

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 21, 1973/
Kartika 30, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Arrest of a Pakistani Spy at Allahabad, U.P.

*141. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether S. R. Hasan was arrested in Allahabad on the 20th October, 1973 on suspicion of being a Pakistani Spy;

(b) whether in his confession, he is reported to have stated *vide* news-item appearing in the Indian Express dated the 27th October, 1973 that he was working on instructions from a Delhi Industrialist and passed on valuable defence secrets to Pakistan,

(c) whether he is also reported to have confessed his links with Pakistan through the Delhi Industrialist that he received large sums of money and that he has a rented flat in Defence Colony, New Delhi; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned and the Industrialist?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT):
(a) to (d). According to information

received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, one person in army uniform and calling himself as S.R. Hassan was arrested on 10th October, 1973 in Allahabad. A case u/s 140/147 IPC and rule 7/56/50 of D.I.R. 1971 has been registered against him. He has not made any confession, as stated in the press report. Investigation of the case is in progress,

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: In view of the increased espionage activity in this country and the growing trouble that is going on in Kashmir supported by Pakistani subversive agents, may I know how much of the information that the papers have given in this case that the man is having high contacts and relations with senior Army and Police officers in Pakistan, that he is a son of the retired Superintendent of Police of U.P. and that he has got connections with some industrialist in Delhi, is true and what information the Government has got about him.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: This person whose real name is Shri Wasimuzzafar Hassan is a common cheat. He has himself admitted that he was in jail for 12 years. About eight convictions have already taken place. There are two other cases still pending, one at Bombay and the other at Allahabad. He is the son of a former Deputy Superintendent of Police. In the house where he was living, there were two Army officers occupying another part of the house. He, subsequently, got in bad company. He has been using this method of either accusing other people of espionage or calling himself a spy in order to get out of trouble. Upto the time of speaking, the information received by us shows that he is not connected with any espionage activity.

At one stage of investigation in which an officer of the Intelligence Bureau was also associated, he did say these things. Subsequently, he resiled from that. His method seems to be that whenever he thinks he has got into serious trouble, he says, "I have an important information about Pakistan" and, then, the Police are somewhat taken in, for the time being, and he gets out of it. That is how he has managed to cheat so many people. He is a notorious trickster.

So far as the espionage aspect of the matter is concerned, in this case, on the basis of the present information, I can assure the House that there is nothing to feel concerned about it.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Pakistan is raising a "Suicide Squad" like the "Black September" one in the Middle-East. May I know whether this person has got any connection with such a Squad?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Not to our knowledge.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: From the press statement in the *Indian Express* on the basis of which we tabled the Question, it was clearly reported that this gentleman who according to the hon. Minister is a common cheat, not a proper cheat, was staying in a house in the Defence Colony which house was used for passing information to Pakistan through an industrialist in Delhi. In view of the revelation made in the papers, whether he has confessed or not, I would like to know if the case will be given to the C.B.I. for a proper probe because one of the industrial houses of Delhi is involved in it.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: According to his own statement and information otherwise available, in consequence of the investigation carried on upto now, he is alleged to have cheated the so-called industrialist in Delhi of Rs. 5000.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Who is the industrialist?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: We cannot disclose the name at this stage. He is a small industrialist who is carrying on some small business. There is nothing sensational about either the size or the name or the operations of the person in question. There is an investigation going on. The House may take it from me that there is no such suspicion justified at present.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I want your protection. In this case, the hon. Minister has admitted that a particular industrialist has been cheated of Rs. 5000. Our information is that this particular industrialist was using Mr. Hassan for his purpose, for his business, for the purpose of passing certain information to Pakistan. That is why he paid Rs. 5000 to him. I want to know whether this particular industrialist has been arrested or not. He is a party to the whole thing.

AN HON. MEMBER: Has he been questioned?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He has been questioned. According to present information, he was also a victim of his method of operations.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: The word 'confession' under the Criminal Procedure Code means, confession made to a Magistrate. The man may not have made a confession to the Magistrate. But he must have made some admissions to the police. I want to know whether he has made some admissions to the police and, if so, what are those admissions.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He made such a large number of self-contradictory statements that I think it may entertain the House, but no truth will become available.

MR. SPEAKER: I think it is enough.

Proposal to Establish T.V. Station at Rajkot, Gujarat

*142. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a TV Station at Rajkot in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be established?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

श्री अरविन्द एम. पटेल : मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बड़ी बेतकलुफी से कह दिया है कि प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में स्वाराष्ट्र रिजन की जो उपेक्षा की गई है, उस की वजह क्या है?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): The question is not that of Saurashtra being neglected. The question is of our setting up new TV stations in a good number. Unfortunately, the situation as it seems from the Fifth Plan projection is that we may not be able to set up TV stations in many places.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Is it because of the fact that the Government are going ahead with regard to setting up of TV stations at some other places in Gujarat.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The Department of space is setting up a low-power station near Nadiad. Some part of Gujarat will be covered by the Satellite programme later on. Gujarat will be on the map.

श्री हृदय चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि गुजरात में टेलीविजन केन्द्र

स्थापित करने का प्रश्न नहीं है। जहाँ तक बाकी स्थानों पर टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रश्न है, क्या सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि देश के किन किन राज्यों में और किन किन स्थानों पर टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित किए जायेंगे और वे कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जायेंगे ?

श्री आई. के. गुजराल : अभी फ़िफथ प्लान फ़ाइनलाइज नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन उस में दो या तीन स्टेशन ही और बन पायेंगे। इस वक़्त पटना, हैदराबाद और कटक के बारे में सोच चल रही है।

Setting up of Tiny Sector within the Small Scale Sector

*143. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to create new sector within the small scale sector called the tiny sector consisting of industries whose installed plant and machinery is worth less than Rs. 1 lakh;

(b) if so, by which time the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(c) to what extent this will be helpful?

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

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

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know to what extent the Government propose to help these tiny industries?

SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI: These tiny industries come under small scale sector and all those provisions which are there to help these small scale industries are available for the tiny industries also.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prasannabhai Mehta—not here. Shri H. M. Patel.

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

Action for Failure to prevent Communal Incidents

Statement

*144. SHRI H. M. PATEL;
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

The National Integration Council had recommended that the District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police should be made personally responsible for prompt action to prevent or stop communal disturbances and that failure to take prompt and effective action should be considered as dereliction of duty and the officers concerned should be dealt with accordingly. The recommendation had been suitably conveyed to the State Governments for taking appropriate action.

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 20th September, 1973 that no State Government has so far taken disciplinary action against any senior Official like Magistrate, Superintendents of Police for his failure to prevent communal incidents in the various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the report, if any, received by Government on the subject from the State Governments; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

2 The State Governments were requested from time to time to furnish information regarding the action taken against various officials in connection with handling of communal disturbances. Complete information for the period January, 1967 to June, 1973 has been received from some States and Union Territory Administrations and the action taken against senior officials in these States is given in *annexure-I*.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

ANNEXURE I

Name of State	Rank of official	Action taken
1. Andhra Pradesh	(1) Sub-divisional Magistrate (2) Deputy Superintendent of Police.	(1) Warned (1) Warned.
2. Madhya Pradesh	(1) Deputy Inspector General (2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (3) Superintendent of Police	(1) { Explanation of these officers has been obtained and the matter is under the consideration of the State Government. (1) {
3. Maharashtra	(1) Sub-Divisional Police Officer.	(1) Warned to be more careful in future. (2) { (1) Matter is under enquiry.
4. Kerala	(1) Deputy Superintendent of Police.	(1) Placed under suspension.

- NB (1) No action has been taken against any official in the States of Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura and the Union territories.
- (2) The available information regarding action taken against senior officials in respect of the other States indicates that Government of Bihar were considering the cases of six Magistrates and the Government of Gujarat have asked one District Magistrate to be more careful in future, admonished one Deputy Inspector General of Police and reprimanded one Superintendent of Police.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The statement shows clearly that the senior officers have not been taken to task with any degree of seriousness whereas the junior people have in fact been punished and quite often a large number of their appointments and also their increments have been stopped. Moreover, the statement does not indicate when some of those who have been warned, were warned and when the explanations were called from those for whose explanations were called for and when the trouble took place and how long has it taken to arrive at this stage of explanations being asked; the whole statement is incomplete. For instance, against Madhya Pradesh it is said against the Deputy Inspector General of Police, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and so on, explanations have been called for and the matter is pending with the State Government. When did the trouble take place in Madhya Pradesh, to be specific and when were the explanations called for and how long have the State Government been studying these papers for action?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The recommendation of the National Integration Council was that the District authorities which means District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police, who are in-charge of the law and order situation, should be made personally responsible for prompt action to prevent communal disturbances and, after they have started, to deal with them with a firm hand.

After these instructions were communicated to the State Governments, they have started taking action in the spirit of the recommendations of the National Integration Council and, as is clear from the Annexure to the statement that I have laid, the senior officers are being dealt with from time to time. It is not only the smaller officers but in many cases the Sub-Divisional Magistrates or even the District Magistrates, the Deputy Inspector General of Police are also

being hauled up for dereliction of duty.

As regards the delay that takes place in these cases, the information regarding delay is not available with me. Regarding Madhya Pradesh about which the hon. Member specifically asked, I would say that in Madhya Pradesh, in regard to the communal disturbances at Bhillai on 26th January, 1970, the State Government obtained the explanation of the then Superintendent of Police and the matter was under consideration. Further, in regard to the disturbances at Siyuni in November, 1971, the State Government obtained the explanation of one D.I.G., one Superintendent of Police, one Sub-Divisional Magistrate, and the matter was under consideration.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Minister first read out the recommendation of the National Integrated Council. The words which have to be noted are:

"...recommended that the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police should be made personally responsible for prompt action to prevent or stop communal disturbances and that failure to take prompt and effective action should be considered as dereliction of duty and should be dealt with accordingly."

In regard to Madhya Pradesh, he said that the explanations having been called for in respect of troubles which took place in 1970 and in 1971 could clearly be called a kind of prompt action which would prevent or stop communal disturbances. Secondly, he said that the Annexure shows clearly that action is being taken in all the States.

May I read out from the statement which says:

"No action has been taken against any official in the States of

Assam, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura and the Union Territories."

Then, it goes on to say:

"The available information regarding action taken against senior officials in respect of other States indicates that the Government of Bihar were considering the cases of six Magistrates and the Government of Gujarat have asked one District Magistrate to be more careful about future, admonished one Deputy Inspector General of Police and reprimanded one Superintendent of Police."

The statement, certainly, does not show that the kind of effective action that the National Integration Council expected to be taken is being taken.

I put it to the hon. Minister whether he can really say that it represents effective and speedy action and the type of action that would act so as to have a deterrent effect in regard to similar situations in the future.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: In my statement I have stated that no action is being taken against any officials in the State of Assam, Haryana H.P., Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura and Union Territories. But, Sir, to say that the State Government has been lax, one has to point out that there was some serious disturbance in which officials did not take preventive action in these States but no such information is available. The mere fact that no action was taken against them does not show that.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Is he in a position to say that enquiries were held and they were not found to be responsible for dereliction of duty. That categorical statement would satisfy us. The term 'no action has been taken' has quite different meaning.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: These State Governments have informed us that not taking any action does not mean that they did not take any action in spite of any grave dereliction of duty. As regards Gujarat and Bihar which I also mentioned in my statement, in respect of Gujarat, the Government of Gujarat have asked one District Magistrate to be more careful in future, admonished one Deputy Inspector General of Police and reprimanded one Superintendent of Police. With regard to the disturbances the Reddy Commission was appointed to enquire into them and they found that in regard to the imposition of the curfew the district magistrate had made some delay. But the Commission went on to say: "There has been some hesitancy on the part of the District Magistrate which can well be understood as being due to her inexperience and to what she may have thought was the correct procedure namely to await orders from higher authorities. In the absence of experience this cannot be said to be deliberate. We would let the matter rest here." Every case has to be taken up on merits and the State Governments, after proper enquiries, do take action when it is called for.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: In regard to other States, there is no such information. The statement merely says, no action was taken.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Minister said that no action was taken does not mean that no action was taken.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have not allowed you.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am not asking a question, Sir. I am asking for a clarification of the Minister's statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. There is another Member whose name is clubbed. Shri Jhunjunwala.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
He is absent.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी है कि साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रवों की अदालती जांच न कराएँ और जहाँ जांच हो चुकी है वहाँ उन जांचों का प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित न करें। क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जबलपुर में जो बंगा हुआ था और जिस की अदालती जांच हुई थी उस की रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं हुई है और तेलीचेरी के दंगों के बारे में भी यही स्थिति है? उस की पूरी रिपोर्ट अभी तक प्रकाशित नहीं हुई।

श्री राम निवास मिर्जा : केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रकार की कोई हिदायत राज्य सरकारों को दी है यह सही नहीं है। जांच के बाद रिपोर्ट वह किस समय प्रकाशित करें, न करें, यह राज्य सरकारों पर और उन के विवेक पर आघारित है। जैसा वह ठीक समझे विशेष परिस्थिति में बंसा वह करते हैं। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रकार के कोई आदेश या हिदायत दी हो कि प्रकाशित न करें, ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I am in agreement with the hon. Member Shri Patel. I am not at all satisfied with the way these things are dealt with at State level. The question that comes up is how much can we interfere in the functioning of a State Government. We have given instructions that strict action should be taken, more prompt and preventive action should be taken and so on. But when all this is not done what is the next step to be taken? We can perhaps discuss this with Opposition leaders, as I have suggested on a previous occasion, and come to some understanding so that our action is not taken as interference.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I welcome the statement of the Prime Minister, and I feel that this kind of statement publicity made and that whenever questions are raised, this will be the attitude of the Central Government will enable the Opposition people and the Member of the Legislative Assemblies of the States to press this matter upon them, and I think that it can only have a salutary effect. But if on the other hand, attempts are made to say that 'no action has been taken' means that everything is satisfactory in the States, that will have a totally reverse effect.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I also make a suggestion, in view of what the Prime Minister has said?

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister's statement is quite clear. We should now pass on to the next question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have been trying to invite your attention.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: I would merely like to make a suggestion that the difficulty that the Government of India may experience *vis-a-vis* the State Government in this sort of thing can to a large extent be overcome by the party in power here at least exercising their influence on the party in power in the States where they have a Government, and where they do not have a Government the people from the Opposition, I am sure, would exercise the same influence on their parties in those States. I think that this is a matter of sufficient national importance where there may be a national consensus, and everybody should work towards a very salutary end. That was the suggestion that I had to make.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have been trying to invite your attention. Only one supplementary question has been permitted by you on this question. I draw your attention first to this....

MR. SPEAKER: In that case, he should catch my eye.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The statistics provided to the Home Ministry about communal riots since 1970 show that in 1970, the number of communal riots was 521, in 1971, it was 321 in 1972, it was 240, and in 1973 up to June it was 104. This is the information given by the Home Ministry.....

MR. SPEAKER: But what is he giving now?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If that be so, may I know the number of persons killed and injured, the amount of property lost and the number of persons arrested and punished in connection with the communal riots in the States and the steps taken by the authorities in the different States.....

MR. SPEAKER: This question is not relevant to the main question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: His question is this. In view of all this having taken place, how many people were brought to book for dereliction of duty?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that Shri Samar Guha means what Shri Piloo Mody is adding.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Since you were also talking at the same time, I submit, Sir, that you did not hear the last part of his question.

MR. SPEAKER: Does Shri Guha accept Shri Piloo Mody's explanation?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why should I accept his explanation? I have said that in view of the figures provided by the Home Ministry that in 1970, there were 521 communal riots, in 1971, there were 321 communal riots....

MR. SPEAKER: He need not repeat all those figures.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In view of all this, I want to know from Government whether steps have been taken to arrest and punish the culprits by the State Governments and if so, the number of persons arrested and punished.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I apologise to you, Sir. He was right, and I was wrong. You can now move on to the next question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You did not allow me to complete my question. I wanted to know the steps taken by the States to see that the different officers there do their duty well and in accordance with the principle enunciated by the National Integration Council?

MR. SPEAKER: That is quite correct, not the first one.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: This is actually a separate question. If the hon. member tables it separately, I shall answer.

MR. SPEAKER: He has given up that question now and he came to the National Integration Council later on. You have already replied to that.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Yes, Sir.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What has happened, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. This question was about disciplinary action against officers. It was not against the culprits. Then you changed your question and came to the recommendation of the National Integration Council for disciplinary action against officers. I said this was exactly the same question which Shri Patel had asked.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: to which reply was already given.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Data in regard to what? In regard to certain steps. I wanted to know about those steps. Dereliction of duty does not mean an ethereal subject; it is a theoretical subject on the basis of certain happenings. Only on the basis of certain happenings if data and statistics are provided, can we ascertain whether there was dereliction of duty or not. That is the reason why I wanted the data connected with that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to involve myself in arguments with you. Let him answer.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: My answer would still be the same that this question concerns itself specifically with senior officers being dealt with for any possible dereliction of duty. As regards the number of cases of riots that took place and what action was taken against any officers, if a separate question is tabled, I will answer.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को ताम्र पत्र देना

*146. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) स्वतंत्रता की 25वीं वर्षगांठ के सिलसिले में अब तक कुल कितने और किन किन लोगों को ताम्र पत्र दिए जा चुके हैं।

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 30 जुलाई के 'सिवाग्राम' में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उनमें से 35 प्रतिशत व्यक्ति ताम्र पत्र पाने के अधिकारी नहीं हैं।

(ग) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस की अपराध जांच शाखा ताम्र पत्र पाने वाले 36 व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जांच कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं?

गृह-मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहिसिन) : (क) अब तक उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 31 अक्टूबर, 1973 तक 33529 ताम्र पत्र प्रदान किए गये हैं। इन सभी व्यक्तियों के नाम देना सम्भव नहीं है। फिर भी, पुरस्कार प्राप्त करने वालों के नाम तथा अन्य विवरण का प्रस्तुतीकरण के समय, राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र शासनों द्वारा काी प्रचार किया जाता है।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ग) और (घ) : इस शिकायत के सम्बंध में जिसमें आरोप लगाया गया है कि दिल्ली के 36 व्यक्तियों को, जो पात्र नहीं थे, पंशन ग्रथवा ताम्रपात्र दिए गये थे, दिल्ली पुलिस के माध्यम से दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है। जांच पड़ताल पूरी नहीं हुई है। जांच रिपोर्ट के आधार पर प्रत्येक मामले में उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मोहिसिन साहब की बहुत अच्छी हिन्दी के लिए बधाई। उन को बहुत बहुत मुबारक हो।

श्री लालजी भाई : इस प्रणाली के आधार पर 31 अक्टूबर, 1973 तक 33529 ताम्र-पत्र प्रदान किए गए, जब कि उनमें से 35 प्रतिशत लोग उस के अधिकारी नहीं थे, ऐसी गल्ती क्यों हुई?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर बीक्षित) : आप के इस प्रश्न में कहा गया है कि 35 प्रतिशत ऐसे थे जो इस को पाने के पात्र नहीं थे। लेकिन हम ने ऐसा नहीं कहा है कि 35 प्रतिशत गलत लोगों को दिया गया है। जिन लोगों के बारे में शिकायत मिली थी, उन के बारे में जांच हो रही है, जब जांच पूरी हो जाएगी, तब हम आप को सूचना दे सकेंगे।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इनके सवाल का जवाब बीजिएं—कि कसौटी के आधार पर दिया गया ?

श्री लालजी भाई : जिन 36 व्यक्तियों के विह्वल जांच हो रही है। उनमें से कितने कांग्रेसी हैं, और कितने दूसरे व्यक्ति हैं? दूसरा प्रश्न— भविष्य में ऐसा न हो, इसके लिए सरकार ने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है।

श्री उमाशंकर बीक्षत : जब तक उन 36 केसब के बारे में सूचना न आये, तक तब तक किस तरह का है—यह बताना हमारे लिए सम्भव नहीं है।

श्री पी० जी० माबलंकर : जिन लोगों को ताम्रपत्र दिए गये हैं, उन में कितने ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने ताम्रपत्र स्वीकार नहीं किए तथा स्वीकार न करने के कारण क्या थे ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN : We have got a list of eight persons who have so far declined to accept the award of Tamrapatra.

श्री पी० जी० माबलंकर : अणु को बघाई दिए जाने के बाद मैंने भी हिन्दी में शुरू किया इस उम्मीद से कि आप हिन्दी के सवाल का का जवाब हिन्दी में ही बेंगे।

श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन : अगर आप हिन्दी में सुनना चाहते हैं तो हिन्दी में बोलूंगा हमारे पास ऐसे 8 आदमियों की लिस्ट है जिन्होंने उसे लेने से इन्कार किया था। और आप नाम सुनना चाएं तो नाम भी बतला सकता हूं

श्री पी० जी० माबलंकर : कृपया नाम बतलाइये।

श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन

1. श्री घासीराम (राजस्थान)
2. श्रीमती अन्नना देवी चौधरी
3. श्री जगन्नाथ कक्कड़
4. श्री नारायण पिल्ले
5. श्री पी० के० कुंजू

6. श्री अच्युत नन्दन

7. हरियाणा गवर्गमेंट ने नाम नहीं दिया है, लेकिन एक आदमी ने वहां रिस्वी नहीं किया है।

8. मीर मुश्ताक अहमद

श्री पी० जी० माबलंकर : इन्होंने क्या कारण बतलाये हैं।

श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन : अगर मैं कारण बताऊंगा तो बहुत समय लगेगा। अगर समय दिया जाए तो बतला सकता हूं।

श्री पीलू मोदी : मैं आप के माध्यम से मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूं—ऐसे कितने लोग हैं जिन्होंने ताम्र-पत्र के लिए एप्लीकेशन भेजी थी, उन के पर्टिकुलर्स दिए गए थे, लेकिन फिर भी उन को नहीं मिले। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन के केस साबित भी हो चुके थे, फिर भी उनको किस कारण से नहीं दिए गए ?

श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन : जो फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हैं और जिन को पेंशन मिल रही है उन सभी को ताम्र-पत्र मिलना चाहिए। इन के अलावा जिन की इन्कम 5 हजार से जादा हो, उन को भी मिलना चाहिए। अब तक जिन को दिया गया है, उन की स्टेटबाइज लिस्ट बनाई गई है। ये ताम्रपत्र राज्य सरकारों द्वारा दिए जाते हैं, सेन्ट्रल गवर्गमेंट से नहीं दिए जाते हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY : Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, has distributed so many.

श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन : पहली मर्तवा 15 अगस्त, 1972 को चन्द लोगों को यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा ताम्र-पत्र दिये गये—उस के बाद यहां ऐसा कोई फंक्शन नहीं हुआ और राज्य सरकारें ही ये ताम्र-पत्र वितरण कर रही है। . . .

