu); and

(c) their production (individual) in 1973 upto August, 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The present re-

quirement of Potassium Chlorate is 5000 tonnes per annum.

(b) The production capacity of the following companies is as under:—

Name of the Unit	The annual installed capacity
	(Tonnes)
(i) M/s. Western India Match Co. Ltd.	4,200
(ii) M/s Travancore Chemicals and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Alwaye (Kerala)	750
(iii) M/s. Mettur Chemicals & Indl. Corp. Mettur Dam, (Tamilnadu).	624
(c) Their production (individual in 1973 upto August 1973) is as under :	
Name of the Unit	The annual installed Capacity
(i) M/s. Western India Match Co. Ltd.	2,748
(ii) M/s. Travancore Chemicals and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Alwaye (Kerala)	478
(iii) M/s. Mettur Chemicals & Indl. Corp. Mettur Tamilnadu)	89

#### Closure of M/s. Western India Match Company, Madras

476. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras unit of M/s. Western India Match Company Ltd., (manufacturing safety matches) was closed for 7 months;

(b) if so, whether Potassium chlorate which could have been in excess with Western India Match Company was supplied to small cottage industries in Sivakasi, Kovilpatti and Sattur areas to meet their demand; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Madras unit of M/s. Western India Match Company remained closed from October, 1972 to June, 1973.

(b) M/s. Western India Match Company Limited has, during the period of closure of their factory made additional supplies of Potassium Chlorate to the Small Scale Match Units.

(c) Does not arise.

**Government's reaction to News-item regarding "Karunanidhi's move for Autonomy Convention"**

477. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item that appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated 16th October, 1973 under the heading "Karunanidhi's move for autonomy convention"; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government have seen the relevant news items. Questions relating to Centre-State relations have been studied in depth by the Administrative Reforms Commission and the Study Team appointed by the Commission. The Administrative Reforms Commission have come to the conclusion that the provisions of the Constitution governing Centre-State relations are adequate for the purpose of meeting any situation or resolving any problems that may arise in this field. The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Centre-State relationships are under examination. The views and reactions of the State Governments on the recommendations of the Administrative

Reforms Commission were also solicited. So far the views of Mysore, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have been received.

**Demand for Litho Paper in Tamil Nadu**

478. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Tamil Nadu, Birlas agency is producing Litho papers;

(b) whether there is more demand for Litho paper in Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the reason why Government do not issue licence for other Tamilnadu manufacturers and paper Mills;

(d) whether Government have received any request for granting licence for Litho papers from Tamil Nadu; and

(e) the names of the manufacturers who approached Government for Litho paper licences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The demand is assessed for the entire country and not State-wise.

(c) to (e). Applications for manufacture of paper, including Litho paper, are considered on merits. No application from Tamil Nadu has been rejected recently.

**Activities of Bihar Ministers**

479. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:  
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Statesman' dated the 11th October, 1973 that there exists some positive evidence about the involvement of some Ministers of the Bihar Government in regard to their unethical activities;

(b) whether Government of Bihar has already apprised the Union Home Ministry about it; and

(c) whether the Chief Minister of Bihar has sought any guidance from the Centre for dealing with this matter and, if so, the reaction of Central Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have seen the relevant news-item.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

**Alleged Slapping of a Medical Superintendent of a Police Hospital in Delhi**

480. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI SEZHIAN;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in September, 1973, the Deputy Medical Superintendent of a Police Hospital in Delhi was dragged and slapped by an Additional District Magistrate in the Police Hospital while on duty and was kept under illegal detention for eight hours;

(b) whether a Police Inspector also extracted an apology from the Medical Superintendent at the point of revolver;

(c) If so, whether Government have taken steps to suspend the Additional District Magistrate and the erring Police Officials for having beaten up a Government Officer on duty pending a thorough enquiry in the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether an enquiry has been instituted, the time by which the findings will be made available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) On 24th September 1973, at about 11 P.M. there was an altercation in the Police Hospital between the Medical Officer on duty and an Additional District Magistrate. Subsequently, both alleged use of force by the other.

Thereafter the Additional District Magistrate and the police took the doctor to the police station. The Police Surgeon reached the police station soon after. It is incorrect that the Medical Officer was kept under illegal detention for eight hours.

(b) In the presence of the Police Surgeon, the matter was amicably settled and the Medical Officer gave a written apology. It is not correct that a Police Inspector extracted the apology at the point of revolver.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. On the subsequent day, the Additional District Magistrate also gave a written apology and both the officers involved decided in the presence of senior officers of the Delhi Administration, to consider the matter closed. This was reiterated by the two officers before the Lt.-Governor, Delhi, on 18th October, 1973.

**A.I.R. Broadcasting Station at Surat, Gujarat**

482. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up A.I.R. Broadcasting Station at Surat in South Gujarat at an early date; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM

**BIR SINHA:** (a) and (b). Proposals to provide broadcast coverage particularly to tribal areas in the Southern districts of Gujarat have been included in the Fifth Plan proposals of A.I.R. which are awaiting approval of the Planning Commission.

#### Setting up of Atomic Power Station in Saurashtra (Gujarat)

**483. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a new Atomic Power Station in Saurashtra in the State of Gujarat; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) and (b). The Site Selection Committee appointed by the Department of Atomic Energy has since submitted its report for the Western electricity region (which includes Saurashtra). The report is still under the consideration of Government.

#### Priority to Space Research Programmes

**484. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give top priority to Space Research Programme for future development; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, including the amount of extra funds that will be made available for the said programme?

**THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):** (a) and (b). The details of the future programme for Space activities included in the Fifth Five Year Plan are under consideration.

#### Defective Working of Telephones in Delhi

**485. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of telephone connections in the capital, Delhi and particularly in the Connaught Place (New Delhi) area, are often out of order causing considerable inconvenience and hardship to the subscribers and users of telephones; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps Government are taking to correct the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) and (b). A number of complaints are received every day regarding the working of telephones in Delhi and particularly in Connaught Place Exchange. Every attempt is made to attend to these complaints and remedy faults as promptly and as best as can be done. The Connaught Place Exchange equipment is very old and is being gradually replaced.

Special efforts are being made on a continuing basis to improve the performance of telephones in Delhi particularly, by replacing worn out defective parts, by replacing overhead wires by underground cables, by adding more equipment to meet the high traffic demands etc.

**Process Developed in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for Reservation of Fish**

486. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1289 dated 28th February, 1973 regarding pilot irradiation plant for preservation of fish and state:

(a) whether the process for preservation of fish, developed at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, uses a combination of mild cooking and low dose irradiation,

(b) if so, the results so far achieved therefrom; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Health has cleared the said project?

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

(b) The combination process offers two advantages: blackening of shrimps (shell fish) is prevented by mild cooking and bacterial spoilage is arrested by irradiation of blanched shrimps packed in polythene pouches. The shrimps subjected to the combination treatment show shelf-life extension upto 120 days at ice temperature, as against rapid spoilage in shrimps subjected to the single treatment. This combination process has not been used for other fish varieties since they do not undergo blackening.

(c) No, Sir.

**Prime Minister's meeting with Sheikh Abdullah**

487. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:  
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether during her recent visit to Kashmir Valley, she had a series of meetings with Sheikh Abdullah; and

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held with him?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Apart from two social functions where there were no discussions, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah met the Prime Minister at Pahalgam when he spoke about a medical research centre proposed to be started near Srinagar and showed the plans prepared for the same. There were also some discussions of a general nature.

**Appointment of Members of Commissions under Commission of Enquiries Act**

488. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel is kept for appointment as members of Commission under the Commission of Enquiries Act, as and when required; and

(b) if so, the procedure followed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Diffusion of Ownership of Newspapers**

489. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH  
MALIK:  
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken in regard to the diffusion of ownership of newspapers in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

**काश्मीर क भविष्य क बारे में प्रधान मंत्री  
श्रीर शख अब्दुल्ला के बीच बातचीत**

490. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या  
शुह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री और शेख अब्दुल्ला के बीच कई बार बातचीत हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बातचीत का विषय काश्मीर के भविष्य से सम्बन्धित था ;

(ग) शेख अब्दुल्ला द्वारा पेश किये गये किन किन मुद्दाओं से सरकार सहमत थी और किन किन मुद्दाओं से सरकार सहमत नहीं थी; और

(घ) वार्ता के कितने दौर में समाप्त हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

शुह मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर बीकित) :  
(क) से (घ) . शेख अब्दुल्ला कुछ अवसरों पर प्रधान मंत्री से मिले और सामान्य प्रकृति के मामलों पर उनसे विचार-विमर्श किया ।

**आन्ध्र प्रदेश न के नक्सलपंथी नेताओं की  
गिरफ्तारी**

491. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या  
शुह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आन्ध्र प्रदेश के तीन नक्सलपंथी नेताओं को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) इन लोगों की कितने मामलों में तलाश थी और इनके विरुद्ध कितने आरोप हैं ;

(घ) सरकार इनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

शुह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ०  
एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ) . आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

**नक्सलवादी आन्दोलन के कारण  
विभिन्न राज्यों में गिरफ्तारियाँ**

492. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
श्री हुकम चन्द कछत्राय :

क्या शुह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नक्सलवादी आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की कुल तथा राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या नक्सलवादी बन्धियों के बारे में सरकार ने कोई नई नीति निर्धारित की है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या उनकी रिहाई के लिए दिल्ली तथा देश के अन्य भागों में सर्वदलीय समिति का गठन किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) :** (क) राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार अण्डमान व निकोबार, चण्डीगढ़, लक्षद्वीप पाण्डिचेरी, मिजोराम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में नक्सलवादी आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया था। शेष राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) 1 मई, 1972 को प्रधान मंत्री ने आंध्र प्रदेश, असम, पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा, पंजाब और केरल के मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा था कि नक्सलवादी गतिविधियों में शामिल संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों के साथ भावनापूर्ण तथा मानवोप्यवहार करने से उग्रता को पुनरावृत्ति को समाप्त करने में सहायता मिल सकती है। इन व्यक्तियों के लम्बी अवधि के पुनर्वास के लिए कुछ ठोस उपायों का भी सुझाव दिया गया था।

(ग) सरकार ने ऐसी समितियों के गठन के बारे में रिपोर्ट देखी है।

(घ) सरकार गमराह किए गये व्यक्तियों को हिमा व हत्या की राजनीति से निकालने के सभी रचनात्मक प्रयत्नों का स्वागत करती है।

**स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देना**

493. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :  
श्री सवर गृह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्टूबर, 1973 तक स्वतंत्रता सेनानी पेंशन की प्राप्ति के लिए आवेदन करने वाले सेनानियों की कुल संख्या क्या है और राज्य-वार, उनमें से कितनों को पेंशन मिलनी आरम्भ हो गई है; और

(ख) जिन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के आवेदनत्र विचाराधीन हैं उनकी, राज्य-वार संख्या क्या है तथा उनके आवेदन पत्रों के अब तक विचाराधीन रहने की और जिन सेनानियों के आवेदनत्र अब कृतः दिये गये हैं उनकी अस्वीकृत करने का क्या कारण है और उनकी राज्य-वार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) पेंशन स्वीकृत करने सम्बन्धी काम को सरकार का कब तक पूरा कर देने का विचार है ?

**गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) :** (क) और (ख) एक विवरण, जिसमें स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों



के आवेदन पत्रों का निपटान दर्शाया गया है, समा पटल पर रखा है। भंडालय में रखा गया। बॉक्स संख्या LT--5690/73]।

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी, जिन्होंने पेंशन लेनी शुरू कर दी है, की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि सामान्यतया स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी को पेंशन प्राप्त करने में स्वीकृति आदेश जारी होने के बाद चार से छः सप्ताह लगते हैं।

आवेदन पत्र राज्य सरकारों या सम्बन्धित आवेदकों से स्पष्टीकरण न आने के कारण लम्बित पड़े हैं।

(ग) यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि पेंशन स्वीकृति का कार्य कब पूरा होगा क्योंकि यह इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि राज्य सरकारें अथवा स्वतन्त्र सेनानी से मांगी गई सूचना कितनी जल्दी मिलती हैं।

**बिहार के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन की स्वीकृति**

494. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार से स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी पेंशन के लिए आवेदन करने वाले सेनानियों

की कुल तथा जिलेवार संख्या कितनी है और जिन सेनानियों को पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है उनकी जिलेवार संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) जिनके आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं; उनकी जिलेवार संख्या क्या है और जिन सेनानियों के आवेदन पत्र अस्वीकृत कर दिए गये हैं उनकी जिलेवार संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) पटना के पेंशन पानेवालों तथा जिनके आवेदन पत्र अस्वीकृत हुये, उनके अलग अलग नाम क्या हैं ?

गृह पत्र तथा उपमन्त्री (श्री एक० एक० सी. हंसराज) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) पटना जिले के 1286 स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है और 372 व्यक्तियों के आवेदन पत्र अस्वीकृत किए गए हैं। इन सभी व्यक्तियों के नाम देना संभव नहीं है। किन्तु केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत जिन व्यक्तियों की पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है उनके सम्बन्ध में स्थानीय समाचार पत्रों द्वारा व्यापक प्रचार किया जाता है।

विवरण

क्रम सं० जिलों के नाम (क्योंकि आवेदन पत्र पुराने जिलों के अनुसार प्राप्त हुए थे अतः उनके नाम लिख दिए गए हैं) पेंशन के लिए आवेदन पत्र भेजने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या उन स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की संख्या जिन्होंने पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है। विचाराधीन आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या अस्वीकृत किए गये आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	पटना	3280	1286	1622	372
2	द. भंगाल	2700	1146	1073	481
3	पलामऊ	291	140	83	68
4	मुंगेर	1694	802	748	144
5	चम्पारन	1059	637	289	133
6	सारन	1548	560	700	243
7	गया	1217	575	474	168
8	सहर्षा	392	246	124	22
9	हजारीबाग	310	123	114	73
10	धनबाद	86	44	26	16
11	पूर्णिया	986	274	463	249
12	शाबाबाद	2116	844	1063	209
13	मुजफ्फरपुर	2253	799	1354	100
14	भागलपुर	1760	748	878	134
15	संथाल परगना	857	284	343	230
16	रांची	586	91	196	299
17	सिगभूम	135	21	62	52
18	सिवािन	33	2	31	शून्य

### Embezzlement in Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi

495. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether situation in the Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi improved considerably and production picked up with workers' co-operation, immediately after it was taken over by the National Textile Corporation;

(b) whether after the management was taken over by one particular person, the mill showed losses and that the mill was defrauded to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs;

(c) whether Government instituted an inquiry into this; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The management of Ajudhia Textile Corporation Ltd., Delhi was taken over by Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, on 7th June, 1971, and the National Textile Corporation was appointed as its Authorised Controller. After its take over, there has been some improvement in the working of the mill and its production has also slightly increased.

(b) The mills has been showing losses since its take over and it has not yet turned the corner. There was an allegation that a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs has been misappropriated. In addition, there were certain other allegations about the management of the mill.

(c) and (d). The National Textile Corporation appointed a Committee in May, 1972, to enquire into the allegations. According to the findings of the Committee, none of the allegations could be established. There

were, however, some suspicious features in regard to one allegation which however did not in the opinion of the Committee, conclusively establish the allegation. Some evidence of lack of proper exercise of discretion, judgement, scrutiny and supervision was found in respect of four other allegations. The Committee felt that the supervisory and managerial duties and responsibilities could have been performed in a more effective manner to avoid such complaints. Suitable changes in the management and procedural matters have been made to improve the functioning of the mills.

### Atrocities on Harijans during 1973

496. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:  
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Harijans murdered, burnt to death, tortured, evicted and the number of Harijans huts burnt in the various parts of the country during the current year, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents; and

(c) the action taken or being taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIVAS MIRDHA): (a) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The State Governments take action under the law in specific cases. The Central Government have been stressing from time to time, the need for appropriate measures to safeguard the interests of the members of Scheduled Castes and other weaker sections of society. All authorities concerned have been directed to ensure

prompt and effective investigation of offences committed against members of Scheduled Castes and it has been clarified that any failure to do so would amount to a grave dereliction of duty on the part of the officers concerned. It had also been suggested to the State Governments that special arrangements should be made at the State and Distt. levels for prompt investigation of complaints involving offences against members of Scheduled Castes etc.

The situation arising out of the incidents affecting members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was one of the items discussed at the meeting of the Steering Committee, of the National Integration Council held on the 24th August, 1973. It was decided that each State should set out its problems and indicate the line of action that could be adopted by both the Central and the State Governments in the matter. Accordingly, the State Governments and Union Territories Administrations have been requested to furnish information and suggestions so that the matter could be discussed at the next meeting of the Steering Committee.

**Pending Applications from Kerala for Licences**

497. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI  
THANKAPPAN;  
SHRI N SREEKANTAN  
NAIR:

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

(a) the number of applications pending for industrial Licences with the Central Government, which were recommended by the State Government of Kerala upto October, 1973; and

(b) the time by which the necessary licences are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Of the applications received till 31-10-1973 for industrial licences from Kerala, 47 applications were pending as on 1-11-1973.

(b) Every effort is being made to dispose of these applications.

**Location of a Research Centre for Mechanical Engineering in Kerala**

498. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI  
THANKAPPAN;  
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN  
NAIR:

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

(a) whether Government have received any recommendation from Dr. A. K. De, Director, Mechanical Engineering Research and Development Organisation recommending the location of a Research Centre for Mechanical Engineering in Kerala; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

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

(b) The proposal will be scrutinised by the Committee constituted by the CSIR to consider the establishment of new laboratories/institutes/extension centres etc.

**Harijan Couple assaulted in Gandhinagar, Gujarat**

500. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:  
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an incident of atrocity took place during Navratri festivals at Gandhinagar Government Em-

ployees quarters Gujarat by the Caste Hindu Government servants against a Caste Hindu lady, who had married a Scheduled Caste employee; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

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 Gujarat, in the course of the Navratri festival celebrations on October 3, 1973, in sector 29, Gandhinagar, there was an altercation between one Smt. Kusumben Shakalia, a brahmin married to a member of the scheduled caste and another woman. The exchange of words was followed by a scuffle. Smt. Shakalia and her husband took shelter into the nearby house of a Government servant belonging to the scheduled caste. A crowd of 40 to 50 persons followed them there, threw stones and entered the house and manhandled five persons inside the house. On receipt of the information about the incident, the police rushed to the spot and dispersed the crowd. A complaint was registered under sections 147/149/452/523 and 426 of the IPC and section 7 of the Untouchability (Offences) Act. Fifteen persons including 10 Government servants were immediately arrested and produced before the Magistrate. They were subsequently enlarged on bail. Investigation of the case is in progress. A counter complaint was also lodged with the police against Smt. Shakalia. According to the State Government, this was an isolated incident in the State capital where, otherwise, Government servants belonging to different castes and communities live in complete amity.

#### Allocation of Funds for Narmada Project during Fifth Plan

501. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for starting Narmada Project in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) how much amount for Narmada Project and for other projects has been allocated to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The tentatively approved outlay for Narmada Project and four other Projects on Narmada in the Fifth Plan is Rs. 40 crores subject to their approval.

(b) The amount allocated for major and medium irrigation projects including Rs. 40 crores on Narmada Project in the Gujarat State in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan is Rs. 218 crores. The Fifth Plan has yet to be finalised and the outlay proposed is tentative.

#### Second Language in Delhi

502. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Language in Delhi Courts has been declared to be Urdu; and

(b) if so, on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Urdu has been the language of the Courts in Delhi in addition to English since 1906. Hindi was declared as an additional Court language for Delhi with effect from 1st November, 1949. No new orders for use of Urdu in Delhi Courts have been issued but the old orders continue to be in force.

#### Use of Village wells by Harijans

503. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are villages in the country where Harijans are not allowed the use of village wells; and

(b) if so, the number of such villages in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information regarding the specific instances of not allowing Harijans access to public wells is not available. Information received from the State Governments so far indicates that offences under the Untouchability (Offences) Act have come to notice and the State Governments have taken necessary legal action in these cases. Steps are also under consideration to make the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, more stringent.

#### **Manufacture of meters, testers and other instruments**

504. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether the meters, testers and other instruments required for the use of postal, Telegraph and Telephone Department are being manufactured in our country;

(b) whether these instruments are manufactured from indigenous material; and

(c) if not, whether there is any scheme or plan to manufacture all the instruments from indigenous materials and by when the country can hope to be self-sufficient in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). A wide variety of sophisticated meters, testers and other instruments are required for use of P. & T. Department. A large number of these instruments are being manufactured indigenously in public and private sectors. However, high frequency instruments and High quality testing instruments are being imported for use in installation and maintenance of coaxial, microwave and other transmission systems.

Efforts are already being made to manufacture them in Indian Telephone Industries and Electronic Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad.

#### **Production of Ophthalmic**

507. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the production of Ophthalmic glasses in the last six months; and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any investigation has been conducted to ascertain the allegations of the Ophthalmic glass workers against the management as per news appearing in the Hindustan Standard dated the 24th May, 1973; and if so, when and what are the results of investigation; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) There has been decline in production of Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Limited over the last six months because of shortage of raw glass due to pot cracking mainly caused by Thermal shock resulting from power cut and poor quality of indigenous fireclay. The pot performance, however, has improved in October and improvement in production is expected from November, 1973.

(b) and (c). Necessary enquiries have been made into the allegations contained in the said news item. As a result of these enquiries, it has been found that there is no substance in the allegations. However, the management of the undertaking has been asked to engage the services of an expert consultant firm to undertake a study of the productivity and quality control aspect of the project and to suggest ways and means to improve its performance.

### Setting up of New Atomic Power Stations

508. SHRI P. GANGADEB:  
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new Atomic Power Station is proposed to be built in the near future; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI (a) and (b). During the Fifth Plan period, apart from completion of the atomic power stations at present under construction, for the present, it is proposed to take up work only on one new atomic power station, i.e., the Narora Atomic Power Station in Western Uttar Pradesh. The Station will comprise of two units of 235 MW each and is estimated to cost Rs. 180.00 crores excluding escalation.

### Setting up of a newsprint corporation

509. SHRI P. GANGADEB:  
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

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

(a) whether a separate Newsprint Corporation is being considered to augment the production of newsprint; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes Sir, a proposal is under consideration.

(b) Not yet finalised.

### Telephone Connections in Delhi

511. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Telephone connections installed during the year 1972-73 in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) the number of connections given to (i) O. Y. T. (ii) Business Houses and (iii) Special Category?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) 6120.

(b) The number of connections given to:—

(1) O. Y. T.	3968
(2) Business House	No. separate record is maintained for Business House.
(3) Special category	679
(4) General category	1473
Total	6120

### Issue of Commemorative Stamp on Ranji, the Famous Indian Cricketer

512. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to bring out the commemorative stamp on the famous Indian Cricketer, Ranji some time in 1973; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to issue the commemorative stamp?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). a stamp in honour of

Shri K. S. Ranjit Sinhji has already been issued on 27th September, 1973.

**Sale of raw materials of Assam Quota in Calcutta**

513. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Press Reports to the effect that a racket involving acceptance of industrial raw material such as G.S. sheets and muttan tallow out of Assam quota and their sale at high prices at Calcutta has been unearthed recently;

(b) whether the Police investigations have been made; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The case has been referred to the police for investigation. No report on the investigations has yet been received by the Central Government.

**Installed capacity of tyres**

514. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity for the manufacture of tyres of different types in the country;

(b) the actual production during the years 1960, 1971 and 1972; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KU-

MAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Capacity for manufacture of tyres has not been fixed specifically for each category. The term 'automobile tyres' generally includes all varieties and types. The present installed capacity of all the categories of automobile tyres as on 1st August, 1973 is 54.55 lakh numbers.

(b) The actual production of various types of tyres during the years 1960, 1971 and 1972 is as under:--

	1960	1971	1972
Giant	9,89,470	23,63,783	23,91,758
Car	4,79,977	11,48,292	12,96,198
Motor Cycle	1,10,005	1,86,141	1,62,268
Scooter .	..	4,91,833	5,46,089
ADV	72,418	2,11,727	2,69,379
Tractor .	48,781	2,28,579	2,79,810
OTR	6,174	14,903	16,177
Aero	2,651	13,871	16,539
Total .	17,09,476	46,59,129	49,78,218

(c) An additional capacity of 74.20 lakh numbers for the manufacture of automobile tyres has also been approved.

**Subsidy to small scale sector for Research and Development**

515. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology have recommended subsidy for small scale sector on the export of new items and import duty concessions on the equipment used for Research and Development purposes;



(b) if so, the gist of the recommendations made; and

(c) the decision taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A Panel, on research and development for small scale industries set up by the National Committee on Science and Technology in June, 1973 has made certain tentative recommendations including the ones referred to in the question. The final report of the panel is, however, awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Manufacture of Sodium Tripolyphosphate by Hindustan Lever

516. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the proposal of Hindustan Lever to manufacture Sodium Tripolyphosphate;

(b) if so, what would be the installed capacity of the firm;

(c) whether proposal for manufacturing this item was received from any other firm also; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the decision taken by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The application submitted by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., for the manufacture of Sodium Tripolyphosphate, Sulphuric Acid and Phosphoric Acid has been considered by the Licensing Committee. The recommendations made by the Licensing Committee on this application are, at present, under the consideration of Government.

(b) The installed capacity of the firm would be as under:—

Sodium Tripolyphosphate			
30,000	tonnes	per	annum
Sulphuric Acid			
54,000	tonnes	per	annum
Phosphoric Acid			
19,500	tonnes	per	annum

(c) and (d). In all 14 applications from other parties have been received for a total capacity of 3,16,000 tonnes per annum and the matter is still consideration by the Government.

#### Resignation of Chairman, National Textile Corporation

517. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI M. SUDARSNAM:

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

(a) whether the resignation of the former Chairman of National Textile Corporation was kept pending for more than a month; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter had to be carefully considered by Government before taking a final decision.

#### Restrictions on foreign firms for producing Non-Essential Items ..

518. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign firms operating in India, their capital, the items manufactured by them and the number of items where they use the foreign trade mark;

(b) whether Government propose to impose restrictions on these firms for

producing certain non-essential items; and

(c) if so, main features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) The number of branches of foreign companies operating in India as on 31st March, 1970 was 561. Out of these 123 branches were engaged in processing and manufacturing activities of various kinds as detailed below:

- |   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. Processing and manufacture—food stuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof | 20 |
| 2. Processing and manufacture—metals and chemicals and products thereof           | 76 |
| 3. Processing and manufacture—miscellaneous                                       | 27 |

The number of Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in India as on 31st March, 1971 was 217. Out of these, 159 were engaged in processing and manufacturing activities of various types as detailed below:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| 1. Processing and manufacture—food stuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof | 20  |
| 2. Processing and manufacture—metals and chemicals and products                   | 116 |
| 3. Processing and manufacture—miscellaneous                                       | 23  |

Out of 159 Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies indicated above, 49 were fully foreign owned and 110 were majority foreign owned. Some of these branches and subsidiaries are using foreign trade marks on their products.

(b) and (c). The amended Foreign Exchange Regulation Act requires all companies having a foreign equity of

more than 40 per cent to seek Government approval for continuance of their activities. This will provide an opportunity to review the working of branches and subsidiaries of foreign companies, which are engaged in the manufacture and marketing of items which are not considered essential to the economy and appropriate conditions to govern their future activities will be laid down.

#### **Postal facilities in Madan Park**

**519. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5077 on the 20th December, 1972 regarding the postal facilities in Madan Park, Rohtak Road, Delhi and state:

(a) whether the proposal for opening a Post Office in this area which was under examination has been finalised;

(b) if not, the reason thereof; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to do the needful?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) to (c). The proposal is still under examination. Opening of a post office depends on the prescribed standards being satisfied and on the availability of a suitable building in the area, which case is under examination. As promised earlier, two letter boxes have been installed in Madan Park and Chunamal Park on 22nd December, 1972.

#### **Production of soft Drinks by Coca Cola Bottlers**

**520. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has considered the question as to whether the

Coca Cola Bottlers can produce their own Indian soft drinks using Indian brand names;

(b) whether any Coca Cola Bottler has in the past produced or developed any soft drinks without depending on Coca Cola Exports Corporation; and

(c) if so, the names of Companies and their products?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The possibility of the Coca Cola Bottlers producing soft drinks with Indian Brand names is being explored.

(b) and (c). One of the Coca Cola Bottlers, viz. M/s. Pure Drinks had reported to have produced in the past, along with Coca Cola, a soft drink, under the brand name 'Orange Special' based on orange flavour.

**Statement made by Sheikh Abdullah on Arab-Israel Conflict**

521. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the statement made by Sheikh Abdullah in Srinagar while reaching on the Arab-Israel conflict that such a situation can arise in Jammu and Kashmir also; and

(b) whether in view of this attitude, Government would think of not holding any further talks with him?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT):

(a) Yes, Sir. Government have also seen Press reports of Sheikh Abdullah's subsequent statement made at Jammu on the 10th November, 1973, to the effect that the State of Jammu and Kashmir stood acceded to the Indian Union by the Instrument of Accession signed by the Maharaja in October, 1947, and that the Kashmiris had

reached their decision after careful consideration.

(b) While Government consider that any comparison between the situations in West Asia and Kashmir is totally irrelevant, they do not think that such a statement should come in the way of any discussion with Sheikh Abdullah which may lead to better understanding.

**Revision in outlay of Fifth Plan in view of increase in Prices**

522. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:  
SHRI SEZHIYAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlay for the Fifth Five Year Plan is likely to be revised in view of the increase in prices;

(b) if so, the likely size envisaged for the plan; and

(c) whether the corresponding plan outlays for the various States would also be revised upwards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission is at present engaged in finalising the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. The Draft Plan which will take into consideration the factor of increase in prices alongwith all other relevant factors will be laid on the Table of the House later in the Session.

**T. V. Centres to be set up in Northern Region**

523. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in the Northern Region where T.V. Centres/Stations are likely to be set up during

the Fifth Five Year Plan, State-wise; and

(b) whether it would be ensured that at least one T. V. Centre/Station would be located in each one of the States constituting this Northern Region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The Fifth Plan proposals for the expansion of television in the country have not yet been finalised.

**Opening of P. C. Os. and C. Os. at places of Tourist Interest**

524. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the places of Tourist interest and pilgrimage Centres are given priority in the sanction of P.C.Os. and C.Os; and

(b) if so, the number of P.C.Os. and C.Os. sanctioned in the Punjab Circle at such places alongwith the Districts in which they are located, during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) P.C.Os. and C.Os. at places of Tourist interest and pilgrimage centres are sanctioned even on less under certain prescribed conditions. For the proposals for C.O. at these places loss not exceeding Rs. 2,000 per annum is permitted.

(b) (i) P.C.Os. and C.Os. sanctioned in Punjab Circle at places of Tourist interest and pilgrimage centres during the last three years are as below:—

P. C. Os. . . . .	6
C. Os. . . . .	6

(ii) District-wise information of these P.C.Os. C.Os. is as below:—

(A) Amritsar District :—	
P. C. O. . . . .	1
C. O. . . . .	1
(B) Hamirpur District :—	
P. C. O. . . . .	1
C. O. . . . .	1
(C) Hoshiarpur District :—	
P. C. O. . . . .	1
C. O. . . . .	1
(D) Bilaspur District :—	
P. C. O. . . . .	1
C. O. . . . .	1
(E) Mandi District :—	
P. C. O. . . . .	1
C. O. . . . .	1
(F) Sirmour District :—	
P. C. O. . . . .	1
C. O. . . . .	1

**Issue of a Stamp on Chhatrapati Shivaji**

525. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to issue a special stamp on Chhatrapati Shivaji on the representation of some M. Ps.; and

(b) if so, the likely date of the release of this stamp?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). A proposal for the issue of a special stamp on Chhatrapati Shivaji is under consideration of the Department.

**Proposal for Joint Consultative Council for North-Western States**

526. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a Joint Consultative Council for the North-Western States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the proposed Council would be set up; and

(c) the likely composition of the proposed Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh has proposed the constitution of a Joint Consultative Council consisting of the Chief Minister and one more Minister to be nominated by the Chief Ministers from the States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and the Chief Commissioner of Chandigarh, for joint consultation in matters of mutual interest and for settlement of their inter-State problems.

(c) This is a matter for the concerned States to decide.

**मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन**

527. श्री गंगा चरण बोक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिये इस समय कितने आवेदन-पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने 'सामान्य' तथा कितने 'अपना टेलीफोन लगवाने' श्रेणी के

अन्तर्गत हैं और पूर्व निमाड़ जिले को टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की आवश्यकता को कब तक पूरा करना संभव होगा ?

**संचार मंत्री तथा पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :** (क) 51।

(ख) सामान्य 51

अपना टेलीफोन योजना कोई नहीं।

आशा है कि वर्ष 1974 के प्रारम्भ में इस जिले को टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की सभी मांगें पूरी हो जाएंगी।

**आवंटित राशियों के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में विशेष रोजगार योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित न किया जाना**

528. श्री गंगा चरण बोक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के किसी भी जिले में विशेष रोजगार योजना कार्यान्वित नहीं की गई है क्योंकि राज्य को आवंटित राशि प्राप्त नहीं हुई; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य की आवंटित राशि के विलम्ब से दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

**योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) :** (क) हां नहीं। यह तथ्य नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**पूर्व निमाड़ जिले की विभिन्न तहसीलों में डाकघर**

529. श्री गंगा चरण बोक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्व निमाड़ जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) की तीन तहसीलों में तहसीलवार कितने डाकघर हैं ;

(ख) इस क्षेत्र में डाक की सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिये आगामी पांच वर्ष के कार्यक्रमों की रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस क्षेत्र में सार्वजनिक टेली-फोन केंद्रों और तरावरों के लिए बनाई गई योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) यह सूचना नीचे दी गई है:-

तहसील	डाकघरों की संख्या
बुरहानपुर	49
हरसद	31
खंडवा	76

(ख) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश में लगभग 31,000 नए डाकघर (प्रायः पंचाशत वा नौ गांवों में 29,000 और दूसरे गांवों में 2000 डाकघर) खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। राज्यवार या जिलेवार डाकघर खोलने का कार्यक्रम अभी निश्चित नहीं किया गया है। तथापि, जिन जगहों में निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी उत्तरों वहाँ डाकघर खोल दिए जायें।

(ग) पार्ष्व पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान देश में 5000 सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर और 700 तरावर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है। इनका राज्यवार या जिलेवार कार्यक्रम अभी निश्चित नहीं किया गया है। जिन जगहों में निर्धारित शर्तें पूरी उत्तरगी, वहाँ दूरसंचार की सुविधाएं दे दी जायेंगी।

ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश का धन का नियतन

530. श्री गंगा चरण बंसित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सन् 1973-74

के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के लिये ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना के अन्तर्गत धन के नियतन के बारे में कोई निर्णय ले लिया है ;

(ख) इस अवधि में कितने एककों को लाभ होगा ; और

(ग) इससे राजगार के कुल कितने अवसर प्राप्त होंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जितेंद्र सिंह) : (क) केन्द्र आयोजित ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम के अधीन मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को 11.75 लाख रु० का धनराशि आवंटित की गई है जिसमें वर्ष 1973-74 के लिए 5.75 लाख रुपये अनुदान तथा 6 लाख रुपये ऋण स्वरूप दिये गये हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : मार्च, 1972 तक की उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार राज्य में विद्यमान 4 ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजनाओं के अधीन 2583 औद्योगिक एककों के स्थापित करने हेतु सहायता दी गई है। 1972-73 की विस्तृत प्रगति रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकार से मिलने की प्रतीक्षा को जा रहा है तथा इस वर्ष में कार्यक्रम के अधीन लगभग 260 नये एकक लगाये जाने का अनुमान है। कोई लक्ष्य 1973-74 के लिये निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है अतएव यह बताना कठिन है कि 1973-74 का अवधि में कितने नये एकक लगाये जाने की संभावना है। फिर भाग्य के रुख तथा परिवर्ष 10 से 15 प्रतिशत की माधुर्य वृद्धि दर का इन्हें हुये लगभग 300 नये एकक स्थापित किये जाने का आशा है जिनमें लगभग 1500 लोगों को रोजगार प्रदान किये जाने का व्यवस्था होगा।

Establishment of cement plant by Monopoly Houses

531. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

LOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given clearance to the Monopoly Houses to establish cement plants; and

(b) if so, the names and capacity thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement showing the approval given in the cases of Larger Houses is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. 5691/73].

#### Setting up of Central Research Unit for paper industry

532. SHRI K M MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have taken a decision to set up a Central Research Unit for paper industry; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The proposal for the establishment of a Research and Development Unit for paper industry is under consideration of Government.

#### Solution of Mulki Tangle in Andhra Pradesh

533. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leaders of the Congress Forum for Separate Telengana had a meeting with the Central Leaders

in Delhi on the solution of the Mulki tangle; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A series of discussions were held with the leaders of Andhra Pradesh including the leaders of the Congress Forum for Separate Telengana with a view to resolving the problems of that State. A wide measure of consensus emerged out of these discussions. Some of the leaders subsequently issued a statement to the effect that they were satisfied that the misgivings about the future of the State could be completely removed on action being taken in accordance with certain principles, generally known as the Six-Point Formula.

#### पांचवीं योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों का विकास

534. श्री सरजू पांडेय क्या योजना मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के केवल साठ जिलों को ही पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में विकास के लिए शामिल किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उनके चुनाव का आधार क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग) . उत्तर प्रदेश की पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में समस्त राज्य के विकास के बारे में प्रस्ताव हैं । बहरहाल, पहाड़ी जिलों, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और कुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र सहित सभी पिछड़े क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान देने का विचार है ।

**News Item Entitled "Nasa Holds Back Skylab Pictures"**

535. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 11th September, 1973 under the heading "NASA holds back skylab pictures"; and

(b) if so, their reaction thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The pictures taken by the Earth Resources Technology Satellite any Skylab are supplied by NASA on the basis of agreements with them entered into by the various Governments.

**Import of Films**

536. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE  
SHARMA:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to import some foreign films; and

(b) if so, the number of films to be imported and the countries from where these are to be imported?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details are being worked out.

**Enquiry against Shri N. B. Shah for forging Prime Minister's signature..**

537. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 3928 on 22nd August, 1973 regarding prosecution of a person in Bombay for forging Prime Minister's signature and state:

(a) at what stage is the case against Shri N. B. Shah for forging Prime Minister's signature;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made regarding business activities of Shri Shah; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No 3928 on 22-8-1973, a charge-sheet had been filed by the C. B. I. under Sections 465 and 471 I. P. C. read with Section 465 I.P.C. against the said Shri N. B. Shah in a court at Bombay. Shri Shah has been committed by Addl. Chief Presidency Magistrate to the court of Sessions, Bombay on 31-7-1973, and proceedings in that court are likely to commence shortly.

(b) and (c). The C. B. I. has not made any inquiry with regard to the business activities of Shri N. B. Shah.

**Removal of Backwardness in Orissa during Fifth Plan**

538. SHRI D K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken during the Fifth Plan for the removal of backwardness of backward areas of Orissa; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The State Government which is primarily responsible for the accelerated development of backward areas has, in its draft Fifth Plan proposals, indicated



that programmes of specialised agriculture, extension of agriculture and special social services will be taken up in the comparatively backward areas. So far as the Central Government is concerned, efforts of the State Government for the accelerated development of backward areas will continue to be supplemented through Drought Prone Areas Programme, Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers Development Projects and allocation of supplementary funds on the basis of integrated sub-plans for viable tribal areas.

(b) The size of the State's Fifth Five Year Plan and its distribution amongst sectors and areas is being finalised.

**News Item regarding plan to screen recruits to State Service**

539. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in the *Statesman* dated the 10th September, 1973 captioned "Plan to screen recruits to State Service"; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As already mentioned in the reply given on the 3rd May, 1972 to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4870, in order to ensure that persons in Government service are loyal, upright and impartial, it is necessary for Government to exercise discretion in the matter of appointment with a view to seeing that persons who are likely to abuse the confidence placed in them are not appointed in public services. The appointing authority has also to satis-

fy itself that the candidate is in all respects suitable for appointment to the service or post in question. No person is considered unfit for appointment solely because of his political opinions. Persons who would be unsuitable for appointment would be those who may have been convicted of criminal offences involving moral turpitude and those who have indulged in malpractices at examinations conducted by Public Service Commissions or Universities and who are debarred by them from consideration for employment.

The criteria for determining the suitability of candidates for Central Government employment were amplified in 1967 to clarify to the appointing authorities and to the State Governments (through whose authorities such verification is done) that an individual may be considered unsuitable for public employment on the ground of his actual participation in, or association with, any objectionable activities or programmes. Specifically, the following shall be considered undesirable for employment in civil posts under the Central Government:—

(a) those who are, or have been members of, or associated with any body or association declared unlawful after it was so declared; or

(b) those who have participated in, or associated with, any activity or programme.

(i) aimed at the subversion of the Constitution;

(ii) aimed at the organised breach or defiance of the law involving violence;

(iii) prejudicial to the interests of sovereignty and integrity of India or the security of the State; or

- (iv) which promotes on grounds of religion, race, language, caste or community, feelings of enmity or hatred between different sections of the people.

**Structural and Functional changes in the Indian National Science Academy**

540. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of the Indian National Science Academy pleaded for certain major changes in the structure and functioning of the Academy; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Government has not received any such suggestion.

**Ceiling on Profits made by Industrial Houses**

541. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion has been made to put a ceiling on profits by the Industrial Houses to help the investment expansion programme;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this direction with the outcome likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Production of Consumer Goods**

542. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the specific industries in which steps have since been taken to set up production of mass consumption and socially relevant goods and services to get away with the recent shortages; and

(b) the specific results achieved in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Proposals for the manufacture of some consumer goods in the Public Sector like Electric lamps, Tyres and Tubes, in which significant production gaps are likely to develop, are under consideration and feasibility reports for some of these items have been prepared or are under preparation.

(b) The process of final selection of the consumer industries to be taken up in public sector has not been completed so far.

**Construction of building of A.I.R. at Cuttack**

543. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress of the construction of the proposed building of All India Radio at Cuttack;

(b) whether the proposed high power transmitter would be installed as per schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Construction of High Power Transmitter building is at an advanced stage and the installation of the transmitter will be completed as per schedule.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Mysore-Maharashtra boundary dispute**

544. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti has given an ultimatum to the Government to settle the long pending Mysore-Maharashtra boundary dispute by November, 1973 or face a massive agitation; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No such communication has been received from the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti. Government are, however, fully alive to the need for finding an amicable solution to this issue and propose to continue their efforts in this direction.

#### **Installed capacity of Oxygen Plants**

546. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirements of oxygen for 1973-74;

(b) the actual installed capacity of the existing oxygen plants in the country;

(c) whether Government have examined in depth the proposals for al-

lowing oxygen plants in the small scale sector to meet the requirement of oxygen; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure that production of oxygen in Small Scale Sector is 'economical'?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) 75 million cubic metres.

(b) 79.3 million cubic metres per year.

(c) and (d). The minimum economical unit for oxygen plant in organised sector is of 60 cubic metres per hour capacity which would produce about 4.5 lacs cubic metres per annum. The extent of investment and the value of plant and machinery needed for such a unit does not make it feasible for installation of oxygen plant in the Small Scale Sector. There are, however, a few units in small scale sector with lesser capacity plants close to one or more big consumer of oxygen gas, which are also able to operate successfully. But, as the small scale units can operate successfully only in a close area as a general rule and as plants of small capacity are not proposed to be manufactured in the country, establishment of oxygen units in small scale sector is not being encouraged.

#### **Self-Immolation in Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi**

546 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a former employee of the Prime Minister's Secretariat immolated himself in Lajpat Nagar Park

in New Delhi on September 22, 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the residents of the locality demanded that the incident of immolation should be inquired into and the Lajpat Nagar Park be thrown open for public use; and

(d) if so, the response of the authorities to these demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Shri Mikhi Ram Saraswat immolated himself in a park of Krishna Market Lajpat Nagar on 22nd September, 1973. He, however, was never an employee of the Prime Minister's Secretariat.

(b) to (d). An inquiry is being conducted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate under Section 176 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and a finding by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate is awaited.

#### Activities of N.S.I.C.

547. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd., has multiplied its activities by providing technological inputs in the form of trained personnel, know-how and introduction of appropriate technology; and

(b) if so, the response of the entrepreneurs towards these move?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). As a part of the objectives of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited to promote the interests of the small industries, three Prototype Development-cum-Training Centres in machine tool industry were set up for imparting

training and also for development of prototypes. So far 7038 trainees have been trained and 52 prototypes developed. Proposals for setting up a few more prototype Development-cum-Training Centres in other fields are under consideration for implementation in the Fifth Five Year Plan. Availability of the know-how developed by the Centres already established for transfer and commercial exploitation by the small scale entrepreneurs has recently been advertised. It is expected that this move will be welcome to the entrepreneurs.

#### Uranium deposits in Bihar and Meghalaya

548. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently hidden deposits of uranium have been discovered in a number of places in Bihar and Meghalaya;

(b) whether any estimate of the reserves has been made; and

(c) if not, when it is expected to complete the estimate process?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir. However, some indications of radioactivity which are currently being investigated, have been located in the two States.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Exploration by survey and drilling is already in progress in localities showing promising indications. It will not be possible to estimate the uranium reserves in these areas till the completion of the exploratory work.

**Modernisation of Textile Mills Take-over by Government**

549. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted a scheme of Rs. 100 crores to modernise 103 textile mills taken over by Government;

(b) if so, the period in which modernisation will be completed; and

(c) whether the modernisation will amply award return on the money spent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Modernisation programmes of the value of Rs. 20.16 crores have been sanctioned in respect of 50 mills. The modernisation programmes in respect of the remaining mills are being processed. The sanctioned programmes are expected to be implemented in about three years. Gross profits are expected at Rs. 7 crores.

**Activities of gangs dealing in Spurious Liquor in Punjab, Bombay, U.P. and Delhi**

550. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some gangs of big liquor contractors are carrying on their illegal activities in spurious liquor dealing in Punjab, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi;

(b) whether Police has been able to trace their illegal activities and arrests have been made in this respect; and

(c) if so, the persons involved and action taken in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Government of Maharashtra and Delhi Admn. have reported that no such organised activity has come to their notice. Information in respect of the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab is awaited. The same will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on receipt.

**Re-entry of Nagas into India**

551. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few hundred Nagas have re-entered India recently; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to information available with the Government, a gang of 50-60 Nagas re-entered India through the Burmah-Nagaland border in April 1973 after getting training and some arms from China. One of the persons belonging to the said gang has been arrested and efforts are being made to apprehend the others. The Government of Nagaland and Manipur and the Security Forces are maintaining utmost vigilance on the activities of the underground Nagas. The Security Forces have intensified their patrolling and are covering all the likely approach routes.

**Arrests made under D.I.R. for violating Essential Commodities Act**

552. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:  
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the num-

ber of persons arrested under D.I.R. for violating Essential Commodities Act, since the formulation of the D.I.R. this time, State-wise?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** No person can be arrested under D.I.R. for violating the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act.

#### **Appointment of full time A.I.R. Correspondents**

553. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a minimum educational qualification for appointment as part-time Correspondent of A.I.R.;

(b) how many are there as A.I.R. correspondents who have qualifications less than Matriculation or School Final; and

(c) whether A.I.R. has any plan to appoint full time Correspondents?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) Yes, Sir. However no minimum qualifications were prescribed so far though while selecting a part-time correspondent, the candidates' journalistic experience and capacity to report objectively are taken into consideration.

(b) Eleven. However, a review of the qualifications and performance of existing part-time Correspondents is being undertaken.

(c) None, at present.

#### **Opening of Post Offices in Orissa**

554. **SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Village Post Offices in Orissa and their ratio population wise as at present; and

(b) the main points of the plan during the ensuing Plan period regarding opening of post offices?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):**

(a) There are at present 5534 rural post offices in Orissa State serving the villages of the State. On an average, a post office in the rural areas serves a population of 3636 persons.

(b) It is proposed to open 29,000 post offices in the country during the 5th Five Year Plan, in the villages having Gram Panchayats which are at a distance of over 2 miles from the nearest post office. In addition, 2,000 post offices are proposed to be opened in other villages in the country as justified according to existing standards. State-wise target has not yet been fixed.

#### **Use of D.I.R.**

555. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of offences against which D.I.R. is being used; and

(b) whether the ordinary laws of the land could not be used to deal with many of such offences?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) and (b). Sub-Section (3) of Section 3 of the Defence of India Act provides that rules made under sub-section (1) may provide that contravention or attempt to contravene or abetment or attempt to abet the contravention of any provisions of such rules or any order issued under any such provision shall be punishable with imprisonment

ment for a term which may extend to seven years or with fine, or with both. The Defence of India Rules accordingly provide punishments for contravention, etc. of the rules. Thus, Part II of the Defence of India Rules provides punishment for unauthorised entry into prohibited places or protected areas (rules 7(5) and 9(5); for forcing or evasion of a guard (rule 10); for trespassing on certain premises, loitering near certain premises, entry into prohibited roads, waterways, etc. (rules 12, 13 and 14). Part III of the Rules similarly regulates signalling, telegraphy, postal communications, etc., and provides punishment for violation thereof. Part IV contains regulations about entry into enemy territory, furnishing of information by persons entering India, control and winding up of certain unlawful organisations, etc. Part V relates to prevention of prejudicial acts which are defined at length in sub-rule (6) of rule 36; sabotage; communication with the enemy, etc. Similarly, every part contains regulatory provisions and punishments for violating such provisions. Special mention may be made of Part XII relating to essential supplies and works contained in rule 114 regarding general control of industry etc, rule 118 regarding avoidance of strikes and lockouts and rule 119 regarding essential services.

Section 5 of the Defence of India Act provides generally for enhanced penalties in regard to violation of the Defence of India Rules made with intent to wage war against India or to assist any country committing external aggression against India. Similarly, punishments provided under the Official Secrets Act and Civil Defence Act have also been enhanced by sections 6(1) and 6(5) of the Defence of India Act.

The Defence of India Act and Rules made thereunder constitute a self-contained code providing for special measures to ensure the defence of India, civil defence, public safety and interest and for the trial of offences

connected therewith. Whereas it is likely that ordinary laws of the land contain provisions similar to those found in the Defence of India Rules, there are also several provisions in the Defence of India Rules which are not dealt with by the ordinary laws in all the States, nor are the punishments provided in the ordinary laws equally deterrent. The general policy regarding the use of the DIR has, therefore, been that DIR should be resorted to only in cases where other enabling legal powers are not readily available or where the deterrent punishments provided under the Defence of India Rules would serve a larger public purpose.

#### Growth of Agro-based Industries

556. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of growth of agro-based industries during the last three years; and

(b) the investment made in these industries in the same period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A statement showing the production in various agro-based industries in the organised sector during the last three years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5692/73].

(b) There are quite a large number of units, outside the organised sector engaged in agro-based industries. The development of a very large number of agro-industries is the responsibility of State Governments. No statistics, therefore relating to the investments made in these industries, in the country as a whole, are maintained in this Ministry.

**Aero-Magnetic Survey**

557. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for conducting Aero-Magnetic Survey of the entire country;

(b) the total amount likely to be spent on this survey; and

(c) by what time it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The proposal for conducting Aero-Magnetic Survey of the entire country is presently under examination by the Government.

(b) Since the proposal is still under examination, the details regarding the amount involved are yet to be worked out.

(c) The time frame for the conduct of the survey is also to be worked out.

**One Year Pause in Launching Plan**

558. SHRI R N BARMAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research in a mid year review has suggested one year pause in launching Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether this suggestion has been made due to reduction in foreign aid; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Sir. The suggestion for postponement has been mainly to provide time to recast the Plan along the lines favoured by the National Council of Applied Economic Research as also to take preparatory steps like restoration of price stability and normal discipline, reburshing the policy instruments and adoption of bold initiatives to cut down gestation periods.

(c) the Government do not share the assessment of the National Council of Applied Economic Research. It is the considered opinion and faith of the Government that planned economy is all the more necessary in such circumstances and it will be disastrous to accept plan holiday in any form as suggested by the NCAER. Accordingly the Draft Fifth Plan is being finalised. The Plan will be finalised in time for its becoming operational from the due date of 1st April 1974.

**Request by Bihar Government to hand over Investigation into the Murder of Mrs Rajeshwari Nagmani**

559 SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request was made by Bihar Government to handover the investigation into the murder of Mrs. Rajeshwari Nagmani, wife of Mr. N. Nagmani, former Tirhut Commissioner, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the case was under investigation by the State C.I.D. and the investigation was at an advanced stage and had no inter-State ramifications. It was not considered necessary for the



C.B.I. to take-over the investigation of the case. The State Government was informed accordingly.

**Crossbar Switch Gear Factory in Kerala**

560. SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANNKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the request of Kerala Government to establish the Crossbar Switch Gear Factory in Kerala has been considered; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken on the location of the factory?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up a factory for manufacture of telephone exchange equipment in Kerala as also its location is under Government's consideration.

**Resolution Passed by ex-I.N.A. Personnel on Azad Hind Government Foundation Day**

561. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Resolution passed on the 21st October, 1973 on the Azad Hind Government Foundation Day by the Ex-I.N.A. personnel requesting the Government (i) to bring the "Ashes" of the great revolutionary leader, Late Rashbehari Bose to India from Tokyo with national honour and (ii) acquire the house at Chandni Chowk, New Delhi from where bomb was thrown at the former British Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, for preserving as a national museum; and

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

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

(b) The matter is being examined.

**Bringing Back the Ashes of Late Rashbehari Bose from Tokyo**

562. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in reply to a Starred Question No. 405 dated the 23rd August, 1973, the Minister of External Affairs referred to the question of bringing back the ashes of the Late Rashbehari Bose from Tokyo as a matter for the consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Home Ministry thereabout?

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

(b) The matter is being examined.

**Issue of Licences/Letters of Intent to West Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana**

563. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

DR. RANEN SEN:

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

(a) the number of (i) Licences for new industries and (ii) Letters of Intent for the same purpose issued to West Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana during last two years;

(b) the nature of industries for which such permits were issued;

(c) the new industries developed or in the process of being developed on the basis of such licences;

(d) the number of Letters of Intent for new industries given effect to and (ii) those remained which unutilised in the different States mentioned; and

(e) the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government thereabout?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) and (b). The following Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences have been issued for the setting up of new industries in the States of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana during the last two years:

Name of the State	Total N. U. type of letters of intent issued during		Total N. U. type of industrial licences issued during	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
W. Bengal	8	23	5	10
Maharashtra	90	75	18	30
Punjab	13	8	4	7
Haryana	78	55	10	12

The above Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences have been granted for the establishment of industries such as metallurgical industries, electrical equipment, telecommunications, transportation, industrial machinery, machine tools, agricultural machinery, earth-moving machinery, miscellaneous mechanical and engineering industries, commercial, office and household equipment, medical and surgical appliances, industrial instruments, chemical drugs and pharmaceuticals, textiles, paper and pulp including paper products, sugar, food processing industries, vegetable oils and vanaspati, fermentation industries, soaps, cosmetics and toilet preparations, rubber goods, leather, leather goods and pickers, glass, ceramics cement and gypsum products, timber

products, miscellaneous industries, fuels and fertilisers.

(c) to (e). As the setting up of a new undertaking normally takes three to four years after the issue of an industrial licence, it will be premature to expect that new undertakings in respect of which Letter of Intent/Industrial Licences issued during the last two years, would have functioned into actual production. These Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences are, therefore, at various stages of implementation.

#### Shortage of Newsprint

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

(a) the latest position regarding the supply of newsprint and import from abroad;

(b) the other steps taken by Government for removing the difficulties arising out of the scarcity of newsprint and a number of dailies and periodicals which have suffered closure due to the shortage of newsprint;

(c) whether there is any threat of further cut in the supply of newsprint to the newspapers; and

(d) whether Government had any consultations with the representatives of the various newspaper organisations for resolving the problem of newsprint shortage, and if so, the nature of such consultation and outcome thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) The latest position is that against the estimated requirement of 2,45,000 tonnes of newsprint during 1973-74, indigenous newsprint (Nepa component) is of 36,400 tonnes; the balance of 2,08,600 tonnes is to be procured by imports. Contracts for a quantity of 1,48,700 tonnes from different sources have been entered in-

to and efforts are continuing to procure the remaining quantity of 59,900 tonnes.

Against the contracted quantity of 1,43,700 tonnes, a quantity of 9,147 tonnes has already arrived, 16,644 tonnes are on high seas, 16,890 tonnes are expected to be shipped in November-December 1973, and the remaining quantity, after December, 1973.

(b) Newsprint being a scarce commodity in a sellers market and in the face of acute worldwide shortage of newsprint, efforts are being made to prevail upon the suppliers to expedite shipment.

Four newspapers, namely, Nutan Saurashtra, Rajkot, Rajasthan, Patrika, Jaipur; Nav Bharat, Bhopal and Madhya Pradesh Chronicle, Bhopal, were reported to have closed down for short duration due to shortage of newsprint. In many cases, the shortage of newsprint is due to consumption of more newsprint than the quantity allocated to them under the Newsprint Policy for 1972-73.

(c) So far as indigenous newsprint is concerned, Nepa Mills are likely to fulfil their commitments. Supplies from the U.S.S.R. are regular but it is not so from other sources. However, at this stage, it is not possible to indicate whether there will be any shortfall in supply of newsprint in the current licensing period. In case the supplies fall short of requirements on the basis of which the current newsprint allocation policy has been formulated, a further cut in newsprint entitlement of newspapers will have to be considered.

(d) In view of the worldwide shortage of newsprint resulting in non-availability of sufficient quantities from abroad, Government convened an emergent meeting of the Newsprint Advisory Committee on May 8, 1973 and subsequently on July 4, 1973. The Committee is represented by the Newspaper Industry also which has

three members from Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society and two members from Indian Language Newspapers Association. On the basis of the recommendation of the Committee, the Newsprint Allocation Policy for the licensing period 1973-74 was formulated.

There is also a Newsprint Purchase Committee on which both these organisations are represented. In July 1973, an I&ENS Delegation, visited Canada and U.S.A. to explore availability of Newsprint from Canada to meet the shortage of newsprint. The Delegation was to study on the spot situation for the chances of getting newsprint for the year 1973-74 and subsequent 2-3 years. The Delegation made useful contacts with suppliers abroad and paved the way for the visit of a high-powered official delegation to negotiate purchase of newsprint. The high-powered delegation recently visited Canada and U.S.A. on the basis of the offers received from the suppliers, it is expected that the quantity of about 50,000 tonnes might be available from Canada during 1974.

#### **Arrests under MISA and DIR of Hoarders, Black-Marketeers etc.**

565, SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the State-wise figures of the hoarders, black-marketeers, smugglers and other persons connected with malpractices in trade and business who have been arrested under (i) M.I.S.A. and (ii) D.I.R.;

(b) the State-wise break-up of the figures of such persons (i) still under detention, (ii) prosecuted so far, (iii) sentenced and (iv) released on bail after arrest; and

(c) other measures undertaken by Government to deal with such manipulators of hoarding, black-marketing?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to the information received two persons have been arrested under DIR in Haryana. No such arrests under DIR or detentions under MISA have been reported by the Governments of Nagaland and Tripura and Union Territory Administrations of Andaman & Nicobar, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep, Pondicherry, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

Information from the remaining State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is being collected.

(c) State Governments have also been advised to keep a careful watch over the activities of hoarders and black-marketeers and take exemplary action with a view to disgorging hoarded stocks and to bring the offenders to book by resorting to the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and the orders issued thereunder.

#### Revalidation of Outdated Letters of Intent

566. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to revalidate the Letters of Intent which became outdated;

(b) the number of such Letters of Intent which became outdated during the last three years and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the names of the industries for which the Letters of Intent were issued?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Precise information about the number of Letters of Intent which have lapsed, is not readily available. In general, some of the reasons for Letters of Intent lapsing are due to delays in finalising arrangements for—

(i) foreign collaboration and in securing the necessary technical know-how,

(ii) procurement of land, water and power facilities from the concerned State Government authorities.

(c) Details of the industries for which Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences are issued from time to time are published periodically in the 'Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences', the 'Indian Trade Journal' and the 'Journal of Industry & Trade'. Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

#### Propagation of the concept of National Integration

567. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to propagate through various media the concept of National Integration; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has for the past few years concentrated on campaigns aimed at strengthening the forces of integration and popularising themes like One Country, One People and One Culture, countering various divisive

forces like regionalism, casteism and narrow linguistic chauvinism. This has been the central theme and has been propagated through its various constituent units namely Radio, the Press, Films, DAVP, Song and Drama Division, DFP etc. through their normal publicity programmes.

**News-item 'Dirty Game of AIR' about the visit of Prime Minister of Cuba**

568. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen comment in 'New Age' on 16th September, 1973 captioned "Dirty game of AIR" on the radio comment about the visit of Fidel Castro, Prime Minister of Cuba; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The criticism was unjustified.

**Protest against foreign collaboration and foreign investment in industries**

569. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked for foreign collaboration and foreign investment in the industries recently;

(b) if so, the facts therefor; and

(c) whether a large number of Members of Parliament protested against this decision?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to a statement on the role of foreign investment issued by eleven members of Parliament. Government's approach to the import of technology, however, continues to be highly selective and foreign investment is only permitted in those fields of industry where indigenous know-how is not available. Government have not announced any change recently in the policy towards foreign collaboration and foreign investment.

**Outlay for Public Sector during Fifth Plan**

570. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed outlay for the Public Sector in the Fifth Plan is unlikely to be raised; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reallocate the plan allocations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b), The Planning Commission is at present engaged in finalising the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan which will be laid on the Table of the House later in the Session. Since outlays are still in the process of being finalised, it is not possible to indicate the allocations for the public sector.

**Radio Licences in the Country**

571. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of broadcast receiving licences as on December, 1972; and

(b) the amount of income derived therefrom?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):**

(a) Radio Licences . . . . .	1,28,94,535
T. V. Licences . . . . .	84,114
(b) Radio . . . . .	Rs. 16,64,38,011.50
T. V. . . . .	Rs. 17,02,706.00

Family Planning staff and would have seriously affected the programme, the matter was reconsidered and the cut in this programme was restored to a large extent. The total allocation for Family Planning Programme now stands at Rs. 53.45 crores.

(b) No schemes/projects except part of the building construction activity and some mass education component have been deferred. The target of IUD, Sterilization and C.C. users as proposed earlier and as now revised are given below:

**Reduction in outlay for Family Planning Programmes during 1973-74**

(In lakhs)

572. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan outlay for family planning for 1973-74 has been reduced from the initial target of Rs. 113 crores, if so, the reduced outlay; and

(b) whether any revision has been done to the programme and the physical targets initially earmarked in this field; and if so, the outlines thereof?

	Targets as proposed earlier	Revised targets
I. U. D . . . . .	10.00	6.69
Sterilization . . . . .	60.00	22.68
C. C. Users . . . . .	100.00	43.03

■ (NB : The targets were revised because the policy of holding Mass Vasectomy Camps with higher compensation was discontinued.

**Telephone connections in Porbandar District**

573. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telephones existing in Porbandar District in Gujarat State; and

(b) the number of applications pending for connections as on 31st of March, 1973?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) The Working Group had recommended an outlay of Rs. 113 crores for the Family Planning Programme for 1973-74. After taking a view on the entire Annual Plan for 1973-74 in the light of the resources position, an allocation of Rs. 54.85 crores was made for the Family Planning Programme. Later, in view of the tight budgetary position and as a result of a further review, the Ministry of Finance made a reduction in the current year's budget and a cut of Rs. 16.48 crores was intimated by the Ministry of Finance in the allocation for Family Planning Programme. As this would have meant a sizeable retrenchment in the

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):**

(a) 1044 (as on 31-3-73).

(b) 54.

**Discussions between Planning Commission and Gujarat State on Staff's Demand for Fifth Plan**

574. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh discussions between the Planning Commission and the Gujarat Government took place in September and it was decided to raise the outlay of the State's Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, whether the outlay still falls short of the State's demand;

(c) the difference between the State's demand and Planning Commission acceptance; and

(d) whether Planning Commission has agreed to reconsider the leftover demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). The Government of Gujarat submitted Fifth Plan proposals amounting to Rs. 1,100 crores which have been discussed in the Planning Commission. A final decision in regard to the size of States' Plans including that of Gujarat will be taken in the light of the Government of India's decision on the Report of the Sixth Finance Commission and a re-assessment of the resources of the States to be undertaken shortly by the Planning Commission in consultation with them.

**Setting up of a Planetarium in Gujarat**

575. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a planetarium fully computerised with latest equipment will be set up at Baroda in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether this project is proposed to be set up in collaboration with the Government of German Democratic Republic;

(c) the kind of assistance to be made available by the G.D.R.; and

(d) the total cost involved and the extent to which it will be beneficial to India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Government have no such proposal.

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

**Atrocities on Scheduled Caste and Harijan Students of Sardar Singh Inter-College of Narouli, District Moradabad (U.P.)**

577. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any letter/Memorandum from a student of Sardar Singh Inter-College of Narouli, District Moradabad (U.P.) against the Principal and some teachers of the said College in connection with the atrocities committed by them towards the Backward Class Scheduled Caste and Harijan students in the month of September, 1973 has been received by the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the contents of the letter; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). According to available information, a letter from one Shri Ram Dayal and some other persons belonging to village Narouli in Moradabad District containing

complaints about ill-treatment of members of Jatav community was received in the Prime Minister's Secretariat and forwarded on October 9, 1973 to the Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, for appropriate action.

**Burning of Harijans in Purnea District, Bihar**

578. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government have been drawn to the Press Reports in the 'Patriot' dated the 22nd October, 1973 that two Harijans were allegedly burnt to death in Purnea District;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter; and

(c) whether Government will hand over this case to CRI; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Government have seen the relevant news-item published in the 'Patriot', dated the 22nd October, 1973. It was reported therein that two Harijans were allegedly burnt to death on October 20, 1973, in village Rampur Belwa under Sadar police station in Purnea district. According to the information received from the Government of Bihar, no harijan was killed or burnt alive in the said village under Purnea Sadar police station. There was, however, an incident in which a house was burnt. A case has been instituted over this incident in Purnea Sadar police station and three accused persons have been arrested. The question of any enquiry by the CBI does not, therefore, arise.