श्री पालू बाबा : हम को फव्वान नहीं चाहिए, हम का ताम्र-पत्र चाहिए।

श्री एक० एक० मोहम्मिन : आप मुझ को जवाब पूरा करने बाजिये। जिन स्टेटों में ताम्र-पत्र वितरण का काम ठाक तरह से नहीं हुआ है, उन सभी राज्य सरकारों को होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने ताम्र-पत्र वितरण की आवश्यकता के बारे में लिखा है।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I know whether any members of the Royal Indian Navy who participated in the mutiny in 1946 have been awarded Tamrapatra? To the lasting shame of the nation, not a single man from the Royal Indian Navy has been given the Tamrapatra. Please let the Minister clarify this. (Interruption) It is a very important question. Let the Minister reply to that. (Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I wanted to put the same question. It is with reference to those people who revolted here at the time of the Britishers. The British called it the mutiny. I would like to know whether it is a fact that none of those people who revolted against the British Empire—they were in the Royal Indian Navy—have been given the Tamrapatra. I would like to know whether it is true or not.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: May I give a little information on that subject? Because it was not possible for us to ascertain the exact merits of each case, a Committee has been appointed with Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan as the Chairman to go into these cases, and there the INA personnel civilian.. (Interruption)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am talking of R.I.N.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I am sorry.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We have got a total list of persons who have been

awarded. We have no separate list of those people... (Interruptions)

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Both the INA personnel and the unit of the Royal Navy are included in the pension scheme and, therefore, they should also be eligible for Tamrapatra. Whether they have been given or not, we shall have to enquire from the State Governments.

Pending Applications for Industrial Licences

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

(a) the present position of pending applications for Industrial Licences to be categorised as under:

- (i) pending for over three months but less than six months;
- (ii) pending for six months and over but less than 12 months;
- (iii) pending for twelve months and over; and

(b) when the applications pending for over twelve months are expected to be disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) As on 1st November 1973, 724 applications were pending for over 3 months but less than 6 months, 881 applications were pending for over 6 months but less than 12 months and 1472 applications were pending for over 12 months.

(b) Every effort is being made to dispose of these applications as expeditiously as possible.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Government has since laid down a revised procedure for the disposal of applications received on or after 1st November

1973. Would the Minister set up a special machinery for the disposal of appeals and applications received before 1st November 1973? My second question is: would the Minister consider the desirability of issuing Press Notes periodically, say once in a month, giving information about the disposal of pending applications for industrial licences?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the new procedure is concerned, already the machinery has been started, Secretariat for industrial approval and project approval Board, both from 1st November 1973. They will deal with composite applications, and the time limit has already been fixed; it has already been notified in the Press how much time will be taken for clearance of composite applications with MRTP clearance and without MRTP clearance.

Regarding pending cases, as the time has already been fixed—it will be 90 days in the case of clearance for capital goods, etc., 120 days in non-MRTP-approval cases and 150 days for MRTP-approval cases—it may not be advisable to issue monthly Press Notes indicating the position of pending applications.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: If the applications are not disposed of according to the time fixed by the Government, what action do Government propose to take against the officers concerned? In other words, what are the penalties provided?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In fact when the time has been fixed for disposing of each application, it is the desire, by this new system, to identify the responsibility for any delay, and due action will be taken in the case of failure.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Is it correct that it is in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals that the maximum number of pending applications lie, still awaiting decision?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: No, Sir. The Department of Chemicals comes, I think, third in the list. The Ministry of Commerce and our own Ministry have a large number of pending applications.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: May I know from the hon. Minister, out of these pending applications, how many have been for setting up industries in West Bengal and how many licences have been granted during this period for West Bengal?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In fact, only last week, we answered a similar Question like this. This Question is regarding pending applications department-wise. It is not possible for me to give the figures State-wise.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: In view of the fact that out of the total number of licences granted during the last year, 54 per cent of the total number of licences granted went to Maharashtra, that is, Bombay, 5 per cent to West Bengal, 10 per cent to Punjab and Haryana, 1 per cent to U.P., Bihar—nil, Assam—nil and other States—nil, could the Government consider in respect of pending licences, to eradicate the imbalance? In granting licences, would they think of this thing also?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I am not quite sure about the percentages which the hon. Member gave. It will not be 54 per cent as far as Maharashtra is concerned. But, certainly, Maharashtra gets a lion's share out of the licences and letters of intent that we are granting. We are now trying to see that all the States get their due share:

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I would like to be corrected whether it is a fact or not that so far as U.P. is concerned, it is 1 per cent, Bihar—nil, Orissa—nil, Assam—nil, West Bengal—5 per cent, Punjab and Haryana—10

per cent and more than lion's share, that is, 54 per cent has gone to Maharashtra. Let the Minister give correct figures.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think the figures are correct. Anyhow, if the hon. Member puts a separate Question, I can give that information.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am putting the question now; let him answer it now, Why a separate Question?

MR. SPEAKER: This is only about pending applications.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is with reference to pending applications. He wants information with regard to sanctioned applications. That is completely different. Therefore, he should put a separate Question.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I am saying that there is imbalance in the matter of granting licences to different States. In view of the last year's performance of the Government, I ask, could the Government consider to remove the imbalance? Let him say 'yes' or 'no'.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question is about pending applications. It is not about licences issued State-wise. I think, if the Minister is to give the answer, he must verify it before gives the answer. You can put a separate Question for that.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अलग सवाल की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: He can collect the information and lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you not reasonable? The Question is about pending applications. He has quoted certain percentages about licences already issued. The Minister wants time to verify those percentages.

Those percentages can be given by him. He will come before the House later on.

Next Question.

Dyeing, Printing and Stitching Work in Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi

*150. **SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi get their work of dyeing, printing and stitching and the outside contractors;

(b) if so, the procedure followed by the Bhavan in releasing goods for dyeing, printing and stitching and methods of payment; and

(c) whether the Khadi Commission has received some complaints in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the requirements indicated by different sections of the Khadi Bhavan, the Manager issues orders for releasing goods to the contractors for printing, dyeing and stitching. As regards payment, they are made by cheque to the contractor after the goods received have been checked and their bills verified by the Accounts Section.

(c) A complaint has been received, which is under examination by the K.V.I. Commission.

श्री कलचन्ध वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ जो उन्होंने अपने उ र के भाग (ग) में बताया है

कि एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है तो वह शिकायत कब प्राप्त हुई है तथा उसके सम्बन्ध में अभी तक क्या जांच की गई है? क्या यह सच है कि 1973 में खादी ग्रामीणों के मैनेजर ने दस हजार का बख्त हुआ कपड़ा जो सिलाई के लिए दिया गया, वह खरीदा है? यदि यह शिकायत है तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई है?

MR. SPEAKER: You are going much beyond the question. You have asked a question. You must get a reply to that question.

श्री जियाउर्रहमान खंसारी : अध्यक्ष जो, नई दिल्ली खादी भवन कर्मचारी यूनियन के सेक्रेटरी ने 11 जून, 1973 को यह शिकायत खत के जरिये से खादी भवन के प्रबन्धक को भेजी थी जिम में कहा गया था कि खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली ने खादी के 40 थान दस दस मीटर के गड़ोदिया फर्म है जिस को कांट्रैक्ट दिया गया था, दे दिए जब कि दूसरी फर्म को नोर्मली इतने थान नहीं दिये जाते हैं। और यह भी शिकायत की है की कि 292 थान उन्हें देने के लिये रख छोड़े गये थे। एक शिकायत यह भी थी कि 87,000 रु० की मालियत का माल इसी फर्म को दे दिया गया। जब यह रिपोर्ट खादी कमीशन को प्राप्त हुई तो उन्होंने जांच की, जिस की रिपोर्ट अभी नहीं मिल सकी है कि उस के क्या नतायज निकले हैं। लेकिन खादी ग्रामीणों कमीशन इसकी जांच कर रहा है।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : कब तक इसकी जांच की रिपोर्ट आ जाएगी। क्या यह भी सत्य है कि खादी भवन द्वारा जो रंगाई, छापाई और सिलाई के लिए कपड़े, बस्त्र दिए जाते हैं इस के अलग अलग विभाग के इन्चार्ज होते हैं, लेकिन उनकी सलाह को न मानते हुए खादी ग्रामीणों के जो मैनेजर हैं वह अपने मनमाने तरीके से अपने कृपापात्रों को दे देते हैं जिस कारण लाखों रु० का नुकसान प्रतिवर्ष कमीशन को होता है?

श्री जियाउर्रहमान खंसारी : यह बात सही नहीं है कि कोई मैनेजर अपने कृपा पात्रों को ठेका देता है। इस का तरीका यह है कि

जब प्रिन्टिंग और डाइंग के लिए टेन्डर के लिए अखबारों में नोटिस दिए जाने हैं और एक हजार रु० की सेक्योरिटी के साथ सील्ड टेन्डर्स मुकर्रर तारीख को खोले जाते हैं उन लोगों के साथ ने जिन्होंने टेन्डर्स दिए हैं और जिन के टेन्डर मुनासिब समझे जाते हैं और उस काम को करने की पूरी क्षमता है उस को कांट्रैक्टर मुकर्रर दिया जाता है और जितना माल रंगाई, छापाई के लिए निकलता है वह मैनेजर के जरिये उन को दिया जाता है।

श्री पन्नालाल वर्मा: जो रंगाई विभाग के इन्चार्ज हैं उन की सलाह के बगैर मैनेजर दूसरे लोगों को देते हैं, यह मेरा आरोप है। क्या ऐसा हुआ है। यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): An allegation has been made that some partiality has been shown to a particular firm. This is under investigation. Perhaps this investigation will bring out the charge which the hon. Member is mentioning, namely, that the rules have also been by-passed. I shall see that a wholesale investigation is made to find out whether there is any basis for this allegation.

श्री पन्नालाल बाबू पासल: क्या यह सही है कि खादी का जितना प्रिन्ट है, जो उस की डिजाइन है वह सारी की सारी बम्बई में बड़ी बड़ी फर्मस में होती है, जब की खादी का उद्देश्य है कि उस की रंगाई केवल हाथ से हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है या गलत है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बही तो वह पूछ रहे हैं जिस का जबाब मंत्री जी ने दिया और उस को माननीय वर्मा ने दो सालीमेंटरीज में पूछा। आप कौन सी नई बात पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री पन्नालाल बाबू पासल: मैं ने प्रिन्टिंग की बात पूछी है कि जो बड़े बड़े उद्योगपति हैं उन के द्वारा प्रिन्टिंग कराई जाती है।

प्रधान महोदय : अगर कोई नई बात है तो बता व, वैसे मुझे तो समझ में नहीं आयी कि कोई नई बात आप जानना चाहते हैं।

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Certain types of printing could not be done by hand. Perhaps that is done by the machine. But I do not know whether big industries are being used for this purpose.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : माध्यम, में आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के बारे में बहुत सी चर्चा इस सदन में हो चुकी है और खास कर दिल्ली में जो खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन है उस में भी बहुत गड़बड़ी हुई है उस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा हुई है। क्या हम को देखते हुए मंत्री महोदय कोई जांच कमेटी बनायेंगे जो खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन में गड़बड़ी होती है उस की जांच करे और उचित कदम उठावें ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We are periodically looking into the working of organizations like Khadi Gram Udyog Bhavan and if there is anything wrong and if it calls for the appointment of a commission of inquiry, certainly it can be done.

Eligibility for Pensions to freedom Fighters

*151. **SHRI SHANKERRAO**

+
SAVANT:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the eligibility for pensions to freedom-fighters (i) who have undergone imprisonment for more than six months as under-trial prisoners but were acquitted afterwards and (ii) who were sentenced to six months or more but were released earlier on account of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact; and

(b) if so, the main points of the decision and how many applicants will be affected by the decision?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: On an earlier occasion during a discussion on the same subject here in this House, the hon. Minister has said, has rather assured the House that a decision in respect of these categories will be taken shortly. I do not understand why no decision has been taken so far. Will he at least now say as to within which time a decision will be taken.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): There are two categories of freedom fighters referred to in the question. One relates to those who did undergo imprisonment for more than six months as under-trial prisoners but were acquitted afterwards and the second category relates to those who were sentenced to six months imprisonment or more but were released earlier on account of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

So far as the second category is concerned, the Government is favourably inclined for the inclusion of this category although a final decision has not been taken. As regards the first one, it is not considered desirable to include that category amongst the freedom fighters to be given pensions and *Tamra Patras*. It would be exceedingly difficult to ascertain under which sections of law he remained as under-trial or for what reason subsequently he was released, whether he gave any assurance or apology or whether there were other reasons. It will be very difficult. Therefore, on account of this, it is not considered desirable to accept the suggestion made.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: From the judgments of the courts, it should be possible to know whether the man was acquitted or released on his giving undertaking. Therefore, there should be no reason why those

persons who remained under-trial for more than six months and who were charged with heinous offences and tried by the Sessions Court should also not be included in the category of freedom fighters. They have remained under-trial for more than six months and have suffered hardships.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The first thing is: what were the heinous offences for which they were charged and so on. Let me make one point clear. It should not be assumed that every one who did any service or suffered any discomfort or imprisonment will be included in this category. A certain limit has been placed and that limit is six months imprisonment for a person to become eligible. The State Governments have their own schemes where they have covered other categories. Even the present scheme is taking such a long time and we are receiving complaints of wrong action being taken under unsatisfactory certification. Therefore, I would plead that we should not enlarge the scheme beyond limits.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Y. Eswara Reddy—not here.

Now, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Clash between Planning Commission and Ministries over Fifth Plan Targets

*145. **SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to a news-item in the *Economic Times* of the 22nd September, 1973 stating that a major clash has broken out between the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries over the Fifth Plan Targets and Policies;

(b) whether Government have studied the report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission is aware of the news-item appearing in the *Economic Times* issue of 22nd September, 1973.

(c) The Planning Commission has been having a series of discussions with the Central Ministries regarding the policies and targets for the Fifth Five Year Plan. In these discussions there is bound to be some differences of opinion. The Draft Plan is being finalised on the basis of the consensus arrived at in these discussions and in the light of the available financial and physical resources and capabilities.

Package Consultancy Service in States

*147. **SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:**
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested the setting up of an agency in every State for providing a 'Package Consultancy Service'; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) The services to be provided under the package of consultancy services include:

Pre-investment Services:

(i) Undertaking market surveys for identifying investment opportunities and consumption patterns for the prospective entrepreneurs;

(ii) developing data bank for providing information to them in respect of (a) available data/estimates about the number of production capacities of the industries already established in the country and in the States concerned, (b) present and likely availability

of the infra-structure facilities required for industrial development in the growth centres of the States, (c) Investment opportunities and financial resources required, (d) various types of facilities and assistance like purchase of equipment, raw materials, marketing opportunities, sales promotion from various Central and State levels organisations and agencies including public sector undertakings, financial and credit institutions, non-Government institutions and associations;

(iii) undertaking techno-economic feasibility studies for preparation of detailed project report;

Investment Services:

(iv) assisting the entrepreneurs in negotiations for securing loans on the basis of detailed project reports;

(v) assisting them in recruitment and training of workers in specific trades supervisory and managerial personnel in techno-managerial subjects;

(vi) providing counselling services for negotiations with the financial and credit institutions and also for purchase of land;

(vii) providing technical advice for selection/choice of processes/technology of manufacture, selection of the plant and equipment and main raw materials and location of their suppliers along with particulars of prices import policy, etc.;

(viii) supervising construction of building and installation and commissioning of plant, etc.;

Post-Investment Services:

(ix) rendering advice regarding fixation of prices of finished products;

(x) giving advice regarding keeping accounts, payment of excise duties and sales tax, stocking of raw materials, etc.;

(xi) assisting in market studies and sales promotion including internal marketing and exports of products

through Government Departments, public sector projects, emporia, State Trading Corporation and others;

(xii) assisting in payment of loans in minimum possible time by helping in improving the enterprise level productivity through periodical visits and guidance; and

(xiii) undertaking periodical visits to selected existing units with a view to assisting them in (a) overcoming their problems of production and management so as to improve the quality of products and bring down cost of production, and (b) to prepare detailed project reports for expansion, modernisation and diversification and generally mothering the entrepreneur for the first two or three years till he is well on his feet.

सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

* 148. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री भागीरथ भंडार :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के आदेशों की उल्लंघना किये जाने के बारे में दिनांक 20 सितम्बर 1973 के बैंकिंग 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित समाचार की धीर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) :
(क) धीर (ख) : 29-9-73 के बैंकिंग हिन्दुस्तान में प्रकाशित उक्त समाचार की धीर करखर का ध्यान दिलाया गया है । उक्त समाचार के कारण कल्पित है ।

अक्तूबर 1972 में, सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों को अनुदेश जारी किये गये थे कि सरकारी काम काज हिन्दी में करने के इच्छुक किसी भी कर्मचारी को उसके वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों और सचिवों द्वारा हतोत्साहित नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।

विभागाध्यक्षों और हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में स्थित कार्यालयों के अध्यक्षों से अनुरोध किया गया था कि कार्यालय आदेश जारी करके यह स्पष्ट कर दिया जाए कि ऐसे विशेष मामलों को छोड़कर, जहां कि संविधियों या नियमों के अधिकृत अनुवाद के अभाव में, कार्यालयों के अध्यक्ष उनकी जांच अंग्रेजी में कराना उचित समझें, राजभाषा अधिनियम के अनुसार, कोई भी कर्मचारी अपना कामकाज हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी में करने के लिये स्वतंत्र है। इन अनुदेशों के अनुसरण में, अधिकांश मंत्रालयों और विभागाध्यक्षों ने आदेश जारी कर दिये हैं।

renewal of their foreign collaboration in the case of Dunlop, Ceat and Good-year is subject to the agreement specifically permitting Indian Companies to sub-hcence/transfer technical know-how/production design/engineering design under the agreement to another Indian Party or to any National Research Laboratory operated by the C.S.I.R., on terms to be mutually agreed to including the foreign collaborator. Renewal of foreign collaboration in the case of Firestone has not been agreed to. *Prima facie* it appears that the response is favourable.

The share of these foreign managed companies in the total production of tyre and tubes is of the order of 80 per cent. Their continued collaboration will help the Indian Tyre and tube industry, to get latest techniques and modern designs, but Government are anxious to promote additional manufacturing capacity in the State sector and in the joint sector. Their present participation in equity is as under:—

Participation of Foreign Companies in Development of Tyre and Tube Industry

*152. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approached the foreign tyre and tube firms like Dunlop, Ceat and Firestone to hand over their technology to the Indian Manufacturers, if so, their response to this; and

(b) what is the extent of participation of foreign companies in the development of tyre and tube industry in India and what is the view of Government with regard to their future participation in the Industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). While the Government has not made any specific approach in the matter, approval to the

Names of Company	Extent of foreign equity participation
1. M/s. Dunlop India Ltd.	52.54%
2. M's Firestone .	100%
3. M's. Ceat India	50.34%
4. M's. Goodyear	63.08%

News Item 'U.S. Financed Research Unit—A Security Hazard'

*153 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Patriot' dated the 28th October, 1973 under the caption 'U.S. Financed Research Unit—a Security Hazard'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken 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) Government do not have any information to substantiate the allegations contained in the news-item.

आदिवासियों को आवास भूमि का आवंटन

* 154. श्री धनराह प्रधान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भूमिहीन और आवासहीन आदिवासियों को आवास के लिये भूमि दिये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस प्रस्ताव पर सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) :

(क) और (ख) : जी हां, श्री मन्, पांचवी योजना में भूमिहीन तथा आवासहीन श्रमिकों जि में अनु-सूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोग सम्मिलित हैं, को आवास के लिये यथासम्भव भूमि की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है । प्रस्तावों को अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Import of Tyres from Foreign Countries

*155. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether India has decided to import tyres from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). According to the current policy, import of tyres and tubes in sizes which are not in current range of indigenous production, is allowed.

2. Production of tyres and tubes has suffered a set back during the current year as a result of power cut, labour strikes, etc. With the improvement in power supply and normalisation of labour relations, the supply position is expected to improve considerably.

3. To overcome the difficult supply position, as a result of loss of production, an import of about 50,000 Nos. was suggested by the Industry. Government decided to permit the import of limited quantity of tyres particularly for Buses/Trucks and Tractors. State Road Transport Undertakings have also been allowed to import a limited quantity against their motor vehicle spare part licence. It is also proposed to make a bulk import of tyres through the State Trading Corporation from Sri Lanka and Japan for distribution to the State Road Transport Undertakings and other consumers.

Conversion of U.N.I. and National News Agencies into Public Corporations

*156. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

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

(a) whether U.N.I. Employees' Federation had urged Union Government to convert U.N.I. and other National News Agencies into Public Corporations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The issue has been under examination.

केन्द्रीय उद्योग सलाहकार परिषद् की बैठक

* 157. श्री मूल सन्ध डामा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 और 1972 के दौरान केन्द्रीय उद्योग सलाहकार परिषद् की कितनी बैठकें हुईं और क्या वह भी इन बैठकों में सम्मिलित हुए थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो परिषद् द्वारा क्या सुझाव दिए गए तथा क्या शिकायतें प्रस्तुत की गयी ; और

(ग) इन सुझावों को स्वीकार करने तथा शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी ।

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) :
(क) उद्योगों की केन्द्रीय परामर्श समिति की बैठकें नवम्बर, 1971 तथा नवम्बर, 1972 में हुई थी। नवम्बर, 1971 में हुई बैठक की अध्यक्षता तत्कालीन औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री श्री मोहनलाल हक चौधरी तथा नवम्बर, 1972 में हुई बैठक की अध्यक्षता श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम् ने की थी।

(ख) इन बैठकों में सदस्यों ने औद्योगिक वृद्धि की गिरती हुई दर पर चिंता प्रकट की तथा उसके कारणों का पता लगाने का प्रयास

किया था। औद्योगिक स्वीकृतियों की मंजूरी में विलम्ब, बिजली तथा कच्चे माल की कमी देश में ही अनुसंधान तथा विकास को समुचित करने पर बल देने में कमी, पिछले क्षेत्रों का विकास तथा लघु क्षेत्र संबंधी प्रमुख समस्याओं जैसी कुछ बातें बैठक में उठायी गई थीं।

(ग) सरकार ने फरवरी, 1973 में औद्योगिक नीति संबंधी अपने निर्णय की घोषणा करते हुए विभिन्न क्षेत्रों यथा; लघु तथा मध्यम क्षेत्र, सरकारी क्षेत्र, बड़े घरानों, विदेशी कंपनियों तथा संयुक्त क्षेत्र की भूमिकाएं स्पष्ट रूप से बतायी थी। औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग को और सुस्पष्ट बनाने हेतु औद्योगिक लाइसेंसिंग से छूट संबंधी आदेशों को और अधिक युक्तियुक्त बनाया गया तथा एक समेकित अधिसूचना जारी की गई थी। औद्योगिक लाइसेंस से छूट के लिये हकदार बनाने हेतु पूंजीगत माल का आयात करने की वह शर्त जिसमें विदेशी मुद्रा की बाधा सामने आती थी। हटा दी गई है। ऐसा हो जाने से पूंजीगत माल का आयात करने हेतु औद्योगिक लाइसेंस के मामले अब सीधे पूंजीगत वस्तु समिति को विचारार्थ भेजे जा सकेंगे। इस उपाय से पूंजी निवेश के निर्णयों को तेजी से अमल में लाया जा सकेगा।

पूंजी निवेश के निर्णयों को और भी युक्तिसंगत बनाने व उनको तेज गति प्रदान करने विशेषरूप से लघु व मध्यम क्षेत्रों के उद्यमियों को सहायता पहुंचाने तथा जिन्हें क्षेत्रों में सरकार पूंजी निवेश को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहती है उनके बारे में स्पष्ट बताने के लिये, सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही उद्योगों के लिये मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी करना है। इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस विदेशी सहसंयोजक इत्यादि से संबंधित नीतियों का विवरण तथा पूंजीनिवेश की और गुंजाइश वाले 118 उद्योगों की जानकारी दी गई है। इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों को अद्यतन किया जाएगा तथा प्रतिबंध जारी किया जाएगा।

श्रीघोषिक स्वीकृतियों में तेजी लाने की दृष्टि से 1 नवम्बर, 1973 से एक संशोधित कार्यविधि लागू की गई है। श्रीघोषिक स्वीकृतियों के लिये सचिवालय स्थापित किया गया है तथा लाइसेंस के आवेदन पत्रों और अन्य स्वीकृतियों के निपटाने हेतु समय सीमायें निर्धारित कर दी गई हैं। नई कार्यविधि के अनुसार श्रीघोषिक लाइसेंस के आवेदन पत्र 90 दिन के अन्दर तथा एकाधिकार प्रतिबंधात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया अधिनियम के अधीन आने वाले आवेदन 150 दिन के अन्दर निपटा दिए जाएंगे। मिले जुले आवेदनों जिनमें एक से अधिक अनुमोदन निहित होते हैं, उन पर विचार करने के लिये परियोजना स्वीकृति बोर्ड नामक एक विशेष समिति बना दी गई है।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में पूंजी निवेश पर सहायता की राशि 10 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 15 प्रतिशत करी गई है। पहले यह सहायता 50 लाख रु० के पूंजी निवेश तक सीमित थी परन्तु अब यह सहायता 1 करोड़ रु० तक के पूंजी निवेश तक सुलभ है।

सरकार अब देश के अन्दर अनुसंधान और विकास पर अधिक जोर दे रही है। अलग-अलग उपक्रमों में गन्तस्थ अनुसंधान विकास सुविधाओं को प्रोत्साहन देने के साथ साथ लघुदी व कागज जैसे बड़े उद्योगों के अनुसंधान व विकास के लिये अलग से एजेंसियों की स्थापना करने पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

लघु व मध्यम क्षेत्रों में उद्योगीयता को बढ़ावा देने के लिये सरकार ने इण्डियन इन्वेस्टमेंट सेन्टर के श्री आर० एम० भट्ट की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनाई है। इस समिति ने हाल ही में अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत कर दिया है।

Improvements in working of Postal and R.M.S. Departments

*156. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several recommendations to improve the working of the Postal and RMS Departments have been made by the recently established Postal Procedures Cell in the Communications Ministry; and

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations made and to what extent they have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Postal Procedure Cell recommended as many as 95 changes in the procedures on the working of the post offices and the RMS. Out of these thirty recommendations have already been accepted and orders thereon issued. Twenty-three items have been dropped after examination. The main recommendations are:—

- (i) To discontinue taking of receipts of registered articles on small pieces of paper in the towns in which the delivery slip system is in vogue as it involves duplication of work.
- (ii) To open multi-purpose counters in medium sized post offices to enable a customers desiring to avail of several services at a time, at the same counter.
- (iii) To simplify procedure for registration of Newspapers by abolishing the procedure of verification of bonafide subscribers and delegating powers to Divisional Superintendents of Post Offices.
- (iv) To introduce a new service called 'Recorded Delivery Service' in order to give proof of delivery of unregistered articles; and

- (v) To abolish stamping of registered articles in the delivery offices as complete record of their receipt is already available.

The above recommendations have been accepted and orders issued except in the case of 'Recorded Delivery Service' which is under examination.

On the RMS side the Postal Procedure cell recommended (i) withdrawal of such registration work from the running sections as was receiving no advantage in the matter of delivery but on the other hand was creating congestion, (ii) abolition of second check of work papers in the Sub-Record Offices, and (iii) discontinuance of such air mail bags the contents of which were not receiving any advantage in the matter of their delivery at the destinations. These recommendations have been accepted and orders issued.

Shifting of Industries from Backward Areas after availing Hire Purchase Facilities

*159. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some entrepreneurs having availed the hire purchase facilities and located in backward areas, had shifted the units to more profitable areas;

(b) if so, the outline thereof; and

(c) the measures taken for the solution of this problem?

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

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

Satellite Carrier Vehicle

*160. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN; SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a satellite carrier vehicle is now under preparation in the Thumba Rocket Launching Station in Kerala;

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

(c) when India made vehicle is likely to be used for launching satellites from Thumba; and

(d) whether any foreign collaboration is there in its preparation?

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

(b) The design phase of the Satellite Launch Vehicle Project has been completed and the development work of sub-systems has been initiated.

(c) The first "all live test" is expected to be held some time in 1978 from Sriharikota.

(d) No, Sir

भागलपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के एक कर्मचारी का गायब हो जाना

1403. श्री भागीरथ शंकर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भागलपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में काम कर रही श्रीमती सती भट्टाचार्य 9 अगस्त, 1973 को रहस्यपूर्ण परिस्थितियों में गायब हो गई थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटना के तथ्य क्या है ; और

(ग) उसका पता लगाने के लिये अब तक क्या कार्यवाही को गई है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर):(क) और (ख). भागलपुर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में काम करने वाली श्रीमती भट्टाचार्य ने तारीख 7-8-73 को 10.00 बजे से 17.20 बजे तक अपनी ड्यूटी की। उसके बाद वह अपनी

ड्यूट। पर नहीं आई। इनके बारे में रिपोर्ट है कि वह तारीख 8-8-73 से अपने मकान से लापता है।

(ग) श्रीमती भट्टाचार्य के पति श्री के० एल० भट्टाचार्य ने पुलिस में यह रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराई है कि उनकी पत्नी तारीख 8-8-73 से उनके मकान से लापता है। पटना के विभागीय अधिकारियों ने भागलपुर के पुलिस अधीक्षक को मामले की पूरी पूरी और शीघ्र तफ़्तीश करने के लिये कहा है। पुलिस की तफ़्तीश का परिणाम अगले प्राप्ति नहीं हुआ है।

Telephone connections in various Colonies on Rohtak Road, Delhi

1404. SHRI HARI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) the number of applications registered under Special Category for Telephone connections in Madan Park, Chunna Mal Park, Manohar Park, Jaidev Park, Phool Bagh, Ashoka Park (Main and Extension) and Punjab Garden Colonies on Rohtak Road, Delhi in respect of which Telephone connections have not so far been provided; and

(b) the reasons for not providing Telephone connections in respect thereof so far and the time by which the Government proposes to do so?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) 705.

(b) 30 demands, out of pending 705, have already matured, but the connections in these 30 cases could not be provided for want of spare underground cable-pairs. The work of providing additional cables in these areas is expected to be completed by March 1974, when these 30 connections will be offered. Due to limited Exchange Capacity it would not be possible to make further release of connections

till additional Exchange capacity becomes available in this area. Since this will take a very considerable period of time, it is proposed to provide sufficient number of public telephone booths in these areas.

Scheme for Development of Backward Districts of Kerala

1405. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted any scheme for the approval of the Central Government for the industrial development of the industrially backward districts of the State; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposals submitted by the State of Kerala?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone connections in Kerala Circle

1406. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for Telephone connections in the Kerala Circle during the year 1972-73;

(b) the number out of them which have since been given connections and the number of pending applications; and

(c) the reasons for the continued delay in getting Telephone connections to applicants in that circle and the steps taken to speed up the process?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) 6032.

(b) Connections given 2448.

Pending applications.—3584.

(c) Delay has been due to shortage of exchange equipment, cable and line stores. Efforts are being made to arrange for additional equipment and stores in keeping with the overall requirements of the country.

Sanction of Pensions to Freedom Fighters on basis of Newspapers Reports

1407. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in many of the former Princely States freedom fighters were kept behind bars in solitary confinement for more than six months and the old records are not found;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered them and sanctioned pension to such freedom fighters on the basis of newspaper reports of those periods; and

(b) Does not arise

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). It has been decided to extend the benefits of the scheme to freedom fighters who were kept in jails in former princely States for periods exceeding six months but were never actually tried. Their eligibility will be considered by a Committee set up or to be set up by the State Governments concerned for each of the princely States. State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have accordingly been addressed in the matter. It will be open to the freedom fighters to produce Newspaper Reports of those periods to substantiate their claims of political suffering. The recommendations of such Committee will be duly considered in finalisation of such cases.

Threat of Strike by Staff Artistes of A.I.R.

1408. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Staff Artistes of the A.I.R. have threatened to go on strike to press their demands; and

(b) if so, what are the demands of the Artistes and the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Financial assistance for Unemployed Engineers and Technicians in Rajasthan

1409. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to the unemployed engineers and technicians in the State of Rajasthan for the period from January 1972 to September, 1973;

(b) the year-wise allocation for the purpose; and

(c) what further steps are proposed to be taken by the Government to remove unemployment among the engineers during the ensuing plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Figures of financial assistance are not available separately for unemployed Engineers and technicians in the State of Rajasthan for the period cited in the question. However, according to the information available in the Planning Commission, the year-wise figures of

financial allocation given to the States under the various special employment

schemes which include engineers and technicians are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Programme for Educated Unemployed including engineers & technicians (started in 1971-72)	Special Employment Programme for States & Union Territories (Started in 1972-73)**	Half-a-Million Jobs Programme (Started in 1973-74).
1971-72	80.00
1972-73	135.81	126.00	..
1973-74	129.85	107.33	274.62*

*Out of the total allocation of Rs. 274.62 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 93.52 lakhs is likely to be spent on schemes which will give employment to engineers and technicians (i.e. ITI certificate-holders & Technical Diploma Holders.)

**Special employment programme initiated in 1972-73 is expected to benefit educated as well as uneducated in rural & urban areas.

(c) The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) is under preparation. However, all necessary steps are proposed to be taken by the Government to provide jobs to the unemployed engineers.

from European Space Vehicle Launcher Development Organisation in Spadeadam in U.K. at an approximate cost of £33,000 excluding packing and freight charges.

Purchase of Space Rocket Equipment from U.K.

1411. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India proposes to buy space rocket equipment from the U.K.; if so, the outlines of the proposal;

(b) the estimated price to be paid for the equipment; and

(c) the benefits likely to accrue therefrom?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Indian Space Research Organisation proposes to buy two computer configurations and instrumentation for the Static Test and Evaluation Complex

(c) The computer configurations are custom-built for the purposes of rocket testing and are extremely useful for carrying out Static Test and simulated high altitude tests of rocket motors and pyro-techniques. Besides, they are items in good operation condition available at bargain prices.

Permanent and Temporary Posts of Telephone Mechanics in Delhi Telephone District

1412. DR. GOVIND DAS RICH-HARIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Telephone Mechanics in Delhi Telephone District and the number of permanent and temporary posts among them separately;

(b) the number of such Mechanics who have put in more than five years of service, but are still temporary; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to confirm at least those

Technicians who have put in more than three years of service?

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

(a) *Sanctioned strength*

Permanent	945
Temporary	91
Total sanctioned strength	<u>1036</u>

(b) *Working strength*

Permanent Officials	668
Temporary	212
Total ;	<u>880</u>

(b) 146

(c) All the technicians who have completed three years of service are being considered for confirmation. Their cases are under process with the D.P.C. These technicians have already been declared as quasi-permanent except 13 whose cases are also being processed by the D.P.C.

Vacant Posts Telephone Mechanics in Delhi Telephone District

1413. DR. GOVIND DAS
RICHHARIYA:
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of Telephone Mechanics (Technicians) in the Delhi Telephone District and the number of those actually working, the number of vacant posts including number of those who have been deputed to other Telephone Circle, Exchange-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill up the vacant posts at the earliest?

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

(a) *Sanctioned Strength*

Permanent	945
Temporary	91
Total sanctioned strength	1036
Total working strength	880
Vacant	156

4 Technicians on deputation to Kuwait.

5 Technicians on deputation to T&D Circle, Japalpur.

5 Technicians on deputation to other departments.

(b) 124 candidates are under training. 386 outsiders have already been recruited as technicians covering anticipated vacancies till December, 1974. 226 departmental candidates also are under process of recruitment. Two batches totalling 64 have been ordered for training with effect from 26th November, 1973.

Committee to review the functioning of Hindi Teaching Scheme

1414. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee has been constituted by the Government of India to review the functioning of the Hindi teaching scheme of the Home Ministry;

(b) the names of the Members of the Committee and what other aspects of the subjects, the Committee is expected to review; and

(c) when the Committee is likely to submit its reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A copy of the Resolution dated 24th

September, 1973 under which a Committee has been constituted for undertaking a review of the functioning of the Hindi Teaching Scheme of this Ministry is placed on the Table of the the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5735/73].

The Resolution contains the names of the members of the Committee and its terms of reference. The Committee has been required to submit its report within six months of its constitution.

Environmental Safeguards

1415. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Planning Commission has been drawn to a study conducted by the Maharashtra State Government on Industrial Location, regional planning, Urban congestion and other environmental factors;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has brought to the notice of other State Governments the need to rationalise and optimise the development process and for adequate emphasis on environmental safeguards; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

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

(b) and (c). It has been stressed upon the States that they should take timely and concerted action including strict enforcement of rules against environment pollution of air and water. In recognition of the fact that in the absence of safeguards, industries can bring about environmental pollution, the Planning Commission, with the help of the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination, is currently engaged on developing a set of guidelines for industrial siting in order to minimise the harmful effects of pollution.

Further, the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination is compiling a Directory of the sources of information on Pollution Control, including consultancy services and manufacturers of equipment for environmental control.

Radio Sets in the Country

1416. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of radio sets per 100 population in India, and the number of radio sets that should normally be per 100 population in a developing country;

(b) whether the number of new radio licences in India during 1972 has shown only a nominal increase as compared to the previous year while the gross income from licence fees and surcharges has shown a decreasing trend;

(c) whether the number of radio licences have shown a distinct decrease in some States; their names and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the Ministry has analysed the reasons for this downtrend on the radio front?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) There are 2.3 radio sets per 100 population in India. There should be approximately five radio sets per 100 population in a developing country according to UNESCO standards.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The number of radio licences have shown a distinct decrease in 1972 in J&K, Rajasthan, U.P. and West Bengal and a nominal decrease in Delhi, Orissa and Army Postal Service. The decline has been attri-

buted to the following general causes as ascertained on enquiries:—

(i) Non-inclusion of figures of some Sub-Post Offices by the Head Post Offices while submitting the consolidated data to their Circle Offices.

(ii) Acute slump in radio trade in J&K due to Indo-Pak War in 1971 carrying its effect to 1972 and people taking advantage of the destruction of records in Srinagar Head Post Office by not-renewing their licences.

(iii) Decline in radio licence figures due to movements of a large number of refugees back to Bangla Desh and migratory labour having left for their homes in villages during the conflict without renewing their licences and leaving their revised addresses.

(iv) Analysis of increased or decrease in yearly figures is a continued progress and wherever loopholes are discovered steps are taken to plug them. Instructions have been issued to all Circles to ensure accuracy in preparation of the statements of licence figures. Special anti-piracy drives are being organised in the circles which have shown shortfall in revenues.

Development of Infra-Structure in Backward Areas during Fifth Plan

1417. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the development of Infra-structure facilities in the backward areas of the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan has been prepared;

(b) whether any special monetary allotment has been earmarked for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The approach to the development of backward areas including the provision of the infra-structure has been spelt out in the "Approach to the Fifth Plan" which emphasises the creation and expansion of basic economic and social infra-structure covering irrigation, communications, credit, marketing, power, education, health and administrative improvements for the development of backward areas.

The National Programme of Minimum Needs, which aims to extend rural roads and rural electrification in backward areas on a priority basis will also result in considerable progress in building up of infra-structure in such areas.

The States have been asked to prepare supplements to their Fifth Five Year Plans which will give district-wise outlays for the five year period. It has been stressed that in the allocation of these, the special needs of backward districts should be kept in view.

Decision on the Recommendations of Committee on Unemployment

1418. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee on Unemployment; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir. The recommendations are under examination by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Cement States

1419. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment of cement to different States for the year 1972-73, 1973-74; and

(b) the production of cement during the last three years and production likely to be increased during the next 3 years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Prior to 1st July, 1973, no specific allotments of cement were made to different States. The quotas have, however, been fixed for each State for the period from 1st July, 1973 to 30th June, 1974. The despatches made to various States during 1972 and 1973 (January-June) are given in the Statement-I, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5756/73].

The quotas fixed for State Governments for the period from the 1st July, 1973 to the 30th June, 1974 are indicated in Statement-II, laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5756/73]. These are exclusive of requirements of Central Government Departments which will be met by the Centre separately.

(b) The production of cement during the last three years is as under:--

1970-71 — 14.30 million tonnes
1971-72 — 15.00 million tonnes
1972-73 — 15.50 million tonnes

The estimated production of cement during the next three years is given below:—

1973-74 — 16.8 million tonnes
(current year).
1974-75 — 17.35 million tonnes
1975-76 — 18.26 million tonnes.
1976-77 — 18.73 million tonnes.

Increase in Income from Crop Production

1420. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI RAGUNANDAN LAL
BHATIA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country's income has increased from crop production during the last decade;

(b) if so, the percentage thereof;

(c) the rate of increase in income in the States of Rajasthan, Mysore and Orissa; and

(d) which of the States have recorded the highest rate of increase and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to get the highest rate of increase in other States also?

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

(b) the net domestic product from agriculture at constant (1960-61) prices has registered 20.9 per cent increase over the decade 1960-61 to 1970-71.

(c) Measured at constant prices the average annual increase in the income from agriculture is 2.31 per cent for Rajasthan, 4.40 per cent for Orissa and 1.97 per cent for Mysore.

(d) The states of Haryana and Punjab have recorded the highest rate of increase in the agricultural income over the decade. For accelerating the development of other States, particularly backward areas (and getting higher growth rates), the plan envisages special measures like expansion of credit facilities, development of dry and arid zones under the programmes of Small Farmer Development Agency (SFDA) and Marginal Farmer and Agricultural Labourers (MFAL) Schemes reasonable prices for agricultural produce, rural electrification and other infrastructure, acceleration of irrigation programmes, integrated development of selected command areas etc.

Loss of production in Engineering Units in Delhi, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh during September and October, 1973

1421. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the loss of production in engineering industries caused by power failures including strikes by power plant engineers in Delhi, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh during the months of September and October, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): No specific data on loss of production solely on account of power shortage is available in view of this it is not possible to ascertain the loss of production in Engineering industries caused by power failures including strikes by power plant engineers in Delhi, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh during the months of September and October, 1973.

तारीक अब्दुल्ला के लिये भारतीय नागरिकता के हेतु प्रार्थना

1422. श्री रणबहादुर सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शेख अबदुल्ला के पुत्र तारीक अबदुल्ला ने, जिन्होंने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में पाक शिष्टमण्डल के सदस्य के रूप में भारत के विरुद्ध भारी विषवमन किया था, भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त करने के लिये कोई प्रार्थना की है ; और

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में शेख अबदुल्ला ने भी प्रधान मंत्री से अनुरोध किया है ।

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर शीक्षित) :

(क) भारत सरकार को शेख अब्दुल्ला के लड़के श्री तारीक अबदुल्ला से भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान करने के बारे में आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमान् ।

Legislation on jobs for "Sons of the Soil"

1423. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to bring forward a legislation on the theory of ensuring jobs to the sons of the soil is under the consideration of Government, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) its likely impact on the national integration and Government's reaction thereto?

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.

Survey by C.S.I.R. on unemployment among educated persons

1424. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a survey conducted by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, every fifth educated person in India is unemployed;

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the same; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide employment to the estimated 600,000 unemployed in India?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Division for Scientific and Technical Personnel of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) did not undertake any survey of unemployment situation in the country, but carried out a study of unemployment amongst technical personnel and other graduates in the country on the basis of the data collected in the 1971 Census. It has been

estimated that 600,000 persons of the categories—Engineering, Medicinal, Arts and Commerce were unemployed in April, 1971 amongst the estimated stock of 3,000,000 such qualified personnel at that time.

(b) The following appear to be some of the factors:

(i) Increase in educational facilities has resulted in considerable increase in the output from educational institutions. Employment opportunities do not appear to have increased proportionately.

(ii) Most of our educated persons prefer white-collar jobs, and want to work in urban areas. Rural employment and development programmes are yet to gather momentum.

(iii) Low rate of economic growth has affected employment.

(iv) Foreign collaboration in non-priority sectors or where indigenous technology are available, reduces employment potential.

(e) The Government are concerned about the unemployment amongst educated persons and are continuously considering measures by improving employment opportunities. Some of the measures already taken in this direction are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5757/73].

Expansion of Indian Telephone Industries

1425. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for the expansion of the giant public sector project of the Indian Telephone Industries; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof; and how far it will improve the export?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Besides expansion of the Indian Telephone Industries factory at Bangalore and Transmission factory at Naini, a new telephone switching factory is already being set up at Rae Bareilly and an instrument factory at Naini. It is also proposed to set up new factories for the manufacture of telephone switching and transmission equipment and telephone instruments etc. during the fifth Five Year Plan. It is expected that by the end of the Fifth Plan, the annual sales and exports of the Indian Telephone Industries, would almost be doubled.

Violation of territory by Pakistan after Delhi Agreement

1426 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether there has been any violation of territory by Pakistan after the recent Indo-Pak Agreement signed at Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Yes, Sir. 9 incidents of border violations by Pakistanis occurred since the signing of the Indo-Pak Agreement in Delhi.

Plans to double watch production in the country

1427. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

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

(a) whether plans have been finalised to double the country's watch production by 1978; 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 current level of production of Watches in near about 6 lakhs pieces per annum. Government have approved schemes for the manufacture of Watches in the organised sector for a total capacity of over 30 lakhs pieces per annum. A few proposals for the manufacture of Watches in the organised sector with Foreign Collaborations for a total capacity of about 19 lakhs per annum are under consideration. Besides, there are nine units which have been approved in the Small Scale Sector. With these schemes, the production of Watches is expected to double by 1978.