**Television Centre in Calcutta**

579. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government teams which went to Calcutta to inspect the sites and buildings offered by the West Bengal Government for the construction of one temporary or ad hoc Television Studio and one permanent Studio in Calcutta, have disapproved both the sites, because of various difficulties and shortcomings and they have recommended the putting of the construction of any Television Centre in Calcutta;

(b) whether results of the inspection have been communicated to the West Bengal Government and whether they have been asked to suggest alternative sites; and

(c) whether the idea of opening a Television Centre in Calcutta by 1974 has been given up altogether.

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

(b) West Bengal State Government has been apprised of the position. The question of alternative sites does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) No, Sir. The interim set up is expected to be ready before the end of 1974.

**Unutilised licences issued recently to cement manufacturing industry**

580. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the licences for cement production and expansion of capacity



given recently to several large industrial houses in the private sector have remained largely unutilised and these large industrial houses are disinclined now to go in for cement manufacturing;

(b) whether Government have enquired into the matter in order to find out the reasons for the delay in the utilisation of the licences granted; and

(c) what steps Government intend to take to step up cement production in order to make good the large shortfalls in the supply of cement and to relieve the difficulties of the consumers?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). 'Carrying on Business' Licenses were issued to 5 parties belonging to larger houses during 1970 and 1972. While 3 of these parties have made appreciable progress and are likely to go into production during 1974, 2 parties have not made much progress due to certain financial difficulties. Letters of intents to various parties have been issued recently during the period July-73-onwards and it is too early to make an assessment of the progress made by these parties. The holders of licenses and letters of intent are required to submit progress reports on the implementation of licences/letters of intent, which are scrutinised and necessary follow-up action taken. Periodic meetings are also held with the holders of licenses and letters of intent to ascertain their difficulties and to help them in overcoming them.

(c) In order to fill the gap between anticipated demand and supply of cement, an additional capacity of over 13 million tonnes has been sanctioned. It is expected that by the end of 5th Plan a capacity of about 3.00 million tonnes will be put up in the Central Public Sector by the Cement Corporation of India and a capacity of 3 million tonnes by the State Public

Sector. The balance will be in the private sector.

#### **Procedure for approval of industrial licences**

**581. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:  
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:**

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

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce a new procedure for the approval of industrial licences and projects and to set up a Joint Project Approval Board composed of representatives of different Ministries and Departments vitally concerned;

(b) the broad outlines of the scheme and in what ways would the new procedure differ from the procedure followed at present; and

(c) when this Board will be set up?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) to (c). Government have decided to introduce a new system for processing industrial approvals with effect from 1st November, 1973 and a new Secretariat for Industrial Approvals has been constituted as a division in the Ministry of Industrial Development.

2. Under the new system, time targets have been prescribed for issue of various clearances. The secretarial aspects involved in the receipt etc. of licence applications upto the stage of issue of approval letters have been centralised in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals.

3. A LC-cum-MRTP Committee has been constituted to consider the industrial licence applications covered by the provisions of the MRTP Act.

4. The implementation of the new system of industrial approvals will be

supervised by an inter-Ministerial Committee of Secretaries, namely, the Project Approval Board. The Board has been constituted under Government resolution dated 30th October, 1973. The Board will function as Approval Committee in respect of composite applications. It will also provide a high level forum at which policy questions affecting a large number of applications can be considered so that delays arising out of uncertain policy guidelines can be effectively resolved.

**Fifth Plan outlay for Kerala, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh**

582. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Plan outlay in respect of the State of Kerala has been fixed at Rs. 590 crores during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what are the outlays in respect of other backward States like Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala submitted Fifth Plan proposals amounting to Rs. 748 crores which have been discussed in the Planning Commission. A final decision in regard to the size of States' Plans, including that of Kerala, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh will be taken in the light of the Government of India's decisions on the Report of the sixth Finance Commission and a re-assessment of the resources of the States to be undertaken shortly by the Planning Commission in consultation with them.

**Curtailement of Music and Songs due to Commercial Goods Advertisement from A.I.R.**

583. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of IN-

FORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Vividh Bharti' programme being broadcasting from the All India Station of Delhi utilises most of its time in advertising the commercial goods;

(b) if so, whether as a result of the advertisement, the music and songs have to be curtailed in the middle;

(c) whether such a short cut in records playing annoys the listeners; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government either to curtail the number of records to be played or reduce the number of advertisements to save the listeners from this torture?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Only 10 per cent of the total duration of the Vividh Bharati programmes is devoted to advertisements.

(b) to (d). Government's attention has been drawn to some instances of fading out of records in the middle. Strict instructions are being issued to see that this does not occur in future.

**Posts of Staff Artistes fallen vacant in A.I.R. Station at Cuttack**

584. SHRI DEVENDRA SATPATY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Staff Artistes that have fallen vacant in the A.I.R. Station, Cuttack due to the resignation, retirement and death; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to fill up the vacancies in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM

**BIR SINHA**): (a) Six, during the years 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973 (January to October).

(b) Four of the posts were in excess of the norms prescribed by the S.I.U. In the remaining two cases, action is being initiated to fill the vacancies.

#### **U.S. Consulate Officials visit to Orissa**

585. **SHRI DEVENDRA SAT-PATHY**: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the U.S. Consul-General, Vice-Consul-General and Political Adviser of the U.S. Consul-General, Vice-Consul-General since March, 1973 till date; and

(b) the purpose of their visit to the State?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN)**: (a) According to available information, the U.S. Consul-General visited Orissa once, Vice-Consul thrice and Political Officer twice since March 1973.

(b) The State of Orissa is within the Consular jurisdiction of the U.S. Consulate General at Calcutta and it is presumed that the visits were undertaken in connection with their Consular functions.

#### **Shortage of Bamboo in Orient Paper Mills**

586. **SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH**:  
**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY**:

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

(a) whether Bamboo shortage hits paper production in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Amlai Division of the Orient Paper Mills has warned that if the State Government fails to meet its requirements of bamboo by November 15, it will have to close down; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE)**: (a) to (c). The nationalisation of bamboo forest in the Madhya Pradesh created some misgivings to certain Paper Mills including the Amlai Division of the Orient Paper Mills. The State Government has assured that Paper production in these mills will not be affected on account of it.

#### **Raising of outlay for power research and development**

587. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY**: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Task Force of the Planning Commission has recommended for more outlay for power research and development; and is so, the broad outlines of the proposals; and

(b) the decisions taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA)**: (a) The Task Force on Research and Development has recommended an outlay of Rs. 150 crores on Power Research and Development during the Fifth Plan period as detailed below:

(Rs. crores)

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. Development of 500 MW generating plant.                             | 80 |
| 2. Setting up new R & D facilities and expansion of the existing ones. | 15 |

	(Rs. crores)
3. Material development programme.	15
4. Research & product development programme.	19
5. R & D projects in Generation, Transmission and Distribution systems.	15
6. Grants to educational institutions, centres for small-scale industry for R & D work and expenses on Power Technology Development Board.	6
Total:	150

(b) The Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised.

**Murder of the Secretary of the Krishna District Council of C.P.I. at Nadakuduru, Andhra Pradesh**

588. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Balabhaskar Rao, the Secretary of Krishna District Council of C.P.I. had been waylaid and murdered at Nadakuduru in Divisional Taluq, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the police had arrested any of the culprits in connection with this political murder; and

(c) the steps taken so far to prevent such political murders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to information available with the Government, Shri Balabhaskar Rao, Secretary, Krishna District Council of CPI was stabbed to death on 9-9-1973 at village Puritigada. A case has been registered by the police under sections 148 and 302 IPC in this con-

nection. Nine persons suspected to be involved in the commission of the offence are known to have been arrested. Investigation of the case is in progress and further information is awaited from the State Government.

**Constitution of a Committee to ensure supply of essential goods to States**

589. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have suggested that a Committee should be set up comprising of representatives of the Ministries of Steel, Industrial Development and Railways to ensure the supply of essential requirements to the States;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have accepted this suggestion; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Some time back it was suggested by the Chief Minister, Assam that a Committee may be formed under the aegis of the Planning Commission in which representatives of the Ministries of Steel, Industrial Development, Railways and of the Assam Government may be included to review the position and give advice on the steps to be taken for more effective movement of the essential requirements of Assam.

(b) and (c). It was felt that instead of setting up a committee, the matter could be taken up with the concerned Ministries as and when specific problems arise.

**Non-availability of Soviet Aid for India's Atomic Power Programmes**

590. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether USSR has informed the Indian Government that there will be no Soviet aid for India's atomic power programmes;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the reaction of the Indian Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

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

**Directive issued to the Central Ministers to observe austerity in expenditure**

591. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether she had given an eight-point directive to her Cabinet colleagues to enforce economy and help in creating a climate of austerity;

(b) if so, whether this code is not being strictly enforced by the Ministers;

(c) whether the visits abroad have not been curtailed and so much money has still been spent on foreign tours during the months of September, October and November, 1973; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by her to see that this code is strictly followed by the Ministries and the various Departments?

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

(b) No, Sir. The Ministers are doing all that is possible within reason to enforce the code.

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

(d) In view of answer to (b), does not arise.

**Maharashtra-Mysore boundary dispute**

593. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT

SHRI C. K. JAFFER  
SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has requested the Prime Minister to resolve immediately the boundary dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore;

(b) if so, what are his proposals;

(c) the reasons why the solution is being delayed from year to year; and

(d) the reaction of Central Government to the proposals of the Chief Minister of Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (d). An All Party Delegation led by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra met the Prime Minister on 3rd November, 1973 and discussed the Maharashtra-Karnataka boundary dispute. The Chief Minister urged that the dispute should be solved before delimitation of constituencies. The Prime Minister informed the Delegation that a satisfactory solution of the dispute has to be found without any room for future bitterness or discord and that consideration of the problem had to be deferred for some time due to the Bangladesh crisis followed by last year's drought.

**Taking over of foreign shares in Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore**

594. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of taking over the foreign shares in the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore has been under consideration of Government for some time;

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

(c) the amount of compensation required to be paid by Government to these foreign companies and the time limit prescribed for taking over the foreign owned shares in the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under Government's consideration.

**Appointments of Consultants in the Planning Commission**

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>	<i>Field of specialisation</i>
Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha	Chief Consultant	Chemical Engineering, Project and Production Management and Control Management, Selection Training and Development.
Shri B. R. Sule	Consultant	Mechanical Engineering, Automobile Technology Project and Production Management and Control.
Dr. H. C. Bijawat	Consultant	Chemical Engineering, Oil and Petrochemical Technology Project and Production Management and Control.

The fields in which they are specialised are indicated against each:—

**News-item entitled "No funds A-Power station suffer"**

596. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news-item which appeared in the *Economic*

595. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether appointments to the five regular posts of Consultants in the Planning Commission in the areas of Monitoring, Evaluation and Industries and Minerals have been made; and

(b) if so, the names of persons appointed, the field in which they are specialised and the total salary per month to be paid to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Appointments to two regular posts of Consultant and one regular post of Chief Consultant have so far been made. Other appointments will be made if and when considered necessary.

(b) Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha has been appointed as Chief Consultant on Rs. 3500 per month and Shri B. R. Sule and Dr. H. C. Bijawat have been appointed as Consultants on Rs. 3250 per month.

*Times*, dated the 30th August, 1973 under the heading 'No funds: A-Power stations suffer'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken to get sanctions from the Planning Commission to complete the construction of atomic power stations under construction?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The news-item under the heading "No funds: A-Power Station suffer" was published in the *Economic Times* of the 28th August, 1973 and not 30th August, 1973.

(b) It has already been proposed to provide funds in the 5th Five Year Plan for completion of the atomic power plants presently under construction.

**सीमा सुरक्षा बल के एक प्रशिक्षार्थी की मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर जिले में हत्या**

597. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सीमा सुरक्षा बल के एक प्रशिक्षार्थी की मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर जिले में हत्या का मामला सरकार की जान कारी में आया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना का ध्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी नहीं श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में अस्थायी कर्मचारियों की संख्या**

598. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय में ऐसे कितने अस्थायी कर्मचारी हैं जिन्होंने पांच वर्षों से अधिक सेवा कर ली है, किन्तु अभी तक उन्हें स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ?

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख की जायेगी ।**

**अन्तरिक्ष विभाग में समयोपरि भत्ते का भुगतान**

599. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1970-71 और 1971-72 को तुलना में 1972-73 में अन्तरिक्ष विभाग के कर्मचारियों के समयोपरि भत्ते में बहुत वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) वर्तमान आर्थिक संकट को देखते हुए क्या सरकार का विचार 1973-74 में समयोपरि भत्ते की अनुमानित राशि में कटौती करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की भावी नीति क्या है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, प्रमाण ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी (क) प्रश्न ही उत्पन्न नहीं होता क्योंकि अन्तरिक्ष विभाग का सृजन ही जून, 1972 में किया गया था ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) समयोपरि भत्ते पर होने वाले व्यय को अनिवार्य न्यूनतम तक कम रखा जायेगा ।

**संचार मंत्रालय में अस्थायी कर्मचारी**

600. श्री हुकम चन्व कछुवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय में इस समय कितने अस्थायी कर्मचारी ऐंसे हैं जिन्होंने पांच वर्षों से अधिक सेवा पूरी कर ली है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नगर बिमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : मांगी गई जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है जिसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

**Decline in export earnings of Indian films**

601. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether figures of export earnings of Indian films have shown a 14 per cent fall during the year ended June, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) There has been a slight fall in export earnings of films during the period from July 1972 to May 1973 as compared to the previous corresponding period of the order of 5.7 per cent.

(b) No specific reason can be attributed to this slight fall.

**Functioning of Calcutta Telephones**

602. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has received any complaint from the subscribers or any other concern about the poor functioning of the Calcutta Telephones particularly in 24,41 and 57 exchanges and also in the Trunk line between Delhi and Calcutta;

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter; and

(c) whether the Ministry is prepared to make any investigation into the regular activities of the Auto-manual and Trunk-exchange of Calcutta Telephones?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Complaints have been received from time to time. The complaints when received were examined and necessary remedial steps taken to rectify them. The Department on its own also assesses the quality of service at Calcutta on a continuing basis and various long term and short term measures to improve the service are under implementation. Since the Service is being constantly watched and taken care of there is hardly any need for a special investigation as proposed.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 590 DATED 25-7-73 RE. LOOTING OF CAMPS BY ARMED MIZO REBELS AT TITAHJAYA-PARA, NORTH TRIPURA**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): In the answer furnished to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 590 on the 25th July, 1973 it was stated that Government had no information regarding an incident on the 10th June, 1973 referred to in the question. The Government of Tripura have subsequently furnished the information that on the 10th June, 1973, a gang of three armed Mizos raided Titahjaya para under Kanchanpur Police Station in North Tripura and looted articles valued at about Rs. 52 (Rupees fifty-two only) from two labour camps of contractors and that no involvement of local educated youth has been established.

2. The required information was received from the State Government of Tripura only in the last week of August 1973 and hence the delay in correcting the statement.



12.00 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED DISLOCATION OF INDIAN  
AIRLINES SERVICES**

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** (स्वा-  
लियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलंब-  
नीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय  
की ओर पर्यटन और नागर विमानन  
मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना  
करता हूँ कि इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“कर्मचारियों द्वारा नई शिफ्ट प्रणाली  
का विरोध किये जाने के कारण  
इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की सेवाओं  
के अस्त-व्यस्त होने के सनाचार।”

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-  
TIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL  
AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):**

Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to inform the House of the position in regard to the revised shift system introduced in Indian Airlines with effect from the morning of 12th November, 1973.

The nature of the work in Indian Airlines is such that several of its Departments have to function round the clock. The workload, however, varies due to the pattern of operations. The shifts in Indian Airlines prior to the 12th November, were mostly on the 'balanced' pattern, so that equal numbers of workers were employed in the morning, afternoon and night shifts, though the workload involved varied from shift to shift. This created artificial shortages when the workload was high and left numbers of workers with little work at other times. The detention of workers from the lightly loaded to the more heavily loaded shifts thus became inevitable. This not

only led to inefficiency and indiscipline, but also had an adverse impact on the safety and reliability of Indian Airlines operations. Further, the old system resulted in a large amount of unwarranted overtime payment. Artificial shortages of staff were accentuated by the grant of compensatory 'time-off' for overtime work and were further aggravated by liberal leave rules which permitted individual employees to stay away from their duty for a day or two at a time without prior permission. The Committee on Public Undertakings has, in its 28th Report, on the working of Indian Airlines drawn attention to this disturbing situation and recommended remedial action.

To rationalise the shift system and eliminate wasteful practices to the extent possible, the Chairman, in accordance with the specific provisions contained in the agreements with the staff unions, held discussions with the representatives of the Air Corporations Employees Union on the 15th October, with the Indian Aircraft Technicians Association on the 16th October, and with the All India Aircraft Engineers Association on the 26th October. Time schedules for detailed discussions on the proposed revisions in the shift system were agreed upon. Accordingly, the concerned officials in the four Regions of Indian Airlines invited the local union representatives for consultation and discussions and furnished them Management's proposals for the revision of the shift system. Since no agreement could be reached, the proposals were, in accordance with the agreements signed with the unions, remitted to the Regional Directors in the case of the Indian Aircraft Technicians Association and the All India Aircraft Engineers Association, and to the Assistant Managing Director in the case of the A.C.E.U. The Assistant Managing Director invited the Central Office of the A.C.E.U. for consultations on the

8th November. At this meeting the union representative unfortunately took a negative attitude and raised issues which appeared to be designed indefinitely to postpone the introduction of the revised shift system. The Assistant Managing Director gave careful consideration to the whole matter and on the 9th November gave a decision approving the proposals of the Regions for decision of the shift system. The decision was duly communicated to the A.C.E.U. After due consultations with the Indian Aircraft Technicians Association and the All India Aircraft Engineers Association the Regional Directors took final decisions in regard to the revised shift system as applicable to their categories of staff:

Pursuant to these decisions, the Management notified, on the 10th November, that the revised shift pattern would come into effect from the 12th November. On the afternoon of the 10th November, Indian Airlines was informed by the Central Chief Labour Commissioner on the telephone that he had received a copy of a strike notice from the A.C.E.U. effective from the 25th November.

I regret to inform the House that despite specific provisions in the agreements with the unions for the revision of the shift system, and the detailed discussions between the Management and unions, the unions concerned are opposing introduction of the new shift pattern. They have resorted to action which has resulted in delays and curtailment of services causing serious inconvenience and harassment to the travelling public. Some employees also 'Gheraoed' the Indian Airlines Regional Director in Calcutta with a view to bringing pressure on the Management.

The Chairman has made it abundantly clear that if as a result of experience the new shift system need any modifications, these will be introduced.

2100 LS—7

I am sure that this Honourable House will join me in expressing the hope that the employees concerned will realise that lawful decisions of the Management must be implemented.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, श्री राज बहादुर जी के साथ हम लोगों की सहानुभूति है कि अभी अभी उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय का भार सम्हाला है और अभी यह संकट खड़ा हो गया है। कहावत है—सिर मुंडाते ओले पड़े। लेकिन श्री राज बहादुर जी का वक्तव्य सभी बातों पर स्पष्ट रूप से प्रकाश नहीं डालता है। पहली बात जो वक्तव्य को सुनने और पढ़ने से लगती है वह यह है कि ग्राहक इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में ऐसी शिफ्ट सिस्टम क्यों चालू की गई क्यों चलने दी गई जिसमें लीन पीरियड में उतने कर्मचारी रहते थे जितने पीक पीरियड में रहते थे? ऐसी व्यवस्था क्यों शुरू की गई कि जिनके परिणामस्वरूप कर्मचारियों को बहुत अधिक ओवर-टाइम देना पड़ता था?

मंत्री महोदय ने पब्लिक अण्डरटॉकिंग कमेटी का हवाला दिया है। पब्लिक अण्डरटॉकिंग कमेटी ने जो आंकड़े दिए हैं वे सचमुच आखें खोलने वाले हैं। 1971-72 में 298.97 लाख ओवर-टाइम दिया गया जो कि टोटल सैलरीज वेजेज का 18.7 परसेंट था। पांच वर्ष में ओवर-टाइम में 170 परसेंट की इंक्रीज हो गई। कमेटी ने सिफारिशें हैं कि इसका कम करने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए, लेकिन कमेटी ने यह भी कहा है कि यह बातें कर्मचारियों से चर्चा करके तय की जानी चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से यह पता नहीं लगता कि इस परिवर्तन के बारे में कर्मचारियों की सचमुच में आपत्तियां क्या हैं। एक स्थान पर उन्होंने कहा है :

[ श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ]

"At this meeting, the Union representative unfortunately took a negative attitude and raised issues which appeared to be designed indefinitely to postpone the introduction of the revised shift system".

में जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन से मुद्दे कर्मचारियों ने उठाये ? अच्छा होता अगर मन्त्री महोदय कर्मचारियों की नोयत पर शक नहीं करते । इस वक्तव्य को शब्दावली कुछ और ढंग से रचो जा सकती थी । लेकिन उन्होंने कर्मचारियों पर आरोप लगाया कि वे सारे शिफ्ट सिस्टम को रोकना चाहते थे लेकिन सदन जानने के लिए उत्सुक है कि कर्मचारियों ने बिगेष और ठोस मुद्दे कौन से उठाए ?

कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था जितने कर्मचारियों का ओवर-टाइम एकदम बन्द होता है; कर्मचारियों में असंतोष पैदा करेगा—इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता । व्यवस्था सही है या गलत, यह प्रश्न अलग है, लेकिन व्यवस्था आपने बनाई है, वे कर्मचारी ओवर-टाइम प्राप्त कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने अपने जीवन के रहन-सहन का ढंग उसी के अनुरूप ढाला है और अब अगर उसमें अचानक परिवर्तन किया जायेगा तो वह परिवर्तन बातचीत के द्वारा ही होना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूँ कि बातचीत कर के कर्मचारियों को एक तत्कालीन स्थिति पर लाना असम्भव नहीं होना चाहिए ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय से क्या अपने स्तर पर उन्होंने कर्मचारियों के संगठनों से, उनके प्रतिनिधियों से बातचीत की है ? क्या वह कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर चर्चा करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

अबिचर यह सरकार और सरकार का यह विवेक मंत्रालय केवल प्रकृति काम नहीं कर सकता । ओवरटाइम और उस से मिलने वाले धन को समस्या केवल इसी

मंत्रालय की समस्या नहीं है । इस सदन में कई बार मामले उठ चुके हैं कि डाक तार में किस तरह में ओवरटाइम दिया जा रहा है, बैंकों में ओवरटाइम की दी जाने वाली राशि कितनी है । अब अगर फैसले करने हैं तो वह फैसले टुकड़ों में नहीं होने चाहिए । वे एक समन्वित और सुनियोजित नीति के अन्तर्गत होना चाहिए । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन का मंत्रालय इस प्रश्न को प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न बना कर बैठा है ?

यह कहा जा रहा है कि हम ने जो लागू कर दिया उसे मान लेना चाहिए । यह भी कहा जाता है कि अगर अनुभव के बाद ऐसा पता लगा कि उस में सुधार की जरूरत है तो सुधार किया जा सकता है । सुनने में यह बात बड़ी अच्छी मालूम होती है । लेकिन क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि अभी भी कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधियों, उनके संगठनों को बुला कर उन से बातचीत की जाय और ऐसा रास्ता निकाला जाय कि जिस से इंडियन एयर लाइन्स की क्षमता बढ़े । काम करने के घंटे जो कर्मचारी अधिक लगाते हैं उन में भी कमी होनी चाहिए, और मैं मानता हूँ कि जो ओवरटाइम दिया जा रहा है वह बहुत ज्यादा है, उस में कटौती आवश्यक है । लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इसे किस ढंग से किया जाय ? ढंग के बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि ढंग में सुधार का मुद्दा ही था, और अभी भी है । अगर मंत्री महोदय अपने स्तर पर कर्मचारियों के संगठनों से बातचीत करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई रास्ता निकल सकता है, और उन्हें उसका प्रयत्न करना चाहिए, और ऐसे किसी प्रयत्न में सदन उन का पूरा साथ देगा ।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं माननीय सदस्यों का बहुत ऋणी हूँ उन की सहानुभूति

के लिए कि जो उन्होंने मेरे प्रति व्यक्त की। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह मेरा सौभाग्य रहा है कि मैं श्रमिक संगठनों के सम्पर्क में रहा हूँ। मैंने वे हृदय की धककों को समझ सकता हूँ। माननीय सदस्य ने एक शब्द का प्रयोग किया कि "सर मुझे आले पड़े"। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि "भण्डाले इतनी पड़ी मूज पर कि आसां हो गई"। उन्होंने एक बड़ा प्रश्न किया है कि यदि कुछ डिस्टेंशन और इम्पेरोवेज्ड शिफ्ट पैटर्न में गए थे, कुछ कुंठित हो गये थे, या कुछ गलत थे या सामंजस्य नहीं था, तो यह क्यों हुआ और यह क्यों शुरू की गई? मैं इस के इतिहास में नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय सदस्य इस बात से सहमत नहीं हैं कि यदि कोई अवमानतायें या सामंजस्यविहीनता प्रतीत होती है तो उस को ठीक किया जाय? अनुभव से हम सीखते हैं और चलते हैं।

**श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :** माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वह इतनी शुद्ध हिन्दी न बोलें कि कुछ समझ में ही न आये, क्योंकि आजकल हिन्दुस्तान में कोई चीज शुद्ध नहीं मिलती है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मंत्री जी आप इतनी भमिला में न जाइये। प्रश्न का जवाब ही दीजिए।

**श्री राज बहादुर :** उन्होंने कुछ आवकबैशन्स कर दिये। मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। उन्होंने बंग के बारे में आपत्ति का, उन्होंने ओवरटाइम के बारे में आपत्ति का। उन्होंने बताया कि 1971 में ओवर-टाइम का घनराशि 18 '7 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच चुकी थी और अब वह लगभग 22 परसेंट तक पहुँचने का सम्भावना है। और यह भी निश्चित बात है कि खाली ओवरटाइम की बात नहीं है, प्रश्न यह

है कि जब कि सत्रों के वक्त बहुत सी सर्विसेज आती हैं उस वक्त अगर स्टाफ कम हो और दोपहर के वक्त ज्यादा हो तो उस में सामंजस्य लाने की जरूरत है। इस के वास्ते एक मुआहिदा हुआ और उस मुआहिदे पर हस्ताक्षर हुए सम्बन्धित यूनियन के और मैनेजमेंट के। उस के अनुसार सारी व्यवस्था की बातचीत की और चर्चा की। 15 अक्टूबर को जैसा मैंने स्टेटमेंट में कहा एयर कौरपोरेशन ऐम्प्लाइज यूनियन से इस की चर्चा हुई, 16 अक्टूबर को ए० आई० टी० ए० से और 26 अक्टूबर को एक दूसरी यूनियन से बातचीत हुई। 29 अक्टूबर, से 8 नवम्बर तक बराबर चर्चा रही विभिन्न तरह से। और जहाँ तक ए० आई० टी० ए०, टेक्नीशियन्स और इंजीनियर्स का सम्बन्ध है वह अपने से सम्बन्धित लेबिल पर लेंगे, फिर चीफ इंजीनियर लेबिल पर लेंगे और फिर रीजनल डायरेक्टर उस का अन्तिम निर्णायक होगा। इसी तरह ए० सी० ई० यू० के सम्बन्ध में यह निश्चय था कि पहले उसे रीजनल लेबिल पर और लेबिल पर लिया जाय, और वहाँ अगर समझौता हो सके तो जो असिस्टेंट मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर है एयरलाइन्स के वह उस का अन्तिम निर्णय दें। तो इसीलिए कंसल्टेशन के लिए बुलाया गया, और चर्चा में कोई कसर नहीं रखी गई।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उपाय नियात पर मैंने कुछ शर्तें किया है, और हमसा किया है। मेरा इस प्रकार का कोई इरादा नहीं है। उन्होंने ऐसी सूचनायें कुछ मांगी कि जो सूचनायें हमारे पास थीं ही नहीं, यह अवेलेबिल नहीं हो सकती थी और बहुत समय लग सकता था, दूसरे यह कि सारी असंतोषजनक चीजें चल सकती थीं। अगर मैं उन के बिस्तार में जाऊंगा तो स्पीकर साहब भी मुझे रोकेंगे।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** कई साल तक यह गलत व्यवस्था चलती रही, कुछ दिन और नहीं चल सकती थी ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** मैं भी नया हूँ और श्री चेयरमैन, मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर हैं, एयर चीफ मार्शल पी० सी० लाल, उन्होंने 8 अगस्त से जब से चार्ज लिया खूब बातचीत की और तभी से बराबर सम्पर्क में रहे हैं, उन्होंने कर्मचारियों का सहयोग मांगा है, उन से कहा है कि सेवाओं को किसी प्रकार से ठीक कीजिए, इस असन्तुलन को दूर कीजिए। ये सारी बातें हुई हैं। कोई एक दिन की बात नहीं है। लेकिन एक हद होती है जहाँ तक हम जा सकते हैं, उस के बाद नहीं जा सकते। इसलिए कोई उन की नीयत पर हमला नहीं है।

माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने पूछा कि क्या मैं उन से बात करने के लिए तैयार हूँ ? मुझे यह बताने में प्रसन्नता है कि जो यूनिन के पदाधिकारी हैं वह मुझ से मिले थे और मैंने उन्हें सलाह दी कि यह मामला ऐसा है आप खुद सोचिये कि अगर मैनेजमेंट और रीजनल डाइरेक्टर्स और चीफ इंजीनियर यह तय नहीं कर सकते कि कौन सी शिफ्ट कितनी बड़ी हो, कौन सी शिफ्ट में कितने आदमी आयेंगे, और इस काम में मिनिस्टर दखल दे तो वह मैनेजमेंट कैसे चल सकता है ? और मेरे पास उतनी जानकारी भी नहीं है जिसके लिये एक्सपर्टीज चाहिए। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस स्तर पर यह बातें तय होनी चाहिए उस स्तर पर रहने दीजिए। मैंने कभी मिलते से इन्कार नहीं किया। अखबार में चेयरमैन ने स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि वह हमेशा तैयार है बात करने के लिए। उन्होंने कहा है कि अगर चेंज की जरूरत है तो चेंज करने के लिए तैयार हैं। लेकिन इस को चलने तो दीजिए, लागू तो होने दीजिए। क्योंकि काम को बन्द करने

से सब को तकलाफ़ हो रही है, कर्मचारियों को और उन के परिवार वालों को तकली हो रहीं है।

मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि माननीय वाजपेयी जी इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं कि ओवर टाइम भी एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। लेकिन केवल वही प्रश्न नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि हमारी सेवाओं में आवश्यक सुधार आये और उनमें आवश्यक व्यवस्था उचित रूप से हो।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** नये शिफ्ट सिस्टम से ओवरटाइम में कितनी कमी होगी इस का कोई अंदाजा लगाया गया ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** यह मैं अभी नहीं कह सकता।

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):** Once again we come before this House with disturbing news from a sector where the employees are one of the highest paid in the country. Last time it was the pilots. Before that it was the engineers. Now it is the technical staff. We are really surprised that in this sector there must be some communication gap between the Management and the Staff.

It is always said that at least in the public sector there should be better labour-management relationship. When we talk so much about labour participation in management, in a sector where all the people are of high technical calibre, right from the smallest technician to the highest engineers and pilots, why should we not take them into confidence and why should there not be a feeling of belonging among the workers, particularly when a seasoned and famous Air Marshall of this country like Shri P. C. Lal is heading this organisation? We were all thinking that

this communication gap would be abolished. Now that Shri Raj Bahadur has come in, there is greater reason why the gap should be reduced because, as he says, he knows and fiercer of the highest order and employees. But he has taken over this portfolio only the other day. This problem arose mainly because of this communication gap.

As a trade unionist I have absolutely no sympathy for those employees who start this type of agitation. The workers do not do their work in the scheduled time of 8 hours and want overtime to do the work after those 8 hours. This can never be appreciated or supported by anybody. There can be no sympathy for such employees. The opposition to this shift, particularly by the A.C.E.U., appears to be that they are now going to get less overtime wages; no other reason has come from the other side. I have tried to see the newspapers to understand whether the union has come out with any genuine grievances why the shift arrangement should not be changed. The only reason that they have given is that their overtime will be reduced. The employees of the engineering division and technicians have also accepted this. Therefore, there can be no sympathy with this demand of the union and the attitude of the employees.

I would like to appeal to the employees not to pursue this policy. I would also appeal to opposition leaders like Shri Vajpayee to unequivocally oppose this kind of attitude by the employees. This attitude is plaguing not only this sector but also the banks, posts and telegraphs, railways and other spheres of life. This is detrimental to the economy of the country.

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** The Government is responsible for this.

**SHRI VASANT SETHI:** Why do you blame Government for everything?

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Whom else am I to blame? Should I blame the opposition?