राजस्थान राज्य से केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा बल में भर्ती

1428. श्री सास जी भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1971-72 और 1972-73 के वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस और सीमा सुरक्षा बल में राजस्थान राज्य से कुल कितने व्यक्ति भर्ती किये गये ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एक० एक० मोहसिन) :

केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस

1971-72	1972-73
1,197	501

जहां तक सीमा सुरक्षा बल का सम्बन्ध है, सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

भारत में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का निर्धारित प्रवाश से अधिक ठहरना

1429. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1971 में पाकिस्तान से भारत में प्रवाश तथा यहां वापिस जाने को इनिष्कृत

पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का सख्या क्या है तथा उनमें से कितने-कितने व्यक्ति आज भारत किस किस जिले में रह रहे हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उन्होंने भारतीय नागरिकता की मांग की है और यदि हां, तो इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एक० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है, और समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Shortage of Raw Material for Manufacture of Paper

1430. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an acute shortage of raw material used for the manufacture of paper affecting the indigenous production of paper; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government to overcome the shortage?

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

(b) Does not arise.

बेरोजगारी का सामना करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता देने हेतु कसौटी

1431. श्री महाबीपक सिंह शास्त्र : क्या योजना मंत्री शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिये रोजगार के बारे में दिनांक 7 मार्च, 1973 के प्रस्तावित प्रश्न संख्या 2303 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1972-73 के दौरान शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिये राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने हेतु क्या कसौटी अपनाई गई है ; और

(ख) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं कि इस सहायता से प्रत्येक राज्य को एक समान लाभ हो ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार देने के लिये राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने में जिस कसौटी को अपनाया गया है वह कार्यक्रमवार नीचे दिया जा रहा है :—

1. प्राथमिक शिक्षा का विस्तार तथा कोटि में सुधार

स्कीम के अन्तर्गत, केन्द्रीय सहायता का दो तिहाई पिछड़े राज्यों और अन्य राज्यों के लिये एक-तिहाई रखा गया था। पिछड़े राज्य का निर्णय उन स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों की संख्या से किया गया था जिनके लिये प्राथमिक स्कूलों की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। सहायता राज्यों में स्कूल जाने वाले बच्चों के प्रवेश के अनुपात से दी गई थी।

2. छोटे उद्यमियों को सहायता की स्कीम

स्कीम के अन्तर्गत धनराशियों का आवंटन राज्यों की जनसंख्या तथा उनके पिछड़ेपन पर समुचित ध्यान रख कर किया गया था।

3. ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति के लिए अभिकल्प एकक

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पीने के पानी की पूर्ति की दृष्टि से जिन राज्यों में स्थायीरूप से असुविधा जनक क्षेत्र थे जैसे पहाड़ी क्षेत्र, पर्वतीय क्षेत्र, लावणीय क्षेत्र तथा झुंझूक आंचल उनको ध्यान में रखते हुये राज्यों की धनराशियां आवंटित करें।

4. ग्रामीण इंजीनियरिंग सर्वेक्षण

इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत धनराशियां राज्यों में उन जिलों के अनुपात को ध्यान में रख कर

दी गई थी जिनमें ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रम (जो बाद में सूखा वृत्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम कहलाया) शुरू किये गये थे। यदि किसी जिले में यह कार्यक्रम नहीं चल रहा था, तो जिन जिलों में ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिये त्वरित कार्यक्रम चल रहे थे उनको ध्यान में रख कर धनराशियां आवंटित की गई।

5. सिंचाई और बिजली परियोजनाओं का सर्वेक्षण तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण परियोजनाओं के लिए अग्रिम कार्रवाई

राज्यों में सूखा तथा बाढ़ से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों तथा बिजली के विकास की क्षमताओं के अनुपात से इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को धनराशि दी गई।

6. कृषि सेवा केन्द्र

इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत धनराशियां का आवंटन प्रत्येक राज्य में प्रशिक्षण के लिये जाने वाले उद्यमियों और कृषि सेवा केन्द्रों की स्थापना में राज्य की क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुये आवंटित की गई थी।

7. प्राकृतिक संसाधन सर्वेक्षण

राज्य सरकारों से 1972-73 के दौरान प्राप्त प्राकृतिक संसाधन सर्वेक्षण स्कीमों के आधार पर प्राकृतिक संसाधन सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम के लिये धनराशियां आवंटित की गई थीं। सभी राज्यों को सलाह दी गई थी कि वे प्राकृतिक संसाधन सर्वेक्षणों के लिये योजना आयोग की स्की में प्रस्तुत करें।

8. राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम

राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को धनराशियां इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उनकी जनसंख्या के आधार पर दी गई थी।

9. भारतीय सर्वेक्षण कार्यक्रम

यह एक केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीम है जिसका संचालन भारतीय सर्वेक्षण कर रहा

है। इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को किसी प्रकार की धनराशियां आवंटित नहीं की जानी थी।

उपरोक्त से स्पष्ट है कि सरकार ने इस बात का पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखा है कि शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की विभिन्न स्कीमों के लिये धनराशियों का आवंटन समान माध्यम पर इस प्रकार किया जाय जिससे सभी राज्य लाभान्वित हों।

Report of Sarkar Commission regarding working of Large Industrial Houses

1432. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present stage of the work of the Sarkar Commission enquiring into working of Birla firms and other large industrial houses;

(b) how long the Commission would take to complete the enquiry; and

(c) whether the Commission have issued notices to some former Ministers and senior Officers seeking their comments on certain licensing irregularities during the period they were in office?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Investigations into alleged irregularities, lapses or improprieties in the cases of Birla firms and other Large Houses referred to in the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee are at various stages of progress.

(b) It is not possible to indicate at this stage as to when the Report will be completed. The tenure of the Commission, however, stands extended up to 17-2-74 for the present.

(c) The Commission has issued letters/notices to Commercial concerns/financial institutions and individuals

calling for information/clarifications/explanations relating to the irregularities referred to in the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee.

Arrest of Women at Prime Minister's residence in connection with Price rise agitation

1433. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wives of the Central Government Employees were arrested in front of the Prime Minister's residence on the 21st October, 1973, while they were agitating against the price rise; and

(b) if so, the number of such women?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 35 persons were arrested under section 188 I. P. C. for defiance of a prohibitory order under section 144 Cr. P. C.

उत्तर प्रदेश और तमिल नाडु में लघु और माध्यमिक उद्योगों की स्थापना में बिलम्ब

1434. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश और तमिलनाडु के कई भागों में गत एक वर्ष से विद्युत् संकट रहने के कारण अनेक नये लघु और माध्यमिक उद्योगों की स्थापना में लगभग एक वर्ष का अनुचित रूप से बिलम्ब हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे उद्योगों के लिये विकास हेतु फ़ूट (डैवलपमेंट रिबेट) की सुविधा की अवधि को आगे बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यन)
(क) यह ठीक ठीक कहना कठिन है कि उद्योग स्थापित करने में कितने प्रकरणाँ में विलम्ब केवल विद्युत् संकट के कारण ही हुआ है।

(ख) जहाँ विद्युत् की कमी सहित विभिन्न अप्रत्याशित कारणों से मशीनों तथा संयंत्रों की स्थापना में विलम्ब सम्भव है, उनमें कठिनाइयाँ कम करने की दृष्टि से अनेक चर्म्बसं ग्राफ कामसं ने विकास हेतु छूट की तारीख बढ़ाने के लिये प्रस्ताव देन दिये हैं।

(ग) सरकार ने अभ्यावेदनों पर सावधानीपूर्वक विचार किया है तथा खेदपूर्वक निवेदन को मानने में असमर्थता प्रकट की है। फिर भी जैसी कि वित्त मंत्री ने वर्ष 1973-74 के बजट भाषण में घोषणा की थी, विकास के पहले वर्षों में सम्बन्धित उद्योगों के लिये प्रतिरिक्त साधनों की व्यवस्था करने की दृष्टि से चुने हुये उद्यमों के लिये 31 मई, 1974 के पश्चात् मशीनरी और संयंत्र की लागत में 20 प्रतिशत प्रारम्भिक मूल्यह्रास के लिये डायरेक्ट टैक्स (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1973 के माध्यम सं प्रायकर अधिनियम में व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

Expenditure on T. A./D. A. of Central Ministers

1435. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total amount of T. A./D. A. drawn by each Central Government Minister during the year 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Shaw Wallace and Co.

1436. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investigations against M/s. Shaw Wallace and Co. for violation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act have been completed; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the Company and its Directors for these violations?

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.

Release of Foreign Exchange for Books and Equipments

1437. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the expansion and reorganisation of the Industrial Testing and Research Laboratory costing Rs. 63.75 lakhs of which Rs. 33.75 lakhs to be apportioned from the assistance of U. N. Special fund has been sent to Government of India by Kerala Government;

(b) whether the proforma for the release of foreign exchange for equipment and books has also been received; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The Kerala Government submitted a proposal in 1972 to the Government of India regarding reorganisation of the Kerala Industrial

Testing and Research Laboratory involving foreign exchange component of 0.25 million dollars for inclusion in UNDP Country Programme. The proposal was considered with a large number of other projects from other Ministries and Departments for UNDP assistance. Unfortunately it has not been able to find a place in the UNDP Country Programme which has been drawn up. However, the Department of Science and Technology has agreed to help in arranging for training of one officer connected with the Project abroad and in getting foreign exchange for books and equipment needed for the project and has requested the Government of Kerala to send formal proposals in this regard. No such proposal has been received yet from the State Government.

Steps taken to Bridge the gap between the Rich and The Poor

1438. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken by Government to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor;

(b) the results achieved so far; and

(c) the further steps envisaged in this direction and to make the Garibi Hatao Programme a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) To bridge the gap between the rich and the poor, development of agriculture, village and small industries and activities like animal husbandry, dairying, fisheries etc. to benefit the poorer sections have been given priority attention. Programme for small farmers, marginal farmers, landless labourers, dry farming and drought prone areas have been adopted. Besides, special programmes have been introduced for the benefit of backward classes and areas. Steps have been taken to expedite implementation of land reform measures. Apart from dispersal and development

of industries in backward areas, measures through Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act and industrial licensing policy, etc., have been taken to check concentration of incomes and wealth. The public sector has been playing an increasingly important role in industrial investment. Fiscal and taxation policies have been directed to restrict the accrual of large and unearned incomes. Public procurement and distribution system has been improved. An extensive programme of social services and welfare has been undertaken. Special schemes for creation of employment opportunities for the rural and the educated unemployed have also been adopted.

(b) Comparable data on size distribution of incomes over time are not available. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the precise impact of these steps on reduction in disparities.

(c) The further steps proposed to be taken in the Fifth Plan period include:—

- (i) Expansion of productive employment opportunities, specially in the agricultural and village and small industries sectors.
- (ii) Strengthening and expansion of the programme for small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers with particular emphasis on development of dry farming and drought prone areas.
- (iii) Speedy implementation of land reforms.
- (iv) Effective programmes for the uplift of backward classes and areas.
- (v) Emphasis on increased production of goods for mass consumption.
- (vi) Building of an adequate public procurement and distribution system for the assured supply of essential consumption goods at reasonably stable prices.

- (vii) Adoption of a National Programme for Minimum Needs covering elementary education, drinking water, medical care in rural areas, nutrition, home sites for these landless labour, rural roads, rural electrification and slum improvement and clearance.
- (viii) Expansion of other programmes of social services and welfare.
- (ix) Use of fiscal, institutional and other measures for reducing inequalities in income and even more so, in consumption.

Raid on the Residence of the Collector of West Godavari District A.P.

1439. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Anti-Corruption Bureau in a raid on the residence of Collector of West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh) seized large quantities of gold, silver and some important documents; and

(b) whether any action at departmental level has been taken against the official?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Promotion of Export Oriented Industries with the help of Japan

1440. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Japanese have promised to consider investing ad-

equately in India to promote export-oriented industries; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). In the Sixth Joint meeting of Japan-India Business Cooperation Committees which was held in KYOTO (Japan) in September, 1973, the Japanese side expressed their willingness to cooperate with India in promoting export-oriented industries in this country.

हरिजनों को भूमि का आवंटन तथा सेवाओं में उन के धारक्षण के बारे में हरियाणा के भूतपूर्व उपमुख्य मंत्री द्वारा वक्तव्य

1441. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान हरियाणा के भूतपूर्व उप-मुख्य मंत्री श्री चांद राम के इस वक्तव्य के बारे में, कि हरिजनों को भूमि के आवंटन के 1966 के पूर्व के आर्डर को तथा सेवाओं में धारक्षण की नीति को बदल दिया गया है, 20 सितम्बर, 1973 के 'टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया' में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) मामले के तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?]

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० जोहिसिन) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और जैसे ही प्राप्त होगी सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee

1442. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the news-item published in *The Times of India* dated the 19th September, 1973 that the Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee has evolved methods of construction that can save 50 per cent in steel and 15 per cent in cement;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to incorporate these new methods of construction in construction programme; and

(c) if so, the success so far achieved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Government have seen the news-item and are aware of the methods evolved by the structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee.

(b) and (c). The techniques evolved and the uses to which they have been put are as follows:—

- (i) High Strength Deformed Bars used in conjunction with ultimate strength design methods can save upto 40 per cent of steel compared to conventional methods. These methods are now being used by various construction agencies.
- (ii) The Waffle shell system of roofs and floors can save upto 30 per cent of steel compared to conventional reinforced concrete slabs. Over a thousand houses in the public and private sector have already been built using this method.
- (iii) Prestressed concrete trusses and prestressed hyperboloid

shells can save upto 50 per cent of steel compared to conventional steel trusses. A few buildings have been constructed using this technique.

- (iv) Prestressed concrete through units for roofs and floors can save upto 50 per cent of steel. This has been tried in a two storeyed building in CSIR campus.
- (v) Open web joists with concrete flange in reinforced concrete can save upto 35 per cent of steel.
- (vi) Use of fly ash in conjunction with cement can save upto 20 per cent in concrete, 10 per cent in high strength concrete and about 30 per cent of cement in mortar and plaster. A two storeyed building using this technique has also been constructed in the CSIR campus, Madras.

The National Buildings Organisation and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation are aware of these new techniques developed by the Structural Engineering Research Centre.

Incidence of Untouchability

1444. SHRI P. VENKATASUBALAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether untouchability still persists in many parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the number of incidents reported during the last three years; and
- (c) the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c): According to information available untouchability is reported to be prevalent in some parts of the country.

The number of cases registered under the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, in various States during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971 is as in the statement enclosed.

Action is taken by the State Governments in all cases of Untouchability offences in accordance with the provisions contained in the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

Statement

Statement showing number of cases registered under Untouchability Offences Act, 1955 in various States during the years 1969, 1970 and 1971

State	Number of cases registered		
	1969	1970	1971
1 Andhra Pradesh	11	24	11
2 Assam	Nil	Nil	Nil
3 Bihar	1	2	3
4 Gujarat	107	125	169
5 Haryana	3	3	4
6 Jammu and Kashmir	8	Nil	1
7 Kerala	11	24	11
8 Himachal Pradesh	—	—	4
9 Madhya Pradesh	71	—	108
10 Maharashtra	30	45	48
11 Mysore	36	38	45
12 Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil
13 Orissa	5	21	12
14 Punjab	4	5	4
15 Rajasthan	48	50	60
16 Tamil Nadu	35	30	31
17 Uttar Pradesh	15	13	13
18 West Bengal	1	2	Nil
19 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
20 Chandigarh	1	Nil	1
21 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
22 Delhi	3	3	3
23 Goa, Daman and Diu	Nil	Nil	1
24 Laccadive, Minicoy, Amindivi Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
25 Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil
26 Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil
27 Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	4
28 Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil

Report of Committee to Review working of National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad

1445. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three member sub-committee of the Review Committee appointed by the Centre to look into the working of the Ahmedabad National Institute of Designs has submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the main findings of the Committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to submit its report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Committee in its first meeting set up a sub-committee to prepare a working document. The report of this sub-committee has not yet been finalised.

Setting up of a National Commission for construction material

1446. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) whether a Planning Group of National Committee on Science and Technology has recommended the setting up of a national agency or commission for construction materials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning Group of Materials of Construction under the NCST Panel on Housing Urbanisation and Construction Technology has recommended setting up of

a national agency/commission for construction materials to coordinate national efforts and to advise the Government in formulation of policy decisions in the area of materials of construction.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

हरिजनों और अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्यों के लिए गृह निर्माण योजना

1447. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरिजनों और अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई गृह निर्माण योजनाओं की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा इन योजनाओं से अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने सदस्यों को अब तक लाभ पहुंचा है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में पांचवीं पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान कोई द्रुत कार्यक्रम शामिल किया गया है ; और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन): (क) मेहतरों तथा झाड़ूवालों के कार्यकरण तथा रहन-सहन की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिये केन्द्र द्वारा आयोजित कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार की एक संयुक्त योजना है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत (i) ठेला, हाथ की साड़ी तथा अन्य उपकरण और बचाव के पात्र खरीदने के लिये राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के माध्यम से नगर पालिकाओं तथा स्थानीय निकायों को अनुदान सहायता दी जाती है, और (ii) मेहतरों, झाड़ूवालों, चर्मकारों तथा चमड़ा कमाने वालों आदि के लिये मकान बनाने और अनुसूचित जाति के सदस्य जो अस्वच्छ कार्य करते हैं अथवा भूमिहीन मजदूर हैं, के लिये मकान की जगह बिलाने

के लिये सहायता की व्यवस्था की जाती है। अनुसूचित जातियों के ग्रन्थ वर्गों के लिये राज्य क्षेत्र में व्यवस्था की जाती है।

पिछड़ा जाति के क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत सामान्यतः मकान बनाने का व्यय प्रति मकान 1200/- रुपये आंका जाता है, काली मिट्टी के क्षेत्रों, पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों तथा सुदूर क्षेत्रों में 1600/- रुपये आंका जाता है, हिमालय के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में जहां बर्फ पड़ती है, खर्च 2000/- रुपये आंका जाता है। मकान के निर्माण की लागत का 75 प्रतिशत खर्च राज्य-सहायता के रूप में दिया जाता है और शेष महान का लाभ उठाने वाले व्यक्ति को नकद, श्रम, इमारती सामग्री इत्यादि के रूप में वहन करना पड़ता है।

केन्द्र द्वारा राज्यों को मकानों की योजना के लिये अनुदान सहायता दी जाती है। केन्द्र द्वारा कोई सीधी व्यक्तिगत अनुदान नहीं दिया जाता है।

चतुर्थ योजना के प्रथम दो वर्षों में बेहतरों तथा झाड़ू वालों को लगभग 4317 मकान तथा 782 मकान के स्थान उपलब्ध कराये गये थे।

(ख) और (ग). अभी तक पांच वर्षों योजना का अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Use of Hindi in Offices

1448. **SHRI R. N. BARMAN:**
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHAS-
TRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the achievement so far reached in the use of Hindi in Government offices; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to accelerate the use of Hindi in official Correspondence during Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). In accordance with the Government Resolution on language policy of the Union, the Government prepares and implements annual programme every year for accelerating the use of Hindi for official purposes and its spread and development. Considerable progress has been made in the use of Hindi for various official purposes of the Union, including official correspondence, as well as its spread and development. The progress achieved and the measures adopted for the implementation of the various items of the annual programme is given in the Annual Assessment Reports which are laid before both Houses of Parliament.

उच्च न्यायालयों में प्रांतीय भाषाओं में निर्णय

1449. श्री मूल चन्द्र झागर : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों के उच्च न्यायालय अपने निर्णय अपने प्रांतीय भाषाओं में देने में सक्षम हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां उच्च न्यायालयों ने अब तक अपने राज्य की भाषाओं में अपने निर्णय दिये हैं ; तथा उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने निर्णय अपने प्रांतीय भाषाओं में दिये हैं तथा ऐसे निर्णयों की संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानून विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 की धारा 7 के साथ पठित संविधान के अनुच्छेद 348(2) के अनुसार राष्ट्रपति की पूर्व सहमति से किसी राज्य का राज्यपाल उच्च न्यायालय, जिसका मुख्यालय उस राज्य में ही हो, की कार्य-वाहियों में अथवा उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा

पारित अथवा दिये गये किस्त; निर्णय, डिक्री या आदेश के प्रयोजनों के लिये अंग्रेजी के प्रतिरिक्त राज्य किसी सरकारी कार्य के लिये हिन्दी भाषा अथवा किसी अन्य भाषा के प्रयोग को प्राधिकृत कर सकता है। अब तक केवल उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान की सरकारों ने हिन्दी भाषा में निर्णय देने के लिये राष्ट्रपति की सहमति मांगी है। इन चार राज्यों में उच्च न्यायालय हिन्दी में अपने निर्णय देने में समर्थ हैं।

(ख) सहज उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इन राज्यों के उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा हिन्दी में दिये गये निर्णयों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :-

इलाहाबाद 7

पटना 260

(30 जून, 1973 को समाप्त होने वाली तिमाही के दौरान)

राजस्थान 11

मध्य प्रदेश 2

(ग्वालियर न्यायापीठ को छोड़ कर)

बिदा परमाणु बिजलीघर, राजस्थान को प्राथमिकता

1450. श्री मूल सन्ध डागा : क्या कच्चाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार कोटा परमाणु बिजलीघर, राजस्थान को पूरा करने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता देगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : सरकार, निर्माणाधीन सभी परमाणु बिजलीघरों को, जिनमें राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर भी शामिल है, समय पर तैयार करने की दृष्टि से प्राथमिकता दे रही है।

President's Assent to Mysore Land Reforms Bill, 1973

1451. SHRI B. V. NAIK:
SHRI S. B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Land Reforms Bill, 1973 has been assented to by the President; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The provisions of the Bill are under examination.

Provision of procedural safeguards to make Film Censorship

1452. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government gave an assurance to the Supreme Court in September, 1970 in the suit of Shri K. A. Abbas that Government would provide certain procedural safeguards to make film censorship in accordance with our fundamental laws;

(b) whether till date the above assurance has not been fulfilled and that the Bombay High Court has recently struck down Section (6) of the Cinematograph Act as being unconstitutional mainly because of non-fulfilment of the assurance;

(c) if so, whether Government have inquired to find out why the assurance has not been fulfilled so far and the responsibility fixed for the same; and

(d) the steps being taken to create an independent body with necessary procedural safeguards for review of censored films and to appeal against the decision of the Censor Board?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b): Yes, Sir. The assurances have been kept in view while drafting the Cinematograph (Second Amendment) Bill, 1973 which has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha in the last session and now transmitted to the Lok Sabha. The Bombay High Court had recently struck down Section 6 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 only in so far as the power was exercised on the grounds of decency or morality.

(c) Does not arise

(d) The Cinematograph (Second Amendment) Bill 1973, *inter alia*, aims at providing necessary procedural safeguards for review of certified films and disposal of appeals against the decisions of the Censor Board.

Dispensing with Foreign Collaboration in Technology

1453. SHRI N. K. SANGHI Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Committee on Science and Technology has in a Report suggested that in view of the improved technology available in the country, all foreign collaboration be ended forthwith;

(b) whether the Committee has not favoured the policy of the Government of allowing further foreign collaboration; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the Committee and whether the Report of the Committee will be laid on the Table of the House?

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

(b) and (c): The Report of the Committee emphasising great selectivity in the matter of allowing foreign collaboration and investment in our industrial ventures, is currently under examination. The main recommendations together with Government decisions thereon will be reported to Parliament.