**SHRI VASANT SATHI:** Yes, the opposition also if you want to support the demand of the employees. You want to blow hot and cold in the same breath. You want to blame the Government and support the employees. It is this kind of attitude among the opposition that encourages the workers to indulge in these things. Therefore, let us not take this attitude. If the Government is to be blamed, we should accept it. In this public service undertaking, let there be a sense of belonging. I want to know from the hon. Minister, now that he has taken charge of this Ministry, whether this communication gap will decrease. Now, that Shri Lal is heading the undertaking, will you now start this new era of complete understanding with all the employees?

I would first like to know why you called your first shift a balanced one. I think it was the most unbalanced one.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh):** It is also a communication gap.

**SHRI VASANT SATHI:** As far as these shifts are concerned, having the same number of workers in each shift is not a balanced pattern. It has no relationship to the work at all. We would like to know how you will remove this imbalance as also the imbalance that prevails in the relationship between the management and the employees. I would also like to know when we can expect you to come and inform the House that as far as the Indian Airlines is concerned, there is complete agreement and a feeling of belonging among all the levels of employees and also rapprochement between the employees and the management.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** Sir, I deeply appreciate the spirit of the observations made by my hon. friend, Shri Sathe, I wholeheartedly agree with that spirit. I do recognise the importance and need of having no communication gap whatsoever and having complete understanding and harmony, so far as the operation and working of the Indian Airlines is concerned, so far as its efficient running is concerned. I also appreciate the compliment he has given to Shri Lal. He himself having been a pilot and flier of the higher order and merit we cannot support for a moment that Shri Lal would ever like to have any lack of understanding or lack of communication between him and the workers. As I said earlier, an autonomous organisation like the Indian Airlines Corporation should settle this problem by negotiation with the employees and certainly the Minister and the Ministry will provide whatever help we can. I do not think the hon. Member has asked for any other information.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka):** Sir, I must say that I agree with what Shri Vajpayee said right at the outset that why is it that it is only now the Government has realised that these shifts of equal strength was not the right course for so long. Why is it that it is only now that they have thought of changing it? The answer he gave is perhaps something with which I do not agree. Shri Sathe has likewise talked of a communication gap. I think that is again stating something that does not tally with facts. It is quite clear that in this case there was no communication gap. In this case—I am going by the statement of the Chairman of the Indian Airlines in the press conference—the Chairman has been in touch with the union authorities for several weeks and that the union had agreed that something needs to be done. Then how did the negotiations break down? It is said that the ne-

gotiations broke down because of the fact that the information that the unions sought from the Indian Airlines was not made available to them. According to the Chairman that information would have taken weeks or perhaps months to collect and it had really no relevance to the points at issue. Then, what is the justification for saying that there is communication gap?

According to a report in *The Statesman*. Shri Mazumdar, General Secretary of the A.C.E.U., denied that the union was insisting on uniform strength in each shift. That is precisely the point at issue. Now there are three shifts, morning, afternoon, and night, of equal strength irrespective of the workload. It is well-known to everybody that only during certain periods the air traffic is intense. Therefore, the strength of staff for a shift must be linked with the volume of work that has to be done during that shift. That was not done so far. Now the union says that it agrees to this change and that it is not objecting to the revision but it was not given any opportunity for discussion. And this they say after discussions had gone on for days on end. The IAC Chairman said that Mr. Mazumdar's statement was not correct and that the A.C.E.U. was not prepared to take a realistic and practical attitude. And that is correct. After all, the reason for staff objection is quite obvious. It is perfectly understandable. How can anybody readily agree to forgo large sums of money which they were earning through overtime? **This change in the shift system must result in that.** If the Chairman has said that the change was going to result in a saving of a crore or two, how does that saving of a crore or two arise except from the fact that less overtime will be paid to these people? Therefore, it is going to hurt their pockets and they are bound to object.

At the same time, the point to consider is this, and this is why I wel-

come Government's awakening, late though it is, to realities, and how to administer such organisations. These are problems for the management. The management did not manage so far; now the management has begun to manage. These are not issues for workers to decide as to what the strength and number of shifts there should be, for how many hours the pilots should work, what should be the night halt and what the periods of rest, etc. The pilots have accepted this. They were also not happy with these changes which will result in substantial savings. The engineers too realise because in the main the engineers must work not during the day time when there are no aircraft to work on; they must work on the aircraft and the aircraft come only in the night. Would it be right to insist that we will have equal shift strength even though during the day time there will be no aircraft and we will have to sit idle? Is that what this House would desire to be continued? Is that what Mr. Vajpayee would like to be continued? Is that what Mr. Sathé would like to be continued because there is a communication gap? Of course, not.

This overtime has become a racket not only in this sector but in a number of others also. The bank workers, for instance, start work after the day is over, which causes a great deal of inconvenience to the general public.

The other reason why these concessions have been given by the Indian Airlines is also obvious. It is an essential service. One would have imagined that, in an essential service which is also run by the country, by the Government, by a national organisation, the workers would work with a will. But that has not been the experience. On the contrary, they utilise the fact of its being an essential service for threatening to go on strike, knowing that they would disrupt the services and cause enormous

inconvenience to the general travelling public thereby, and that is their strong bargaining hint. It is because the public has not been prepared to put up with that inconvenience, it is because Government is not prepared to put up with unpopularity lest it should affect their voting strength or whatever it may be, that so far concessions have been given which are totally unreasonable. Will the Government, now that they have realised what the correct attitude should be in the management of such large organisations....

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**  
I doubt whether they have realised even now.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** ....and are anxious to see that the management is able to manage, that proper functions of management are entrusted to them—I greatly appreciate what Mr. Raj Bahadur stated today, namely, how can he interfere in a matter of which he knows next to nothing—, when a Minister has that realisation and allows experts to do their work within their sphere: policy-making would be his sphere undoubtedly, but the implementation of policy he makes is somebody else's and there should be the least interference possible in that. Will the Government now assure this House that it will stand firm on the line it has taken now until such time as a settlement is reached which ensures a satisfactory reform in the entire system and programme of work, in the working of the Indian Airlines?

That is what is at issue to-day. If you give in, if there is any compromise now, I think it will only result in further weakening and inefficient functioning of the Indian Airlines.

How is it that—I think, Mr. Vajpayee quoted certain figures—the operating expenses rose from Rs. 41.37 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 50.71 crores in 1971-72? And they have been rising over a period. If you take the earlier



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years figures, they show a steadily rising trend so that they would really leave no profit margin whatsoever. It seems to me, therefore, that the time has come to declare that while being fair to the labour, we intend also to be fair to the management and to the general public. I think this is an important point.

Public sector enterprises must make profits. To talk as sometimes one talks that profits should not be the criterion for judging the efficient working of a public sector enterprise, is to talk utter nonsense. It is the only criterion. If it is suggested that you have to make some concessions, etc., on sociological grounds and other grounds, you can always allow all that in your calculations and show that the enterprise nevertheless functions at profit and if the Indian Airlines is to function at profit which should also be the objective of the entire public sector, I think you must stand firm on this and ensure the workers a fair treatment but ensure also your management that for its operational efficiency, whatever kind of arrangement is necessary, the workers must accept it as reasonable. This is my question. Are you prepared to stand firm until a settlement can be arrived at ensuring all these things that I have mentioned?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** Mr. Patel has again put the same question—why was it tolerated until now—all these imbalances and distortions that have crept in? In any human organization or institution, our experience is that over the years we do experience, despite our best judgment, some imbalances or distortions creep in. When they are in the process of creeping in, we really do not always succeed in perceiving or noticing them and it could not be wise on my part or on the part of Mr. Patel with all his wisdom and experience, to be wise after the event.

But the fact of the matter is that when the demands of the various Unions of various classes of employees came up before this House, did we or did we not lend our support also at that time? However, let bygones be bygones and if the matter is that we have to put the whole thing in order, he has warned me, 'Because it will cause inconvenience to the public, it may cause unpopularity to the Government or to the Minister; therefore, you will give in or you may give in.' I would say most humbly and in great humility that it is not important—whether the Minister becomes popular or unpopular. In fact, we do regret the inconvenience that is caused, the great inconvenience that might be caused to the travelling public and for that we would really apologise. But so far as this thing is concerned, when we think that a thing is right, when we think that the course that we are going to take is correct and that these distortions and imbalances have crept in, there is no reason why we should not be able to persuade even the Unions and their leaders to come round to the table and talk the things over. I would not really play the Samson, shake the whole pillar and bring it down crashing. I would say that the leaders as also the workers are our own nationals and are a patriotic people doing their duties. May be some distortions have occurred, some differences of opinion have occurred.

As far as the discussions were concerned, the matter has been thoroughly discussed at all levels and I can assure the House and even to-day, in his last statement to the Press, the Chairman has invited, 'Let us work it and if after working it is considered necessary that the system requires some changes', he has said:

I quote:

'We are prepared to consider changes as we go along.'

Those changes will be considered with a view to restore some sort of a balance. An objection was raised for the word 'balance' although it was used in regard to the present order of things, in regard to the shift pattern, that was perhaps only euphemistically expressed to denote the agreement between the management and the labour at that time. We want to restore the real balance which would be free from distortions. I can assure you that we shall never overlook the other people—workers—and we shall certainly try to let all our workers go round and let this new pattern continue. If they feel that there is need for a change anywhere, they may discuss about it. I do not think that there is any question of lack of firmness in this. It is all a question of deliberate policy and a deliberate action that we have taken. It is absolutely right. When you say that the Minister knows next to nothing, in all humility, I would say that I do not know anything about engineering or technician's job or air operations. I think that if the Minister or a Member of Parliament assumes that he knows each and everything—technical or non-technical—soon after their being elected to the post, then I think we are wrong. I would only tell you that what I have said is correct that the matters connected with the shift patterns have got to be decided at the operating levels. Firstly, the man who has to take the work and the man who has to give the work have to come together. For the technicians and engineers, final decision rests with the Regional Director by virtue of the agreement with the Unions and ourselves. In this particular case, so far as employees' union are concerned, the final authority is the Director. And that is what we propose to do in this case.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL:** Will the Minister kindly confirm whether it is a fact that the overtime working today results in an average earning to something like a thousand a month?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** I do not know that. It may differ from worker to worker. I really do not have the figures with me.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai):** I really appreciate the courage shown by the hon. Minister in adopting himself in the new shift pattern from shipping to airlines and making bold attempts to answer questions.

Before I deal with the subject proper, I feel very much concerned about a report which had appeared in the press that in Calcutta and in some other air stations, there has not been servicing of the aircraft. Most of the Members of Parliament had raised a question in this regard. There had been occasions for air disasters. That is known to us. Disaster is always dangerous. Hereafter you should see that the aircrafts are checked up and necessary servicing is done and only when they are found suitable for airworthiness, they should be allowed to fly. Whether you control the cargo or not, whether meal is served in plane or not, the most important aspect is about the safety of the passengers and their security. I want to be assured by the Government as to what steps they have taken to see that the safety and security of passengers is guaranteed?

About the problem, it appears to me that so far as the objective of the revision of the existing pattern of shift to a new shift pattern is concerned, there is no difference between either the different Unions or the management. But I should say there is certainly a point on behalf of the employees that when there has been an agreement with the employees, an agreement arrived at in 1971-72, and when there is a shift from one agreement to a new shift pattern, naturally it should raise certain questions. The question arises: if overtime was wrong it was wrong for so many years; why suddenly have they introduced a new shift pattern? As was rightly said

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by my hon. friend, Shri H. M. Patel, Shri Majumdar of the Airlines Employees Union, had said that reasonable time was not given to them. They have no objection to the revision, but they were not given an opportunity for discussion.

There is also another point. The Secretary of the Union, Shri Majumdar, said that they were not furnished with all the necessary data so that they could come to a conclusion whether this new shift pattern of service was in accordance with the principle of revision and former agreement and how it would affect them. Air Marshal Lall has admitted that he has not been able to give them the necessary data. He said that it would take much time to collect the data. If so, on what scientific basis have they come to the conclusion they did? Without having proper data at their disposal and without making the necessary calculation on the basis of that, how have they come to the conclusion that a new shift pattern is called for? This is a very important point. Neither the Air Marshal nor the Minister has replied to this charge made by the Union employees. Unless you give the data, how can there be any fruitful, reasonable discussion between the employees and the employer?

I am sorry to say that the Air Marshal, the soldier Chairman, had acted as if he was dealing with soldiers. But he forgot that he had to deal with a new type of soldiers. Everyday they are not having to exercise that type of discipline that the soldiers are used to. On the 26th, Air Marshal Lal concluded the dialogue with one of the Unions, and on the 9th, within two weeks, he introduced the new shift pattern. I should say he has done the whole thing in a mood of too much haste; I should say a little bit of tact was necessary for him.

There is another thing. He should have consulted the Ministry. Perhaps

he thought that was not needed because the then Minister was shifting to a new Ministry and he was not sure whether the new incumbent would be in permanent charge or in temporary charge of the Ministry, besides his regular charge of Communications. Probably there was a doubt as to whether he would be able to go in depth into the problem.

Therefore, neither the former Minister or the present Minister was in a mood to go into the problem which has been hanging for many years. Therefore, I have used the word 'tact'. With certain tact and with certain patience, the Air Marshal could have dealt with the problem that is not of sudden occurrence or growth but was hanging over for years.

The word 'overtime' is creating trouble with all common people. Today overtime has become regular time for work not only in IA but in every department of government. Overtime has become the time for regular work. In the regular time, few people do work in the different offices. Therefore, I think among people outside and among all members here, there will be no second opinion that this overtime business, this overtime bill, must be cut, must be rationalised.

There is another thing. The Union Secretary has said that in Calcutta, 80 per cent of the overtime bill is due to increase in salary. Secondly, he has charged that there is under-staffing also. These two charges have not been met by the management, by the soldier-Chairman. This has to be clarified. Therefore, nobody will feel happy at the way in which they are adopting this sort of tactics. Now, it is a very interesting thing to note the reply given by the Union leaders. What do they say? They said that they would be happy if overtime payment is taken away completely, but that the management should not ask them to work longer hours. That is, they are against overtime work. Now, you have come up with a new shift pattern. Therefore, I want the hon.

Minister to tell us if you want to take away the overtime benefit from them. They are now working overtime at the moment.

Lastly, in the statement of the Minister itself, it is said that the "Indian Airlines was informed by the Central Chief Labour Commissioner on the telephone that he had received a copy of a strike notice from the ACEU..." etc.

Also, there is another statement by Mr. Majumdar wherein he has said that any democratic decisions worked out as a result of negotiations are acceptable to them and they stood by their agreement of 1971-72 and they also agree even with the internal democratic agreement.

I would request the hon. Minister to see whether it is possible that on arbitration with the Chief Labour Commissioner can be set up so that there may be a reasonable negotiation and a reasonable dialogue, and the data may be supplied to the employees so that on the basis of the data, a reasonable conclusion is drawn because they are also agreeable to the very objective that they do not want any overtime benefit.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** Sir, to begin with, I must really express my regret that Mr. Samar Guha should have chosen to describe the Chairman as a soldier-Chairman, especially when other Members have said that he is a person of whom we should all be proud.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** There should be a certain dialogue and therefore I said that a little bit of tact and patience is necessary.

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** I would like to disabuse one thing from the mind of the hon. Members. Air Chief Marshal Lal has been for five years, I am told, the Chairman and Managing Director of HAL. He had also been, earlier, the Managing Director—I do not know whether he was Chairman

too—of the IAC, when it was called as IAC then. So, he has had enough experience of the public sector undertakings and management and the dealings with labour. He has dealt with labour in the HAL and the Indian Airlines. So, he is not new to labour. Therefore, to say that he is only a soldier-Chairman would be, to say the least, less than fair.

So far as the question of agreements is concerned, I would like to put on record to say that agreements were reached between the union and the management—I have got the records here—on 2-6-1971, 10-1-1972 and 15-2-1972 with the ACEU. I quote:

"The Corporation may revise from time to time the shift arrangements on a different basis, both in regard to the composition of the shift as well as the shift timings, so as to meet variations in workload. This may include provision of an alternate night shift. Before the shift arrangements are revised, the revisions will be discussed with the union and every endeavour will be made to reach an agreed decision. In the event of no agreed decisions, the matter will be referred to the Assistant General Manager for a final decision after necessary consultations with the Central Office. The shift items need not be uniform for all departments. The shifts will be so organised as to ensure that no employee is made to work for more than 34 hours in a week and further no employee being made to work for a spread-over in excess of what is permissible under the Factories Act, 1948."

So, his second question is also answered; that they cannot be made to work longer hours than is permissible under the law. But the agreement is here. There is also a similar agreement in the case of technicians and the engineers as well. All these matters about revision were discussed and whatever has been provided in the agreement has been followed. So naturally, it

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cannot be said that this has been suddenly imposed upon the workers.

I am afraid he has blown hot and cold at the same time. He says overtime must be given and then he says the employees' unions have not laid emphasis on overtime as such! We have first of all to find out and come to a judgment ourselves whether it is or it is not necessary to link the strength of a particular shift with the workload on that shift. If the answer is in the affirmative, there is no other alternative but to leave this work to those who can do it, viz., the management. It is not the type of question which can be referred to adjudication or arbitration or to a tribunal. It is a matter which has got to be essentially worked out by the people who are going to run it. It does not at all affect the terms and conditions of service of the workers. (*Interruptions*). Overtime is not a matter of right and no one can insist on it. But so far as the terms and conditions are concerned, it should be worked out according to the formula in the agreement which I have quoted already.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर मैनेजमेंट खुद करना चाहता था तो फिर बातचीत क्यों की कर्मचारियों से ? मंत्री महोदय मानते हैं कि कर्मचारियों से बातचीत करने की जरूरत थी और की गई ।

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR:** Under the agreement, the final decision has been left to the Assistant Managing Director and the Regional Director.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** What about arbitration by the Chief Labour Commissioner? He has not replied to that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I have called Shri Naval Kishore Sharma. I have

not called anybody else. Why should they go on speaking?

**श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) :** आज जिस विषय पर हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं और देश में जो हालात पैदा हुए हैं, उनमें ऐसा लगता है कि अब्यवस्था व्यवस्था बनती जा रही है, हड़ताल आये-दिन की बात होती जा रही है, डी० आई० आर० का मखौल बनाया जा रहा है और ओवर-टाइम अधिकार बनता जा रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में अभी हमारे विरोधी दलों के मित्रों ने यह कहा कि श्री पी० सी० लाल साहब ने एक सील्जर की तरह से काम किया है। सरकार ने और मैनेजमेंट ने एम्पलाइज से बात नहीं की और बात न कर के उन के अधिकारों का हनन किया है। लेकिन इस का किसी को चिन्ता नहीं है कि ग्राम जनता के साथ क्या बात रही है, टैक्स-पेअर के साथ क्या हो रहा है। इन आये-दिन की हड़तालों से जनता परेशान है, फिर भी हमारे कुछ दोस्त इन हड़ताल करते वालों की हिमायत करते हैं।

13.00 hrs.

यह सही है कि मजदूरों को अधिकार है, कर्मचारियों को अधिकार है—अपनी बात मनवाने का और यदि उस में वाजबीयत है तो सरकार को उन की बात सुननी चाहिए और सुननी पड़ेगी, आखिर वे भी उस के एक अंग हैं, लेकिन इस के मायने यह नहीं हो सकते कि ग्राम जानता के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जाय। आज यह हालत है कि कौन-सा हवाई-जहाज किस टाइम पर जायगा, इस का पता नहीं है। खाना मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा, इस का पता नहीं है। खाना मिलता है तो उ० में मिर्चे झाँक दी जाती हैं। मेरे एक मित्र कल बम्बई से आये थे, वे कह रहे थे कि खाना

ऐसा था जिस में मिचें झोंक दी गई थीं, पानी भी हवाई-जहाज में उपलब्ध नहीं था। अगर यह हालत हो, इतना केलस-एटीचुड हो, तो मुझे उन लोगों पर शर्म आती है जो इन की हिमायत करते हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन की समस्याओं का समाधान होना चाहिए। इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को, श्री पी० सी० लाल साहब को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, उन्होंने मजबूती से इस समस्या के समाधान का एक निर्णय किया है और संकेत दिया है। एक न एक दिन आप को ऐसे सवालों से निबटना पड़ेगा और मजबूती से निबटना पड़ेगा। पिछले दिनों आप ने जो कुछ कमजोरी दिखाई, उस का नतीजा यह है कि आये-दिन ये हड़तालें देश को खाये जा रही हैं।

मैं, श्रीमान, आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एम्पलाइज के सैक्रेटरी जैन्टल श्री मजूमदार ने यह आरोप लगाया है कि सरकार और मैनेजमेन्ट ने 1971 में उन के साथ जो समझौता किया था, उस का वायोलेशन हो रहा है। उस समझौते के विरुद्ध उन्होंने शिफ्ट पैटर्न को बदलने की कोशिश की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन का यह आरोप सही है। यदि यह आरोप सही नहीं है तो मैं दूसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन हालात में जैन्टल पब्लिक, ट्रेवलर-पब्लिक की सुख-सुविधा के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि इन हालात में क्या आप अपने मैनेजमेन्ट को फ्रीडम देंगे, उस के हाथों को मजबूत करेंगे ? मेरी राय में सारा सदन इस मामले में आप के साथ है और आप के हर एक्शन का स्वागत करेगा, यदि वह देश और जनता के हित में हो।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: I have already given all the answers to these questions. There is only one point which my hon. friend has raised which remains to be answered, and that is about safety, a point which was made by other hon. Members also. I want to give this assurance that due care will be taken of the safety standards and the security of the passengers during these days. I will, certainly, say, there are rules laid down by the D.G.C.A. which have to be observed and shall be observed. If the rules cannot be observed because of these conditions, we shall ground the planes. We will not take any risk about the safety of the passengers at all.

As far as other things said by the hon. Member, are concerned, I welcome the things he mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

13.07 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COPY OF THE INVESTIGATION OF INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS OWNED BY COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION (PROCEDURE), RULES UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Investigation of Industrial Undertakings Owned by Companies in Liquidation (Procedure) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 915 in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1973, under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in library. See No. LT-5681/73.]

**ARMS (SECOND AMDT.) RULES UNDER ARMS ACT, 1959 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951.**

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 of the Arms (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 947 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Arms Act, 1959. [Placed in library. See No. LT-5682/73.]
- (2) (i) 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:—
  - (a) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2015 in Gazette of India dated the 25th December, 1971.
  - (b) All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 390 in Gazette of India dated the 1st April, 1972.
  - (c) The All India Services (Death - cum - Retirement Benefits) Second Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 858 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July 1972.
  - (d) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1044 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1972. [Placed in library. See No. LT-5683/73.]

(e) The Indianu Forest Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 479 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1973.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (a) to (d) above. LT-5684/73.]

[Placed in library. See No.

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (1) S.O. 526(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1973 declaring coir fibre extracted from coconut husk to be an essential commodity.
- (2) The Coconut Husks Control Order, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 527(E), in Gazette of India dated the 29th September, 1973. [Placed in library. See No. LT-5685/73.]

**श्री प्रदल बिहारी वाजपेयी** (स्वालयर)  
 अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आप नें श्री रामनिवामः मिर्चा को सभा-पटल पर कुछ कागज रखने के लिये बुलाया था। मुझे यह पता नहीं है—श्री मिर्चा केन्द्र में भी मंत्री हैं और राजस्वान में भी मंत्री हैं—दोनों जगह मंत्री कैसे रह सकते हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : अभी तो वहाँ नहीं गये हैं ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** राजस्थान सरकार के गवर्नर में यह प्रकाशित हो गया था कि श्री रामनिवास मिश्रा राजस्थान सरकार में मंत्री बनते जा रहे हैं ।

**श्री ए० पी० शर्मा (बक्सर) :** जा रहे थे, लेकिन गये नहीं ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** मैं इस मुवाल पर आप का वाक्यांश चाहता हूँ । क्या इस समय एक सदस्य केन्द्र और राज्य में एक साथ नहीं सकता है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अभी तो वहाँ गये ही नहीं, वता नहीं आप कैसे कहते हैं कि मंत्री बन गये ?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** उन को एम्पाइन्टमेंट घोषित कर दिया गया था ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** लेकिन वह मंत्री बने ही नहीं ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** यह दूसरी बात है, उन को बाद में डि-एम्पाइन्टमेंट हुआ । लेकिन यह बड़ा पेचीदा मामला है ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप क्यों इस बात में पड़ते हैं ?

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** लेकिन ऐसे मामले इसी समय उठा सकते हैं ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** He is neither a Member nor a Minister there. There is nothing wrong if he is a Minister for some time at both the places. But so far it is not there.

ऐसी बातों में बका बराब न करें। अगर ऐसी बात हो तो दूसरी बात है ।

13.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

**SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts):** I beg to present the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members Bill and Resolutions.

13.10 hrs.

UNTOUCHABILITY (OFFENCES) AMENDMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

**SHRI S. M. SIDDAYA (Chamara-janagar):** I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

**श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) :** मैं इनका विरोध इसलिए करना चाहता हूँ कि एक बार नहीं, दो बार नहीं, चार बार इनका समय बढ़ाया गया है। इस तरह से कमेटियों का काम चलेगा, समय पर कमेटियाँ अपना काम पूरा नहीं करेंगी तो इस सदन की कार्यवाही ठोक तरह से नहीं चल सकती है। इसलिए मेरी विनती है इनको इजाजत नहीं देना चाहिए ।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :** मैं भी समय बढ़ाने के विरुद्ध हूँ। आपकी स्मरण होना किन परिस्थितियों में यह समिति बनी थी अर्थात् यह भी गई थी



[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

कि समिति जल्दी से जल्दी अपनी कार्यवाही समाप्त करके सदन के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट लायेगी लेकिन हफ्ते महीनों में बदल गये और महीने वर्ष का रूप ले रहे हैं। अभी तक समिति की केवल 17 बैठक हुई हैं। क्या समिति के सदस्य मिलने के लिए समय नहीं निकाल सकते हैं या समिति की बैठक में कोरम नहीं होता है? बड़े महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर यह कमेटी बनी है और इसकी रिपोर्ट तुरन्त आनी चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: May I explain? I saw this morning statement giving the reasons also. This is something very glaring wrong. This Committee has already had 17 sittings. It was appointed a long time back. The Bill was referred to them on 30th May, 1972, and the Committee was instructed to report by 4th August 1972. The Committee has been granted four extensions. The last extension was granted on 24th July, 1973 till todate. I would not approve of such a long time. Already so many extensions have been given and they had already 17 sittings and had toured all over India. This is something which we cannot explain to anybody. It is very wrong. The Committee must finish this work..

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा सुझाव है कि कमेटी को निर्देश दिया जाय कि इस के बीच में आना काम पूरा कर और इस सत्र के आखरी दिन अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर।

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee has asked for extension of time upto the last day of the Budget Session.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Oh, Budget Session... (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You please allow me to move an amendment that this committee be directed to..

MR. SPEAKER: I may perhaps be able to persuade the Chairman.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: A point has been raised that the extension should not be given. I want to make it clear to the House that the committee met last on the 22nd October. They wanted to finish and they met on the 23rd and 24th. But, as a matter of fact, the Government amendments came on the 22nd evening of October and naturally, Members wanted to suggest amendments to the Government amendments. So there was no option but to ask for extension of time. It was not a fact that the Members..

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Last day of the next session?

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Exactly. There are nearly 100 and more amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: If you had finished the work earlier than October, the Government amendments could not have come. Now they have come.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You may amend it as 'last day of the present session'. Instead of the word 'next' the word 'present' be substituted. This is a small amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: You got four extensions. You had 17 sittings. You have travelled all over the country and now there is no need of any further sitting outside. You can sit in the Parliament House and you can consider the Government amendments and take as less time as possible. It is very difficult to justify your request. I would very much appreciate if you do it by the first day of the Budget session.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: They have to consider only the amendments proposed by the Government. That should not take much time.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope you agree that it should be by the first week of the Budget session instead of the

last day of the Budget session. That is a good compromise. There will be no more extensions. Please make it sure that you will submit your report by the first week of the Budget session.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): In this regard I want to appeal to you that regarding Select Committees the General Purposes Committee may go into their working. I think we should have some norms of working as it is causing some embarrassment as also sometimes wrong criticisms are levelled.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Other committees have not done that. Only because there is a single instance, why should the General Purposes Committee be asked?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: There are other matters also which I want to refer to the General Purposes Committee on which I do not want to speak here.

MR. SPEAKER: So, they will submit the report by the first week of the Budget session. With this slight modification, I hope you all accept this.

SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the first week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the first week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

STATEMENT RE: STUDENT STRIKE IN BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE, PILANI

MR. SPEAKER: Now, before I call Shri Mishra and Shri Limaye, Prof. Yadav has to make a statement on the Birla Institute of Pilani. It is a very long statement. He can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): We are feeling very much concerned; we do not know what statement he has to make.

MR. SPEAKER: Once it is laid, it will be circulated to you.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): Sir, I lay the statement on the Table.

#### Statement

The Birla Institute of Technology and Science, Pilani, a registered society under the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958, is run under the superintendence, direction and control of its 15-member Board of Governors on which are represented, *inter alia*, the Birla Education Trust, the Government of India and the All-India Council of Technical Education. The Institute's Students Union presented a Charter of 28 Demands to the Director on October 29, 1973 and asked for a positive response within six hours. The Director wanted more time to give consideration to the demands and do justice to them. Not satisfied with this, the students went on an indefinite strike the same right.

The major demands of the students can be grouped under the following main heads:

[Shri D. P. Yadav]

- (1) Effective student participation in all policy making bodies of the Institute;
- (2) Changes to be brought about in the pattern of courses of study, curriculum, examination system and grading;
- (3) Reduction in tuition fees, hostel rent and other fees, and
- (4) Local demands, such as facilities for extramural activities, sports, etc.

The Institute's authorities, apprehending trouble, declared the Institute closed *sine die* from the morning of October 30, 1973, and asked the students to vacate the hostel and leave for their homes. That morning the Director and some senior staff members were *gheraoed* and telephone wires and water and electric connections were cut-off. There was pelting of brickbats and also some damage to property. Some members of the staff are also reported to have received minor injuries. The Institute's authorities summoned police help to maintain law and order in the campus. This was provided by the State authorities.

When a meeting took place the following day, on October 31, 1973, between the Students representatives and the Director, with the District Superintendent of Police present as an observer, the students presented a new set of eight demands. These comprised, in the main, (a) acceptance of the earlier 28 demands, (b) withdrawal of the notice to vacate hostels, (c) no victimisation or criminal prosecution, (d) withdrawal of a letter addressed by the Dean of Students to the students' parents/guardians asking for an assurance that there would be no students' strike in future and (e) withdrawal of the police from the campus. The students wanted these new demands to be conceded immediately, failing which they threatened to go on hunger strike.

These demands having not been acceded to, some of the students have remained on hunger strike from the evening of October 31, 1973. However the situation in the Campus is peaceful and no instances of violence have been reported since then.

An officer of the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture visited the Institute on November 7, 1973 and had prolonged discussions with the Director and the student leaders in an attempt to bring about a dialogue. This attempt did not succeed owing to the students' insistence on prior acceptance of their demands as a pre-condition. A delegation of the students met the Education Minister yesterday afternoon and expressed the readiness of the students to hold a dialogue with the authorities of the Institute without pre-conditions. An officer of the Ministry is visiting the Institute again today to assist the two parties to have a dialogue so as to enable them to arrive at an amicable settlement.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : श्रीराम इंस्टीट्यूट में हड़ताल है उसके बारे में श्री स्टेटमेंट दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हड़ताल तो रोज़ होती है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पिलानी के बारे में सुप्रो-मोटो स्टेटमेंट दिया है और श्रीराम इंस्टीट्यूट के बारे में हम काल प्रटेन्शन दे रहे हैं लेकिन आप मंज़ूर नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहाँ तो ग़ाल रेडी हड़ताल हुई है ।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : श्रीराम इंस्टीट्यूट 90 दिन से बन्द पड़ा है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall quote one instance. In the House of Commons, the Speaker—there was a similar motion about somebody's murder—did not entertain it. He said that it can

only come after he is dead. When it comes we shall certainly consider it. Don't worry about it much in advance.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is not about Pilani Institute. This is about the institute in Delhi itself. This is virtually closed. It is now more than sixty-days. All the scientists are involved. They presented a memorandum to Shri Charat Ram.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, I have not called you to speak.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप ने पिलानी के बारे में स्टेटमेंट देने की इजाजत दी। पिलानी दिल्ली से बहुत दूर है। लेकिन इस सरकार के नाक के नीचे श्री राम इंस्टीट्यूट में क्या हो रहा है, इस का पता नहीं।

MR. SPEAKER: No more please.

13.22 hrs.

#### MATTER UNDER RULE 377

OBSERVATIONS MADE BY THE  
HIGH COURT OF ORISSA ON WRIT  
PETITION ABOUT PRESIDENT'S RULE  
IN ORISSA

MR. SPEAKER: Now, matter under Rule 377. Shri Mishra.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Mr. Speaker, I respectfully draw the attention of the House to the strictures passed by the High Court of Orissa on the conduct of the Governor of Orissa, Shri B. D. Jatti. <sup>74</sup> M.L.A.s of the dissolved Orissa Legislature had filed a Writ Petition before the Orissa High Court challenging the issue of Proclamation of President's Rule and the Governor's conduct in recommending the issue of such a Proclamation.

The Writ Petition was dismissed on the ground that the issue of Procla-

mation was outside judicial review but the High Court held:

(a) that the Pragati Party commanded a strength of 70 in a House of 139 excluding the Speaker, that is, absolute majority; and

(b) that the Governor did not honour the well-established constitutional conventions in not calling upon the Leader of the Pragati Party to form the Government.

I quote a few lines from the judgment of the High Court. The High Court says:

"The Leader of the Opposition asserted that he had majority support and that is confirmed by Governor's own finding that he had support of seventy members. Even assuming that the Governor wanted to test the exact support he should have called upon the Leader of the Opposition to test his strength in the House itself which was in session."

"The Governor is not concerned whether the Ministry would be stable in future..."

"Our conclusions may be summed up:

"In Great Britain the following conventions are prevalent:

"The party who commands the majority in the House of Commons is entitled to have its leader placed in office as Premier with the right to select his colleagues.

"On the defeat or resignation of the Government the Queen should first send for the leader of the Opposition.

"Before sending for the leader of the Opposition the Monarch should consult no one.

"The Queen should not engage in party politics. Not only she should

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

in fact act impartially but should appear to act impartially.

These conventions were not included in a written instrument of instructions at the time the Constitution was drafted.

"Nonetheless, there was tacit understanding that those conventions would be followed in the working of the Parliamentary system of Government with a Cabinet under the Constitution." "Conventions are not enforceable through Court." "The Governor did not honour the conventions in the following way:

(a) When Smt. Nandini Satpathy tendered resignation of her Council of Ministers, the Governor should have called the Leader of the Opposition to form the Ministry without testing its strength.

(b) If the Governor wanted to be satisfied that the Pragati Party commanded a majority in the Legislature, he should have got it tested on the floor of the House whether it was in session or not.

(c) The stability of the contemplated ministry is not to be tested by delving into antecedents and contemporaneous conduct of the constituents of the Pragati Party even of a coalition but by physical counting of heads in the House itself.

(d) If the Pragati Party had failed to establish majority in the House which was in session, the ministry would have automatically fallen and the Governor would have recommended for President's Rule, if no alternative ministry was possible."

Now, Sir, the judgment of the High Court clearly brings out that the Governor of Orissa, Shri B. D. Jatti had

failed to carry out the duties and obligations enjoined on him by the Constitution, that he had violated the oath of office taken by him under Article 159 of the Constitution "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law".

Conventions, which the High Court has stressed, are an integral part of the Constitution and the law of the land and the violation of the Constitution itself.

Moreover it is the duty cast upon the Governor by the Constitution to carry on the governance of the State with the aid and advice of a Council of Ministers, and in the event of such a Ministry resigning, to take steps to instal a new Ministry.

All in all, it is absolutely clear that the Governor had deliberately violated the Constitution, proved untrue to his oath of office, and deprived the State and its people of their right to be governed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

We think it is the constitutional duty of the President in the circumstances, to dismiss such a Governor who has not proved true of his oath of office and has violated the Constitutional provisions.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह अप्पंडर रूल 377 है ? कल जो था वह तो आईर पेंपर पर आ गया था ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is under Rule 377 by two Members and not by anybody else.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस पर चर्चा नहीं होनी चाहिये थी । आप माननीय मधु सिमये को बुलायें । लेकिन आप हमें भी मौका दीजिये । हम चर्चा करने की म तो कर सकते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: There is no notice on it. There was only one notice and I admitted it. जिन के नाम हैं उन्हीं को बुलाऊंगा ।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this was very wrongly quoted—the judgment and the observations are two different things.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उड़ीसा में जो घटनायें घटी हैं . .

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Sir, I now rise on a point of order. I just want to bring to your kind notice one thing. The judgment of the High Court which was read out by the hon. Member, Shri Mishraji contained two parts. The judgment of the High Court says that the Governor has done well and that is within his power. So, the interpretation as given by the High Court against the Governor is wrong. You will kindly scrutinise the judgment. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. members will please listen to me. He has raised a point of order. I have here a copy of the newspaper *Statesman* in which, I think, only a part of it is given. I am going to have the full report of the judgment later on and I will try to make up my mind on that. I will not say anything unless I see the full judgment myself.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: This should be recorded, that those are the observations of the Judges (Interruptions). They are always against Government.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is a part of the judgment.

श्री मधु लिमये : उड़ीसा हाई कोर्ट ने जो फैसला दिया है उसके दो हिस्से हैं । एक में यह है कि गवर्नर की जो रिपोर्ट है वह जस्टिश्चिएबल नहीं है । याने भ्रंशालत

में उसके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई नहीं होगी । दूसरा निर्णय यह है कि प्रेजिडेंट साहब का जो प्रोक्लेमेशन है, जो उद्घोषणा है वह भी जस्टिश्चिएबल नहीं है । यह तो अंतिम निर्णय हो गया । फैसले के दौरान जो घटनाएं घटी व गवर्नर साहब ने जो व्यवहार किया, सलूक किया, इस बारे में उन्होंने अपनी राय दी है जिस को प्राबिटर कहा जाता है—

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार सास्त्रे (बेतूल) : प्राप इसको खुद प्राबिटर कह रहे हैं ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The judgment has said that the Governor violated the convention (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): When the whole thing is not justiciable, all the remarks become obiter. This is an elementary principle (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Let him proceed.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं स्वयं कह रहा था कि निष्कर्ष एक यह है कि गवर्नर ने जो एकशन लिया है वह जस्टिश्चिएबल नहीं है । दूसरा निर्णय यह दिया गया है कि राष्ट्रपति की जो उद्घोषणा है वह जस्टिश्चिएबल नहीं है । ये तो निष्कर्ष हैं । लेकिन फैसले के दौरान में गवर्नर ने जो किया, उसके ऊपर उन्होंने अपनी राय दी है जिस को प्राबिटर कहा जाता है । किसी भी न्यायालय के प्राबिटर का अपना महत्व होता है हालांकि उसको निष्कर्ष नहीं माना जाता है । इसीलिए हम जानें क्या कहा है उड़ीसा हाई कोर्ट ने ? उन्होंने कहा है कि—

श्री वसंत साठे : उसके ऊपर रिलीफ नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** राजनीतिक निष्कर्ष तो निकाल ही सकते हैं। एक तो संवैधानिक निष्कर्ष निकाले जा सकते हैं और दूसरे राजनीतिक भी।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the judgment; this is an out-of-the way observation.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Yes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, Sir. If we do not observe the Constitution....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ग्राबिटर का मतलब आउट ऑफ दी वे आबजर्वेशन है।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: They are an integral part of the judgment. These are strictures passed on the Governor. Let us have a full-fledged discussion on this.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** डा० संजीवा रेड्डी आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री थे। उनका मामला कोर्ट में गया था। कोर्ट ने स्ट्रिकचर्ज पास किए और श्री रेड्डी को इस्तीफा देना पड़ा था। जजमेंट के बाद अगर स्ट्रिकचर्ज होते हैं तो उनका अलग महत्व है। उसको आउट ऑफ दी वे नहीं कह सकते हैं।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: That is completely different.

MR. SPEAKER: Unless we have the full text of the judgment, how can we say anything definite about it?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** जो अदालत का निष्कर्ष है उसके बारे में अगर वह चाहें तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के मामले जा सकते हैं। उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना। लेकिन गवर्नर साहब के एक्शन के बारे में

अदालत ने यह कहा है हमारा संविधान केवल संविधान की धाराओं की श्रद्धाबली के आधार पर नहीं चल सकता। इसका आधार है कनवेंशंस, परिपाटियां और उनका उतना ही महत्व है जितना संविधान की धाराओं का है। हाई कोर्ट ने कहा है कि हालांकि यह जस्टिशिएबल नहीं है, इसलिये हम अपना फैसला नहीं दे सकते हैं और गवर्नर ने जो एक्शन लिया है या राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो उद्घोषणा की है उसकी हम रद्द नहीं कर सकते हैं लेकिन उन्होंने इस आचरण की निन्दा की है और इसलिये राजनीतिक निष्कर्ष तो निकलते ही हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई बार इसी सदन में कई फैसले उद्धृत किए गए हैं जिनमें कई मंत्रियों के बारे में जैसे भूतपूर्व स्पीकर जब यह आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री थे, उनके बारे में भी जजमेंट में निन्दा की थी। उसमें भी कोई निष्कर्ष नहीं था ग्राबिटर ही था लेकिन उस को लेकर संजीवा रेड्डी साहब ने इस्तीफा दिया। और भी बहुत से उदाहरण इस तरह के देकर मैं सदन का समय नष्ट करना नहीं चाहता। आज प्रधान मंत्री यहां मौजूद हैं उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हो सकता है कि टेक्नीकल बातों पर आप जीत गये हैं लेकिन नैतिकता की दृष्टि से; राजनीति की दृष्टि से गवर्नर के और राष्ट्रपति के आचरण की उच्च न्यायालय ने निन्दा की है इसलिये कम से कम एक मांग तो इस सदन की मार्फत हम कर ही सकते हैं कि उड़ीसा के उच्च न्यायालय की जजमेंट को मद्देनजर रखते हुये जे.टी. साहब को तत्काल वापस बुलाया जाये, उनको डिसमिस किया जाये। उस तरह का अधिकार राष्ट्रपति को संविधान के तहत है। इसलिये आपकी मार्फत मैं प्रधान मंत्री और राष्ट्रपति से कहूंगा कि संविधान की जो परिपाटियां हैं हैं उनका आदर करने के लिये उनकी इज्जत करने के लिये जे.टी. साहब को हटा कर आप

इन परिपाटियों की रक्षा करें ताकि भविष्य में किसी भी गवर्नर को इस तरह का आचरण करने की हिम्मत न हो।

प्रिजाईडिंग आफिसर्स की एक कान्फ्रेंस 1968 में दिल्ली में हुई थी। उसके एक फॉसले को मैं सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे :** अध्यक्ष महोदय...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप बार बार उठते हैं अगर मैं आपको इजाजत दूँ तो उधर भी देनी पड़ेगी और बाकायदा डिबेट हो जायगी। आप क्यों फॉस करते हैं। 77 में वही मॅम्बर रिजने के नाम हैं बोल सकेंगे।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे :** मैं इरेलेवेंट बात नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। डेंजर बताना चाहता हूँ।

There is a grave danger. It is on the basis of an obiter that they want this discussion. If these judges disqualify themselves that they were not entitled to adjudication on the issue—and they have given some finding—it is likely that the conduct of the judge will be discussed here. They want such a thing to happen. We are not going to accept that.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Salve, there is no discussion. Nothing. I have not given any observation or ruling on it. They brought this to the notice of the House. I have already said that the statement is not before me.

Order, please. I am not calling any Member.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** कांग्रेस मॅम्बरज के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। उन्हें भी मौका मिलना चाहिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप क्यों उकसाते हैं ?

**श्री मधु लिमये :** 1968 में जो सभापतियों का सम्मेलन हुआ था इसके बारे में उसका एक वाक्य में उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ। उस समय जो सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष थे उन्होंने इसके बारे में यह कहा था :

"It is not the Governor who should decide whether or not a party or a coalition of parties has a majority in the Assembly, particularly when defections are unhappily the order of the day. The proper place to decide the issue is the floor of the House."

इसी के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव भी हुआ था। ऐसी हालत में प्रगति दल का स्थायी बहुमत है या नहीं और वह स्थिर सरकार बना सकता है या नहीं उसका निर्णय जेट्टी साहब को नहीं करना चाहिये था, उसका निर्णय विधान सभा में होना चाहिये था। लेकिन गवर्नर साहब ने नंदिनी सतपति के इस्तीफा दिये जाने के बाद उनकी राय को प्रारोग किया और संविधान की अवहेलना की। इसलिये जेट्टी साहब को हटाया जाये, इस मांग को मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** He has brought into disrepute the office of the Governor.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We take the lunch hour and we go into the other hour also. This is very wrong. We shall now adjourn for lunch till 2.45.

13.41 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Forty-five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*



The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Forty-seven Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DIRECT TAXES (AMENDMENT)  
BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vasant Sathe will continue his speech.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, as I was saying yesterday, the whole object of this Bill is to try to develop the backward areas of this country. It is with that object that we have tried to bring this amendment to the Income-tax Act. But this very object is likely to be defeated by the half-hearted manner in which this Bill is being brought. When we are talking in terms of socialist economy or, for that matter, even a planned economy, we cannot accept the contention of giving concessions to the monopoly capitalist class. In fact, this is against the very concept of planning. When we are talking in terms of a planned economy or balanced regional growth in the country, why should we say that the capitalist or monopolist or big industrial houses be given concessions to be up industries in the backward area in the form of tax relief? But the position is that we are not having a really planned economy, far less a socialist economy. Let us accept that we have got a mixed economy where we have to tolerate the capitalist class. If that is the position, let us accept the position and do it whole-heartedly. I do not understand why we should go step by step like a shy bride.

Then, kindly see proposed section 80HH. I am raising this point only with a view to encouraging industries to go to backward areas. Sub-section (1) of new section 80HH reads thus:

"Where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from an industrial undertaking, or the business of a hotel, to which this section applies, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the

total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to twenty per cent thereof."

So, all that is being done is to give a 20 per cent deduction from profits and gains.

Then, kindly see sub-section 2 of the same section. It reads thus:

"This section applies to any industrial undertaking which fulfils all the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) it has begun or begins to manufacture or produce articles after the 31st day of December, 1970 in any backward area specified in the list in the Eighth Schedule."

This means that this is being made applicable to new industries only. Later on, in the proviso, and in the Explanation, the basic object of this provision is watered down by saying that if the new industry arises by transfer of an old industry, this provision will not apply.

One of the basic principles of legislation is that when we are making a law, whatever we want to say must be said by us in the main section. An explanation is required, only when something is required to be explained in the main section. But one is not expected to take away what is provided in the main section, by inserting a proviso or an explanation. That would be a very bad method of legislation and a very bad method of drafting. But that is precisely what is sought to be done in this section. The result will be that you cannot have any transfer of an existing unit from a concentrated area. At present, industries are being concentrated in Bombay, Calcutta or other pockets in this country almost to the point of saturation. And there is talk in terms of expanding these cities further in the form of the twin city of Bombay and so on. Skyscrapers are going up in these towns, creating all sorts of modern problems of pollution etc.

which are plaguing these areas, a art from the social and hygienic and moral problems. In this section, it is not being provided that an existing unit in Bombay or Calcutta can go to a backward area. In fact, it can not go to a backward area, in the light of these provisions. That means that the very object of the Bill is being defeated. Are we trying to deceive the people by this? In the budget, the Finance Minister had stated that they were doing so much for the backward areas in the country, but in the proviso, he is taking away the entire object and he is saying that an existing unit can either expand or go to any old area but not to a backward area. Thereby, the very object of the Bill is being defeated. Therefore, I would submit that this Bill has not been well thought of and it has not been well conceived of.

Now, kindly consider another aspect. Kindly see the Eighth Schedule which lists the backward areas. The Finance Minister said yesterday that this list had been selected on the basis of what the Planning Commission had decided as backward areas.

I would submit that the criteria before the Planning Commission for giving certain facilities etc. for development of backward areas were altogether different. For example, when you decide to develop a backward area like Bastar, which is a jungle area or a tribal area, you will have altogether different considerations of development, because in that area, infrastructure facilities have still to be developed. But when we are talking in terms of industries go to backward areas, can we expect any industry to go to any area where even basic infrastructure facilities like transport, communication, power and water are not available? Therefore, to take these areas as backward areas in the light of what the Planning Commission has said and to deny to the rest of the developed areas where infrastructure is there, such facilities, would be highly ridiculous and absurd and will

defeat the very objective. Except for the industrially developed pockets, as I said earlier, concentrated pockets like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras or for that matter Bangalore or some few pockets like Delhi, the entire country is a backward area industrially. If we want balanced regional growth, then these areas cannot be ignored. Let me give an example from my own constituency, Akola. It has rail and road connections, and it has power and water facilities, but it is not included in this list. Similarly, Nagpur is not included in the list. Even, Sholapur, Kolhapur and Sangli are not included in this list. Similarly, there are many other places that one can think of, which have not found a place here.

श्री हुकम चन्ड कच्छवाय (मुरैना): मुरैना भी ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not know whether there are roads etc. in Morena. The only test of advancement of Morena is that Mr. Kachwai comes from that place.

I would submit that this entire Eighth Schedule needs to be changed. How can we have industrial growth with this type of Schedule?

Then let us take the Ninth Schedule. The initial depreciation which Government are trying to provide is for all the industries which are actually monopoly industries. Now, let us see the industries listed in this schedule. They are iron and steel (metal), non-ferrous metals, ferro-alloys and special steels, steel castings and forgings, thermal and hydro-power generation equipment and so on. Are these industries going to be developed by small entrepreneurs? What encouragement are Government giving to the small entrepreneurs?

Therefore, I would submit that the entire list of industries in the Ninth Schedule needs to be changed. But

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

where can these changes be made? Government have brought forward the Bill today and they want to rush it through and they want to have it passed also. That was why yesterday my hon. friend Shri N. K. P. Salve suggested the reference of this Bill to a Select Committee. He said that heavens would not fall if this Bill was referred to a Select Committee. After all, in this Bill itself there is a provision which says that this Bill would come into force, especially section 88HH from April, 1974. If that be so, why not refer this Bill to a Select Committee and ask them to report only on those portions of the Bill where changes are required, especially these two provisions? We can refer this Bill to a Select Committee with instructions to report by the first week of the budget session, so that we could have the Bill as reported by the Select Committee in March and pass it also if we want. That is possible. Apart from drafting errors, the basic things which are lacking in this Bill and the lacunae to which I have made a pointed reference could also be corrected fully. But today they cannot be corrected.

I would submit that let not the hon. Minister make it a prestige issue. Whose prestige is involved in this? As the hon. Minister of Finance himself has said, this is a revolutionary step that he wants to take industries to the backward areas in order to develop them. Let it be a real effort in content and not only an eye-wash. I have to use any strong words, but if Government were to insist on rushing through this Bill in the House, we would only be deceiving ourselves and the people.

This is not a party issue at all. I think that all reasonable persons in this House will agree that this Bill needs a thorough second look, and, therefore, it should be referred to a Select Committee.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): As far as I remember, during the past 21 years, of Parliament, this House had at no point of time been seized of this peculiar situation of being asked to consider two amending Bills on taxation laws in such a quick succession. One Bill had been introduced in the month of May and another Bill had come forward in the month of August. This is the state of affairs now. Yesterday, my hon. friend Shri Salve who is presiding eminently over the Selection Committee on the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill which is yet to submit its report, described in an expert and graphic way how baffling how confusing and how complex the tax laws are becoming, and how they were being tampered with at the slightest provocation. Since I am not an expert in taxation laws, I can only quote before the House the opinions of some experts to point out how the Indian Income-tax Act has been tampered with all these years. This is what the Law Commission had to say in their Twelfth Report when they were asked to give their report on the amendments to the Income-tax Act, 1922. In the very opening sentence of their report, they said:

"There is hardly any Act on the Indian statute-book which is so complicated, so illogical in its arrangement, and in some respects so obscure as the Indian Income-tax Act."

Then, they have said that:

"The hopeless confusion into which the Income-tax law has fallen is mainly due to precipitate and continuous tinkering with the Act by the legislature."

Proceeding further, they say:

"Stability is most essential to the proper administration of a taxing statute, and if the tax structure of

this country is to be put on a sound footing, it is essential that a halt should be called to the making of ill-digested amendments in a frenzy of hurry which has characterised the history of income-tax law of the last few years".

I do not know whether Mr. Chavan will agree with me when I say this, because I am not an expert, but I feel that those persons were considered as competent in those days. Persons of the statute of Shri M. C. Setalvad, Shri M. C. Chagla, Shri K. N. Wanchoo, Shri P. Satyanarayana Rao, Shri V. K. T. Chari, Shri S. M. Sikri, Shri G. S. Pathak and Shri N. K. Palkhivala have prepared the model Bill, and that was adopted. After going through the Select Committee, that was adopted. The Bill was introduced in this House first and then the Report of the Select Committee was given in August or September, 1961. The then Finance Minister said that Government had then come to a stage where they had stabilised tax laws and for five years they would not have to amend any part of it. Such was the impression created when the Act of 1961 was passed. I can say that that Act has been taken as a model Act in some other countries. Specially in Malaysia, when I had been there, they told me that they had taken it as a model Act. But what has happened in our own country? By 1967, 400 amendments had come to be introduced. In 1970, when I was in the PAC, we had counted as many as 600 amendments. Yesterday, Shri Salve had said that 900 amendments had been introduced. I do not know how many more amendments are going to crowd the Act already bulging to cracking point. The entire Act has been tampered with beyond recognition. Take, for example, section 80. There was only one section in 1961. But now we find that sections 80A, 80B, 80C, 80D, and 80E, are there, and sometimes we have letters MM, QQ and so on until we exhaust all the 26 letters of the English alphabet; I think in section

280, we have exhausted all the letters of the alphabet from A to Z, and then we have ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD and ZE, and thus altogether 31 such amendments have been introduced. I think section 280 deals with annuity; those provisions might have been introduced as part of a separate Bill itself. All extraneous matters are being ploughed into the Income-tax Act, so much so that the Act has changed beyond all recognition.

So, even after ten years, we are still in the same old pitiable position that a complex law, even according to an expert like Mr. Salve, has become more complex and complicated that one could not make out what it means.

Yesterday, I had moved a motion to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. I wanted this Bill to be referred to the same Select Committee which is now considering the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, but technically I could not do that. As a person who believes in party-discipline, I could not include the Members from the other side in the list of Members for the Select Committee, because I know that they have to take the permission of the Chief Whip first and I have to state in the notice of my motion also that I have taken their consent beforehand. That was why I could not mention the names of Members from the other side. So, the fact that I have not included their names does not mean that I wanted to exclude Members from the other side. As I said earlier, my preference will be to refer this Bill to the same Select Committee which is considering the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill.

Yesterday, an impression was given by the Finance Minister, Mr. Chavan, when he said even the provisions struck down by Supreme Court would have been approved by same Select Committee; his point is that a Select Committee does not alter the course of legislation and the Court's judgment in any way. As

[Shri Sezhiyan]

rightly said by Mr. Salve, we are not the presiding deities to give finality to anything. We can only help. If they have consciously gone through the deliberations of the Committees, if they feel that the Committees have not helped them to a certain extent to minimise the loopholes, I for one would request the Treasury Benches not to put any Select Committee in future. There is no pleasure to work in any Select Committee for a man like me who does not know anything about the Income-tax law nor pay income-tax to a huge order. We have taken much care to go through all clauses of the Bill to understand them and to help the Committee. If an unsympathetic impression is created on the Treasury Benches, I for one would request them, implore them, not to put any Select Committee in future. It is going to save much precious time of the Finance Minister and the precious time of the officials. Our time is not so precious, I concede. Even if the House wants, we can dispense with 3-hour discussion on the Bill. They have got a huge majority; they can put it to vote and pass it. If you want to work in that way, you can do it.

The basic question that has to be decided is whether they believe in sending the Bills to a Select Committee. In 3 hours, we cannot discuss all the points.

Now, I would like to invite your attention to the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission. This is what the have given in thick letters. It says:

"When in future any amendment is proposed to the Income-Tax Act, it should be done only after a careful survey of the total effect of the amendment and after considering carefully the need for carrying out the amendment. No amendment should be proposed merely to get

round an adverse decision of the Supreme Court or a High Court. Further whenever amendment are considered necessary, they should not be proposed through the Finance Bill because the Finance Bill is not referred to the Select Committee and the Members of Parliament do not have adequate opportunity of studying the various provisions. All amendments, in future it is suggested should be carried only through a separate Direct Taxes Amending Bill."

They themselves felt and gave some credence to the ability and the competence of the Members to function in a Select Committee and suggest some amendments here and there. I do not know why this has been a go-by. I do not know what is so important that they could not wait because most of the provisions are in the form of concessions. Can't they wait? Anyway, they are going to implement it from 1st April, 1974. Why not they wait till the first week of next session?

I wanted this Bill to go to the same Select Committee which is considering the Taxation Laws Amendment Bill—not that I am there; I am only an insignificant part there—because they are considering a Bill where most of the clauses of this Bill are being dealt by them. This Bill too might have been attended to by the same Select Committee. One peculiar thing about the present Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill is that the objectives are individualised whereas in the Taxation Laws (Amendment) they are general. As rightly pointed out by Mr. Salve, out of seven objectives of the Bill, except the one where the Supreme Court judgment is referred, all the others could have been taken care of by the Taxation Laws Amendment Bill.

I concede that the Supreme Court judgment has, naturally, affected the penalties that are to be levied, because the Supreme Court judgment,

as already pointed out, took the tax liability occurring in a single case as distinct from the tax payable. The Finance Minister also rightly said that there will be many cases where the penalty has been levied on the basis of the interpretation of the Department.

I concede all these things. But my simple question is, when did the Supreme Court judgment come. It came on the 29th January, 1973. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill was introduced in this House in May 1973. If the Department had felt so urgent, if they had been agitated over an issue that had been decided by the Supreme Court in the month of January, why did they not get it included in the Bill that was brought forward in the House in the month of May? Why did they wait till August? It is something which is beyond my comprehension.

I would point out another thing. Because of the hurry with which the Department is proceeding, they are creating confusion. Things are already complicated and they are making them still worse. The statement made by the Finance Minister was a written statement. It should have been very carefully prepared. There he has said:

"For this purpose, the expression 'the tax' has consistently been construed by the income-tax department to mean the tax determined on the basis of assessment as reduced by the tax, if any, deducted at source or paid in advance."

This was not what was argued before the Supreme Court. I have got a copy of the Supreme Court judgment. There they have argued in a different way. He has read a statement which was wrongly prepared. In the Supreme Court judgement it has been said clearly:

"They further urged that, if the interpretation placed by the Revenue on section 271(1)(a)(i) is

accepted as correct, the result would be that the advance tax paid or taxes deducted at source cannot be taken into consideration in determining the penalty payable."

Therefore, it has been argued before the Supreme Court in the other way. But a different interpretation has been given to the House. If anybody else had made that statement, I would have said that he was trying to mislead the House deliberately. Why I am pointing this out is because their trying to push through the legislation in a hurry is not correct.

It may be said that there is urgency as the advance tax has to be calculated and all that. According to section 210, which controls advance tax, the payment may be made in instalments on the 15th June, the second on the 15th September and the third on the 15th December and the demand notice should have been sent earlier to 15th June. Therefore, it is not going to alter the position if this is referred to the Select Committee now.

Regarding the development rebate, in section 33 of the income-tax Act it is defined. In his 1971 budget speech—it was presented by Mr. Chavan in the month of May—he had said:

"The practice of offering a development rebate in respect of new investment has had, I feel, a full play. I am accordingly serving the required notice that no developmental rebate will be allowed on ships acquired or machinery or plant installed after May 31, 1974. Whatever the revenue implications of this step—and they are sizeable—will be fully revealed only after 1974-75, i.e., from the Fifth Plan period onwards. But I shall consider myself amply rewarded if advance notice of this change quickens the pace of investment in the remaining period of the Fourth Plan."

[Shri Sezhiyan]

I would like to know, since making this statement in 1971, what has happened to change the view of the Government. Why the development rebates which they announced will be withdrawn in 1974, why are they trying to introduce them in a surreptitious way?.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made the point that they should be more carefully looked into.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: If you see the Ninth Schedule, they have given various items without any rationale. With the point raised by Mr. Sathe, I fully agree, that the generalised way of the items mentioned there will open the floodgates for big industrialists to take undue and exorbitant exemptions not thought of or visualised by us. In the present Schedule, for example, they have put 'Industrial and agricultural machinery'. The term 'Industrial machinery' is a very wide one. It can include any type of industrial machinery. But if you look at the Fifth Schedule of the present Act you will find many of the things including 'the Industrial Machinery' defined in a very precise way. Further in the present Schedule they have put 'Commercial vehicles' whereas in the Fifth Schedule it was 'Trucks and buses'. Again, the Schedule includes 'Ships and Aircraft' whereas if you take clause 3 (a) of the Bill it has been given. In the case of a new ship or new aircraft acquired after the 31st day of May 1974. It has not been given out whether the acquired ship or the aircraft is to be built in India or abroad. In the case of the manufacture of a ship or aircraft in India, it will amount to giving initial depreciation to be available both to the manufacturer and the purchaser only for these two items. Very many loopholes and lacunae are there which I feel should be looked into in depth and earnestness. I think in framing other clauses also they have not given the same judgement and clarity with which they should have done them.

Therefore, my last plea is that even at this last stage, we should refer this to a Select Committee, otherwise, they have the majority and they can get it passed.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): I am grateful to you for having called me now.

I have only two observations to make and they relate to the points which have been made, made very forcefully and very comprehensively by the speaker who just sat down and Mr. Salve, yesterday, and that is that this Bill ought to have been referred to a Select Committee.

This is a Bill of considerable importance. It may contain only a few clauses, but their implications are grave and they do impinge upon the work that has been entrusted to the Select Committee on Taxation Laws Amendment Bill which, is supposed to be a comprehensive Bill, and therefore, to bypass the work of that Committee and to bring in a Bill now could be justified only if there were overwhelming grounds for saying that if this was not done, tremendous harm would ensue to the exchequer. There is absolutely no warrant for holding that view. I do not think that the Finance Minister would even endeavour to put forward that plea. Then, if they want the Select Committee to report on these particular provisions these particular clauses ahead of the rest of the Bill, that could easily be done by the Select Committee which is dealing with the law comprehensively. I think the arguments that have already been advanced by my friend, Mr. Sezhiyan which I do not wish to repeat, do show that in matters relating to taxation, it is better to take more time rather than less time to think, to give yourself time to ensure greater precision rather than less.

The implications of every section should be considered with great carefulness. Of course, the Finance

Minister would turn round—and I can see Mr. Ganesh there doing precisely that—and say, 'We have given plenty of time, and weeks of deliberations have preceded this Bill.' That may be. Nevertheless, there is always another point of view and in fact, the practice of referring important Bills and complicated matters to a Select Committee is a very sound procedure of this House. I do not agree with my friend, Mr. Sezhiyan when he says, "We have nothing to do with a Select Committee if you are not prepared to make proper use of them." He says that through a feeling of sheer frustration. I do not think that there should be any question of allowing frustration to have any weight with us. Such matters must be referred, must be invariably referred to Select Committees.

There is a growing tendency for the Government to avoid, to bypass Select Committees. By all means see to it that the Select Committees report promptly. Fix a time within which they may report, but reference to the Select Committee ensures that every point of view is given the fullest consideration, may be not by experts but by public servants who have learnt to weigh evidence. Evidence is led before them, and they are guided by the experts of the Ministry concerned, and, therefore, their recommendations always help in improving the Bill which is brought forward by Government. I do not think that experience would enable anybody to challenge this statement. Any Bill that emerges from a Select Committee is invariably an improved Bill.

The Finance Minister was a little unkind yesterday, unfair, I would say, rather than unkind, when he said 'Why did the Select Committee not draft the original Act properly?'. No one should know better than the Finance Minister himself that drafting is no business and no function of a Select Committee but it is someone

else's function. The function of the Select Committee is to see that the provisions of the Bill referred to them fulfil the objectives for which that Bill has been drawn and to advise the draftsman from the Law Ministry accordingly. This was the only major point that I wished to make. I could speak on other points also, but I do not wish to abuse your kindness. Otherwise, I would point out that the clauses themselves are also very defective. If these go through as they are, it can only mean that further amendments will be necessary, and almost in the immediate future, and some of them will have to be made by the Taxation Laws Amendment Bill Select Committee which has been appointed to consider that Bill. Shri Salve was quite right in saying that if the Finance Ministry could wait for 12 years for a decision on the basis of which they are now coming forward with this Bill, waiting for two months would not mean any excessive period of waiting, and the result would be undoubtedly advantageous not only for the Finance Ministry but also for the country at large.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD:** (Bhagalpur): As usual, this Bill has got laudable objects, but as usual, this Bill has also got the same old blunt tools with which it wants to achieve those laudable objects. After serving on a Select Committee on a taxation Bill, I am a little wiser. Before that, I used to think that in regard to taxation laws, it could be safely said that ignorance was bliss. So long as you do not know about it, you are very happy. But the moment you go deep into it, you realise how complex are the tax laws of this country. Taxation law is complexity, wrapped in complex at least in this country named India. After having served on that Select Committee and after seeing it, I am tempted not to speak anything at all and I wanted to refrain from speaking. But I feel that those who ought to be affected



[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

are not really the persons who would be affected, because they will get away somehow they know a hundred and one ways of getting away with assistance from retired officers, from the best known lawyers in this country, income-tax practitioners, and many other persons. But what about those persons on whom this will fall unknowingly? That is why I am tempted to comment on this Bill and say that whereas the objects are very laudable, the sections which are to be implemented will not achieve what they want to achieve and what we want to achieve.