Restrictions on deficit Financing and Public Borrowings

1454. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested to the Government not to resort to further deficit financing for atleast during the next two years and, if so, whether Government have accepted its suggestion; and

(b) whether any limit in the public borrowing from within or outside the country is also being contemplated along with the above measure and if so, the nature of the decision taken, if any, in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) In view of the large increase in money supply over the last two years, the resulting excess liquidity in the economy and abnormal price rise, the Planning Commission feels that there is little scope for deficit financing in the next two years. Necessary recommendation in this regard will be included in the Draft Fifth Plan, which is under finalisation.

(b) Estimate have been prepared in respect of public borrowings during the Fifth Plan period from within the country as also of gross foreign aid required to meet the balance of payments gap, taking into account all relevant factors. The estimates as finalised will be included in the Draft Fifth Plan which will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assessment of Resources Position for Fifth Plan

1455. SHRI R. V. SMAMINATHAN: SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission and Finance Ministry have taken a fresh look at the resources position in the light of growing inflation and

price rise and, if so, what is their assessment;

(b) whether after taking all these factors into consideration, Government propose to discuss the draft Fifth Plan with the economists and other important agencies before its final approval;

(c) whether some changes are proposed to be made in the Plan; if so, what are these changes; and

(d) whether these changes are being made after consulting the Chief Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). The reconstituted Resources Working Group, which included, among others, representatives of the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry, has prepared a reassessment of resources for the Fifth Plan at 1972-73 prices. This reassessment has been considered by the Planning Commission and the estimates as finalised will be included in the Draft Fifth Plan.

(b) The Reserve Bank, Life Insurance, Employees' Provident Fund Commissioner and other authorities have been consulted in preparing the reassessment of resources for the Fifth Plan. It is, however, not proposed to discuss the draft Fifth Plan, before its finalisation, either with the economists or other non-government agencies. All comments on the Draft Plan, after it is published, will be taken into account before the Fifth Plan is finalised.

(c) Necessary changes in the Plan are being made in the light of various developments and the draft Plan, after incorporating these changes, will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The State Chief Ministers/Governors have been consulted in regard to the State Plans. Further, the Draft Plan will be discussed in the National Development Council before it is finalised.

New National Policy on Films

**1457. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:**

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

(a) whether Government propose to announce soon a new national policy on films; 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). Government have spelt out from time to time the salient features of film policy aimed at promoting the use of the film medium as a significant input into our social and cultural milieu.

Several initiatives like setting up the Film Council; amplifying the scope of various schemes of incentives and establishing a multi-purpose National Film Corporation; improving training etc. are in hand.

New Telephone Lines during Fifth Plan

**1458. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is proposing to have Seven Lakh Telephone lines during the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed new lines; and

(c) to what extent the new Telephone lines will be set up in Tamil Nadu in Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). As per the Draft Fifth Plan, it is proposed to increase direct exchange lines by about 7 lakhs during the plan period.

With the increase in direct exchange lines it is hoped that the average waiting period for telephone connections will reduce considerably.

(c) In Tamil Nadu the total exchange capacities are likely to increase by another 70,000 lines and the number of Direct Exchange Lines by about 59,000 lines during the Fifth Plan period.

तिहारपुर, दिल्ली में एक अध्यापिका
जवाब दो व्यापारियों का गिरफ्तार
किया जाना]

1459. श्री लाल जी भाई : क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक
11 जुलाई, 1973 के "नवभारत टाइम्स"
में प्रकाशित इस घाशय के समाचार की धीर
दिलाया गया है कि दो बड़े व्यापारियों तथा
एक अध्यापिका को धमियों की लड़कियों
सप्लाई करने के अपराध में गिरफ्तार किया
गया था ; धीर

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ०
एच० मोहसिन) : (क) समाचार नवभारत
टाइम्स के 11 अगस्त, 1973 के अंक में
छपा था कि 11 जुलाई, 1973 के अंक में ।

(ख) 9 अगस्त, 1973 को पुलिस ने
छापा भार कर 5 व्यक्तियों को जिनमें
चीन पुश्त धीर दो महिलाओं थीं गिरफ्तार
किया । एक अपराधिक मामला महिलाओं
तथा लड़कियों के धनैतिक व्यापार दमन
अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत दर्ज किया गया
है धीर मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

प्रतिष्ठानों, केन्द्रों अथवा स्थानों का
नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र की यादगार में
नामकरण

1460. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय
सरकार के कौन-कौन से प्रतिष्ठानों, केन्द्रों
अथवा स्थानों का नामकरण नेताजी सुभाष
चन्द्र बोस की यादगार में किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ०
एच० मोहसिन) : 25वीं जयन्ती वर्ष के
दौरान "भाई० एन० एस० हुगली" तटीय
प्रतिष्ठान कलकत्ता का नाम "भाई० एन०
एस० नेताजी सुभाष" धीर राष्ट्रीय व्यायाम
तथा क्रीड़ा संस्थान पटियाला का "नेताजी
सुभाष राष्ट्रीय क्रीड़ा संस्थान" किया गया
है ।

राज्यों के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजना का
प्राक्य

1461. श्री रामाबतार सास्त्री : क्या
योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्यों
की पंचवर्षीय योजनायें तैयार कर ली हैं ;
धीर

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका राज्यवार
धारा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
मोहन धारिया) : (क) धीर (ख). सभी
राज्यों ने अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये
प्रस्तावों के प्राक्य भेज दिये हैं । इन पर
राज्यपालो/मुख्यमंत्रियों के साथ विस्तार से
विचार-विमर्श हो चुका है । परन्तु हर एक
राज्य की योजना के आकार के बारे में अन्तिम
निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है । यह तभी
सम्भव होगा जब कि छठे वित्त आयोग की
रिपोर्ट पर सरकार का निर्णय हो जाय तथा
प्रत्येक राज्य के संसाधनों का पुनर्विस्तारण
हो जाय ।

टेलीविजन सुविधाओं के विस्तार के लिए भारत और सोवियत संघ के बीच करार

1462. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह :

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

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने देश में टेलीविजन के विस्तार के लिये सोवियत संघ से कोई समझौता किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उससे भारत को कौन से लाभ होने की आशा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में :
उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) दोनों देशों के बीच रेडियो और टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों के आदान-प्रदान के लिये रेडियो और टेलीविजन के क्षेत्र में सहयोग पर एक प्रातो-कोल पर 23 अक्टूबर, 1973 को हस्ताक्षर हुये थे। इस प्रातोकोल का मुख्य बातें ये हैं :—

1. दोनों देशों के जीवन और संस्कृति को प्रतिबिम्बित करने वाले वृत्तचित्रों, सूचनात्मक और समाचार सम्बन्धी फिल्मों और कार्यक्रमों का आदान-प्रदान।
2. दोनों देशों के बीच बालकों, युवकों और वयस्कों के लिये कार्यक्रमों, संगीत कार्यक्रमों और संगीत सभाओं, नाटकों के दृश्य-लेखों तथा सामाजिक विषयों पर कार्यक्रमों का आदान प्रदान।
3. दोनों देशों की राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियों पर रेडियो और टेलीविजन कार्यक्रमों का आदान-प्रदान।

4. फीचरों को तैयार करने, फीचरों को शूटिंग करने, उपलब्ध जा-कारी के उपयोग, और परस्पर हिटों की सम-व्याप्तो पर विचार-विमर्श करने हेतु अल्पकालीन कार्यों के लिये जैसा कि पहले ही प्राप्त में तय हो जाये दोनों देशों के व्यावसायिक व्यक्तियों का आदान-प्रदान।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश से एक ईसाई मिशनरी को निकाल देने की मांग

1463. श्री मनेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अनन्तपुर जिले के लगभग बीस नेताओं ने जिनमें भूतपूर्व मंत्री भी शामिल हैं, मांग की है कि ईसाई मिशनरी के विसेन्ट फेरर को जिले एवं राज्य से निकाल दिया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एड० एड० बोहरा) : (क) और (ख). श्री फेरर के समर्थन तथा विरोध में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से आन्दोलन प्राप्त हुये हैं। मामले पर जांच की जा रही है।

Disposal of Applications for Licences for Import of Capital Equipment

1464. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made of the timelag in the disposal of applications for the import of capital equipment;

(b) if so, what are the conclusions reached; and

(c) if not, whether Government would arrange for such a study and take appropriate measures to expedite disposal of these applications and issue of import licences?

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

(b) The Study revealed that different steps in the processing of import applications involved delay in the disposal of the capital goods applications. In order to minimise procedural delays, the entire system has since been simplified and it has been decided that efforts should be made to accord approval (or Government views on the application) for the import of capital goods within 90 days from the date of the receipt of the import application. A major step taken in this connection is that where applications are to be processed through the C. G. Committee, the DGTD are required to submit their comments directly, with a copy to the concerned administrative Ministry, thus minimising the number of steps in the consideration of applications. For small scale units, the Small Scale Clearance Committee and the C.G. Ad hoc Committee have been combined, and DGTD are required to accord clearance on the spot, in the meeting of the C. G. Ad hoc Committee.

(c) Does not arise.

Delay in Scrutiny of Applications for Licences by D. G. T. D

1465. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a general complaint that the Directorate-General of Technical Development takes unduly long time to scrutinise applications for industrial licences and make unneces-

sary back references to the applications; and

(b) what measures Government have taken to improve the efficiency of the Directorate-General of Technical Development?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Case studies recently made have revealed that by and large DGTD have adhered to time limits in scrutinising industrial licence applications. With a view to improve the position further, a new system for processing industrial approvals have been introduced with effect from 1st November, 1973

2. Under the new system, time targets have been prescribed for issue of various clearances and it is proposed to effectively monitor the time taken at each stage of processing.

Delay in Issuing Minutes of meeting of Licensing Committee

1466. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the normal time-lag between the date on which a meeting of the Licensing Committee is held and the date on which the minutes of that meeting are issued;

(b) whether any study has been made of the time-lag in respect of the meetings held during the last six months and if so, the position in respect of each meeting; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the issue of minutes and thereby eliminate delays in the disposal of applications for licences?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement

showing the dates of Licensing Committee meeting, the dates of issue of minutes and the time taken in the issue of minutes in respect of meetings held during the last six months, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5758/73].

(c) Government have introduced a new system for the grant of industrial approvals with effect from 1st November, 1973. The basic feature of the new system is that pre-investment approvals should be communicated to the applicants within certain time targets. It is hoped that with the introduction of the new system, delays in the disposal of applications for the grant of the industrial licences will be eliminated.

Unauthorised Production by Foreign Firms and Large Industrial Houses

1467. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA:
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

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

(a) whether some of the foreign firms and larger industrial houses have indulged in unauthorised production in excess of the permissible limits;

(b) if so, what are the names of these firms, what are the items of production and what is the extent of excess production;

(c) for how long these firms have indulged in unauthorised production in contravention of the terms and conditions of the industrial licences; and

(d) what action Government has taken against the firms concerned for unauthorised production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). Cases of unauthorised production over licensed capacity have come to Government's notice

from time to time. Earlier, 45 cases of unauthorised production over the licensed capacity were reported by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee and referred to the Sarkar Commission for investigation. In regard to the period from 1970-71, other individual cases of unauthorised production in excess of licensed capacity have also been reported from time to time.

It is not the intention of Government to discourage production in the country. At the same time, it is not Government's policy to permit production in contravention of existing rules and regulations, particularly of articles for luxury and elite consumption.

खादी प्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली
में मैनेजर की नियुक्ति

1468. श्री कुलचन्द वर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत दो वर्षों में खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली में कोई मैनेजर नहीं है और उनका काम सहायक मैनेजर ही कर रहा है जिसका खिलाफ अनेक शिकायतें हैं और जिनकी आंच खादी प्रायोग कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नये मैनेजर की नियुक्ति अब तक न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विद्याहरहमान अल्लरी) : (क) और (ख). खादी और प्रामोद्योग प्रायोग के सविश्लेष सेलेक्शन बोर्ड को खादी प्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में प्रबन्धक के रिक्त पद पर नियुक्ति के लिये एक उपयुक्त व्यक्ति का चयन करने हेतु प्रायोग पहले ही कह चुका है? बोर्ड की सिफारिशें मिल जाने पर तुरन्त नियमित प्रबन्धक नियुक्त करने के लिये आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

**Telephone Advisory Committee for
Bombay**

1469. SHRI SHANKERRAO
SAVANT:

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Advisory Committee has not still been constituted for the city of Bombay; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in constituting the Committee and when will the Committee be constituted?

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

(a) and (b). The question of organisation and functioning of Telephone Advisory Committees in general has now been taken up for review and revision to the extent found necessary and desirable. Pending the aforesaid review, the life of the Bombay TAC has been extended till March 31, 1974 or the date upto which the proposed review is completed and a decision taken in the light thereof, whichever is earlier.

Telephone connections in Bombay

1470. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether public has to wait for years before they get Telephone connections in Bombay, if so, the reasons for this situation and the steps taken to meet it;

(b) whether Government are aware that this situation has led to corruption among the officials and to the installation of the unauthorised connections; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to meet this contingency?

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

(a) Yes, mainly due to non-availability of adequate exchange capacity and un-

derground cables. Additional equipment is being provided from time to time within the limited available resources to meet the growing demand.

(b) and (c). No such cases have come to the notice of Government. If any specific cases of corruption are brought to the notice of Government, they will be promptly investigated.

Educated Unemployed in the Country

1471. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of educated unemployed people in the country as per the latest estimates and its State-wise break-up;

(b) how far the various measures taken up by the Government have been able to solve the problem; and

(c) the various measures proposed to be undertaken by Government to bring about a permanent solution of this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5759/73].

**आदिवासियों के विकास के लिए आदिवासी
आयोग**

1472 श्री बनसाल प्रधान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंचम पंच वर्षीय योजना में आदिवासियों के विकास के लिये एक आदिवासी आयोग गठित करने का प्रस्ताव मंजूर कर लिया गया है ; और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एक० एक० मोहसिन) : (क) नहीं, श्री मान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना

1473. श्री धनराज प्रधान : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में कितने और किस प्रकार के लघु उद्योग या अन्य उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) ये उद्योग कहाँ-कहाँ स्थापित किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) इन उद्योगों में कितने प्रतिशत आदिवासी लोगों को नौकरी देने के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्याउर्ध्वनाथ शर्मा): (क) से (ग). पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिये जाने और उसका ब्यौरा तैयार होने पर सूचना प्राप्त हो सकेगी ।

Expansion of Calcutta unit by J-Stone and Company

1474. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8159 on the 25th April, 1973 regarding Opening new units by M/s. J. Stone and Company (India) Private Limited, Calcutta and state:

(a) whether J. Stone and Company made any expansion of its Calcutta Unit or opened any new industrial unit in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

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

Company have taken on hand for implementation an industrial licence issued on 19th June, 1973 for substantial expansion of their existing capacity for air brake equipment, required by the Railways, by 6000 nos. They have also sought for permission for fuller utilisation of the installed capacities at Calcutta for air brake regulations and empty load boxes, train lighting dynamos and train lighting switchgear, which is under consideration of the Government.

Setting up of a Research Development Centre for Tyres and Tubes

1475. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have decided to set up a Research Development Centre for tyres and tubes; and

(b) if so, the outlines regarding its location and cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A task force on tyre and tube industry and a National Committee on Science and Technology working group have recommended the establishment of an R & D Centre for tyres and tubes. This recommendation is under consideration of the Government. The preliminary cost estimates are of the order of about Rs. 2 crores during the Fifth Plan. The actual details are yet to be worked out.

Activities of Naga Hostiles in Manipur Area

1476. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether underground Nagas have stepped up their hostile activities,

particularly in Hill Areas and Manipur:

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether any Security Forces have been sent to Manipur to curb their activities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Counter insurgency operations have since been intensified by the Security Forces after the monsoon.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा 2 अक्टूबर को ग्राम छुट्टी (सार्वजनिक अवकाश) घोषित न किया जाना

1477. श्री मूलचन्ध डागा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने 2 अक्टूबर को सार्वजनिक अवकाश घोषित किया है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस दिन को सार्वजनिक अवकाश घोषित नहीं किया ; और

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों को यह अधिकार है कि वे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा घोषित छुट्टियां न रखें ?

यह संवाक्य तथा कार्यात्मक विभागा में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख). 2 अक्टूबर को महात्मा गांधी के जन्म दिवस के कारण देश भर में भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों/संस्थापनों में सार्वजनिक अवकाश रहता है। राज्य सरकारें अपने-अपने कार्यालयों/संस्थापनों के लिये अवकाश घोषित करती हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा घोषित अवकाशों को न मनाया जाना

उन्हीं के ऊपर निर्भर है। 2 अक्टूबर को महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा अपने कार्यालयों/संस्थापनों में अवकाश न रखे जाने के कारणों की भारत सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है।

हापुड़ टेलीफोन विभाग में कबित घाघली

1478. श्री मूलचन्ध डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 25 अक्टूबर 1973 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित 'हापुड़ टेलीफोन विभाग में घाघली' शीर्षक से प्रकाशित पत्र की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन संघी (श्री राजबहादुर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में जो कदम उठाए गए हैं उन में (1) एक्सचेंज प्रणाली के तकनीकी रख रखाव और समूचे कार्य में चालान में सुधार लाना और (2) विभाग के कर्मचारियों के खिशाफ लयाए गए भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों की जांच करना शामिल है।

Investment in Electronics Industry during Fifth Plan

1479. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronics Commission has proposed a significant investment in Electronics industry in the Fifth Plan to accelerate the country's economic development to reduce unemployment and remove regional imbalances in the industrial development;

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

(c) whether the Planning Commission has accepted the proposal?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). The Electronics Commission has formulated a plan for the development of electronics industry in the fifth plan period. The plan envisages a total investment of Rs. 253 crores, which is expected to generate production of 2,300 crores and also provide an additional employment to 3.6 lakhs persons (largely educated and skilled). Out of Rs. 253 crores, an amount of Rs. 52 crores will be spent on research and development both by the Department of Electronics and other ministries concerned with this area, such as Ministry of Communications, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting etc. The private sector investment is expected to be Rs. 67 crores while investment in the public sector will be of the order of Rs. 134 crores. The location of the new industries to be set up in the fifth plan period both in the public and private sectors has not yet been finalised, but will be based on techno-economic considerations and also with a view to ensuring to the extent possible, redressal of regional imbalances in the industrial growth in the country. The plan has been approved in principle, by the Planning Commission.

Regional Offices for development of small rural areas in Gujarat

1481. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether Union Government have set up a Regional Office in Gujarat to intensify efforts to develop small rural areas;

(b) if so, whether in any other State such offices will be set up; and

(c) to what extent it will help the Gujarat State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). In order to intensify and supplement the activities of Small Industries Service Institutes in the rural and backward areas, Small Scale Industries Development Organisation has set up 4 Regional Offices in the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Regions with their Head Quarters at Ludhiana, Patna, Jaipur and Hyderabad respectively. The Regional office in the Western Region with head-quarters at Jaipur, among others, look after the interests of Gujarat State. Those regional offices are responsible for coordinating the work of Small Industries Service Institutes and maintaining liaison with State Directors of Industries and other concerned agencies. They have to ensure completion of industrial potentially surveys of areas and maintenance of district dossiers. In addition they will carry out special studies or any other assignment for the successful working of the programme of development of rural and backward areas.

Allotment of Newsprint to Gujarat State

1482. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether the Newsprint shortage is still continuing in the country and, if so, the allotment of newsprint made to the Gujarat State;

(b) whether the Gujarat State is the only State which has been affected much due to this shortage of newsprint; and

(c) whether most of the important Gujarat dailies have failed to come out due to this and if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA): (a) Newsprint which

continues to be in short supply is not allocated State-wise, nor is any portion of available quantity reserved for distribution in any particular State. Newsprint is allotted to individual newspapers, on application, on the basis of their entitlement as admissible under the Newsprint Allocation Policy formulated from time to time.

(b) No, Sir. The newsprint shortage is being experienced all over the country.

(c) Government are not aware of any newspaper in Gujarat or elsewhere in the country, which is in receipt of newsprint quota, closing down because of shortage of newsprint. Some newspapers are, however, voluntarily regulating publication in order to balance newsprint consumption and availability. In Gujarat, 'Nutan Saurashtra', a daily published from Rajkot, missed publication for a short duration. The shortage of newsprint experienced by some newspapers is due either to consumption in excess of their entitlement or non-availability of newsprint because of interruption of imports. Newsprint being in the sellers' market now and in the face of acute shortage all over the world, efforts are being made to prevail upon the suppliers to expedite shipments.

New Approach to Fifth Plan

1483. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have tried to give a new approach to the Fifth Plan; and

(b) whether the Kerala Government has tried to bring a new approach to Fifth Plan; if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The approach to the Fifth Plan has been spelt out in the 'Approach Document' issued by the Planning Commission in January 1973, copies of which have

already been laid on the Table of the House. It may, however, be mentioned that the main distinguishing feature of the Fifth Plan would be attainment of self reliance and frontal attack on poverty through the National Programme of Minimum Needs, by increasing consumption level of lower strata of Society and by increasing employment opportunities.

(b) The Government of Kerala has formulated its Draft Fifth Plan proposals on the basis of a specific analysis of the problems, needs and potentialities. According to the State Government, the main problems faced by the economy of Kerala are lower per capita income, growing unemployment, food deficits, absence of a strong industrial structure and low level technology of traditional industries like coir, cashewnut etc. There is also considerable disparity in the levels of development of different regions within the State. Keeping these problems in view, the Government of Kerala has spelt out the following broad objectives in its Draft Fifth Plan:

(i) Achievement of an annual overall growth rate of 60 per cent per annum;

(ii) Maximising foodgrains production through intensive cultivation and institutional changes;

(iii) Speeding up land reform measures;

(iv) Achievement of more rapid industrialisation by new ventures and modernisation of the existing traditional industrial sector;

(v) Bringing about improvement in the levels of living of the poorer strata of society by making available to them an increasing share in the fruits of planned development;

(vi) Reducing the wide disparity in development among the regions within the State; and

(vii) Maximising employment opportunities giving emphasis on employment-intensive programmes in the various development sectors.

News Report captioned "The Farce that is D.I.R."

1484. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report which appeared in Blitz dated 1st September, 1973 captioned "The farce that is D.I.R."; and

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

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

(b) According to information received from the State Governments, they are making use of the provisions of the D.I.R. wherever necessary.

Telephone connections in Rajkot

1485. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for new Telephone connections upto 31st March, 1973 in Rajkot in Gujarat State;

(b) the number of applications rejected; and

(c) the number of applications still pending; and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) 2226.

(b) Nil.

(c) 1800—Rajkot exchange which has recently been expanded by 300 lines is now working at full load. Work of expansion by another 900 lines is in progress. Further addition of 600 lines has been sanctioned but equipment is awaited. A satellite exchange at Bhaktinagar is also likely

to be commissioned by March 1974. A proposal for setting up satellite exchange at Aji is also under consideration.