Take, for example, clause 13. It took twelve years, almost one yuga, one might say, for the Income-tax Department to bring forward the amendment, and that too, after it was pointed out by the Supreme Court that the law was faulty. I do not know how the law could be so brazenly faulty. I am not an expert in legal language. The point is simple that one who submits a late return, if he gives his assessment or a provisional assessment, should be taxed on the whole. But the Supreme Court has said that due to the faulty law, if he has to pay tax on Rs. 1 lakh, he would have to pay only on Rs. 10,000 because he has already given Rs. 90,000 in his provisional or self-assessment. This is something wonderful. Actually, that person should have been punished and penalised on the whole of the one lakh of rupees, but as the law was drafted, he could be taxed only on Rs. 10,000. It took twelve years for the experts from the Department to understand this. After they realised the mistake, what has the Department done? They say that they would give retrospective effect from 1st April, 1962. But they say that those who went to the Supreme Court would not be under the purview of this. Why? Because they were poor persons? They had got a big bag to go to the Supreme Court,

and they could bamboozle the Department and the Government, and, therefore, in this Bill it has been said that they would be excluded. But for everybody else, the Bill would have retrospective effect, not for those poor persons, very poor persons, vegetable wallas, tel-wallas, oilwallas, etc. who went to the Supreme Court. I want to know from Mr. Ganesh who are those persons who will benefit by this exception. Why should they be given this exception? Does he mean to say that if I do not submit my return for four years and then I go to the Supreme Court because I have big money, I shall be excluded from the retrospective operation of this provision? Does he mean to say that the vegetable oilwallas, the oilwallas, and the cotton wallas and the commercial vehicle wallas will be excluded and they will be benefited? I want to know the rationale behind this provision. Are they really poor persons? Therefore, I would urge that this should be given retrospective effect in respect of all persons without any exclusion. I want to know who are the persons who are going to be benefited by this exclusion.

After 12 years, they have brought forward this amendment. Every year, they are bringing forward some Bill or the other, to justify their existence. We do not quite understand what the law is, because it is a jungle of tax laws in this country. Why should there not have been a comprehensive Bill? Why are Government bringing forward this piecemeal measure? I think Shri Patel was right in asking why a comprehensive Bill should not have been brought forward. Already, one Bill has been referred to the Select Committee, the Bill which sought to unearth black money and so on. I do not want to comment on that at this stage. After the report of the Select Committee is submitted, I shall have occasion to speak about it. But this legislation which has been brought forward is a wonderful piece

of legislation by the Government, by the Finance Minister, by Shri Ganesh and by the Finance Ministry.

I now come to clauses 3 and 4 dealing with initial depreciation allowance of 20 per cent. here, I would like to seek one clarification. It is provided here that if in the first year, the industry makes a loss but in the subsequent year it makes a profit, the depreciation allowance would be allowed. But suppose the industry makes a loss for two consecutive years, will the person have the benefit in the third year when he makes this profit and will he be entitled to deduct this 20 per cent from his profit during that third year. Would he be given this benefit of deduction in the third year, or is it the intention that he would be entitled to make this deduction of 20 per cent only during the first two years, whether he makes a profit or a loss. That is an important point which should be clarified.

Then, I come to another very important and wonderful piece of this legislation, namely the Ninth Schedule. Let us see the industries which have been listed in this Schedule. Are these really the industries which need this depreciation allowance? The industries listed are: iron and steel (metal), non-ferrous metals, ferro-alloys and special steels, steel castings and forgings etc. Then, we have soda ash, caustic soda, tyres and tubes, sugar, vegetable oils, cotton and jute textiles and cement. I shall read these names in another way; the names are: Jain, Bharat Ram, Tata, Lalchand Kilachand, Narang, Modi, Birla and Somani. I am only reading the list in that order.

Yesterday, my hon. friend Prof. Madhu Dandavate had put a question in this House regarding the fact that the Monopolies Commission by a majority judgment had allowed the soda ash case to be excluded from the restrictions under the MRTP Act and allowed monopoly expansion. But I congratulate that gentleman Mr. Paranjpe, who had given a dis-

senting judgment. I want to know from Mr. Ganesh whether soda ash, I mean Jain, caustic soda, I mean Bharat Ram, commercial vehicle. I mean Tatas, tyres and tubes by which I mean Lalchand Kilachand, sugar by which I mean Narang, vegetable oils by which I mean Modis, cotton by which I mean Birlas and cement by which I mean Somanis are all very poor persons. They are very small industries, very poor fellows! They must have depreciation. They are not monopolistic! This is the Ninth Schedule. I want to know from my hon. friend, Shri Ganesh, what is the rationale behind this list. Why do you want to give the concession of depreciation to them? Are they poor? Are they not rich enough? Are they not monopolistic in this country? What is the rationale?

I want to ask Shri Ganesh. Coming from Andaman and Nicobar Islands, why has he forgotten his part of the country where he has only one industry, the wood industry, timber industry? Why does he forget the saw mills? Why not allow the small man to go there and if he does, why not give him depreciation allowance?

I am sure my district which is included in this list of backward districts, Bhagalpur and Santhal Parganas, will never have these big persons. Nor do I want them there. God save us from these people. Let them be in Jamshedpur. But give me small industries.

That is why I plead: scrap this Ninth Schedule, the Soda ash-wallas, the Birlas, Dalmias and Goenkas. Put into this list rationality, the rationality of the small entrepreneur, who will go to the backward areas, like Bhagalpur and Santhal Parganas and who will put up small industries there. Give them depreciation. We do not want the big sharks mentioned in this list. I want to understand what is the rationale behind this list.

Of course, there is benefit of doubt as regards the public sector. As regards the public sector, I have been

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

a blind supporter. But I am now revising my opinion on many aspects and policies.

As regards the clause concerning the backward areas, in the beginning I would say that the list given is faulty. I am referring to Bihar mentioned in the Eighth Schedule. In Bihar, there is now no district of Champaran. It is split into three parts. Then take the Darbhanga district or the Saran district. There is no Saran district. Darbhanga is split up. So you must amend it accordingly, because they do not exist as they have been listed because there are three more districts. Therefore, this is faulty. Please amend the whole list. These districts do not exist. There are new babies born out of the old ones. Therefore, kindly take note of that.

Then I would ask: do you really want the backward areas to be developed? Do you want industries to go there? If you do, then kindly overhaul the whole Ninth Schedule. I am sure the soda ash-wallas will never go to the backward areas. I am positive about that. Therefore, give me a saw mill, give me small entrepreneurs who will go there with infra-structure. The big people who will only travel by plane with their bags full of black money will never come to these areas. Therefore, I would request you to amend this Schedule and give the small entrepreneurs a chance.

Then I come to the deduction of 20 per cent in regard to profit. Initially, the Azad of old did not believe much in profit, but now I think I am a wiser man, a reactionary man, if you like....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is he a reactionary?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: There were many progressives on the left and right side. The Azad of 1952 was different from the Azad of today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think your vocabulary is changing.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: That is a good thing. What you have said gives me consolation.

I want to understand this. You have given 20 per cent deduction out of profit. Okay. Now, I would not opposed it. Please make it 25 per cent or 50 per cent. But I want to understand this. After this Bill is enacted into law and after giving this deduction of 20 per cent, have you get any assessment, any project in your Ministry to tell us that there will be definitely an improvement of the backward areas? On what basis, have you decided on this 20 per cent deduction in profit for five years with a view to help them? You may make it ten years. If you give me that assurance, I will say 'all right', but before I give my assent to this, I would like to know that you have assessed that on the basis of 20 per cent to be given to my districts of Bhagalpur and Santhal Parganas or the district of Champaran or the district of Akola which is not there but may be there, the small man will be encouraged to go there, and put up industries in those backward areas. Or is it that just under pressure, you have come with this Bill? You have come with this 20 per cent after twelve years. You have become wiser about your tax laws after the Supreme Court gave its judgment. But you may find that none of those fools has gone there. Then we will know who will be the greater fool. Therefore, I want to know what is the assessment of Government on this.

Therefore, on these grounds it is very important that this Bill should go to the Select Committee. It should go to the Select Committee on these points. I am very sorry that the objectives laid down in the Bill will not be achieved by the clauses and the amendments that are there, and more so because, as I said, we have grown a little wiser after serving in

the several Select Committees, we felt that this piecemeal legislation by the Government on tax laws every year is not proper. Nobody knows what is the ABC or the XYZ of these laws, and all innocents who want really to pay are caught, and the big sharks who want to get away are getting away. Therefore, I suggest that while referring the Bill to the Select Committee, they should make one more good attempt, which you are promising to have, at bringing a comprehensive measure before the House and simplify the tax laws. I am prepared to concede that if you do not want to put the tax at 98 per cent it may be put at 75 per cent in the highest slab, but please do it and have the maximum tax arrears cleared.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after listening to so many hon. friends who are very much experienced in tax laws and the arguments and points they have made on this Bill,—that this Bill, if it is passed as it is, will be defective and will not serve the purpose and they have strongly recommended that this Bill should be referred to the Select Committee so that necessary amendments to the clauses can be made in order that the purpose which the Government have in mind may be served by this measure—I entirely agree with them. I request the Government and the Finance Minister to refer the Bill to the Select Committee. As I have said, I am also a Member of the Select Committee on the other Bill and I feel that we have worked hard, and we will submit our report in the first week of the budget session.

After having said this, I would like to say that the intention of the Finance Minister in introducing this Bill is to encourage the industries in selected sectors. Secondly, they intend to encourage industries in the backward areas and also to promote research and development in production in various fields. These are very

laudable objectives. Such concessions were being given since long. In this Bill, there is extra concession on depreciation, but previously, and up to now, this tax concession was available in the form of development rebate. This development rebate has helped in the setting up of industries in the country, and therefore, these concessions are all welcome.

Unfortunately, since the last five to six years, industrial activity has slackened. Our industrial production is not going up. Very few new industries have come up; what to talk about the backward areas, even in the established industrial areas, industries are not coming up. The result is that our industrial production has remained stagnant, and there is a shortage in many items. (*Interruptions*) I am coming to the point as to what are needed in the backward areas for setting up industries.

What are the difficulties? Why are not industries coming up in backward areas especially? It should be seen. I say that this Bill should go to the Select Committee so that suitable amendments might be made in the clauses. I want to know whether the hon. Finance Minister thinks that these concessions will by themselves improve or create new industrial activity. These concessions are in force for the last so many years and yet industries had not moved to backward areas. What is the finding of the Finance Ministry on this point? What are important are not only the tax concessions; facilities are also equally important. In fact the advantage of tax concession can only count after the industry is established. There are small and big towns in our vast country. But there are no proper communication or transport facilities. Take for instance the constituency of Sholapur, 250 miles from Bombay. If anybody wants to book a trunk call, it will not materialise for 24 hours. Without proper communication facilities, how can industries move to backward areas? And whose responsibility it is to create

[Shri S. R. Daman]

this infrastructure? Till then concessions will remain on paper, and backward areas will not get the benefit. There are many instances, but I shall not take your time in narrating them. Tax Concession is only a consolation for us. I shall cite one example.

There are our financial institutions such as IFC, IDBI, ICICI, etc. which are set up for rapid industrialisation of the country. But they are so rigid in their rules governing the grant of loans that it takes a long time for the scrutiny of any application. It is difficult for an ordinary entrepreneur to get any loan from them. When these institutions were established, the representatives of all the big business houses were on the board of directors and it was those boards which framed the rigid rules in such a way that an ordinary entrepreneur cannot give the guarantee or security and hence cannot get financial assistance also. The rules worked only in favour of big houses. Those rules and conditions still remain and unless they are relaxed it is difficult to get a loan from them for an ordinary or medium size entrepreneur whom Government actually wants to encourage whether the industry is located in a backward area or some other area. This rigidity should be removed and the rules should be so framed that the purpose of the Government, namely to set up industries, is fulfilled.

In many cases, they have taken so much time in examining the proposals that in that time the industry could have come up and started production? Therefore, my submission is, apart from transport and communications, the procedures and rules should be modified and relaxed so that advantage can be taken of the financial institutions for the development of industries by all sections of entrepreneurs.

SHRI R. N. GOENKA (Vidisha): Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. There is no justification for this Bill. The history of the matter is, under section 271 of the Income-tax Act, they could levy a penalty on the amount of money which remained unpaid. But under the present Bill, they are making it payable on the complete assessed amount. For instance, if I am taxed for Rs. 10 lakhs and I have already paid Rs. 10 lakhs but I have failed to submit my return, I will be penalised on Rs. 10 lakhs.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): If you have paid a certain tax by way of provisional assessment or self-assessment, that would come in for deduction and only on the balance, the penalty would be leviable. This is the declaration of the Supreme Court.

SHRI R. N. GOENKA: The Supreme Court has laid down that the penalty can be levied only on the amount payable and not on the assessed amount. But this Bill lays down that the penalty will be on the assessed amount and not the amount payable. The result will be that anybody who pays the amount and fails to submit the return will be penalised on the whole assessed amount. They are not only trying to levy penalty on the entire amount but also making it have retrospective effect from 1962 onwards. The clause says "shall be deemed always to have been substituted". That means, this section is supposed to have been substituted by the new section from the time the enactment was made in 1962. What is the justification for this?

Firstly, there is no reason why penalty should be levied on the assessed amount. Secondly, there is no justification for making the amount payable with retrospective effect from 1962. Thirdly, clause 22 says that this will not apply to a person who has gone before the court, because the Supreme Court has laid down the principle that wherever the assessee

gets a relief from the Supreme Court, he will not be called upon to pay the money even if the legislation is changed. Therefore, to save that, clause 22 has been introduced here. In many matters when a particular point of law comes before the Supreme Court, many persons who are affected by that particular decision come in as interveners and they are as good as appellants before the Supreme Court. There is no relief for them but only for the person who goes before the Supreme Court as assessee. I would say that they should expand the definition of the word "assessee" so that it will include interveners before the Supreme Court. I do not see any justification for excluding them.

Then, if the intention of the Government is that the amount should be paid, then they should not worry about the return. People may pay the amount and still sometimes they may make a mistake in not submitting the return. A person should not be penalised for not submitting a return if he has already paid the amount. He should not be treated on par with a person who has not paid the full amount.

I do not want to go into the whole matter of the Income-tax Act and the difficulties experienced by the people in the administration of the income-tax law. I want to restrict my remarks to the provisions of the Bill before the House. I would say that the Finance Minister should reconsider the matter and see to it that it does not have retrospective effect and, secondly, the interveners who come before the court should not be penalised.

**श्री मधु लिये (बांका) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री ने जो विधेयक हम लोगों के सामने रखा है उसका कोई सीमित उद्देश्य नहीं है। यह एक ओमनिवस बिल है। पञ्जाबों किम्ब की बातें इस में

आई हैं। इसलिए मैं इस राय से सहमत हूँ कि इस पर जल्दबाजी में कोई निर्णय लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। पूरे टैक्सेज का मामला जब ज्वाइंट पार्लियामेंटी कमेटी के सामने है तो इस विधेयक को भी संयुक्त समिति के सामने भेजें।

सिद्धान्त के तौर पर मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब से बैंक नेशनलाइजेशन का आर्डिनंस हुआ है यहाँ एक ऐसी हवा और फिन्ना बन गई है कि सेलेक्ट कमेटी में किसी बात को न भेजना यह प्रगतिशीलता और क्रान्तिकारिता का द्योतक है। उस समय भी हम लोगों ने विरोध किया था आप को याद होगा। तो इस में मैं कोई क्रान्तिकारिता नहीं समझता और इस में मैं किसी से होड़ भी नहीं करना चाहता। संयुक्त समितियाँ अपना काम समय-से करें इस में तो मैं सहमत हूँ। लेकिन हर मामला, हर विधेयक वहाँ जाना चाहिए यह मेरी राय है। बिलकुल मामूली कोई विधेयक हो तो बात दूसरी है। यह कई बार मैं कह चुका हूँ। लेकिन बार-बार विधेयकों के बारे में प्रस्ताव आते हैं। इसलिए मुझ को दोहराना पड़ा है।

इस विधेयक का जो प्रमुख उद्देश्य है कि पिछड़े हुए इलाकों की आर्थिक तरक्की हो और उन इलाकों का औद्योगीकरण हो उस से तो मेरा ख्याल है यहाँ कोई भी अग्रहमति व्यक्त नहीं करेगा। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि इस उद्देश्य के पीछे इस विधेयक में एक बड़ा राज छिपा हुआ है। मैं केवल एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। कुछ बार्नें तो आजाद जी ने बहुत अच्छे ढंग से कही हैं। मैं इस में जो जिलों की सूची दी गई है उस की और आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र की जो सूची आपन श्री है उस में कोलाबा जिले का समावेश बड़ी खूबी से किया गया है।

## [श्री मधु लिमये]

हालांकि मैं एसा मानता हूँ कि कोलाबा एक पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। लेकिन कोलाबा का एक हिस्सा ट्रिवन सिटी प्रोजेक्ट के तहत आता है यह वित्त मंत्री अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। तो कम से कम उस को तो वह हटा देते, वरना तरीका यह होगा कि इस पूरे बिल का मतलब होगा कि ट्रिवन सिटी इलाके में जो हिस्सा आता है उसी में सारे उद्योग लगेंगे। उसके तहत 50 हजार एकड़ किसानों की जमीन आप ले रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने कहा है कि 30 करोड़ का कम्पेन्सेशन वह देंगे और साढ़े पांच सौ करोड़ में यह जमीन उद्योग-पतियों को देंगे। यह साढ़े पांच सौ करोड़ तो कागज पर दिखाया जायेगा, चाह्लाण साहब अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री को और उन के तरीके को, साढ़े पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया अंडर दि टेबल लिया जायेगा। कोई एन्क्वायरी बगैरह होगी तो इस को मैं मानित भी करा दूंगा। इसलिए कोलाबा का नाम इस में देख कर और ट्रिवन सिटी का उस में जो इलाका आता है उस को देख कर पूरे विधेयक के प्रति मेरे मन में सन्देह उत्पन्न हुआ है कि सारी जितनी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं वह इंडस्ट्रीज ट्रिवन सिटी इलाके में लग सकती हैं। आप भागलपुर का नाम ले रहे हैं, भागलपुर में भी कोई चीज आने वाली नहीं है.....

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : (निजामा-वाद) : क्यों ?

श्री मधु लिमये : वह नहीं चाहते हैं, उन के लिए तो इस को बनाया ही नहीं गया है। न वांका में कुछ आनेवाला है—यह तो सिर्फ ट्रिवन-सिटीज में लूट करने के लिए, किसानों को लूटने के लिए बनाया गया है। इसलिए जिलों की जो सूची बनाई गई है संयुक्त समिति को उसे बहुत सावधानी से देखना चाहिए। मैंने अभी एक

ही उदाहरण कोलाबा का आप को दिया है। आप को पता चलेगा कि इन सारी इण्डस्ट्रीज की सूची, जिलों की सूची, 20 परसेन्ट डेवप्लेमेन्ट रिबेट की बात, 20 परसेन्ट दूसरी किस्म की मुनाफे पर छूट—इन का सारा मतलब यह है—यह केवल बड़ी इण्डस्ट्रीज की मदद करने के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि बम्बई-पूना का जो इण्डस्ट्रीयल इलाका है उस का विस्तार करने के लिये यह सारा नाटक रचा गया है। आज देश में कुछ इण्डस्ट्रीयल एरियाज ऐसे हैं जिन का बहुत अधिक विकास हो रहा है, इसलिए केवल जिले के आधार पर इस की भौगोलिक सीमा नहीं होनी चाहिए—यह सुझाव मैं आप को देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री श्री राम नाथ जी ने जो बात कही है, मैं उस में एक तथ्य देख रहा हूँ.....

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : वह गलत है। आप एकसन्सेशन पढ़िये। पेज 8 पर दिये गये एकसन्सेशन में लिखा है

“Explanation—In this clause “assessed tax” means tax as reduced by the sum, if any, deducted at source under Chapter XVII-B or paid in advance under Chapter XVII-C.”

जो एडवांस टैक्स पे करेंगे वह इस में से काट दिया जायेगा।.....

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आ रही है फिर भी मैं इन की राय को मान कर चलता हूँ। आप इस मामले के विशेषज्ञ हैं, यह मैं जानता हूँ, इसलिए आप की बात को मानता हूँ और इस विषय को अभी छोड़ देता हूँ

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब आप क्लॉज की ओर आइये। मुझे पता नहीं वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस पर विचार किया है या नहीं। 13वें क्लॉज में इस पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा आप रिट्रांसपेक्टिवली कानून बनाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन 14वें क्लॉज में आप क्या कर रहे हैं—बोर्ड को पावर दे रहे हैं—नियम बनाने का और यह नया कानून जब से प्रमल में आयेगा उस तारीख से नहीं क्योंकि आप 295 में प्रमेण्डमेंट कर रहे हैं। इस का मतलब है कि इन्कम-टैक्स एक्ट जिसे साल से प्रोस्टिट्यूट में आया अर्थात् 1962 में, उसी समय से लागू होने वाले रिट्रांसपेक्टिव नियम बनाने का अधिकार दे रहे हैं। इस में आप कहते हैं कि किसी असेंबली के खिलाफ वह बात नहीं जायेगी, लेकिन जो नियम बनायेंगे वह तो खिलाफ जायेगा ही इसलिए इस का मतलब मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है, इस तरह का क्लॉज बिलकुल ही नहीं होना चाहिए।

इस के बारे में डेलीगेटेड लेजिस्लेशन सम्बन्धी जापान में जो कहा गया है, उस को भी देख लीजिए। ये खुद मानते हैं कि 13 का प्रावधान भी रिट्रांसपेक्टिव है, लेकिन यह पार्लियामेंट कर रहा है वह ठीक है। लेकिन इस में देखिए—कुछ एडमिनिस्ट्रिटिव डिटेल्स के बारे में आप अधिकार देते हैं, उस पर मेरा आक्षेप नहीं है लेकिन क्लॉज 14 का अधिकार तो बिलकुल असाधारण है और असाधारण होने के बाद भी आप कहते हैं—

“This delegation is of a normal character.”

इस तरह से तो शब्दों का कोई मतलब ही नहीं रहा। प्रगतिशील प्रतिक्रियावादी हो जाता है और प्रतिक्रियावादी प्रगतिशील हो जाता है, साधारण से असाधारण हो जाता है और असाधारण से साधारण बन जाता है। इसलिए डेलीगेटेड लेजिस्लेशन के बारे में संयुक्त समिति में जब

मामला जायेगा तो उस को गम्भीरतापूर्वक इस बारे में सोचना चाहिए।

16.00 hrs.

आज हम लोगों की यह हालत है कि बिना क्रेडिट और फिस्कल मेजर्स के काम नहीं चलता है। यह एक परम्परागत बात हो गई है और आप इसी के द्वारा औद्योगीकरण को एक दिशा देने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जब कि हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था का मीनिटाइजेशन बहुत सीमित मात्रा में हुआ है तो केवल फिस्कल और क्रेडिट मेजर्स के द्वारा औद्योगीकरण की दिशा को बदलने का काम नहीं किया जा सकता; वैसे विकसित देशों में भी फिस्कल और क्रेडिट मेजर्स से काम नहीं चलता है। जब कि आप के यहाँ तो सरकार के पास इतने अधिकार हैं। तो उनका इस्तेमाल करो। इसलिए मैं आप से यही कहना चाहता हूँ—सरकार के मंत्रालय की एक नीति होती है, कानून में एक उद्देश्य रखा जाता है, उसी मंत्रालय के द्वारा दूसरा कानून आता है जो पहले उद्देश्य को असफल बना देता है। एक मंत्रालय जो काम करता है, दूसरा मंत्रालय उस के विपरीत करता है। इसलिए मेरा बिलकुल विश्वास नहीं है कि केवल वित्तीय और क्रेडिट सम्बन्धी निर्णय लेकर औद्योगीकरण की दिशा को बदलने में सरकार को सफलता मिलेगी। आप को सम्मान दृष्टि रखनी चाहिए। सम्यक दृष्टि रख कर विकसित इलाकों में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बना कर उस के बाद फिस्कल मेजर्स और क्रेडिट के मामले में कोई मुझाव लेकर यदि आप आते हैं, तो उसका फायदा मिल सकता है।

कोलाबा की बात मैंने आप के सामने रखी है, गंगा मामला रत्नागिरी में तो नहीं है, फिर भी इन सारी चीजों पर पुनर्विचार



## [श्री मधु लिमये]

होना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है कि वे इस पर पुनर्विचार करें। इस बात की मुझे खुशी है कि इस विवाद में सभी कांग्रेसी सदस्यों ने भी, हम लोग जो बात कह रहे हैं, उन्हीं को कहा है, साठ साहब ने, जालवे साहब ने, आजाद साहब ने, सब ने वही कहा है और हम तो एक अर्थ से कह रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि इस पर सदन की एक राय है, इसलिए वित्त मंत्री जी इस बात को मानें।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will not take much time of the House. I would only appeal to the good sense of the Finance Minister to refer this Bill to the Select Committee.

There is a talk of more production and under the pretext of production this Bill is giving an open invitation not only to the Indian monopolists for expansion but also. I am afraid, to foreign multi-national corporations because Clause 2, sub-clause (1), Chapter II, section 10, provides a big concession to foreign technicians followed by big concessions to foreign collaborations even. Sub-clause (e) also provides a big concession in respect of 'capital plant and machinery or for the purpose of importing any goods.'. In a sense, big concessions and facilities are being given to people coming from abroad or already employed in foreign companies here or those who are coming with foreign capital here. I am afraid, it is an open invitation to big foreign companies.

Moreover, I fail to understand how starting a hotel—I can understand backward areas—is going to help. Hotel is not employment-oriented. It is meant for converting the black money into white and to enable rich people to spend their holidays. In the name of tourism, in the country today 5-star hotels are being opened and 90

per cent of the people who stay there are Indians.

Coming to production, what do we produce? Is there any aircraft or ship? I can understand your producing fertilisers; I can understand your generating power or supplying water. Mere production alone will not contain inflationary tendencies. In the western countries today, the pound and the Dollar are floating. Price increase has forced the British Government to declare Emergency. The Finance Minister will agree with me that it is not because of lack of production. Mere production alone will not save us from price rise or inflationary tendencies. It needs something more—a scientific planning and approach to the problems.

Unfortunately, we are lacking that here. As Mr. Sathe has pointed out, take the Ninth Schedule. I do not want to go into it in any elaborate detail. For example, with regard to ships, for purchasing a second-hand ship, the hon. Minister knows it very well, the Government is financing to the extent of about 80 per cent of the value of the ship, even in regard to the foreign exchange. So, the Government itself is financing those who want to purchase the ships, even in the matter of foreign exchange. I can understand the logic in including this. Then, take the tyre companies. 80 per cent of the automobile tyre production is controlled by foreign companies and the foreign technicians. Here you want to give more facilities to the foreign companies. Other things are here. But, unfortunately, we are missing a very important sector, the fertiliser sector. There is no mention about fertiliser. I can understand if you include fertiliser also.

I will say that there is every reason to believe that under the pretext of more production, more investment and also in the name of development of the backward areas, this is an open invitation to the foreign monopolies as well as a clean hit to the monopoly houses

to expand. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister to kindly refer the whole Bill to a Joint Select Committee.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai): I also associate myself with many of my friends and would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister that this is a Bill which should be referred to a Select Committee. It appears strange that when a Bill on Taxation Amendment of a comprehensive nature, containing most of the clauses which are here in this Bill is being considered now by a Select Committee which has received many representations and also evidence has been recorded and it has received many valuable suggestions which are being considered now by that committee, the Finance Minister should rush through a Bill like this. From the Exchequer point of view, if they so desire, they can have a clause giving retrospective effect. I would say that even the 8th Schedule should be reconsidered. The new clauses 13 and 22 which are in this Bill require careful consideration. In the Ninth Schedule, definitely we have to add much more and very important industries which will benefit the poor people of our country. Therefore, I request and appeal to the hon. Minister to accept the request made in this House on both sides that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

With these words, I once again request the Minister to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Most of the things which needed to be said about this particular Bill have been already said in this debate and I am glad they have been said very well by various Members belonging to the various Parties. But, even at the cost of repetition, I wish to suggest that not only this Bill should be sent to a Select Committee, but the whole purpose of taxation which is before the Government of India should be looked into more carefully and in a thorough ex-

amination. The best thing would have been for this particular measure also to be linked with the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill which is already before the Select Committee.

I do not know as to what was the rationale behind having this Bill taken out from the main body of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill and why the Finance Minister is bringing before this House a separate measure. Perhaps, he will explain again why he has done so. If the only reason is that he wants certain industrialists to come and set up industries in the backward areas, then I do not think that is a point which needs so much urgent attention, because these backward areas have remained backward so long that even if the Government had taken some more time and clubbed this particular measure with the overall comprehensive Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, no harm would have been done. In fact, it is amusing and somewhat interesting to see that some people at least think while reporting on this particular measure that there is no difference between the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1973 which we are now discussing and the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973 which is now before a Select Committee.

At least one newspaper, an esteemed national daily 'The Times of India' in to-day's issue has mixed up the two Bills.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is a wrong-reporting.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Yes, it is. The earlier paragraph speaks about the taxation laws amendment bill and the objectives laid down by the Wanchoo Commission. Any way, my point is that the two could have been very well-grouped. I understand that the Wanchoo Committee has very ably dealt with this thing. If you want to deal with a complex situation and the socio-economic matters, then you cannot hope to have a very simplified

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

taxation law. You are bound to go through the various *pros and cons* and various aspects which might lead you to all kinds of difficult situations including the complexities which my hon. friends—lawyers and other experts—mentioned. The Wanchoo Committee, in their report, on page 109 have said and I quote:

“Most of the exemptions are based on sound rationale and are intended to achieve clear-cut economic or social goals”.

My objection against this Bill is this that these provisions are not based on what the Wanchoo Committee said, namely, ‘sound rationale’. They certainly did not tell us what are the clear-cut economic or social goals which the Government wants to promote. Therefore, it is no use merely saying that we want to achieve economic and social objectives by this Bill—a very complex law, indeed, it is. This Bill wants to achieve a certain economic and social justice. How can this be achieved when this is a bill with all its complexities? It is complex for everybody—for the tax payer, collector and all the rest of it. Therefore, I feel that such an important measure which goes into fundamental questions and which goes into details of the taxation laws, the technicalities, economic and social matters, etc. should not be disposed of summarily in a short debate here.

Secondly, I feel that with regard to the problems of backward districts, my friend, Shri Limaye had already made a mention about that. I too wonder as to how and in what manner this list was drawn. Perhaps the Minister may say that the list was given by the Planning Commission. My question would be: how would the Planning Commission make such a list? When I looked at the various districts, particularly, of some of the States about which I happen to know something, I

suspect that the list that is made cannot necessarily be on the basis of economic backwardness but on pure political considerations and considerations of constituency interests. Indeed, I feel that if a second chance were given, especially after some States having got the Congress Ministries toppled and they have already got new Congress ministries, or it may be that some other parties come in power in some States, and if the Planning Commission or the Government of India were to ask the new Ministries to send a list, probably, they will remove certain districts from this list and add some new districts!

Therefore also, I want to tell the Finance Minister that when he talks about backward districts and when he wants this hon. House to believe that they are really backward, I also want him to tell us whether they are backward economically or they are backward in terms of certain political considerations.

There are many districts that are not selected on the economic and social basis. I am here talking in a general way. I am not going into details of it. All I want to tell Government is that the lists are not drawn on the basis of pure economic or social considerations but on political considerations.

Now, Sir, look at the 9th schedule and the list of articles or things which are mentioned here. The list there is terrible. I do not know who are the industrialists who will accept it and will go to these backward areas. For example, the Bill has mentioned Iron and steel, thermal and hydro-electric power generation equipment, machine tools, aircraft, tyres and tubes. How are the ships and aircraft industries in backward districts relevant here? These are all given in the list. Are we to gulp down whatever comes merely because it comes from Government?

Then, we have cotton and jute textiles and cement. I would particularly

like to refer to item 8 which is industrial and agricultural machinery. That item is almost like a wide umbrella which might cover anything and everything. On the one hand, Government say that they want to give this benefit only to selected sectors of industry, but on the other, by putting in item 8, namely industrial and agricultural machinery, they are putting in such a wide thing that it can cover almost anything and everything.

Therefore, I feel that on account of bad drafting of this Bill, on account of the wrong economic considerations put into it, on account of the unnecessary complexities of drafting that have entered into this measure, and also in view of the fact that a larger and more comprehensive Bill, namely, the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill is already before a Select Committee, I hope the Finance Minister will accept the suggestion which has come practically from all sections of the House to send this Bill to a Select Committee, and after having the report of the Select Committee, we shall have a better chance of assessing whether the things which Government want to propose and implement are the things which really will bring in economic and social justice.

If Government want that economic and social justice be accelerated, let them be clear about their goals and about the machinery with which they want to achieve those goals.

I have been finding that my esteemed friends, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Mr. Salve, Mr. Sathe, Mr. Sezhiyan, Shri H. M. Patel and some of us who have been Members of the other Select Committee feel that although some of the changes are very laudable and very necessary and very desirable, the manner in which the Government are approaching the whole problem and trying to adopt certain legislative measures is far from desirable and certainly far from satisfactory. In other words, they will not promote

the very objectives on which I am sure most sections of this House are agreed.