Shortage of Polythene Powder in Small Scale Industries

1486. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

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 polythene powder for manufacturing polythene tubes and due to the shortage, many small scale industries have closed down; and

(b) if so, the measures Government are taking for the increase of production of polythene powder?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) There is a general shortage of indigenously manufactured plastic raw materials such as Low Density Polyethelene, High Density Polyethelene and Poly Vinyl Chloride. Government are not aware of closure of any units on account of shortage of these raw materials.

(b) A unit in the large scale sector has been licensed for manufacture of 80,000 tonnes per annum of Low Density Polyethelene. Production of High Density Polyethelene is also expected to improve with the expansion of the existing unit.

Shortage of Postal Stationery in Bangalore

1487. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scarcity of inland letters in the post offices seems to have become permanent in Bangalore; and

(b) what steps Government have taken in this regard to make it easily available in the villages also?

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

(a) There was a temporary shortage of inland letter cards at Bangalore due to non-receipt of the supplies from Security Press, Nasik. The wagon carrying inland letter cards which was held up has since arrived at Bangalore and the supplies have since been made. The position is now satisfactory.

(b) The inland cards have since been supplied to all Post Offices including those in the villages and the concerned officers have been asked to keep special watch on stock/supply position to ensure availability in all Post Offices. The supply position has also been reviewed on an All India basis and certain steps like creating buffer stocks in Head Post Offices have been taken to improve the position.

Measures for Economy in the Ministry

1488. **SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any economy measures recently;

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

(c) the saving estimated?

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

(b) With a view to achieve economy in expenditure, the following measures have been taken:

(i) The existing budget provision regarding contingencies and travelling allowances has been subjected to 10 per cent reduction.

(ii) A 10 per cent reduction in the budgetary support for the Central Plan (including Centrally Sponsored Schemes) has been made.

(iii) Instructions have been issued to all the authorities to stop all expenditure on construction of non-functional buildings which are yet to be taken up or have not proceeded beyond the plinth level for the current financial year.

(iv) Reduction has been made in the budget for modernisation of police force and I.R. Battalions.

(c) A saving of Rs. 673.44 lakhs because of those measures is estimated.

Broadcast of Special News Bulletin from A.I.R., Ranchi

1489. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special news bulletin will be announced from A.I.R., Ranchi specially for Chhotanagpur Region; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA): (a) and (b). Government have under consideration a proposal to set up a News Unit at Ranchi. A final decision has not yet been taken in the matter.

Setting up of Electronics Industries during Fifth Plan

1490. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Electronics Industries to be established in the Fifth Five Year Plan and the names of the places where these are proposed to be set up; and

(b) the number out of them which are to produce television sets?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Electronics Industries.

proposed to be set up in the Fifth Five Year Plan, both in the public and private sectors, have not yet been finalised. The location for these industries will be based on techno-economic consideration and also with a view to ensuring, as far as possible, equitable distribution of industries through the country.

(b) At present, a capacity for 2,94,900 TV sets per annum has been created both in the large as well as small scale sectors. 64 units in the small scale sector and 11 units in the medium and large scale sector have been approved for this purpose. The production of TV sets in the country in 1972 was 29,965, but is expected to significantly increase in the current year. A review of the progress made by the units already approved has been undertaken recently; based on this review and the demand likely to be generated in the Fifth Plan period (which will be dependent on the approved plan of All India Radio for the expansion of TV services in the country) new units or expansion of existing units will be approved at a later stage.

Modernisation of TAFCO in Kanpur

1491. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to modernise TAFCO in Kanpur;

(b) the total amount sanctioned for each modernization; and

(c) whether production has increased in the factory and, if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKERJEE): (a) and (b). The modernization of the TAFCO is proposed to be completed in three phases over a period of time. The present phase under implementation is expected to be completed by March, 1974.

Two import licences for import of capital goods for a value of Rs. 10.78 lakhs have already been issued. Further import of Capital Goods of the value of Rs. 7.23 lakhs has also been approved. Out of an expenditure of Rs. 58 lakhs to be incurred on the First Phase of modernisation an amount of Rs. 28.65 lakhs have already been spent and the balance is expected to be spent by the end of 1973-74, when the First Phase is also due for completion.

(c) As the process of modernisation is to be completed over a period of time, it is early yet to estimate its effects on production. On the basis of results for quarter ending June, 1973, the production shows an upward trend.

Production in Hindustan Teleprinters

1492. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Teleprinters turn-over for 1972-73 reflects an increase over the previous year;

(b) if so, whether this trend of increase will be maintained in coming years; and

(c) whether the Hindustan Teleprinter production has reached the level of domestic requirements?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Attempts are being made to maintain the trend.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Trade Enquiries and Business Proposals from American Manufacturers

1493. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister for INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of trade enquiries and business proposals from

the American manufacturers have recently been received by the Government of India;

(b) if so, whether these trade enquiries and business proposals pertain to licensing and investment proposals; and

(c) whether there is some shift in the policy of foreign capital invitation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). General enquiries from foreign manufacturers including those from U.S.A. relating to prospects for foreign investment and collaborations are received from time to time. The proposals for foreign collaboration are however considered by Government in accordance with its existing policy.

(c) Government's approach to the import of technology continues to be highly selective and foreign investment is only permitted in those fields of industry where indigenous know-how is not available. There has been no shift recently in Government's policy towards foreign collaboration and foreign investment policy.

People living below Subsistence Level

1494. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the number of persons in the country living below subsistence level in each year during the last three years and also in the first year of each of the Four Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): In the Fourth Plan Document, private consumption of Rs. 20 per capita per month at

1960-61 prices was deemed a minimum desirable consumption standard. The number of persons below this standard in the first year of the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans is roughly estimated as follows:

	(In crores)
1951-52 (First Plan)	21
1956-57 (Second Plan).	21
1961-62 (Third Plan).	23

The latest year for which the National Sample Survey data on consumption are available is only 1968-69. Hence similar information for the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan, viz., 1969-70, as well as for the last three years is not available.

Change in Bureaucratic System in the Country

1495. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a persistent demand from all quarters in the country for reforms or change in the bureaucratic system in the country; and

(b) if so, what concrete steps Government contemplate to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Suggestions are made off and on in various quarters for reform or change in the administrative structure of the country. The Government also have been and are making continuous efforts to maintain administrative capability at the optimal level. Arrangements do exist centrally as well as in the ministries and their various organisations for this purpose and the efficacy of these arrangements also receives close and constant attention. In addition, special measures to supplement these

efforts are undertaken from time to time like the appointment of the Administrative Reforms Commission in the year 1966 which has since completed its work. The changes required to improve administrative performance in relation to the requirements of the Fifth Plan are also under constant examination.

Collaboration between India and German Democratic Republic in technological field

1496. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether G.D.R. Government have offered to collaborate with India in labour intensive technological industries, increase in export of technical equipment and advanced technology;

(b) if so, whether some groups of experts will be sent to G.D.R. to discuss various subjects; and

(c) if so, the subjects selected for discussion between the experts of the two countries and the time by which the work is expected to be taken in hand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARLA): (a) to (c). Discussions were held with the German Democratic Republic delegation led by Mr. Gerhard Schuerer, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic between 7th and 17th October, 1973. The main fields of cooperation envisaged are Machine Tools, Machines and Equipment for food processing, Textile Machinery, Agricultural Machinery, Hand tools, Enamelware, Sanitary fittings, Electronic Data Processing, Peripherals Magnetic tapes, Electrical

Equipment, Instruments and Electrical fittings, Technology for the Mining and Processing of Lignite; Pesticides, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals, selected Petrochemicals Products; Films, Chemical Plants, Veterinary Medicines, Cattle breeding and Production of Baby foods. Further steps on the areas of co-operation agreed upon during the discussions, will be taken by the concerned administrative Ministries.

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री का अमरीका का दौरा

1497. श्री ब्रजेन्द्र सिंह गरघार :
श्री कमल निष मधुकर :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अमरीका के हाल ही के अपने दौरे के समय वह अमरीका के अनेक उद्यमकर्ताओं से मिले हैं ताकि वे भारत में आधुनिक ढंग के सामान का निर्माण करने में सहयोग करें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन उद्योगकर्ताओं ने क्या बातें पूछीं और इन वार्तालापों से उन्हें कितनी सफलता मिली ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम):

(क) और (ख). औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री के हाल ही के अमरीका दौरे की अवधि में न्यूयार्क स्थित भारतीय निवेश केन्द्र ने सामान्य वार्तालाप हेतु अमरीका के प्रमुख निवेशकर्ताओं से मुलाकात का आयोजन किया था। इस बैठक में भारत में विदेशी निवेश तथा सहयोग को विनियमित करने वाले मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त, जिनका प्रकाशन हो चुका है, की व्याख्या की गई तथा प्रौद्योगिकीय (टेक्नोलोजिकल) गतिविधियों के सभी महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रों में आत्मनिर्भरता का विकास करने वाली अपनी योजनाओं की ओर निर्देश किया गया था। और आगे यह भी स्पष्ट

किया गया था कि भारत अपने औद्योगिक कार्यक्रमों में विदेशी सहयोग तथा निवेश की अनुमति प्रदान करने में अति चयनात्मक नीति अपनाता रहेगा किन्तु नीति के अन्तर्गत विदेशी उद्यमकर्ता भारत में निवेश कर सकेंगे ।

Proposal for opening an Indian Film Centre in London

1498. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation has submitted a scheme to Government for opening an Indian Film Centre in London to conduct film festivals and explore marketing possibilities in Western Europe; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Policy for production during Fifth Plan

1499. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

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

(a) whether the Industrial policy during the Fifth Plan would have a new orientation based on composition of growth in production; and

(b) if so, whether production would be planned to meet the people's needs?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 continues

to provide the framework to govern Government's policies for achieving the objectives of growth, social justice and self-reliance in the industrial sphere. To facilitate the achievement of these objectives in the context of the Fifth Plan, certain modifications in the Industrial Licensing Policy were announced in the Press Note dated the 2nd February, 1973 (copies of which were placed on the Table of the House as an annexure to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 281 answered on 21st February 1973). The Industrial Licensing Policy places emphasis, *inter alia*, on the need to increase production of mass consumption goods.

Deficit Financing during Four Five Year Plans

1500. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the figures of deficit financing during the period of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Five Year Plans; and

(b) the concrete steps proposed to be taken by Government to reduce the deficit financing in the Fifth Plan to a bare minimum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The deficit financing in the First, Second and Third Plans was Rs. 260 crores, Rs. 1,177 crores and Rs. 1,133 crores respectively. During the first four years of the Fourth Plan (1969-70 to 1972-73), deficit financing amounted to Rs. 1,975 crores. The Central Budget for 1973-74 included deficit financing of Rs. 85 crores. The actual amount of deficit financing in this year would be known at the close of the year.

(b) The concrete steps proposed include considerable additional resource mobilisation by the public sector, rigorous restraints on inessential private and public consumption, provis-

ion of adequate facilities and incentives for increasing private savings, canalisation of savings in socially productive uses in accordance with Plan priorities, better fiscal and monetary disciplines, etc.

Anti-Bureaucracy March, organised by representatives of Central and State Government Officials

1501. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER pleased to state:

(a) whether a silent 'Anti-Bureaucracy March' was organised in Delhi on September 21, 1973 by representatives of 29 categories of Central and State Government officials including engineers, doctors, scientific workers, aviation workers, economists and planners to present to her a memorandum on their demands including demand for implementation of some of the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission;

(b) if so, the salient features of the Memorandum; and

(c) whether she had given any assurance during discussions with the representatives of the Marchers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the memorandum is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT-5760/73].

(c). No, Sir.

Accumulation of Parcels and Mail Bags in G.P.O. Calcutta

1502. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge accumulation of parcels and other mail bags at the

General Post Office in Calcutta recently threatened the dislocation of the entire mail services; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) There was some accumulation of Parcel bags only on the 4th and 5th October, 1973.

(b) On 4th and 5th October, 1973 due to difficulty in loading mails in the mail carrying trains at Howrah Railway Station which were placed on the un-scheduled platforms without due notice to the RMS staff and due to huge Puja passenger rush on the Howrah platforms, closed mails could not be despatched to destinations and these were brought back to Calcutta GPO and were kept under safe custody till their clearance on the 6th and 7th October, 1973.

West Bengal Industrial Malaise

1503. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the write-up appearing in the *Hindustan Standard* dated the 5th October, 1973 under the heading "West Bengal industrial malaise"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereon?

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

(b) The Government of India and the West Bengal Government are both trying their best to encourage further industrialisation in the State of West Bengal.

Setting up of Industries in West the West Bengal Government are both

1504. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up industrial units on priority basis;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and the names of industries which would come up on priority basis during Fifth Plan period; and

(c) which industries will come up in West Bengal during Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: (a) to (c). policies and programmes in respect of the Fifth Plan are at present in the formulation stage. The Central industrial projects to be taken up in the State of West Bengal during the Vth Plan will be finalised after the draft Plan proposals are approved by the Government.

Setting up of Industries in West Bengal during Fourth Plan and Growth Rate

1505. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many new industries came up in West Bengal during the Fourth Plan period and how many engineering units and factories closed during the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) the rate of industrial production during the Fourth Plan period in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) According to the information available in the Ministry, 43 new industries were established in the

Organised Sector in West Bengal during the Fourth Plan period and 23 units were closed during this period.

In the Small Scale Sector, 26,920 units were registered during the period (upto 31-8-1973).

(b) Statewise rate of Industrial production is not maintained. The official Index of Industrial Production is compiled in on all India Basis.

Invitation to American Investment

1506. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

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

(a) whether the Indian Ambassador, Shri T. N. Kaul, has given a call to the American investors to collaborate in Industrial ventures in India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The Indian Ambassador to the USA, Shri T. N. Kaul, told members of the Denver Committee on Foreign Relations on October 30, 1973 in Denver, Colorado, that possibilities for joint collaboration between India and the USA existed and US investment was welcome in respect of items that were export oriented or import substitution oriented or required a high degree of technological skills. He deprecated attempts by some US investors to demand majority foreign equity participation.

Earlier addressing a session of the International Development Conference at Washington on October 24, 1973 Shri T. N. Kaul had stated that the foreign investor should come in a spirit of partnership and not as a seeker of quick and easy profit.

Penalising Hoarders

1507. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the press report appearing in the Times of India (Ahmedabad Edition) dated the 21st October, 1973 stating that very little has been done by the States to penalise hoarders; and

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

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

(b) The State Governments have been requested to make full use of the provisions of the MISA and the DIR to deal with hoarders and black-marketeters. According to information received from State Governments, they are making use of the powers under law wherever possible.

Draft Science Plan

1508. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether outlines of draft Science Plan have been prepared for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the main points of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A comprehensive Draft S & T Plan for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan has been prepared by the NCST.

(b) The draft S & T Plan has, as its basic objective, the development

of technological competence to directly reinforce our programmes for meeting the minimum needs, and maximising the returns from our existing and future investments. The programmes included in the plan cover all the important sectors of economy such as natural resources agriculture, fuel and power, transportation, housing, industry and information base etc.

Raids by Police in Delhi to Round Up Call Girls and Prostitutes

1509. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of raids were made by the Delhi Police in the posh area of Delhi in the month of October, 1973 to round off ill-reported call girls, prostitutes;

(b) whether a number of persons including 'CABARET' dancers and others were arrested during the above raids; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. In this period, 18 such raids were conducted in various parts of Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir. In these raids 55 persons, including 5 cabaret dancers, were arrested.

(c) Three cases were sent to court for trial. Others are pending investigation.

Changes in Structure of Planning

1510. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had recently said in Bombay that Government would change the structure of planning in

the Fifth Plan so that deficit financing is completely wiped out in the next two years; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the changes proposed to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Minister of Planning said that planning had to follow a non-inflationary path and, consequently, there appeared to be hardly any scope for deficit financing in the next two years.

(b) Greater reliance will be placed on public saving and generation and mobilisation of voluntary private saving. Deficit-financing in the Fifth Plan period will be kept down to a level at which it is not expected to exert any autonomous inflationary pressure on the economy.

Demand for more Powers to States

1511. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reaction of Government upon the clarification of Shri Karunanidhi upon the issue of autonomy to the effect that he wants some more powers to the States and not autonomy; and

(b) what are the more powers being demanded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The question probably refers to the statement made by Shri Karunanidhi in Allahabad on the 14th October, 1973. Government have seen newspaper reports. The matter has been referred to the State Government. Their reply is awaited in the matter.

Memorandum submitted by Paschim Banga Yuba Sangh

1512. **SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the

Paschim Banga Yuba Sangh, Calcutta; if so, the main points thereof; and

(b) whether Government have considered the issues raised in the memorandum and if so, the decision taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government received on 27th October a memorandum from the Paschim Banga Yuba Sangh, Calcutta, about adoption by the police of method of reprisals and persecution in controlling Naxalite violence in West Bengal and also about bad living conditions in the jails of the State.

(b) The Government of West Bengal have been requested to furnish the relevant factual data and their comments.

Effect of shortage of Raw Materials on Engineering and Chemical Industries

1513. **SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**

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

(a) whether due to the shortage of raw materials, the production in the Engineering industries and chemical industries were reduced;

(b) if so, the names of industries and products;

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation is responsible for the shortage of raw material;

(d) how State Trading Corporation aggravated the shortage of raw materials; and

(e) the steps Government have taken to avert the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). It is difficult to determine loss in production on account of shortage of raw materials alone, since production is affected by a number of other factors as well. A list of major Engineering

and Chemical industries in the Organised Sector where there has been reduced production for the period January 1973—June 1973 as compared to the production for the period January 1972—June 1972, largely due to raw material shortage, is given below:

Organised Sector

Engineering

- (1) Lathe Tools (Tools Bit)
- (2) O. P. Stoves
- (3) Dry Batteries
- (4) Mopeds & Scooterettes
- (5) Welding Electrodes
- (6) Black & Galv. Pipes & Tubes.
- (7) Steel Structural
- (8) Bright Bars
- (9) Cranes

Chemicals

- (1) Formaldehyde
- (2) U.F. Moulding Powder
- (3) U.F. Synthetic Resins
- (4) Leather Cloth
- (5) Teachest Plywood
- (6) Safety Matches
- (7) Cork Stoppers
- (8) Plasticisers

In the small Scale Sector, units engaged in the following industries have complained of raw material shortage

Engineering

- (1) Foundry
- (2) Fabrication
- (3) Tin Containers
- (4) Hospital Equipment
- (5) Wire drawing unit and wire based industries
- (6) Non-ferrous castings and wire drawing
- (7) Cutting tools.

Chemicals

- (1) Matches
- (2) Washing Soap
- (3) Plastic based industries
- (4) Dyestuffs
- (5) Paints
- (6) Paper product

(c) and (d). State Trading Corporation do not aggravate the shortage of raw materials. Even as it is, only 52 chemical items are canalised for import through State Trading Corporation and there is indigenous production for most of these items. The problem has arisen as there is, at present, a world-wide shortage of all chemicals, particularly petro-chemi-

cals, which has pushed up the price by as much as 100 per cent to 300 per cent in certain cases.

(e) The import policy has been liberalised to a considerable extent and for items canalised through S.T.C., the State Trading Corporation are now trying to arrange for supplying as many raw materials as possible on a long term basis.

Need of Technological Improvement in Industrial output

1514. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

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

(a) whether the Union Minister for Industrial Development made a statement recently that technological improvement is needed to raise output;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this direction; and

(c) its effect on the industrial production during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. Government are of the view that constant technological improvement is an essential requirement for raising output. Research and Development designed to improve technological capabilities is being fostered through a chain of National Laboratories. Incentives for private industrial units to undertake similar research and development work are also being provided. This aspect is also included as a condition of approval for creation of production capacity in various industries as well as for obtaining foreign collaboration. The National Committee on Science and Technology is currently giving final shape to the Science and Technology Plan for the Fifth Plan period. The impact of research and development on technological performance is a continuous process and its precise impact on production cannot be quantified at any particular stage.

Special Programme for Generation of more Income per Family for Lowest Income Group

1515. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special programme is being devised by the Planning Com-

mission for the generation of an income of Rs. 600 per year per family at the 1972-73 prices for the lowest income group of the society;

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

(c) the expected time by which it is to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The development programmes and policies for the Fifth Plan are being designed to generate for the lowest income group of the society incomes considerably higher than Rs. 600 per year per family.

(b) The main features of the development programmes and policies are as follows:

- (i) Achievement of an annual average rate of growth of 5.5 per cent in gross domestic product.
- (ii) Expansion of productive employment opportunities, specially in the agricultural and village and small industries sectors.
- (iii) Strengthening and expansion of programme for small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers with particular emphasis on development of dry farming and drought prone areas.
- (iv) Early implementation of land reform measures.
- (v) Emphasis on increased production of goods for mass consumption.
- (vi) Building of an adequate public procurement and distribution system for the assured supply of essential consumption goods at reasonably stable prices.
- (vii) Effective programmes for the uplift of backward classes and regions.

(c) The programmes under reference will be included in the Fifth Plan, which will be launched from April 1, 1974.

नागालैण्ड में ईसाई जनसंख्या के
पाँछे रहस्य

1516. श्री एस० एम० पुरती :
श्री रण बहादुर सिंह :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या नागालैण्ड के राज्यपाल ने नागालैण्ड में स्कूल जाने वाले छात्रों को ईसाई लिख दिये जाने के विषय में कुछ रहस्यपूर्ण नय्यों का आभास दिया है ;

(ख) क्या जनगणना करते समय वहाँ के सभी स्कूल जाने वाले छात्रों की संख्या ईसाई बता कर अन्य वर्गों की संख्या ही नहीं बताई गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री एफ०
एच० मोहसिन): (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जी नहीं श्रीमान् ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Self-reliance in Technology

1517. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to large-scale dependence on the imported technology for design engineering and commissioning of new plants and even for the expansion of existing plants has clearly brought out a hiatus between the promotion of R & D and Industrial Development; and

(b) what steps have been taken to launch a multi-pronged drive in achieving maximum possible self-reliance on the one hand and building up indigenous design and engineering capability necessary for meeting the needs of large scale operations on the other?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Government's policy towards the import of foreign know-how for design documentation and technical knowhow continues to be selective so as to ensure that what is within indigenous capability is not allowed to be imported. The need for import of designs in sophisticated fields, however, arises with the diversification of the requirements of, as well as the capacity for machine building in the country. The alternative to the import of design would obviously be the import of machinery itself which would be far more expensive to the economy in terms of foreign exchange.