Therefore, I hope that the Select Committee which will go into these matters,—in case, of course, the Finance Minister agrees to the proposal to refer this Bill to a Select Committee,—will make this measure as less complex as possible, so that the simple goals of economic justice, regional balanced development of the economy and accelerated growth of our economy will be achieved in no time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the Finance Minister to reply to the debate, I would like to say that I have received notice of a motion seeking to adjourn the discussion on this Bill to next week. I think that this is independence to the wishes expressed by many Members.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):  
Shall I move the motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can reply and choose his own time.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:  
I do not propose to give any very detailed reply to the debate, because I am going to accept the suggestion made by hon. Members that it should be referred to a Select Committee. But, for that matter, I shall have to consider the composition of the Select Committee, whether I should refer it to the same Select Committee or another Select Committee, and I shall have to go into many other matters. Therefore, I am making a motion:

"That the further debate on the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1973, be adjourned to next week."

My main point in insisting on the passing of this Bill during this session was that some of the provisions which we had included in the Bill needed to be brought into operation on the 1st April, 1974. Therefore, it is necessary to get this Bill through before that

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

date. As you know, Sir, the timetable for the budget session is so tight; I need not tell you about it because you are quite aware of it. The timetable of the budget session is so tight and fixed and it becomes very difficult to have any time allotted for the legislative business.

Therefore, I am presuming that the House will agree now that we shall get this Bill passed sometime in the first week of the next session, by finding a day or two for this purpose, and I am also going on the presumption that the House will ask the Select Committee not to prolong the deliberations by inviting people for evidence etc. but to submit the report before the beginning of the next session.

Some criticism has been made, but I must say that I am agreeing to refer this Bill to a Select Committee, not because I accept most of the criticism. But if it is the wish of the House that they should have another opportunity to have a very thorough look at the Bill, I certainly agree; I have no objection.

There was a criticism levelled that this is only meant for the monopoly houses. Whether an industry should be allowed to be started by A, B or C is ultimately done by Government on the basis of the advice of the Monopolies Commission. It is a question of giving some incentives. Once an industry is allowed to start, it should qualify to get these incentives. Therefore, we are not by this Bill giving some special facility for any body to start an industry. The advantages under this Bill are attracted only when one is allowed to start an industry. Whether it is a monopoly or non-monopoly is a completely different matter. That is not the question in this Bill at all. So possibly that point of criticism was rather misconceived and is misapplied here.

Secondly, there is the question of backward areas.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The point is that the Monopolies Commission takes a final decision.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: They make only recommendations; they do not take decisions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The decision to refer a matter to the Monopolies Commission is always taken on a number of considerations.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is a completely different aspect. Those considerations are applicable even now. By passing this now, we are not affecting that.

I was about to refer to the backward areas. Certainly a very valid criticism was made. Shri Limaye made a point. I think he is right in the sense if a part of what is done for the Kolaba district serves as a further incentive to the twin city, it is certainly misapplied. Therefore, it needs to be looked into. I can very well understand it.

But these criteria of backward districts have been accepted on the basis of what is accepted by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has identified the areas which are the backward areas. Even now we allow some concessional credit facilities and other things from the financial institutions on this very ground.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is a much wider consideration for agricultural growth and other things. Here we are specifically thinking of industrial growth. Unless infra-structural facilities are there, how will industries grow? Does he appreciate the point?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I appreciate everything he said.

Now, for example, for agricultural development, agricultural progress,

there is no question of advanced and backward areas. Really speaking, the concept of backward areas has been evolved to see that certain special concessions and facilities can be made available to help industrial development to those areas. That is the main object. I have no doubt the House will go into it, but you will have to evolve some sort of common criteria for this matter because once we accept the concept for the purpose of planning, then it must be applicable for all purposes. You cannot say that for the purpose of income-tax facilities, one area is a backward area and for agricultural and other development some other area is a backward area. We cannot have that distinction.

I know the backward area concept has been evolved by the Planning Commission taking into consideration many criteria, such as, what is the urbanisation of the area, what is the spread of industry in the area, what are the infra-structure facilities available there, communications and other things. These matters have been taken into consideration. Certainly the Select Committee can call some one from the Planning Commission to advise it on this matter.

These are some of the things I wanted to say. When I say I am agreeable to reference to a Select Committee, I do not mean to say that I have accepted many of the criticisms levelled against the Bill. It is on the basis that I say that certainly the Select Committee can consider this Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER: You have an open mind.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have normally an open mind, but not open at both ends and therefore

there is nothing in the mind at all. I am prepared to listen to all points of view. Therefore, I hope the House will accept my Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the further debate on the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1973 be adjourned to next week”.

*The motion was adopted.*

16. 26 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]  
FOREIGN AWARDS (RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADH-YAYA): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to amend the Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Act, 1961, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, this Bill seeks to amend section 3 of the Act so as to bring it out clearly that it is intended to implement fully Article II of the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1958.

The Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Act, 1961 was enacted by Parliament in order to give effect to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York on the 10th June, 1958. Its object was speedy settlement of disputes arising in the course of international trade through arbitration. Article II of the Convention reads as follows:

“1. Each Contracting State shall recognise an agreement in writing under which the parties undertake

[Prof. D. P. Chattopadhyaya]

to submit to arbitration all or any differences which have arisen or which may arise between them in respect of defined legal relationship, whether contractual or not, concerning a subject matter capable of settlement by arbitration.

2. The term "agreement in writing" shall include an arbitral clause in a contract or an arbitration agreement, signed by the parties or contained in an exchange of letters or telegrams.

3. The Court of a Contracting State, when seized of an action in a matter in respect of which the parties have made an agreement within the meaning of this article shall, at the request of one of the parties, refer the parties to arbitration, unless it finds that the said agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed."

This Article and other Articles of the Convention are set out in the Schedule to the Act.

Article II of the Convention is sought to be given effect to by Section 3 of the Act which reads as follows:—

"Notwithstanding anything contained in the Arbitration Act, 1940 or in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, if any party to a submission made in pursuance of an agreement to which the Convention set forth in the Schedule applies, or any person claiming through or under him commences any legal proceedings in any Court against any other party to the submission or any person claiming through or under him in respect of any matter agreed to be referred, any party to such legal proceedings may, at any time after appearance and before filing a written statement or taking any other step in the proceedings, apply to the Court to stay the proceedings and the Court unless satisfied that

the agreement is null and void, inoperative or incapable of being performed or that there is not in fact any dispute between the parties with regard to the matter agreed to be referred, shall make an order staying the proceedings".

It is clear from Paragraph 3 of Article II that the Convention contemplated that the Court of a contracting State would refer the parties to an agreement to arbitration in case any proceedings are taken before it in respect of a matter which is referable to arbitration. The Government of India ratified the whole Convention and the 1961 Act was enacted to give effect to the various Articles of the Convention including Article II. However, the question has arisen as to whether Section 3 of the Act as it is worded now actually gives effect to Article II of the Convention. The controversy has arisen because of the use of word "submission" in Section 3 of the Act. The Supreme Court of India has read into the word "submission" occurring in Section 3 of the Act the following implications:—

- (i) there should be reference to the arbitral body;
- (ii) the reference should precede the institution of the civil suit.

In other words, the Supreme Court has interpreted Section 3 to mean that Court can grant stay of proceedings only if there is an actual arbitration pending at the time its jurisdiction is invoked. Though the Convention contemplated a stay of proceedings when there is an arbitration clause in the Commercial Agreement, the Supreme Court did not consider the existence of an arbitral clause itself as sufficient grounds for stay of the proceedings.

However, it is worthy of note that even the majority judgement does

not dispute the proposition that the 1961 Act has been enacted to give effect to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards done at New York on 10th June, 1958 to which India is a party.

The effect of this amendment would be that the mere existence of an arbitration agreement would be enough to stop Court proceedings. This amendment would cover all legal proceedings which are yet to be instituted (including cases in which no dispute has arisen and also cases in which proceedings have not yet been instituted although a dispute has arisen), whether the cause of action for such proceedings has arisen before the date of the amendment or whether the agreement containing an arbitration clause was entered into prior to, or after, the date of the amendment.

Sir, I now beg to move that the Bill to amend the Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Act, 1961, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): There is nothing objectionable in this Bill. But I want to draw the attention, of the Minister that the acceptance of this convention sometimes may go against the people of our country and it may, in fact, weaken the people of our country. There are some instances where people from developed countries are in a better position to bargain through these conventions. Sometimes when people from foreign countries are involved, a person from our country becomes the weaker partner and cannot contest in

a better way. So before effecting these measures, Government should assure us that after acceptance of this convention the parties in India will not, in any way, be jeopardised. If this particular aspect is taken care of there is nothing to oppose in this Bill and, therefore, I support it.

\*(SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM) (Tirunelveli): Sir, I would like to say a few words on the Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Amendment Bill, 1973. A convention on recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards was adopted in 1958 and it came to be known as New York Convention. This convention was ratified by our Government and to give effect to the Articles of the Convention an Act was passed by the Parliament in 1961.

Sir, the hon. Minister while moving this Amendment Bill in the Rajya Sabha had stated that this Amendment Bill became necessary as a result of a different interpretation given to the word "submission" by the Supreme Court. This has been restated by the hon. Minister just now. I would like to know when the Supreme Court gave the judgment in regard to the interpretation of the word "submission" and if there had been a long time-lag between the date of judgment and the date of introduction of the Bill in Parliament, I would like to know the reasons for the delay in getting this amendment Bill passed.

It is a matter of our experience that many parties in our country and notably public sector units enter into various commercial agreements with parties in Western countries for the supply of machinery and the spare parts. It is also common knowledge that some of the machinery supplied by the Western countries were defective and were not conformity with the specifications laid down in the order for supply of such machinery. This

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.



[Shri S. A. Muruganatham]

kind of situation has put the public sector unit into all kind of difficulties. The reports of the Commission on Public Undertakings give any number of instances of this nature.

Sir, I think it is pertinent to ask what action was taken by the Public Sector Units taking advantage of the provisions of the Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Act,

To cite an instance, a West German firm supplied a boiler and spare parts to the Cochin Division of FACT. It was expected then that that unit would produce thousand tonnes of urea but it turned out that the machinery supplied by the firm could produce only four hundred tonnes. The Western Capitalist countries supply third rate machinery and inferior technical know how inspite of the specifications enumerated clearly in the agreements. It is a pity that no concrete action was taken or contemplated against such offending foreign monopoly firms.

It is an admitted fact that the socialist countries are careful in ensuring that the machinery supplied to our country are according to the specifications given in the agreements. Take the case of Bhilai Steel Plant which has been erected with the assistance of the USSR. Today Bhilai Steel plant stands out as the most efficient steel plant and there have been no complaints of defects in the plant and machinery. Now, let us contrast it with the position obtaining in the Rourkela steel plant which has been set up in a collaboration of West German firms. Rourkela steel plant has come to be known as a sick steel plant and its production is very low thanks to the defective plant and machinery by West Germany companies.

Sir, to quote another instance, I would refer to the Modern Bakeries Ltd., which is a public sector undertaking. This undertaking entered into

an agreement with an Italian firm for a specified machinery. The Italian firm in total disregard of the specifications mentioned in the agreement supplied entirely a different machinery to the Modern Bakeries Ltd. This is the state of affairs now prevailing in our country.

While concluding Sir, I would once again urge the hon. Minister to ensure that the Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Act is taken advantage of by the Indian Parties and see that the foreign monopoly companies get away by supplying third rate machinery in violation of the specifications mentioned in the Agreements. With these words I conclude.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) :**

सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय जो विधेयक लाये हैं, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ।

हमारे देश के लोग बाहर से जो मशीनें मंगते हैं, उन में नाना प्रकार की त्रुटियाँ रहती हैं। वे मामूले बहुत दिनों तक उलझे रहते हैं, जिस से हमारे देश को बहुत हानि होती है। जिस प्रकार की चीजों का मंगवाने का करार किया जाता है, विदेशों से वे चीजें नहीं भेजी जाती है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में हमें क्या करना चाहिए? क्या हमें केवल बातचीत में लगा रहना चाहिए, या त्रुटिपूर्ण मशीनों आदि के भेजे जाने से हमारी जो हानि होती है, उस के लिए मुआवजे के सम्बन्ध में पहल करनी चाहिए? यदि मुआवजे के लिए कुछ पग उठाये जा सकते हैं, तो वे जरूर उठाये जाने चाहिए।

यह भी देखा गया है कि विभिन्न मशीनों आदि के लिए करार में जो दाम तय किये जाते हैं, बिलम्ब के कारण या कुछ अन्य कारणों से उन दामों में वृद्धि कर दी जाती है, जिस से हमें अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा देनी पड़ती है और हमारे देश को आर्थिक हानि होती है।

इस बात की उचित व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि हम या के ग्रीर देशों को अपना सामान भेज सकें और वहाँ भे ममान मंगा सकें।

यह विधेयक सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय का पालन करने के उद्देश्य से जाया गया है। पता नहीं, सरकार ने में बिलम्ब क्यों किया है। इस विधेयक को बहुत पहले ही लाया जाना चाहिए था। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिल पर किसी को प्राप्ति नहीं होगा। मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ।

\*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I wish to say a few words on the Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Amendment Bill, 1973 which has been moved by the hon. Minister of Commerce, Dr. Chatopadhyaya.

I read through the speech of the hon. Minister of Commerce in the Rajya Sabha when this Bill was piloted by him there. I agree that this is a very small legislative measure. But I would like to point out that the implementation of the provisions of the parent Act has got international implications. I would also like to say that, unless the provisions of the parent Act are understood and implemented properly, our public sector undertakings have no chance of becoming profitable and successful undertakings.

I am a member of the Public Undertakings Committee of this House and I know how the public undertakings are deprived of upto-date technical know-how and machinery from the suppliers in the foreign countries. I will give you one or two examples here. The Modern Bakeries of India entered into an agreement with a firm in Italy for the supply of specified

bun-making machinery. But the firm in Italy supplied an entirely different machinery. The name of the machinery was different and the capacity of the machinery was also different from the one required by the Modern Bakeries. The Modern Bakeries, without even a mild protest, accepted the machinery, solely guided by the contention of the firm in Italy that the machinery supplied was no different from the one desired by the undertaking. Similarly, the machinery supplied to the Hindustan Photo-films Company, another public sector undertaking, located in my constituency, The Nilgiris, was also defective and outdated. I know personally that this undertaking is now in the process of replacing the entire machinery. In these circumstances, how do you expect the public sector undertakings to function effectively, efficiently and profitably?

As has been pointed out by the hon. Member who preceded me, if today Rourkela Steel Plant happens to be beset with manifold problems, it is mainly due to the third rate machinery and technical know-how supplied by West Germany. If you go through the Reports of the Public Undertakings Committee, you will come across such instances in plenty.

I begin to doubt whether the managements of our public sector undertakings are even aware of the New York Convention on recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards convened in 1958, the Act that the Government of India passed in acceptance of this Convention and how to invoke the provisions of this Act when they are faced with non-compliance of contractual obligations by the foreign firms. I would suggest that the Declaration made at this Convention and the subsequent Act that the Government of India formulated later must be made available to all the public sector undertakings. The pro-

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

visions of this Act also must be implemented vigorously. Unless this is done, I am afraid that the public sector undertakings will continue to go on the path of annihilation. While speaking in the Rajya Sabha, the hon. Minister stated that in international dealings there should be the policy of give and take. I do not agree with him in this matter. This give and take policy should not be detrimental to the interests of our public sector undertakings.

Before I conclude, I would say that it is not enough that the parent Act is sought to be amended through this amending measure just to clarify the situation as a result of certain interpretation by our Supreme Court. It should be ensured that this Act is implemented in right earnest to secure the interests of our public sector undertakings. The foreign suppliers from rich capitalist countries should not be allowed to exploit our nascent public sector undertakings. You know, Sir, that there are so many collaboration agreements entered into by the Government of India and also by the public sector undertakings. I would conclude by saying that there should be no hesitation on the part of the Government to invoke the provisions of this Act wherever necessary.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Mr. Chairman, I have no desire to make any elaborate speech on a subject which is very simple, as the hon. Minister has said. I want a clarification as to the understanding by the contracting parties of the content and meaning of article 3 of the Geneva Convention. If it is amended in conformity with the understanding of the other parties, then it is all right. Otherwise, I think it may amount to a departure from article 3 of the Convention. I want this to be clarified.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Sir, we have to live in the international

community and have two-way traffic. Of late we are entering into a large number of contracts on either Government to Government basis or between private parties. We are also having disputes and the awards are declared sometimes in the Indian courts and sometimes in courts outside India. Laws differ from country to country and sometimes it is difficult to enforce the decision or judgment given by the courts of one country in another country. When we enter into contract there is usually a tussle whether the contract should confirm to Indian laws or the laws of the other contracting party. At a time when speed and efficiency are the need of the hour in establishing projects or undertaking some activity in some sphere of life, this does not either save time or cost. Therefore, while welcoming this Bill, I would request the Minister to consider whether it would not be in the better interests of the country to have enacted standards which are accepted now in the international field. Today the socialist and capitalist countries have a substantial exchange of goods, services and also collaborations in certain projects. To that extent, we have here a good beginning.

While welcoming this beginning, I would make an earnest appeal to the Government that still much are requires to be done to expedite the activities. In fact, our country when it became independent inherited laws which were substantially of the last century. The last century was not intended for Indian development. It was, in fact, intended to enslave the country and to keep it that way. The present tempo that we have in mind or the tempo that we want to develop in the country today does not provide such delays or such sort of out-dated ways of operating on international plane. So, while welcoming the Bill and enable the Awards which have been declared in the courts to be enforced, I would also suggest that reciprocity is maintained.

With the institutional growth, and with the econometrics of the modern world, it would also need a certain amount of looking back into the existing and projected operations and existing laws as applied to existing operations. To be specific, I would say that in any collaboration that the Government may enter, either it is in respect of obtaining technological services of individuals or corporations, there is always a tussle whether the law of India would be applicable or of other countries. Somehow or other, if we can put an end to this sort of wrangling by uniform practices, particularly, as some of the countries, even in the eastern part of the world, have done including the Soviet bloc and China, that would be better. In fact, recently, I was told that it is very pleasant and worthwhile to deal with China than with India. This is something which is unusual because we are a free country and it should not be difficult to deal with India as compared to China. But the fact remains that the things get more complicated in India or sometimes they feel that the deals cannot be interpreted properly or the results would be detrimental to the contracting parties.

With these words, I welcome the Bill and, I trust, the Government will take into consideration a few suggestions that I have made.

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must thank the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion of the Bill. As I have said already, the scope of the Bill is very limited.

We live in a world where we have to enter into commercial agreements with other countries. As you will find, it has been made clear in Section 3 or article 2 of the Convention that once we enter into an agreement, whether it is an individual or a firm or a corporation of India with an individual or a firm or a corporation of another country, this Convention applies. It has been stipulated that when this thing is referable to a particular

arbitration, then it should not be taken to a particular court.

Now, the whole controversy is whether a particular case of action should be taken to a court of this or that State, wherein the individual or the firm is or is acting. Now we are in a difficult position here: if we accept the Supreme Court judgment which interprets that, if there is an actual submission of a case, of an action, before a particular tribunal, then the Convention is not applicable; but the Convention to which we are a party and which we have ratified is abundantly clear that, whether it is actually taken to arbitration or not, whether it is actually submitted or not, mere existence of arbitration clause in the agreement between the contracting parties is enough to keep the cause of action outside the court proceedings. So, unless we endorse the view of the New York Convention to which we are a party and which we have ratified, it will create avoidable complications in our international agreements—in the agreements which we ourselves individually or as a corporate body enter into with other countries. So, to avoid these complications, this Amendment Act has been brought before the House. Its object is limited.

Suggestions have been made by the hon. members to see that the qualities—either exported or imported—conform to a certain standard. We shall look after that; that is actually looked after in terms of some other Acts. This Bill has a very limited purpose. Since we are committed to it in principle and, secondly, since we will be in a difficulty if we do not adhere to the Convention because similar action may be taken by other States, other parties, taking all these things into account, we should not hesitate to approve the Bill as every hon. member has agreed.

With these words, I suggest that the Bill may be passed.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I want to seek clarification. What is the understanding by the other parties to the Convention?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Every party who is a contracting party to this Convention is subject to the clauses and provisions of the Convention. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Foreign Awards (Recognition and Enforcement) Act, 1961, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are no amendments at all. So, I shall put Clause 2, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 2, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

16.55 hrs.

STATE BANK LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the State Bank Laws (Amend-

ment) Bill. Three hours have been allotted for this Bill. Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to amend certain provisions in the two Statutes governing the State Bank of India and its Subsidiaries. I shall, at this stage, mention the relatively more important amendments embodied in the Bill.

As the House is aware, we have appointed two representatives of employees, one from among the workmen and the other from among the officers, on the Board of Directors of each of the 14 nationalised banks. We propose to provide for similar representation in the Central Board of the State Bank of India and the Board of Directors of each of its seven Subsidiaries, by having two additional Directors on each of those Boards, one to represent the workmen and the other the officers of the bank concerned. These employee directors are proposed to be appointed by following the same procedure as was done in the case of the nationalised banks. The procedure for appointment of employee directors in the case of the nationalised banks is laid down in the Scheme framed under the Nationalisation Act. In the case of the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries, we propose to lay down similar procedure in the rules and, accordingly, we propose to amend the Act to take powers to frame the rules for this purpose. The provision regarding the term of office of an employee director on the State Bank or a Subsidiary Bank will be on the same lines as in the case of an employee director on a nationalis-

ed bank and appropriate amendments have been proposed to the relevant sections.

Another important amendment relates to the removal of certain existing statutory restrictions on the business of the State Bank of India. The State Bank is at present, prohibited under the statute from transaction of certain kinds of business which the other banks in the country can transact; for instance, there are restrictions on giving advances except against certain securities approved by the Statute, and as to the time limit upto which advances may be made or bills can be discounted or purchased etc. The State Bank of India, being the successor to the Imperial Bank, was subjected to these restrictions which earlier governed the transaction of business of the Imperial Bank when it was performing some of the functions of the Central Bank of the country. The need for relaxing these restrictions has been felt for quite some time in the context of the growing activities of the commercial banks in the country. The Banking Commission has recommended that the State Bank should be authorised to transact all forms of business which the nationalised banks, subsidiary banks of the State Bank of India and other commercial bank in the country can transact. Accordingly, we have proposed an amendment to Section 33 of the State Bank of India Act so as to enable the State Bank of India to transact all forms of business which the other banks can transact.

The other amendments are relatively minor in nature or are mainly procedural, clarificatory and consequential. The details of these have been given in the notes on clauses. I need not, therefore, take the time of the House by explaining these provisions in detail.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955

and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, as passed by Raya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

श्री कमल मिश्र सचिव (केसरिया) : सभापति महोदय, मन्त्रा महोदया जो बिल स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया के सम्बन्ध में सदन के सामने लाई हैं—यह एक प्रकार से पीसमील लेजिस्लेशन है। देश में स्टेट बैंक और दूसरे बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया, उन बैंकों की कार्यप्रणति में क्या सुधार होना चाहिए, क्या क्या खामियाँ हैं उनको कैसे को दूर किया जाय, जिस उद्देश्य से बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया गया, वह पूरा हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, ऐसी बहुत सी बातें हैं, यदि उन पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने के बाद कोई बिल लाया जाता, तो अधिक अच्छा होता। फिर भी इस बिल में जो मुद्दे रखे गये हैं, उन पर विवाद का विषय अधिक नहीं है।

प्राज देश के सामने लगे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि देश के 90 प्रतिशत किसान प्राज भी महाजनी कर्ज से बंधे हुए हैं। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि देश में जो राष्ट्रीय ऋण है उस का 48 प्रतिशत मात्र किसानों से प्राता है, खेती में सहायता के लिए इन बैंकों का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। इससे व्यवस्था इस प्रकार की होनी चाहिए कि किसानों को, खास तौर से छोटे किसानों को, मजदूरी किसानों को, खेत मजदूरों को अधिक से अधिक कर्ज मिल सके। यह काम नहीं हो रहा है। दुसरा यह कि—बैंकों की जो रिपोर्ट निकली है, उस के अनुसार गाँवों को 3.5 फीसदी लोन ही उपलब्ध किया जा सका है, जब कि 14 बड़े शहरों को 60 फीसदी कर्ज दिया गया है। यह रिपोर्ट इस बात का स्पष्ट उल्लेख करती है कि खेती की तरफ कितना ध्यान दिया गया है। खुद स्टेट बैंक के जो प्राकड़े हैं,

### [श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

उन में कहा गया है कि टोटल कर्ज का 36 परसेंट किसानों को दिया गया है, लेकिन यह लोन किन किसानों के पास गया? मझोले किसान, छोटे किसान या खेत मजदूरों के पास यह लोन नहीं गया, 2 फीसदी कर्ज भी उन को नहीं दिया गया। इसलिए देश की ग्राम जनता को जो आवश्यकता है, उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, गांव का गरीब किसान आज भी महाजनी कर्ज से तबाह हो रहा है, उन के लिए कोई भी व्यवस्था आप की ओर से नहीं हो रही है।

### 17.00 बजे

दूसरी ओर अब मैं महंगाई की तरफ आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सारा देश महंगाई से तबाह है और उसका कारण भी किसी हद तक ये बैंक हैं। इन बैंकों ने बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों को, मीनोपली हाउसेज को जो कर्ज दिया है, उस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि इन लोगों ने फावर्ड-ट्रेडिंग किया और इस देश की महंगाई को बढ़ाया। लेकिन इस बात पर सरकार का ध्यान नहीं गया।

जहां राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद बैंकों की शाखायें अधिक फैनी हैं, आप भी सभापति महोदय जानते हैं, वहां उन के काम के मिलसिले में काफ़ी गिरावट आई है, घूसखोरी रैपैट है, किसानों को जो कर्ज समय पर मिलना चाहिए, उस में लम्बा समय लगता है और उससे उन के सामने अनेकों कठिनाइयां बढ़ जाती हैं। इसी सम्बन्ध में राज्य सभा में एक दफ़ा बहस हुई थी, वहां एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि पंजाब में एक धी कम्पनी को 80 हजार रुपये का कर्ज दिया गया, उसके लिए अधिकारियों को लैविशली पाटियां दी गईं, रिश्कतें दी गईं। अगर इन बैंकों के जरिये छोटे किसानों को, बेकार नौजवानों को, छोटे-छोटे मजदूरों की सह-

कारी समितियों को कर्ज दिया जाता तो आप का जो उद्देश्य था, वह पूरा हो सकता था—लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद बैंक पूरे समाज की सम्पत्ति बना, लेकिन उस की जो पालिसी थी, वह वही पुरानी पालिसी रही जो पूंजीपतियों के अधिक हक में थी, बल्कि घूसखोरी ज्यादा बढ़ गई। जब राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक नहीं थे, तब किसानों को कर्ज लेने में ज्यादा सहूलियत थी, लेकिन आज बहुत सी दिक्कतें बढ़ गई हैं। आप कहीं भी जा कर देख सकती हैं। पुराने बैंकों के जो अधिकारी थे, आपने उन को ही इन नये बैंकों का कस्टोडियन बना दिया, इस लिए उन की नीतियों में कोई तबदीली नहीं आई और वे उसी पुरानी नीति पर चलते रहे। जिस के कारण महंगाई बढ़ रही है, छोटे लोगों को लाभ नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे देश की जो गरीब जनता है, उन को सुविधा देने के लिए, उन की तरफ़ी के लिए, छोटे छोटे उद्योग खोलने की तरफ़ अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। उन की तरफ़ ध्यान दिये बिना आप का काम चलने वाला नहीं है और जो आप चाहते हैं, वह पूरा नहीं हो सकेगा।

इस समय स्टेट बैंक और रिज़र्व बैंक एम्पायर अण्डर-एम्पायर हैं। स्टेट बैंक पर सरकार के बैंकिंग डिपार्टमेंट का, रिज़र्व बैंक का कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं है। यह बैंक अपने ही ढंग से एक साराज्य के रूप में काम कर रहा है। इस के अन्तर्गत आज सात सन्सीडियरी बैंक्स हैं, जहां जहां उन का कार्यक्षेत्र है, उन की जगहों पर यह हावी हो रहा है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि सन्सीडियरी बैंकों द्वारा लोन एडवांस करने में और उन के अपने विकास की सम्भावनाओं में रुकावट आ रही है, उन का विकास नहीं हो रहा है। इन बैंकों को जो अटानोमी मिलनी चाहिए थी, विकास की सुविधायें

मिलनी चाहियें थीं, स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया उस को हजम कर रहा है, निगल रहा है, यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है।

आपने कहा था कि हम मनेजमेन्ट में, बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में वर्कमैन के प्रतिनिधि देंगे, आफिसरों के प्रतिनिधि देंगे, लेकिन इस बिल में तो आप ने ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं बनाया है और जो लोग इस में लिये गये हैं, सही मायनों में वे वर्कमैन के प्रतिनिधि नहीं हो सकते हैं। मतलब यह कि जो लोग आपकी इच्छानुसार रहेंगे उन्हीं को आप उनमें प्रतिनिधित्व देंगे और बाकी को नहीं देंगे। होगा यह चाहिए कि बैंकों की जो मान्यताप्राप्त एम्प्लोईज यूनिअन्स हैं उनको अपना प्रतिनिधि चुनकर भेजने का अधिकार हो। उसी प्रकार से अफसरों के भी संगठन बने हुए हैं उनको भी आप उसी प्रकार से प्रतिनिधित्व देने का प्रयत्न करते तो अधिक अच्छा होता। लेकिन यह नहीं किया जा रहा है।

दूसरी ओर यह भी सुधार होना चाहिए कि स्टेट बैंक में चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स के द्वारा एकाउन्ट्स की जांच-पड़ताल होनी चाहिए। अभी स्थिति यह है कि स्टेट बैंक में करोड़ों रुपए के बैंड डेट बिल्स घोस्ट फर्म्स के नाम पर चलते हैं और इसके चलते एकाउन्टिंग में बहुत गड़बड़ी होती है। आप स्टेट बैंक में सुधार करना चाहते हैं और नियम बनाने जा रहे हैं तो इस बात पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए कि स्टेट बैंक के तमाम एकाउन्ट्स की चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेन्ट्स के जरिए से जांच-पड़ताल हो ताकि वास्तव में उनमें सुधार लाया जा सके।

साथ ही जो आप प्रतिनिधित्व देने जा रहे हैं उसमें कर्मचारियों के प्रतिनिधि चुनाव के जरिए होने चाहिए, नामिनेशन के जरिए नहीं। साथ ही मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैंकों में जो पुरानी व्यूरोक्रेसी छाई हुई है, उसके चलते सनी जाइ त ठानाइयां बढ़ती जा रही हैं। जबतक उन व्यूरोक्रेसी पर लगाम नहीं लगेगी तब तक सुधार लाना सम्भव नहीं होगा। इस लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रतिनिधित्व के सिव भेले में जो मान्यताप्राप्त यूनिअन्स हैं उनको आप अधिकार बीजिए कि वे अपने प्रतिनिधि चुनकर भेजें। बैंकों के संभार में रोजनल कमेटीज बनाई हैं लेकिन उसमें कर्मचारियों का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं रखा गया है। देखा गया है कि रेजने बोर्ड में रेजने एम्प्लोईज के नाम पर प्रतिनिधित्व होता है लेकिन वहां होता क्या है? अधिकारियों के सामने उनकी चलती नहीं है। इसलिए जहां आपने एक एक संगठन की बात की है वहां प्रभावकारी ढंग से संगठनों को प्रतिनिधित्व बीजिए ताकि वास्तविक और प्रभावकारी ढंग से मजदूरों और अफसरों के प्रतिनिधित्व हो सके। नामिनेशन के द्वारा इसमें कोई सुधार नहीं आयेगा।

साथ ही मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सिलसिले में जो आप नियम बनाने जा रहे हैं उसमें स्टेट बैंक और दूसरी बैंकों की फंक्शनिंग, कार्य प्रणाली और कार्य-सम्बन्धी नीतियां ऐसी हों जिसके द्वारा स्टेट बैंक या दूसरी बैंकों से राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जो आशाओं की गई थीं वह दूसरी हो सकें। यदि यह नहीं होता है तो फिर आप यह बिल लाये, इसके जरिए से थोड़ा सा सुधार होगा परन्तु जो हमारी मांग है कि बीकर सेक्शन्स, माजिनल किसानों, छोटे किसानों, गरीब किसानों को कम सूद पर, तीन परसेन्ट, 5 परसेन्ट पर कर्ज भिन्ने वह पूरा होने वाला नहीं है। हमारी मांग



[श्री वमल मिश्र मधुवर]