Government are however consistently striving to utilise as well as upgrade indigenous design capability. Major public sector undertakings have set up their own design organisations and a condition is imposed while approving foreign collaboration agreements that within the duration of the agreement, the Indian Company should develop and set up its own design and research facilities so that continued dependence upon the foreign collaborator beyond the period of a collaboration agreement is not necessary. Similarly, a condition is being laid down in letters of intent that for the execution of the project, approved/registered Indian engineering design and consultancy organisations must be the prime consultants and Government will consider permitting the purchase of only those design and consultancy services from abroad which are not available indigenously. In all appropriate cases a condition is being imposed in the letter of intent that the applicant should establish an adequate

design organisation as part of the manufacturing facilities of the industrial undertaking and that for this purpose he should submit an appropriate scheme to the concerned technical authorities before conversion of the letter of intent into a licence. In order to examine certain problems relating to machinery industries, Government have set up an Export Group which would, *inter-alia*;

- (i) review the existing design facilities and the state of design knowledge and make recommendations on the steps to be taken to upgrade them;
- (ii) examine the question of constituting a Central Bureau of Design Data and make appropriate recommendations to set it up; also consider in this connection the possibility of having copies of imported designs and drawings being lodged with a Central Organisation which can store the information and also make it available to other parties;
- (iii) work out a comprehensive list of gaps in our designs and drawings facilities and suggest methods for getting the list constantly updated through additions and deletions.

Ordinance on Nationalisation of Foreign owned Plantations in Kerala

1518. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 468 on the 25th July, 1973, regarding Ordinance of Nationalisation of foreign owned plantations in Kerala and state:

(a) whether the comprehensive examination of the different aspects of the Ordinance for the nationalisation of the foreign owned plantations in Kerala is over and a final decision about this ordinance has been taken;

(b) the main features of the export study made by the Kerala Government on this question of nationalisation of foreign owned plantations; and

(c) what are the main hurdles or problems that stand in the way of the Centre in taking a decision on this matter

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The final decision is likely to be taken early.

(b) The Government of Kerala has desired that the report should be kept secret. Hence it is not possible to disclose the recommendations.

(c) The proposal required examination in consultation with several concerned Ministries of Government of India from the point of view of policy implications and wider repercussions. A comprehensive examination of these aspects has been completed and is being processed for final decision of Government.

Allocations to Kerala for various programmes during Fifth Plan

1519. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special scheme has been accepted and money allotted to Kerala over and above what has been granted to her as the plan allotment for the Fifth Plan, with a view to increase the food production, stabilisation of traditional industries, expansion of forestry and fisheries and welfare programmes for Scheduled Castes and Tribes; and

(b) whether the State Government has proposed any such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) A final view in regard to the overall size of Plans of individual States for

the Fifth Plan period will be taken after decisions on the Report of the Sixth Finance Commission have been taken by Government. Information regarding individual programmes to be taken up in Kerala will be available only after a final decision has been taken in this regard.

(b) The Government of Kerala has proposed the following schemes under the Central sector of the Plan;

(Rs. crores)

1. Revitalisation of coir industry.	44.08
2. Development of fishing harbours.	22.00
3. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.	1.24

Report of N.I.D.C. in setting up Tyre factories in Kerala

1520. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 467 on the 25th July, 1973, regarding Precision Instrument, Paper and Tyre factories in Kerala and state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation has submitted the feasibility report about the proposed tyre factory in the Public Sector to be set up in Kerala;

(b) whether they have also explored the possibility of obtaining technical know-how;

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(d) whether Government have finally taken a decision to set up the factory in Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) National Industrial Development Corporation has not yet submitted the

feasibility report for the proposed tyre factory in the central public sector.

(b) The possibilities of obtaining technical know-how are being explored.

(c) No final arrangements have been made.

(d) No final decision has yet been taken for the location of the proposed factory in the Central Public sector.

Development of Hill Areas

1521. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan for the development of hill areas;

(b) the names of the schemes decided to be taken up as part of this project; and

(c) whether the Government propose to include in this scheme the proposed scheme of "Hill Highway" which had been taken up in the Cannanore District Development Council in 1965?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). State Governments have been requested to formulate integrated area plans for their hill areas with a view to accelerating their development during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(c) The question of taking up the "Hill Highway" will be decided when the State plans are finalised.

पहली पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित लोगों के साथ विचार विमर्श

1522. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे को अन्तिम रूप

देने समय उन लोगों से भी विचार विमर्श करेगा जो किसी भी रूप में विगत चार योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित थे ;

(ख) क्या योजना आयोग का यह विचार है कि पूर्व योजनाओं के लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति न होने के लिए कुछ सदस्य अथवा अधिकारी उत्तरदायी हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) पांचवीं योजना का प्रारूप तैयार करने में, जिस पर कि योजना आयोग काफी अर्थ से कार्य कर रहा है, संसद सदस्य, राजनीतिक पार्टियों के नेताओं तथा प्रतिष्ठित विशेषज्ञों एवं विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के विशेषज्ञों से सलाह-मशवरा किया गया है। इन विचार-विमर्शों में पिछली योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित रहने वाले कुछ अन्य व्यक्ति भी उपस्थित थे।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी समाचार बुलेटिनों के समय में वृद्धि

1523. श्री हंकर श्याम सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी समाचार बुलेटिनों का समय बढ़ाने और उन्हें बेहतर ढंग से प्रस्तुत करने तथा उन्हें यथासम्भव शीघ्र प्रसारित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ख) आकाशवाणी में समाचार पढ़ने वाले कितने हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) समाचार प्रस्तुतीकरण सहित व्यावसायिक प्रविधियों

में नव-परिवर्तन और आवाधिक समीक्षा आकाशवाणी के निरन्तर प्रयास हैं। समय समय पर लागू किये जाने वाले परिवर्तनों के लिये कोई निश्चित तारीख नियत नहीं की जा सकती।

(ख) अंग्रेजी के लिये दस न्यूजरीडर और दिल्ली में हिन्दी के लिए चार न्यूजरीडर और आठ न्यूजरीडर-व-म-अनुवादक और दिल्ली से बाहर के आकाशवाणी के उन केन्द्रों में जो मूल रूप से हिन्दी में प्रादेशिक समाचार बुलेटिन प्रसारित करते हैं, हिन्दी के लिए 14 न्यूजरीडर-क-म-अनुवादक हैं।

Stoppage of payment of royalties by firms which had bought know-how from NRDC for manufacture of T.V. sets

1524. SHR M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some firms which had bought know-how from N.R.D.C. for the manufacture of T.V. Sets, have stopped paying the agreed royalties; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken against these firms?

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

(b) The licensees claim that they are not using the designs developed by Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani and that they have changed the circuitry. Legal notices have been issued to the four defaulting licensees. Meanwhile, efforts are being made to arrive at a negotiated settlement.

Rape of Harijan Girls of Calicut, Kerala by Police

1525. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-

item appearing in 'Blitz', dated the 6th October, 1973 that three Harijan Girls of Calicut, Kerala, were raped by the Police inside the Police Station;

(b) whether two of the rape victims committed suicide as they did not want to live in shame; and

(c) if so, the facts of the incident and the action if any, taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Government have seen the relevant news-item published in the 'Blitz', dated the 6th October, 1973. Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Distinction between Employees of P. & T. Department for Medical Treatment

1526. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Accounts Committee has suggested the examination of the distinction made by the P. & T. Department between employees drawing a salary of more than Rs. 500 P.M., on the one hand and those drawing less than Rs. 500 P.M., on the other, because of which the former have the option to go either to the Dispensaries or to the Authorised Medical Attendants approved by the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on this suggestion?

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

(b) Necessary orders were issued in July, 1973 whereby all P. & T. employees irrespective of their pay would obtain medical attendance and

treatment from P. & T. Dispensaries in stations where such dispensaries are located and no employees would have any option to consult the Authorised Medical Attendance approved by the State Government for purpose of claiming re-imbursement of medical expenses.

Indigenous production of Cables

1527. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the Cable requirements in standard kilometres in the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) the estimated indigenous production during this year; and

(c) whether the requirement would meet the increasing demand in the Telephone connections in the country and wipe out the waiting lists?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Cable requirements in the Fifth Five Year Plan are estimated at 55,000 Skms. approximately.

(b) It is estimated that the total indigenous production from the H.C.I., Roopnarainpur during 1973-74 is likely to be of the order of 3,500 Skms.

(c) Telephone cable is not the only factor affecting the provision of telephone connections. For wiping out the waiting lists, exchange equipments and other stores are also required for which the indigenous production at present is less than the actual demand. Due to the limitation of exchange equipment, the average waiting period for the whole country is expected to be reduced to about 1-5 years at the end of the Fifth Plan. Complete wiping out of the waiting lists in the near future is evidently very difficult.

Study of percentage of Reserve in Telephone Exchanges

1528. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Accounts Committee, in its Second Report (Fifth Lok Sabha), recommended the study of percentage of reserve in the Telephone Exchanges in other countries, considering the figure of 6 per cent as rather high in view of large unfulfilled demands for Telephone connections; and

(b) if so, whether such a study has been made and the result obtained thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A study was made which has revealed that it is not considered advisable to reduce the engineering reserve to less than 6 per cent.

Production of Children's Films by Film Finance Corporation

1529. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA:

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

(a) whether the Film Finance Corporation is considering proposals to produce Children's films;

(b) whether there is any scheme to associate itself with the State Trading Corporation in the distribution of raw stock and import and export of films; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government have recently declared the Film Finance Corporation as the canalising agency for import and distribution of raw cine-film and import and export of films, pending the setting up of the National Film Corporation. Details are being worked out.

Proposal to set up a Film Dubbing Laboratory

1530. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Film Dubbing Laboratory for boosting the sale of Indian films abroad;

(b) if so, the names of foreign languages and also the Indian languages in which the films would be dubbed;

(c) the countries where there is great demand for Indian films?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Afghanistan, Ceylon, East Africa, Fiji, Hong Kong, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Singapore, Thailand, Trinidad, U.K., and West Ssia.

Purchase of Space Equipments from other Countries

1531. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Government have decided to purchase space equipments from other countries; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the equipments likely to be purchased, country-wise?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The space programme of the Government of India lays great emphasis on the indigenous development of rockets, satellites, launch vehicles and other major space equipment. Only certain items of equipment, components and materials not currently available in the country are imported from foreign countries taking into account the availability of items, quality, prices and other relevant factors.

Investment in Export-oriented Electronic Industries during Fifth Plan

1532. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the percentage of 'Export-oriented Electronic Industries' during the Fifth Plan; and

(b) the total investment proposed to be made in public and private sectors in these industries during Fifth Plan?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The total production of electronics industries during the Fifth Plan period is expected to be around Rs. 2300 crores, out of which exports are likely to be Rs. 210 crores. (9.1 per cent).

(b) Since exports form an integral part of the total production on which new investments are likely to be made both in the public and private sector, it will be difficult to separate precisely investments for exports alone. During the Fifth Plan period, investments of Rs. 134 crores in the public sector and Rs. 67 crores in the private sector are expected to be made in electronics for production, a part of which will be exported. This includes an investment of Rs. 18 crores to be made both by the Government as well as private entrepreneurs in the Export

Processing Zone being set up at Santa Cruz near Bombay which is devoted exclusively to exports of electronic products.

Proposal for Selection of Clusters for Satellite Television in the Under Developed Areas.

1533. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposals for selection of clusters for Satellite Television in the under-developed areas are afoot and if so, the basis for selection and the regions undertaken in the Fifth Plan;

(b) whether the Eastern Districts of U.P., like Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia, Azamgarh and Ghazipur which are adjacent to the proposed clusters of north Bihar along the Kosi Project have also been included; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The proposals for the selection of clusters for Satellite Instructional Television Experiment in the under-developed areas are still under consideration and have not so far been finalised.

Narora Atomic Power Station

1534. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply, given to Unstarred Question No. 4753 on 29th August, 1973 regarding delay in work on Narora Atomic Power Project in U.P. and state:

(a) whether a report of visiting group has been received by Government; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). It is not clear as to which visiting group the Hon'ble Member is referring to. However, a team of Engineers from the Department visited Narora in August, 1972 with a view to making recommendations regarding the exact location of the power station and the housing colonies for the construction and operation and maintenance staff. Based on these recommendations, the exact location of the power station and the housing colonies has now been finalised.

Microwave Station at Gorakhpur

1535. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to open microwave Station at Gorakhpur for the efficient and proper functioning of telephones; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposals?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. P and T Department has planned a Microwave Station at Gorakhpur on New Delhi-Calcutta Wideband Microwave route.

(b) An 1800-Channel capacity Wideband Microwave Scheme is under execution on Delhi-Calcutta route, covering the towns of Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Patna, Asansol, Kharagpur and Calcutta. The Radio equipment have already been ordered on M/s. Raytheon of Canada and the civil works on Lucknow-Calcutta section of the route are in an advanced stage. Delhi-Lucknow-Patna-Calcutta route via Gorakhpur is expected to be in operation by 1976-77.

Posts of Producers lying vacant in All India Radio

1536. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether 85 posts of Producers are lying vacant in All India Radio;

(b) if so, the reasons for not filling up these posts;

(c) whether the Staff Artistes' Union has demanded that these posts be filled up from amongst the staff Artistes; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b): Like all categories of staff artistes, posts of Producers are not formally created as civil posts and the question of vacancies, therefore, does not arise. However, the need for additional Producers in various units of A.I.R. in terms of programme requirements is reviewed and assessed periodically and steps are taken to recruit them.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Staff Artistes' Union has asked for filling posts of Producers wherever necessary in accordance with the recruitment rules.

उपग्रह परीक्षण

1537. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत कृत्रिम उपग्रहों के निर्माण के क्षेत्र में कुछ प्रगति कर रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने उपग्रह परीक्षण निकट भविष्य में किये जाने की संभावना है ;
श्रीग

(ग) उनका अनुमानित भार क्या होगा और इन उपग्रहों के परीक्षणों से किस क्षेत्र के कार्य में जानकारी मिलने की संभावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री
इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री
(श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) जी हां ।

(ख). देश में ही पूरी तरह से डिजाइन
द्वारा करके बनाये गये एक वैज्ञानिक उपग्रह
को दिसम्बर, 1974 तक अन्तरिक्ष में प्रविष्ट
करने का विचार है ।

(ग) इस उपग्रह का अनुमानित भार
300 किलोग्राम है और इससे एक्स-रे खगोल-
विज्ञान, सौर-न्यूट्रान व गामा-किरणों और
आयनमण्डलीय परिमाणों की जानकारी
सम्बन्धी तीन वैज्ञानिक परीक्षण किये
जायेंगे ।

**दिल्ली पुलिस कर्मचारियों के बच्चों
को छात्रवृत्ति देना**

1538. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली पुलिस के
शिक्षा कोष से दिल्ली पुलिस के जवानों के
बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने का निश्चय किया
है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस श्रेणी के पुलिस
कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को यह लाभ प्राप्त
होगा ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ०
एच० मोहसिन) :: (क) दिल्ली पुलिस के
पास दिल्ली पुलिस शिक्षा निधि नाम की
कोई निधि नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मुस्लिम लीग की साम्प्रदायिक गतिविधियां

1539. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में लखनऊ में
प्रमुख मुस्लिम नेताओं और शिक्षा शस्त्रियों

की बैठक में जो मौलाना अजमल उल्ला की
अध्यक्षता में हुई थी, मुस्लिम लीग की
साम्प्रदायिक गतिविधियों पर चिन्ता व्यक्त
की गई थी ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की
क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार मुस्लिम लीग के
विपरीत प्रचार को रोकने के लिए कुछ उपाय
कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ०
एच० मोहसिन) (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश
सरकार से तथ्य मालूम किये जा रहे हैं ।

**Allegations Against SDO (Phones) in
Kerala Circle**

1540. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN. Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the departmental
enquiries against SDO (Phones)
Trichur, Kerala regarding the alleged
production of false community certi-
ficate have been completed;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) whether any action has been
taken against the SDO; and if not,
the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):**

(a) Yes.

(b) The allegations were not sub-
stantiated.

(c) Does not arise.

**Marketing of Idli and Gulabjamun
Food mixes by Hindustan Lever
without Licence**

1541. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO
JOSHI: Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Lever,
some years ago, began marketing idli

and Gulabjamun food-mixes without securing any licence for it;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Messrs Hindustan Lever Ltd. were marketing Idli and Gulabjamun food-mixes since the last few years. As these items were considered as not covered under the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, no licence was required to be obtained under Act.

Rate of Growth of National Income

1542. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the rate of growth of national income in each year in the last three years and also at the beginning of each of the Five Years Plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): The rate of growth of national income at constant (1960-61) prices during the last three years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71* are 2.2, 5.3 and 4.7 per cent respectively. The rate of growth for the first years of the four Five Year Plans at constant (1960-61) prices works out to 0.3, 3.4, 6.7 and 5.3 per cent respectively.

पांचवीं योजना में दिल्ली में शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार

1543. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में पांचवीं योजना में शिक्षितों को रोजगार देने के लिए 179.10

लाख रुपये की परियोजना में योजना आयोग की स्वीकृति के लिए पेश की गयी थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर योजना आयोग ने क्या निर्णय किया ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग को पांचवीं योजना में दिल्ली में शिक्षित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने से सम्बन्धित 179.16 लाख रुपये की लागत की परियोजनाएँ दिल्ली प्रशासन से अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं ।

परन्तु शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए पांच लाख रोजगार अवसरों से संबंधित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 1973-74 के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन से 176.96 लाख रुपये के परिव्यय के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे । योजना आयोग में इन प्रस्तावों की जांच की गई है और सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम के लिए निर्धारित मार्ग दर्शक सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार विभिन्न स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन को 155.85 लाख रुपये की राशि आवंटित की गई है । शेष प्रस्तावों की अभी जांच की जा रही है ।

Use of Foreign Name in manufacture of Safety Razor Blades by M/s. Sharpedge

1544. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

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

(a) whether Government have decided not to allow firms manufacturing consumer items such as, safety razor blades in collaboration with foreign firms and the use of foreign brand names;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the fact that M/s. Sharpedge-

*For which estimates have been released)

are using a foreign name and have sought the permission of Government for the use of same name for their new products also; and

(c) if so, the reasons for waiving the condition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Under the existing guidelines for foreign collaboration, technical collaboration can be considered for the manufacture of safety razor blades. Some of the units in the field have already been permitted to manufacture safety razor blades in technical collaboration with foreign firms. As regards the use of foreign brand names on internal sales, Government's present policy is not to allow the use of foreign brand names on products for internal sales but there is no objection to their use on the products for exports.

(b) Messrs Sharpedge had been registered as Registered Users of the Trade Mark "ERASMIC" in July, 1967 which is valid till February, 1978. This unit is registered with the DGTD for the manufacture of razor blade since January, 1970. They have been using this name on the blades manufactured indigenously without foreign collaboration at that time.

They have since been approved foreign technical collaboration with Messrs. Thibaud Gibbs, France, in June, 1973, for the manufacture of stainless steel razor blades. In the approval letter, it has been stipulated that foreign brand names will not ordinarily be allowed for use on the products for internal sale although there is no objection for their use on the products to be exported. Even when they applied for the foreign collaboration, they had stated that they had been using the foreign brand name "ERASMIC" for their then existing product. As this name is not that of the collaborators, Government cannot take any objection.

(c) Does not arise.

Demand from Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society for increase in Sale Price of Newspaper

1545. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI
REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society have sought increase in the selling price of Newspapers;

(b) if so, the extent of increase proposed and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Society has not indicated the extent of increase which, it is stated, is being sought to augment their revenues to meet the extra expenditure involved in the increased cost of newsprint and rise in prices of other essential materials, services and wages.

(c) Government are in sympathy with the difficulties faced by newspapers and hope that while increasing the price, publishers will also keep in view the interest of the readers.

Wrong Billing for Telephone Calls in Delhi

1546. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been large complaints about the wrong billing about telephone calls in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such cases during the last three years:

(c) whether Government propose to place a complaint register at each Post Office where complaints about wrong billing could be registered; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

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

(a) and (b). A number of complaint alleging excess billing have been received but number of complaints have steadily come down from the beginning of 1972. Whereas, a total of 8715 complaints were received during 1971, the number during 1972 was 7979 and during the first ten months of 1973 the number was only 4269.

A very large percentage of complaints is due to the subscribers not realising the effect of STD calls on their local bills. Numerous subscribers are not even aware of the rates in terms of local calls units per minute charged on STD call on various groups. With better realisation of this on the part of the subscriber, complaints have steadily come down. In the small percentage of cases where the meter reading of the subscribers appears to be really out of tune with the calling rate, detailed investigation is made and bill is revised where found justified.

(c) and (d). As the complaints pertain to Tele-Communication wing of the P & T Department it will not be worth while to place a register at Post Offices.

Formation of Backward Region Development Authority

1547. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decisions has since been taken for the formation of Backward Region Development Authority;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIA'UR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). A Committee has been set up in the Planning Commission to go into the question of evolving a strategy for development of Backward Areas with a view to reduce inter-State disparities. The proposal to set up an Area Development Agency has also been referred to it for consideration. The Committee has not yet finalised its recommendations

Compensation to Citizens affected by Strike of Employees

1548. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have any scheme to provide compensation to citizens who are adversely affected by and suffer heavy losses due to illegal strikes resorted to by Government employees especially in essential services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): No such scheme is under consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

स्वनियोजन योजनाओं के लिए बैंकों से सहायता

1549. श्री श्रीकृष्ण अग्रवाल : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकिंग विभाग, रिजर्व बैंक तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की सलाह से इस बारे में कुछ कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं जिसके अन्तर्गत बैंकों से आग्रह किया गया है कि वे स्व-नियोजन (सेल्फ एम्प्लायमेंट) योजनाओं के लिए शीघ्र सहायता प्रदान करें;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी रूपरेखा क्या है; और

(ग) इसे कब तक कार्य रूप देने का विचार है और इस बारे में, यदि यह योजना

कार्यान्वित की गई है, तो अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया): (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है [प्रश्नावली में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल. टी. 5761/73]।

Cutting down targets of Fifth Plan

1550. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the MINISTER OF PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals to cut down various targets of the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the sectors in which the plan targets are proposed to be cut down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission is engaged in finalising the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan. In fixing the targets for the various sectors, the overall priorities, financial and physical constraints, etc. have been taken into consideration. The Draft Plan will be placed on the Table of the House in the current session.

Scheme to provide employment to Indian Scientists, Technologists, Engineering and Doctors returning from abroad

1551. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any scheme for providing employment to Indian Scientists, Technologists, Engineers and Doctors serving abroad and now desirous of returning to India;

(b) if so, the present position; and

(c) whether Government have been able to absorb all those who have so far returned from abroad?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Some of the measures taken to provide employment opportunities to Indian Scientists who are abroad and desirous to return India are (i) Scientist Pool Scheme (ii) creation of supernumery posts in scientific institutions and industrial organisations and (iii) conducting interviews abroad for appointment to regular vacancies and grant of travel expenses performed by the selected candidates and their families provided they given an undertaking to serve for a period of 3 years.

Besides, a package scheme is being formulated to attract Indian Scientists, Technologists and Engineers working in production Units abroad, to come back and start their own industries in this country, particularly in spheres where they may have acquired skills in production technology.

(c) The Scientists' Pool has helped 5,098 Scientists, Engineers, Doctors abroad to return to India and ultimately settle down in the country. Well qualified Overseas trained personnel secure regular employment otherwise also within a reasonable short period of their return.