यह है कि इस प्रकार के नियम आप बनायें जिससे बड़े बड़े मोनोपली हाउसेज को कर्ज न मिलकर जो बीकर और कमजोर सेक्शन हैं उनको कम सूद पर कर्जा दिया जाये। लेकिन अभी तक जो देखने में आया है वह यह है कि 1971 में जो टोटल इन्वेस्ट किया है वह है 232 करोड़ जिसमें से एग्रीकल्चर में केवल 116.9 करोड़ ही आया है। इसके चलते पता लगता है कि स्टेट बैंक की पालिसी खेती के मामले में क्या है। आज खेती की तरफकी की बात कही जाती है लेकिन इन सुधारों के बिना खेती की तरफकी होने वाली नहीं है। हम इन सुधारों का बेलकम करते हैं लेकिन साथ ही यह भी चाहते हैं कि इस तरह से सुधार लाये जायें जिससे बैंक्स की फंगशनिंग ठीक हो तथा वहाँ पर ब्यूरोक्रेसी का जो प्रभाव है उसको समाप्त किया जाये। इस तरह का आप बिल लावें तो वास्तविक सुधार हुआ होगा और बैंकिंग सिस्टम से जनता को जो आशायें भी वह पूरी हो सकेंगी। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूँ इन बातों की स्फाई माननीय मन्त्री जी करें और जो सुधार लाये गए हैं उनका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री अरू० बी० बड़ (खरगोन) : माननीय सभापति जी, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया के बारे में जो अग्नेन्डमेन्ट लाये हैं उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। स्वागत इसलिए करते हैं कि अभी वो डायरेक्टर रहने वाले हैं— एक तो कर्मचारियों में से और एक अफसरों में से। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा इतना सुझाव है कि जो वो डायरेक्टर रहने वाले हैं वे निर्वाचन के लिए जायें न कि नामिनेशन से। निर्वाचन करके ही दोनों डायरेक्टर्स होने चाहिए। जैसा कि मैं मध्य प्रदेश में देखता हूँ वहाँ पर जो नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक्स काम करती हैं उनसे जो आशायें जनता को

थी वह पूरी नहीं हुई है। उसका कारण यह है कि क्लास बैंक्स की जगह पर जो मास बैंक्स होनी चाहिए वह नहीं हुई है। यदि क्लास बैंक्स की जगह पर मास बैंक्स होतीं तो अच्छा था। एक साहूकार जो कर्जा देता है उसके पास किसी समय मुबह शाम या रात कोई जाये तो वह कर्जा देता है लेकिन बैंक में यदि कोई कर्जा के लिए एप्लीकेशन देता है तो वह तीन चार महीने तक पेंडिंग रहती है उसके बाद ही वहाँ कर्जा मिल सकता है। इसकी वजह से जो किसान हैं वह नाराज हो जाते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि इसके बजाये तो साहूकार ही अच्छा है जो मौके पर कर्जा दे देता है। इसके अलावा बैंकों में यदि ऐसे लोग बैठें जो कि किसान को यह भी सलाह दे सकें कि उसको यह इम्प्लीमेन्ट्स और अंजार कहां से मिल सकेंगे तो उसके लिए लाभकारी हो सकता है। उसकी जगह पर अगर कोई बाबूजी वहाँ बैंक में बैठे हैं तो किसान की हिम्मत उनके पास जाने की नहीं होती है।

श्री एल० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : हिम्मत तो होती है जाने की लेकिन वह कर्जा देते नहीं हैं।

श्री अरू० बी० बड़ : उसकी हिम्मत ही नहीं होती है। तो मेरा कहना है कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज और एग्रीकल्चर, दोनों के लिए बैंकों को साधन उपलब्ध करने चाहिए लेकिन राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद किसानों और स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज के लिए क्या फायदा पहुंचाया गया है? अभी तक जो स्थिति है उसमें दो या तीन परसेन्ट ही कर्जा एग्रीकल्चर को मिलता है और बाकी सब बड़े बड़े साहूकारों के पास चला जाता है बैंक का कर्जा उसी को मिल सकता है जिसके पास क्रेडिट फॉसिलिटीज हों। मेरे क्षेत्र में एक व्यक्ति स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्री के लिए कर्जा लेने के लिए बैंक में गया तो

उससे पूछा गया कि तुम्हारे पास क्या गारन्टी है। अब उसके पास गारन्टी कहां से आये। उसने कहा कि एक मकान है, बाकी कुछ नहीं है और जो खेती है वह गारन्टी समझी नहीं जाती है। उससे फिर कहा कि अगर कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी का कर्जा था तो उसका सर्टिफिकेट लाओ। वह फिर पटवारी के पास गया। पटवारी सोसायटी में गया और कहा कि बैंक से कर्जा मांगा है तो यह कह दिया कि वह कर्जा ले ले कोई हर्जा नहीं है लेकिन फिर बैंक में उससे कहा गया कि तुम्हारे पास कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी का कर्जा है इसलिए और कर्जा नहीं देते हैं। तो बैंक से कर्जा लेने के लिए जो गारन्टी होनी चाहिए वह उनके पास होती नहीं है और इसलिए बैंक कर्जा देती नहीं है।

इसी प्रकार से मैंने देखा कि जो बैंक्स हैं, उनमें जो कर्मचारी हैं उनके पास जब लोग कर्जा लेने के लिए जाते हैं और उनसे सलाह मांगते हैं तो वह कहते हैं यहां पर कर्जा मिलता है वह हम दे सकते हैं लेकिन हम और कोई सलाह नहीं देंगे। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि क्लास बैंक्स की बजाये मास बैंक्स हो जायें जोकि मासेज के लिए ही न किसी क्लास के लिए तभी जनता को कोई सुविधा मिल सकती है। यदि साहूकारों के लिए ही बैंक्स हो जायेंगे तो फिर जनता को कोई फायदा मिलने वाला नहीं है। यदि वास्तव में जनता को कोई फायदा पहुंचाना है तो बैंक से किसानों को, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री वालों को कर्जा मिलना चाहिए और वहां पर ऐसे सलाहकार भी होने चाहिए जोकि उन लोगों को सलाह दे सकें कि कहां से सामान मिल सकेगा।

इसी प्रकार से यदि कोई ऐप्लीकेशन देता है तो उस की भी एक टाइम लिमिट होनी चाहिये कि इतने समय में उस पर

फैसला हो जायेगा। अभी निर्णय करने में काफ़ी समय लगता है जिस से लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी होती है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि कोई टाइम लिमिट फ़िक्स करने चाहिये जिस से किसानों को फ़ायदा होगा और बैंक का भी फ़ायदा लोगों को होगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो स्टेट बैंक खुली हैं उनमें से कोई कोऑरिडिनेशन नहीं है। एक आदमी तीन तीन बैंक्स से कर्जा लेता है और जब बाद में मालूम होता है कि तीन जगह से कर्जा लिया है—स्टेट बैंक से भी, कोऑपरेटिव बैंक से भी और तीसरे बैंक से भी—तब मालूम हो जाता है कि भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है। जो आदमी बैंक के बाबू को पैसा दे देता है उस को तो पैसा मिल जाता है उस बैंक से, और जहां पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है वहां उस की ऐप्लीकेशन, रिजेक्ट हो जाती है। जिस प्रकार से स्टेट बैंक में नागरवाला कांड हुआ, इसी प्रकार से छोटे छोटे बैंकों में हर जगह भ्रष्टाचार होता है, इसलिए जो सुझाव आप ने रखा है वह बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन जो डायरेक्टर होगा वह यदि निर्वाचन से रखे जायेंगे तो प्रायः अच्छा होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक को अपना समर्थन देता हूँ।

श्री मूल शब्द डाला (पानी) :  
सभापति जी स्टेट बैंक विधि संशोधन विधेयक, 1973 की भावना का मैं स्वागत करता हूँ, अगर क्लाज (३) के अनुसार जो आप यह लाना चाहते हैं :

“One director from among the employees of the State Bank who are workmen” and one director from among such of the employees of the State Bank as are not workmen;”

[ श्री मूल सचिव डांग्रा ]

यह तो ठीक है । लेकिन एक बात आप बतायें कि इन डायरेक्टर्स की पावर्स क्या हैं । क्या इन डायरेक्टर्स को कोई अधिकार हैं ? इन की तो कोई बात नहीं सुनता । मेरे ख्याल से जो मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर या चेयरमैन होता है उसी की बात मानी जाती है । अगर इन डायरेक्टर्स की वीयस काउन्ट हो तब तो ठीक है, अन्यथा कोई लाभ नहीं है । सरकार भी चेयरमैन को ही कंसल्ट करती है । मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर या चेयरमैन को सोल पावर्स होती हैं । और अगर किसी डायरेक्टर की कोई वायस को रिजेक्ट कर दिया जाता है तो उस को रिजेक्ट करने के कोई कारण नहीं दिये जाते हैं । इसलिए ऐसे डायरेक्टर बनाने से क्या फायदा ? हाँ, एक बात जरूर है कि डायरेक्टर को भत्ता जरूर मिलता है । अन्यथा हर काम में, चाहे किसी को नौकरी देनी हो, या निकालना हो, चेयरमैन की ही वीयस काउन्ट करती है । डायरेक्टर की कोई बात नहीं मानी जाती है, और बात न मानने के रीजन्स भी नहीं रेकार्ड किये जाते हैं कि इस वजह से डायरेक्टर की बात चेयरमैन ने नहीं मानी ।

यह कदम जो आप उठा रहे हैं, यह बहुत पहले उठाना चाहिये था । जब राष्ट्रीयकरण बैंकों के लिये बिल लाते हैं तो जो उन का उद्देश्य था, जिस परपज के लिये बैंकों को नेशनलाइज किया था, क्या वह परपज हमने अचीव कर लिया ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां जितनी बैंकों की आबाएँ हैं, मैंने पहले भी सवाल किया था, 1969 में आप ने 6 करोड़ २० अक्वटाइम अलाउन्स के रूप में दिया, 1970 में 9 करोड़ २० दिया और 1971 में 11 करोड़ २० दिया । यह क्या बीमारी आप के बैंकों में फैल रही है । कोई क्लर्क जनता की बात नहीं सुनता ।

अगर तन को कुछ दिया न जाय तो कोई काम नहीं होता । मुझे मालूम है कि एक डेवलपमेंट अफसर के लड़के के जनेऊ में 60,000 २० की गिफ्ट प्रायी । तो किस परपज के लिये आप यह कदम उठाना चाहते हैं ? मैंने पढ़ा है अखबारों में, उत्तर प्रदेश या बिहार सरकार थी, उस बिहार सरकार ने लोन लिया और बैंक वालों को खाना दिया । कितने ही हजार रुपये खर्च किये गये और उस की बड़ी पब्लिसिटी हुई अखबार में कि यह हालत है । आप बतायें कि दो साल के अन्दर कितने गरीब लोगों को, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को कर्जा मिला ? कितने एजुकेटेड अनएम्प्लायड लोगों को कर्जा मिला ? आज बैंकों में नम्रता नहीं है । बैंकों के नेशनलाइज होने के बाद उनमें भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा है, इस पर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिये । मुझे पता है एक कौंसलर को कर्जा मिला, जब मैं ने पूछा कि कैसे मिला ? तो उस ने कहा कि 500 २० मिले हैं, लेकिन इस के लिये मुझे पैसा देना पड़ा है । आप देखिये कि डेवलपमेंट अफसर जो हैं, आप का जो स्ट्राफ है उस पर कितना खर्चा है, कितना अक्वटाइम दिया जाता है ? मैं ने तीन बार आंकाड़े पूछे, लेकिन कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ ? बैंकों में हड़तालें होती हैं, लोगों को सेटिस्फ़ेक्शन नहीं है, और जिस परपज के लिये आप किसानों, गरीबों और मार्जिनल फ़ार्मर्स को कर्जा देना चाहते हैं क्या वह परपज अचीव हुआ ? रिकवरी कैसे इफ़ेक्ट होती है वह भी आप को देखना चाहिये । आज आप डायरेक्टर बनाने के बाद कहेंगे कि बड़ा अच्छा कदम उठाया, परन्तु मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन डायरेक्टर्स को पावर क्या है ?

सभापति महोदय : इस को कितनी बफ़ा कहियेगा । आप रिपोर्ट मत कीजिये ।

श्री मूलसचिव डांग्रा : यह मैं ने इस लिये कहा कि डायरेक्टर नाम के बन जाते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बैंक एम्प्लाइज से जो

प्राप डायरेक्टर बनाते हैं इन का क्या चुनाव होगा या नीमीनेट होंगे ? अगर नीमीनेट होगा, तो कैसे होगा ? और चुनाव होगा तो किस आधार पर होगा ? किन किन को वोट देने का अधिकार होगा, यह भी प्राप बतायें । जब एक आदमी का मूल्य प्राप बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो किस प्रकार के आदमी डायरेक्टरशिप के लिये खड़े होंगे, यह भी बताया जाय । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि डायरेक्टर का इलेक्शन किस प्रकार होगा ? मरी मांग है कि जो बैंक का परपज था, जिस परपज के लिये प्राप ने उनका नेशनलाइजेशन किया, उस की तरफ भी ध्यान प्राप का जाना चाहिये ।

\*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munetra Kazhagam, I rise to express my views on the State Bank Laws (Amendment) Bill.

This small amending Bill seeks to amend two parent Acts—the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959. This Bill, when enacted, will enable the Government to appoint one Director from among the employees of the State Bank who are workmen and another Director from among the employees as are not workmen. I have no hesitation in saying that this is a laudable step and I wholeheartedly welcome it. While I say so, I would also like to point out that this should not be like the Prime Minister riding in a buggy to curb the petrol consumption. After appointing these two Directors, they should be given adequate authority to function effectively and their views and suggestions should be respected by the Board of Management. This should not prove to be mere lip sympathy to the aspirations of the staff of the State Bank of India. I request the hon. Deputy Minister of Finance to bear this point in mind at the time

of implementing the provisions of this Bill.

I may kindly be permitted to mention here another important point of relevance to the provisions of the Bill under discussion. Sir, 14 major commercial banks were nationalised four years ago and the Central Government received unanimous support from all over the country for having taken this bold step. It is highly regrettable that even after four years these nationalised banks continue to be under the charge of Custodians and the Government have not yet made up their mind regarding a permanent administrative arrangement for these Banks. The former General Managers of these Banks, who were puppets in the hands of monopoly capitalists, are today's Custodians of these Banks. The primary objective of nationalising these Banks was to put an end to the appropriation of public funds for personal or corporate aggrandisement in the private sector. After nationalisation it was expected that these Banks would serve the interests of common men of our country. The hopes and aspirations of the common people of our country will not fructify so long as the former General Managers continue to be in charge of the management of these Banks.

After the so-called great split in the Congress Party and just before the General Elections these Banks were nationalised. Perhaps, just before the General Elections in 1976 the Government may come forward with a permanent administrative arrangement for these nationalised banks. The ruling party must have something to show off before the General Elections. Or, this might be done after another split in the ruling party. I am constrained to say these things because of the inordinate delay in coming to a decision about the perma-

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gowder]

ment administrative arrangement for these nationalised banks.

I may also point out that the number of bank robbery is on the increase. We come across every day in the newspapers such bank robbery in one place or the other. One is also tempted to feel whether this is political loot or the nefarious activity of anti-social elements in the country. I am afraid that this might also be due to lack of permanent administrative arrangements for these nationalised banks. I would urge upon the hon. Minister of Finance to take stringent steps with a view to stopping the ever-increasing bank robberies. The Government of India should formulate as early as possible proposals for having permanent administrative arrangements for these nationalised banks. Only then the objectives of nationalisation will be possible of achievement.

Before I conclude, I would refer to another important aspect of the working of the State Bank of India. The State Bank of India is a premier institution having branches all over the country. The State Bank of India should endeavour to meet the growing needs of agriculturists and small industrialists of the country. I have personally known of cases when the agriculturists expressed their inability to go through all the intricate formalities before a loan is sanctioned to them. By the time the loan is sanctioned, the purpose for which such a loan is sought is not there. Similarly, the small industrialists also are hesitant to put their small savings to greater use because they are not sure as to what amount will be sanctioned by the State Bank as loan. Only a handful of such people go through the ordeal of obtaining a loan from the State Bank of India. It is also regrettable that the State Bank even now continues to cater to the needs of resourceful industrialists, though they have monopoly tendencies.

I would suggest that the Government should come forth with a comprehensive Bill reorganising the entire set-up of the State Bank of India and also of the 14 nationalised Banks so that they are able to serve the interests of the common people of our country.

श्री एम० राज गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : हमारी मंत्राली जी आज तक जितने कदम उठाती आ रही है उनको बहुत सोच समझ कर और दूर भंदेशी के साथ उठाती आ रहीं हैं। लेकिन अब जरा मुझे शुकुहा होने लग गया है और मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि यह जो स्टेप लिया गया है यह सही नहीं। यह स्टेप ठीक दिशा में लिया गया है क्या ? आप स्टाफ में से बैंकों के लोगों को लेकर डायरेक्टर बनाएंगे तो उस में कई सी झगड़े पैदा होने का इमकान है। डागा जी ने पूछा कि उनकी क्या पावज होंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में बहुत सी डिस्कसन्स होती हैं और हर चीज में वे रोड़े भरका सते हैं, हर चीज को वे रोक सकते हैं, डाइसेंटिंग नोट दे सकते हैं। मैं नहीं समझ पाया हूँ कि एक दो मन्तूरों को या स्टाफ के लोगों को लेने से क्या फल पड़ेगा बैंकों का स्टाफ आज जितने जाड़े पैदा कर रहा है शायद और कोई नहीं करता होगा। चौदह बैंकों का आपने जब नैशनलइजेशन किया है उसके बाद से लोगों का तनख्वाहें बहुत बढ़ी हैं लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी उनको तसल्ली नहीं हुई है, सैटिसफैक्शन नहीं हुआ है। इस वास्ते मुझे शक है कि यह एक सही कदम है। मैं मंत्राली जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस बिल को पास करवाने के बजाय वह इसको वापिस ले लें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

यह कहा गया है कि बैंकों के अफसर और स्टाफ रिश्वत लेते हैं, पैसा खाते हैं मैं समझता हूँ हर आदमी के लिए यह चीज आर नहीं कह सकते हैं। इक्का दुक्का आदमी ऐसा हो सकता है जो यह काम करता हो और वह

आपको हर जगह मिल जाएगा। सभी मुलजिमीं के बारे में ग्राम तोर से इस तरह की बात कहना उसके साथ ज्यादाती करना होगा। हमारे पास बहुत अच्छे लोग हैं कि सिडीकेट बैंक एक आइडियल बैंक है बहुत अच्छी तरह से वह काम कर रहा है। थोड़ा बहुत स्टेट बैंक से भी हमारा ताल्लुक पड़ता है। पार्लिमेंट में भी इसकी शाखा है। मैं नहीं समझता कि वहां इस तरह का कुछ लेनदेन होता है। उन लोगों को इस प्रकार से होलसेल कंडीम करना ज्यादाती होगी। हमें अच्छों और बुरों में तमीज करनी चाहिये। इक्का दुक्का मिसाल लेकर उसको जनरलाइज आपकी नहीं करना चाहिये।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) :** मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। इसका उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा है। परन्तु इस बिल को पहले ग्रामा चाहिए था। यह काफी बिलम्ब से आया है, इसका मुझे दुख है।

कजें देने का आपने उल्लेख किया है। आपने अब तक 36 प्रतिशत किसानों को कजें दिया है परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन किसानों के पास अधिक भूमि है उन्होंने ही इसका लाभ उठाया है बाकी किसानों ने नहीं उठाया है, वे इस कजें के लाभ से वंचित रहे हैं।

इसी तरह से छोटे उद्योगों का हाल है। उनको जिस प्रकार से लोन मिलना चाहिए था और जितने बड़े पैमाने पर मिलना चाहिए था नहीं मिला। छानबीन बहुत ज्यादा होती है और उसके कारण से सब प्रकार के कागज तैयार नहीं हो पाते हैं और न कर पाते हैं वे लोग। इस कारण से उनको काफी बिलम्ब से लोन मिलता है और कई बार तो मिलता भी नहीं है। सरल शर्तों पर और सरल पद्धति

अपना कर उन को लोन की सुविधा प्रदान की जानी चाहिए।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की जिस प्रकार से बांचे खोला जा रही है उन से पता चलता है कि उनका आपस में सम्बन्ध नहीं है, उनके आपस में सम्बन्ध ठीक नहीं है। एक जुट हो कर उनको काम करना चाहिए। उन में भयुर सम्बन्ध होने चाहिये। ये जो बैंक हैं ये साधारण जनता को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए होने चाहिये न कि मुट्ठी भर लोगों को।

जो लोन दिए जाते हैं उस में नाना प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार होता है। लोग साहूकार से बचने के लिए बैंकों के पास लोन के लिए आते हैं, उचित व्याज पर और सरलता से उनको कजें मिले यह उनकी अपेक्षा होती है। परन्तु जो मंजूर होता है या एजन्ट होता है वह आम मालिमा बन कर बैठ जाता है यह आम लोगों की धारणा है। वे समझते हैं कि यहाँ साहूकार हैं : इसकी अगर सेवा की जाएगी, इसको अगर खुश रखा जाएगा तो हमें कुछ कजें मिल जायगा। यह आम धारणा देश के लोगों में घर घर गई है। कजें लेने में काफी बिलम्ब होता है। साथ ही सेंट्रल बैंक को एक करोड़ बीस लाख का घाटा होने का रहा है। लोगों को कजें लेने में बिलम्ब क्यों होता है, इसके आखिर क्या कारण हैं ?

जहां तक प्रवन्धों का सम्बन्ध है, उनका चुनाव मतदान के माध्यम से करना चाहिए। उन का नामनेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि उन का काम क्या होगा — क्या वे कजें मंजूर करेंगे, या जो लोग कजें वापस नहीं करते हैं, उनकी छानबीन करेंगे या कर्मचारियों के झगड़ों को सुलझायेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय यह बतायें कि उन का

### [ श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय ]

काम क्या होगा और उन को क्या वेतन दिया जायेगा। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि उन को भत्ता दिया जायेगा। परन्तु वह पर्याप्त नहीं है जब उन से अधिक सेवा लेनी है, तो उन को अधिक राहत देनी चाहिए।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं सक्षेप में दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि सरकार स्टेट बैंक के मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर को पूरे वक्त के लिए नियुक्त करे। इस कार्य के लिए कुछ समय देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में काम के बोझ को देखते हुए पूरे वक्त का मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर होना चाहिए।

इस समय स्टेट बैंक या अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से कर्ज लेने के लिए गरीब किसानों और खेती मजदूरों को गारंटी देनी पड़ती है। मंत्री महोदय जानती होंगी कि इस सम्बन्ध में उन को कितनी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यह व्यवस्था करे कि गरीब लोगों को, चाहे वे खेत मजदूर हों या बीघा दो बीघा वाले छोटे किसान हों, आसानी से कर्ज मिल सके और वे स्वयं अपने को गारंटी के रूप में पेश करें। उन को कर्ज देने के लिए यही पर्याप्त समझा जाना चाहिए।

यह ठीक है कि बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद सरकार ने यूनियन के प्रतिनिधियों को बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में जगह दी है, जिस का अभी माननीय सदस्य ने विरोध किया है, यद्यपि उस समय सब लोगों ने इस बात का समर्थन किया था। सब का कहना है कि उन लोगों ने अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स

से भी ऊपर जो एक मैनेजमेंट कमेटी बन रही है, या बहुत जगह बनी हुई है, जिस में ऐसे कई महत्वपूर्ण फंसले होते हैं, जिन का असर हमारे जीवन पर पड़ता है, उस में कर्मचारियों को प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं दिया गया है। सरकार को उस में भी उन लोगों को प्रतिनिधित्व देना चाहिए, ताकि जब वहाँ कर्ज देने की पालिसी बने, तो वे लोग अपना दृष्टिकोण रख सकें कि कर्ज देने की नीति ऐसी बनाई जाये, जिस के अनुसार आम लोगों को ज्यादा कर्ज दिये जायें और बड़े बड़े धनस्रोतों, मुनाफा खोरों या एकाधिकारी पूंजीपतियों को कम कर्ज दिये जायें।

**श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी :** सभापति, महोदय, मैं सब माननीय सदस्यों की आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने सर्वसम्मति से इस विधेयक का समर्थन किया और इस बारे में अपने सुझाव दिये कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कमी है और इस कमी को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य अपनी पुरानी आदत से बाध नहीं आये और वे इस विषय पर राजनैतिक पहलू से विचार करने लगे। वे इस चर्चा में प्रधान मंत्री की बगधी और चुनावों को ले आये। वे तो अपना कर्तव्य पूरा कर के चले गये हैं, लेकिन मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहती हूँ कि यह एक बड़ा सीधा-सादा और सरल विधेयक है, जो एक बड़े अच्छे उद्देश्य से लाया गया है। (व्यवधान) उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा, मैंने उस के ट्रान्सलेशन को सुना है। (व्यवधान)।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बारे में शंका व्यक्त की है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि उन को कोई शंका नहीं होना चाहिए। इस बिल की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता थी और

मेरा ख्याल है कि इस में कोई ज्यादा देर नहीं लगी है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने पूछा कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स क्या कार्य कर रहा है, उस की क्या आवश्यकता है, उस को कितनी तन्त्रवाह मिलेगी और उस की हैसियत क्या है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स सामूहिक रूप से अपना कार्य करता है। वे एक्सपर्ट लोग हैं, चाहे वे अलग-अलग वर्ग के हों, और वे अपनी एक्सपर्ट राय देते हैं। उन की राय को पूरा महत्व दिया जाता है और उनके परामर्श का पूरी नीति पर काफी असर पड़ता है। नेशनलाइजेशन सम्बन्धी कानून पर विचार करते हुए यही विश्वास प्रकट किया गया था कि उन की राय का पूरी नीति पर अच्छा असर पड़ेगा, और वह पड़ रहा है।

डायरेक्टर्स को अलग से कोई सैजरी देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। उन को सर्टिफिकेट ऑफ साधारण टी० ए० और बी० ए० दिया जायेगा।

कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि 36 प्रतिशत राया उन मुंशी भर लोगों को दिया जा रहा है, जिन को ऋण की इतनी आवश्यकता नहीं है। पिछले दिसम्बर, तक के आंकड़ों के अनुसार स्टेट बैंक के द्वारा 1237 करोड़ रुपये के टोटल एडवांस दिये गये, जिन में से विभिन्न प्राव प्रायटी सैक्टर्स को इस प्रकार एडवांस दिये गये : कृषि के लिए 111.5 करोड़ रुपये, स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री के लिए 197 करोड़ रुपये, अर इसी तरह ट्रांसपोर्ट आपैरेटर्स, रिटेल ट्रेड और स्माल बिजनेस, प्रोफेशनल और सैफ-एम्प्लायड आदि को कुल मिला कर लगभग 331 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये, जो टोटल एडवांसिज का 26.7 प्रतिशत होते हैं।

मैं यह नहीं कहती हूँ कि यह पर्याप्त है। इस सम्बन्ध में अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है। परन्तु यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि

केवल बड़े लोगों को ऋण दिये जाते हैं। (अध्यक्षान)।

जहाँ तक छोटे किसानों को ऋण देने का प्रश्न है, स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया, द्वारा ढाई एकड़ वाले छोटे किसानों के 73,970 एकाउंट खोले गये हैं। इसी तरह ढाई से पांच एकड़ वाले किसानों के 58,974 एकाउंट, पांच से दस एकड़ वाले किसानों के 34,895 एकाउंट और दस एकड़ से ऊपर वाले किसानों के 22,535 एकाउंट खोले गये हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि कुल 190,374 एकाउंट्स में से छोटे किसानों को ज्यादा ऋण दिये गये हैं और ढाई से पांच एकड़ वाले किसानों को दी जाने वाली धनराशि का प्रतिशत कहीं ज्यादा है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य इस बारे में अपने सुझाव दें। वे यह कि छोटे वर्गों को पूरी मदद नहीं मिल रही है।

जहाँ तक डिफरेंशियल रेट आफ इन्टरेस्ट योजना का सम्बन्ध है, जिस के अन्तर्गत 4 प्रतिशत व्याज पर ऋण मिलता है, उस में कुछ सुधार किये गये हैं, जिन के कारण उसमें अधिक प्रगति होने लगी है। पिछड़े वर्गों पर, और उन में भी जो अधिक कमजोर हिस्सा है, उन पर, जैसे फिडोकली हैंडिकैप्ड बच्चों और विधवाओं की इन्स्टीट्यूशन्स और आरफनेजिज शहरों में जिन की आमदनी तीन हजार रुपये प्रति वर्ष से नीचे है और गांवों में जिन की आमदनी दो हजार रुपये प्रतिवर्ष से नीचे है, उन पर यह योजना विशेष रूप से लागू की गई है।

इस में आप को यह जान कर प्रसन्नता होगी कि इनकी लेंडिंग पोजीशन क्या है। वह इस प्रकार है—नम्बर आफ ब्रान्चेज ऐट हिव दि स्कीम इज वर्किंग—दिसम्बर 1972 में 1970 थी जो जून 1973 तक 4604 हो गई है। नम्बर आफ वारीअल एकाउंट्स दिसम्बर 1972 में 26208 थी जो जून 1973 तक 1 लाख 8 हजार 178



### [श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतासी]

हो गई। आउटस्टैंडिंग अमाउंट लेन्ट फ्राम दि स्कीम दिसम्बर, 1972 तक 87 लाख रुपये था जो जून 73 में 4 करोड़ 33 लाख हो गया है। मैं यह कहूंगी कि इस में भी अभी बहुत करने की गुंजाइश है। इस में भी अभी और आगे बढ़ना है और अग्रसर होना है। लेकिन थोड़े समय के अन्दर जो यह उन्नति हुई है उस के लिए मेरा ब्याल है आप सब को मिल कर बैंक को बढ़ाई देनी चाहिए। इस में इस विवाद का भी निराकरण हो जायगा कि यह मदद सीधे उन्हीं लोगों के पास पहुंचती है जो वास्तव में कमजोर वर्ग में भी सब से कमजोर हिस्से के होते हैं।

**श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :** सरलता से पैसा उन को नहीं मिलता।

**श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतासी :** कम से कम रुपया मिलने तो लगा। पहले तो यह स्वीकार कर लीजिए आप। पहले तो रुपया मिलता ही नहीं था। अब तो मिलने लगा है और अब मिलने लगा है तो उस को किस तरह से सरल और सुविधाजनक बनाया जाय इस के लिए आप भी कुछ अपने विचार दीजिए, हम लोग बराबर उसी प्रयास में लगे हुए हैं। कम से कम आप ने मान तो लिया कि वह रुपया अब उन को मिलने लगा।

दूसरी बात जो कही जाती है कि रुपया बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को जाता है या खाद्यान्न के बड़े बड़े व्यवसायियों को जाता है तो मैं आप के माध्यम से बताना चाहूंगी कि रिजर्व बैंक ने काफी इस के लिए कदम उठाए हैं और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अभी दो ही दिन पहले महंगाई के सम्बन्ध में बोलते हुए वह सारे कदम आपके सामने रखे हैं जो उठाए गए हैं। आप चाहें तो मैं उन को दोहरा दूँ। उस से

कम से कम यह स्पष्ट अवश्य हो गया है कि बड़े बड़े व्यापारी जो हैं उन का ऋण लेने में दिक्कत पड़ती है और यह जरा महंगा साबित हो रहा है उन के लिए। बाजरीयों जी बड़े अवम्भ से देख रहे हैं लेकिन वास्तविकता यही है।

**श्री भटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :** (ग्वालियर) सभापति जी, मंत्री महोदया कह रही हैं कि मैं बड़े आश्चर्य से देख रहा हूँ। मैं इसलिए देख रहा हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदया को यह मालूम है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक जो गांवों में शाखाएँ खोल रहे हैं उन में अनेक शाखाओं में केवल एक आदमी काम करता है। उसी आदमी को कर्जा देना है, उसी को जा कर देखना है कि किस प्रोजेक्ट के लिए कर्जा लिया जा रहा है। नतीजा यह है कि कर्जा दिया नहीं जा रहा है। एक आदमी से चलने वाला बैंक कर्जा कैसे दे सकता है और उस को कैसे वसूल कर सकता है? स्पष्टतः केवल शाखाएं खोलना ही काफी नहीं है। सचमुच में कर्जा मिले इस बात की व्यवस्था करने को आवश्यकता है।

**श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतासी :** मुझे केवल यह कहना है कि हो सकता है कि जितनी संख्या में ट्रेंड आदमी की अभी आवश्यकता हो उतनी संख्या में अभी न पहुंचे हों पर बाजपेयी जी अगर दो एक शाखाएं जहाँ केवल एक आदमी के माध्यम से काम हो रहा है उस की सूचना हमें दे दें तो हम लोग प्रयास करेंगे कि वहाँ की संख्या बढ़ सकती है तो उस को देख लिया जाय।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** बहुत जगह हम लिख कर दे चुके हैं। मगर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है।

**श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतासी :** अन्तिम जो एक प्रश्न रह जाता है जिस में लोगों ने

कहा कि वर्कमैन बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स का प्रतिनिधि नहीं हुआ है, यह ठीक प्रश्न है। इस में केवल मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारे जितने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं इस में हमारे एम्प्लोईज के दो प्रतिनिधि हो चुके हैं चाहे वह आफिसर के हों चाहे वर्कमैन के हों।

इस के अलावा जो सुझाव माननीय सदस्यों ने दिए हैं उन पर विचार हम लोग करेंगे। मेरा ख्याल है कि मैंने सभी शारोर्पो का खंडन कर दिया है और मैं चाहूंगी कि विधेयक के ऊपर विचार किया जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now there are no amendments to the clauses. I will put them all to the vote of the House.

Now, the question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 35, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 35, Clause : 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:  
Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi):  
Will the Government prescribe any minimum qualifications for the workers, representatives and nonworkers' representatives?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:  
We shall see to it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

**17.51 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 15, 1973/Kartika 24, 1895 (Saka).*