Change in Trunk Call System of Chinsurah, Chander Nagre and Tribeni Exchange

1552. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation was received by the Ministry to change Trunk call system of Chinsurah, Chander Nagre and Tribeni Exchange to a local call of Calcutta and other suburban areas; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Call charges between Calcutta and Chinsurah groups of exchanges have been fixed in accordance with the uniform policy adopted throughout the country for charging long distance calls. Since the two areas are not contiguous and do not have uniform density of telephone distribution, any scheme for merging the two areas into a single local area for charging purposes will not be financially viable or justified.

Mailing System in Calcutta and other Metropolitan Cities

1553. SHRI DINESH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mailing system to and from Calcutta and other metropolitan cities has deteriorated seriously during the last one year; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take for the improvement in the prevailing situation?

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

(a) No. However, recently there has been dislocation of mails to some extent due to cancellation of air services as a result of grounding of Ayres by the Indian Airlines.

(b) Whereas day air services have resumed operation, Night Airmail Service remains cancelled. Mails are being routed through day air services as per destinations or through rail/road transport where it is not advantageous to airlift them.

2231 LS—6

मध्य प्रदेश को लाइसेंस देना

1554. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में गत दो वर्षों में किन किन उद्योगों के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गए;

(ख) उन फर्मों के नाम क्या हैं तथा लाइसेंस दिए जाने की तिथियां क्या हैं; और

(ग) इन में से कितने उद्योग आरम्भ हुए ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) 1971 तथा 1972 की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए 32 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस मंजूर किये गये हैं, ये लाइसेंस धातु कार्मिक उद्योग, ईंधन विद्युत उपकरण, विधि यांत्रिकी तथा, इंजीनियरी उद्योग, रसायन, दवाइयां तथा शेषज वस्त्र, कागज, उत्पादों सहित कागज तथा लुगदी, खाद्य परिष्करण उद्योग, वनस्पति तेल, तथा वनस्पति, सीमेन्ट और जिप्सम उत्पादों के बारे में हैं ।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गये इन औद्योगिक लाइसेन्सों के ब्यारे समय-समय पर "बीकली बुलटिन आफ इन्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेन्सेज", इम्पोर्ट्स लाइसेन्सेज एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेन्सेज", साप्ताहिक इंडियन ट्रेड जर्नल तथा मासिक, "जर्नल आफ इंडस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड" में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं उन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ग) देखा यह गया है कि व्यावहारिक रूप से किसी भी औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स के जारी किये जाने की तिथि से औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने तथा उसमें उत्पादन

होने लगने तक सामान्य रूप से लगभग 3 से 4 वर्ष का समय लग जाता है। अतएव, 1971 और 1972 में जारी किये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेन्सों के द्वारा बस्तुतः उत्पादन होने लगेगा उस की भाशा करना समय पूर्व होगा। ये औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स कार्यान्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में है।

Assistance to Re-organise Kerala's Coir Industry

1555. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have promised an assistance of Rs. 44 crores, spread-over a period of three years to reorganise Kerala's Coir Industry; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZLAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). A scheme for the rehabilitation of coir cooperatives in Kerala has been formulated on the basis of the recommendations made by the Study Group set up by the Planning Commission, sometime back. The scheme aims at bringing into the cooperative fold progressively larger number of workers engaged in spinning coir yarn in Kerala. To achieve this, it has been envisaged that the existing cooperatives would be reviewed and classified into (i) viable societies which could draw working capital funds from institutional sources (ii) societies not viable at present but potentially viable which could become viable so that they could also draw working capital fund from institutional sources thereafter; and (iii) societies which have not potentially viable and therefore either to be liquidated or merged with neighbour viable or potentially viable societies. In this rehabilitation scheme, it has been en-

visaged that a potentially viable unit may be assisted in the interim period which may not generally exceed 3 years. The pattern of assistance includes contribution to the equity capital of these societies, working capital in the transitional period, managerial assistance for these societies, interest subsidy, godown loans, wherever appropriate, etc.

The scheme has been formulated in consultation with the Planning Commission, the Reserve Bank of India and the State Government. The quantum of assistance required for implementing the scheme has not yet been assessed.

In the State Plan for the development of coir industry, the State Government provided for an outlay of Rs. 44.08 crores for inclusion in the Fifth Five Year Plan. The final outlay on the State's Fifth Plan has not yet been finalised.

Talks between representative of India and Japan for development of Titanium Factory in Kerala

1556. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether talks are going on between the representatives of India and some Japanese industrialists for the development of the proposed titanium factory in Kerala;

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

(c) how much financial assistance has been asked for by Kerala Government to set up a Titanium complex in public sector in Kerala State; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). It is understood that some preliminary discussions have been held between the representatives of Travancore Titanium Products Limited, Kerala, a State public sector

undertaking, and some Japanese industrialists regarding the manufacture of Titanium dioxide pigment The Department of Atomic Energy is not aware of any further details in this regard.

Land for expansion of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Kerala

1557. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has been requested by Central Government to give more land for some of the expansion programmes of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre; and

(b) if so, the date on which the request was made and Kerala Government's reply thereto?

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

(b) The Kerala Government was approached from time to time for the land requirements of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre. That Government's response was very positive. The Government of Kerala have informed that 35 acres of land at Vattiyoorakavu would be handed over shortly and that active steps are being taken to expedite the acquisition of the remaining land.

Use of Machine in Coir Industry, Kerala

1558. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of machines being used in the husking sector (making fibre out of husk) in the coir industry at present in Kerala;

(b) the number of persons who have been thrown out from their employment due to the introduction of these machines;

(c) whether Government propose to prohibit the use of husking machines; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The exact number of de-husking machines is not known; however, according to the information available with the Coir Board, about 283 machines may be in operation.

(b) The exact number of workers so far rendered surplus is not known.

(c) and (d). The Government of Kerala banned the use of de-husking machines in three districts of the State. This Order has been challenged in the Kerala High Court.

Effect of Mechanisation in Coir Industry on Employment

1559. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that mechanisation is causing large scale unemployment in the coir industry;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent mechanisation of various kinds in coir industry; and

(c) the number of persons rendered unemployed due to the introduction of mechanisation in mat making in coir industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The use of locally fabricated husking machines in some areas of Kerala have caused unemployment to a certain extent.

(b) The Government of Kerala have prohibited the use of fibre extracting husking machines in three Districts of the State. This has however been challenged now in the Kerala High Court.

(c) There is no mechanisation in the Mat Section of the Coir Industry and hence the question of unemployment does not arise.

Effect of Shortage of Coal on Cement Industry

1560. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

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

(a) whether shortage of coal has affected the cement industry in South; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

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

(b) The loss of production due to short supply of Coal to factories in the south is estimated at about 75,000 tonnes per month.

Proposal for having an Independent Unit of Film Institute at Calcutta

1561. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that fresh inspirations have been found in the Film Industry to take the advantage of the talents of Poona Film Institute in the extremely classical and nation's best modern films;

(b) if so, whether opportunities are not given for good number of talents to enter into the Poona Film Institute due to its location; and

(c) whether additional unit or independent unit of Film Institute can be instituted at Calcutta to utilize the talents and open the scope for the extreme eastern regional people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Admissions to the Institute are made on all India basis and the location of the Institute at Poona does not come in the way of attracting students to it.

(c) Since the Institute adequately caters to the needs of all regions of the country, it is not considered necessary, at present, to set up another unit at Calcutta.

Postage Stamp on White Tiger

1562. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken to bring out a Postage stamp to portray a white tiger to highlight the necessity for protecting the tigers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The proposal to bring out a Stamp portraying the white tiger will be kept in view when proposals for multicolour stamps on wild life are taken up for consideration next year.

Resolution passed at Southern States Conference of Scheduled Castes/Tribes

1564. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Resolutions were passed at the Southern States Conference held very recently of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Kabile people in which the demand was made to form a separate Ministry in the Centre as well as the State;

(b) if so, the main points of the resolutions passed; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A South Zone Conference of Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Religious Minorities was held at Bangalore on the 28th October, 1973, and the Resolutions passed by the Conference are listed in the attached statement.

(c) The concerned authorities are being consulted and Government will take a view after the comments of these authorities are received.

Statement

Resolutions passed at the South Zone Conference of Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and religious minorities held at Bangalore on 28th October, 1973

(i) The administration of all religious institutions should be nationalised to remove the religious disabilities of certain communities.

(ii) Social reform in all aspects could be achieved only by abolishing the Hindu Caste system. Practising the caste system in any form should be made a cognizable offence as has been done in the case of untouchability.

(iii) The Conference views with great concern the omission of Caste enumeration in the census, as such omission had resulted in grave injustice to the Backward Classes amongst Hindus. The Union Government should, therefore, immediately undertake Census operations to obtain full information about castes.

(iv) If the Union Government was not prepared for secularising the religious institutions and abolishing the

caste system, the Government should enact a law providing for adequate reservation for all the castes and communities in all educational institutions, and public services, proportionate to their respective population.

(v) A separate Ministry called the Ministry for the Welfare of Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Minorities be constituted at the Central and State levels.

(vi) In view of the national policy of creating casteless society, inter-caste marriages should be encouraged on an universal scale by grant of incentives and preference in appointments, and other opportunities to the parties to inter-caste marriages and their progeny.

Renaming of Andamans as Subhash Dwip

1565. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands have been made from many quarters of the country about the renaming the Andamans as Subhash Dwip; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). There have been no recent demands for renaming of the Andaman Islands. However, demands have been raised on various occasions on the floor of this House to change the name of the islands as 'Subhash Dwip', 'Shahid Dwip', 'Bharat Dwip' etc. The issue has also figured sometime in the Meetings of the Advisory Committee associated with the Ministry for Home Affairs. The Advisory Committee has been unanimously of the view that any change in the name of the Islands would hurt the sentiments of the local people and therefore the present name should not be changed. In view of this, Government do not propose to make any changes in the name of the Islands.

Appointment of a new Administrative Reforms Commission

1566. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to appoint a new Administrative Reforms Commission for the country in view of the demands made by the Engineers and Doctors and other public functionaries, if so, when;

(b) whether all the recommendations of the earlier Administrative Reforms Commission have been accepted and implemented; and

(c) the number of recommendations still under consideration of Government?

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

(b) and (c). In 20 reports presented to the Government the Administrative Reforms Commission have made 578 recommendations, out of which 527 (including 5 partly) recommendations concern the Centre and on the remaining 56 (including 5 partly), decisions are to be taken by the State Governments.

Out of 527 (including 5 partly) recommendations concerning the Centre, decisions have been taken on 396 (including 27 partly) and of these--

(i) 343 (including 51 partly) recommendations have been accepted with or without modifications; and

(ii) 85 (including 37 partly) recommendations have not been accepted.

The remaining 153 (including 22 partly) recommendations are still under the consideration of the Government.

Of the 343 (including 51 partly) recommendations which have been accepted, 274 (including 50 partly) re-

commendations have already been implemented and the remaining recommendations are in various stages of implementation.

Instructions to States on use of D.I.R. against Hoarders and Black Marketeers

1567. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Home Ministry issued formal instructions in the month of August and September, 1973 to the State Governments to use the Defence of India Rules in dealing with hoarders and black-marketeters;

(b) if so, to what extent the State Governments have acted on this advice; and

(c) what other measures were suggested by the Centre to the States in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations were requested in August, 1973 to make full use of the provisions of D.I.R. 1971 to deal with hoarders and black-marketeters.

(b) Many State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have issued orders under the D.I.R. fixing prices of essential commodities, regulating movement and distribution of such commodities, prohibiting the withholding for sale any article ordinarily kept for sale etc.

(c) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised to keep a careful watch over the activities of hoarders and blackmarketeters and take effective action to discover hoarded stocks and to prosecute the offenders for commission of offences under law.

Nagaland Education and Forest Minister ambushed by Naga hostiles

1568. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI BHAGIRATH BHAN-
WAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nagaland Minister for Education and Forests was ambushed by Naga hostiles on the 28th October, 1973; and

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

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

(b) Police have undertaken investigations, which are still in progress. Some suspects have been arrested.

The State Government are maintaining utmost vigilance against any attempt to disturb peace.

D.T.C. Man allegedly shot by Narela S.H.O.

1569. SHRI D. K. PANDA:
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from Narela that D.T.C. man was allegedly shot by Narela S.H.O.;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken against the concerned person?

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

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

Statement

According to the report received from the Delhi Police, on 9th September, 1973, a police party headed

by Inspector Amir Singh, Station House Officer, went to the village Shahpur Gahri ostensibly to maintain law and order. It is reported that the police had received information that there was an apprehension of breach of the peace in the village on account of a dispute over land between two parties of the village. The villagers, however, suspected that the police party had gone there to give possession of the disputed land to one of the parties. It is further reported that when the police party tried to hand over by force the possession of the disputed land to one of the parties; there was resistance from the other party (of the deceased). In course of the ensuing melee, Shri Ishwar Singh was shot dead by Inspector Amir Singh. According to the latter, he fired in self defence, when he was attacked by the deceased. A daughter (about one year old) of Shri Ishwar Singh was also killed allegedly by a lathi blow. Inspector Amir Singh and some other members of the police party received injuries in the incident.

2. A case under section 147/148/149/447/323/302-IPC was registered against Inspector Amir Singh and other members of the police party. Later in the evening, the crowd threw brick-bats at the Police Station and also tried to set fire to the Hospital. Five cases were registered on 9-9-1973 in this connection.

3. Inspector Amir Singh and A.S.I. Fateh Singh were placed under arrest and all the cases were handed over to the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police for investigation. The investigation is continuing.

Operation to put down Mizo Rebels

1570. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Security Forces have launched a big combing

operation to put down Mizo rebels;
and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) and (b).
While counter-insurgency operations
against hostile activity in Mizoram
continue and utmost vigilance is be-
ing maintained by the Security For-
ces, no special combing operations
have been launched.

**Applications for grant of Pension to
Freedom Fighters received after 15th
August, 1973**

1571. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications re-
ceived from the freedom fighters un-
der the scheme for grant of pension to
the freedom fighters after 15th Au-
gust, 1973, State-wise; and

(b) by what time Government
propose to dispose of all these cases
and what additional steps have been
taken to speed up the processing?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) Informa-
tion is given in the attached state-
ment.

(b) It is not possible to indicate
when all the applications will be dis-
posed of. The disposal will depend
on how far the applications in ques-
tion are complete in all respect and
how soon the applicants furnish the
required information in case of in-
complete applications. To maximise
disposal strength has been suit-
ably augmented.

Statement

Statement of applications received
from the Freedom Fighters under
the Scheme after 15th August,
1973 (State-wise) upto 15-11-1973.

State	Number of appli- cations received
Andaman & Nicobar
Andhra Pradesh	1552
Arunachal Pradesh
Assam	799
Bihar	3828
Chandigarh	5
Delhi	213
Goa	221
Gujarat	445
Haryana	1113
Himachal Pradesh	1646
Jammu & Kashmir	131
Kerala	1367
Madhya Pradesh	1038
Maharashtra	1128
Manipur	190
Meghalaya
Mizoram
Karnataka	1068
Nagaland
Orissa	421
Pondicherry	196
Punjab	414
Rajasthan	528
Tamil Nadu	767
Tripura	8
Uttar Pradesh	4130
West Bengal	1791
TOTAL	22,999

Zinc Oxide manufacturing industry

1572. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether owing to the continuous increase in the prices in the zinc for more than a year, the cost in the zinc oxide manufacturing industry has considerably risen;

(b) whether it has hit the industry; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken steps to bring down the prices?

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

(b) No, Sir. It may be mentioned that Zinc Oxide has been substituted in many varieties of paints by use of Titanium-dioxide and other pigments. As such, as a result of the increase in the cost of Zinc Oxide, there is no effect on the cost of these end products. However, in certain other types of paints such as stiff paints, use of zinc oxide is still continued and in the case of these products, the cost of zinc oxide has a direct effect.

(c) There is no control over the prices and distribution of these items.

Inquiries against Shareholders of Maruti Limited for Economic Offences

1573. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1431 on the 1st August, 1973 regarding the inquiries against the Shareholders of Maruti Limited for economic offences and state:

(a) whether the information regarding enquiries by C.B.I., Revenue Intelligence and Enforcement Directorate against the major shareholders and their Directors of the Maruti

Limited for alleged tax evasion, black-marketing, violations of foreign exchange regulations and other illegalities has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The number of persons, individuals and corporate bodies, who own shares of a value of Rs. 10,000 or more in M/s Maruti Ltd., is not small; and these persons are from different parts of the country. The information in regard to the inquiries if any, against any of these persons has to be collected by the three Investigating Agencies referred to in the question, from the records of their field formations having jurisdiction over the areas where such persons reside or have their registered offices. Besides, where such shareholders are corporate bodies, the names of their directors and their addresses, had first to be ascertained, and the position in respect of them has to be checked in the aforesaid manner with reference to the records of the concerned field formations of the three Investigating Agencies. The work involved is, therefore, voluminous and will require time to complete.

As stated in reply to unstarred Question No. 1431, the information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House, as soon as possible.

Blackmarket and shortage of Tyres

1574. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: 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 tyres of all varieties and that there is a flourishing blackmarket in the tyre trade;

(b) whether high priority would be given to the additional production of heavy duty tyres used by public transport undertakings;

(c) whether the entire additional production as a result of the expansion of existing units will be requisitioned by the Government for allotment to public undertakings at controlled prices; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not taking these steps?

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) Yes, Sir. Some of the existing units have been permitted substantial expansion specifically for the manufacture of bus and truck tyres only.

(c) and (d). 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. They 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 to genuine users only. 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 and normalisation of labour relations, the supply position is expected to improve. In these circumstances requisition of the production as a result of expansion for allotment to public undertakings is not considered necessary.

Functioning of Tarapur Atomic Power Project

1575. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any reports on the functioning of the Tarapur Atomic Energy Project in the last 3 months;

(b) whether the frequent failures have affected the overall annual output of power; and

(c) the steps which the Government propose to take to bring about a thorough repair and overhauling of the plant?

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

(b) The outages suffered by the Tarapur Atomic Power Station during June and July, 1973 as a result of repeated failures of the transmission lines belonging to the Maharashtra and Gujarat State Electricity Boards and the subsequent outages during August-September, 1973, which were required to rectify the damage caused by these disturbances, have inevitably reduced the output from the station during the current year. Nevertheless, the total output from the Station so far during this year has already exceeded the annual output during 1971-72 and 1972-73.

(c) Necessary repairs to rectify the damage suffered by the Station during June and July, 1973 have already been carried out. As a result of this, both the units of the Station have been operating with nearly 99 per cent on-line availability since the completion of these repairs in September, 1973.

Submission of Periodical Reports to Government by Rajasthan Atomic Energy Project

1576. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Rajasthan Atomic Energy Project to submit periodical reports to the Government on the progress of the Project; and

(b) when will the Project be fully commissioned?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Reports on the progress of various projects, including the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, are received by Government every month.

(b) The first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project was synchronised to the grid on 30th November, 1972 and is at present undergoing commissioning tests. It is expected to start commercial operation towards the end of 1973. The second unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is expected to attain criticality in 1976. Full commissioning is expected some months after criticality.

Murder of Nepali Congress Leader and a Member of Dissolved Parliament of Nepal in Madhubani, Bihar

1577. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the murder of Shri Saroj Pd. Koirala, Nepali Congress Leader and a Member of the dissolved Parliament of Nepal, in Madhubani, Bihar;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to information received from the State Government, a case under Section 302/114 IPC has been registered in connection with the murder of Shri Saroj Prasad Koirala. The investigation is in progress. So far seven persons have been arrested.

Mini Auto-Exchange at Bajpatti, Rannisaidpur and Sitamarhi

1578. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether the progress made towards establishing mini-auto-exchange at Bajpatti and Rannisaidpur, Sitamarhi (Bihar)?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Project Estimates for installation 25 lines small automatic exchanges at Bajpatti and Rannisaidpur (Sitamarhi) have been sanctioned. Both the telephone exchanges are expected to be commissioned by March, 1974.

Formulation of Fifth Plan keeping in view Developmental Plans of E.E.C. and COMECON Countries

1579. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to take into account the developmental plans of the E.E.C. and COMECON countries while formulating the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). All relevant international developments including the development projections and plans of the E.E.C.

and COMECON countries have been kept in view while formulating the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan.

Utilization of outlay in Small Scale Industries and Industrial Estates in Kerala

1580. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire approved outlay for 1973-74 in respect of small scale industries and industrial estates in Kerala State is expected to be

fully utilized during current/financial years; and

(b) the progress of the works in respect of small scale industries as well as industrial estates so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN-ANSARI): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The progress in regard to expenditure incurred on small scale industries and industrial estates programme in regard to Kerala State is as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

(a)	Fourth Plan outlay	Yearwise Expenditure					
		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73 (anticipated)	1973-74 (outlay approved)	1974-75 (outlay recommended)
1. Small Scale Industries	362.00	87.63	87.75	70.86	71.04	110.55	100.00
2. Industrial Estates	100.00	7.23	14.32	22.53	27.00	15.00	18.00

(b) Estimated expenditure on small scale industries and industrial estates for the entire Fourth Plan period—Rs. 424.27 lakhs.

The progress of Industrial Estates programme in Kerala is indicated below:—

	(Upto September, 1972)
1 No. of Industrial Estates sponsored	18
2 Number of sheds completed.	533
3 No. of sheds allotted.	493
4 No. of sheds occupied for production	464
5 No. of sheds working	353
6 No. of units working	192
7 No. of direct employment provided.	3770 persons
8 Value of Annual Production, Rs. 4.00 crores	

Financial assistance to Kerala for House Building Societies for SC., S.T. and other Backward Classes

1581. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have approached the Central Government for financial assistance for the House Building Societies for persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward communities;

(b) if so, the assistance sought by the State Government and sanctioned by the Central Government; and

(c) the mode of payment of the assistance?

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

such proposal has been received from the Government of Kerala. However, the State Government have proposed certain scheme to be taken up through State Development Corporation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. One of the schemes proposed to be executed through the Corporation is 'Housing for Harijans'. A final decision in the matter has yet to be taken by the Planning Commission.

Applications for Telephone connections in various districts of Kerala

1582. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications for new Telephone Connections in almost all Districts of Kerala State are pending for disposal since October, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay and the steps Government are taking in deciding the cases?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Delay is due to shortage of exchange equipment, cable and line stores. There is an overall shortage of resources in the country and as such time lag in provision of connections after receipt of applications is unavoidable.

Production of T.V. sets and Magnetic Tapes

1583. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the reports that International Giants in Electronics like Murphy, Philips and Polydor in collaboration with Birlas are trying to corner the production and market for T.V. and Magnetic Tapes in the country; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to counter this move?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). None of the three parties M/s. Murphy, Philips and Polydor has been granted licence for the production of T.V. sets or Magnetic Tapes in the country. The question of their cornering production of these items does not therefore arise. Attention of the Government has been drawn to the advertisement of one of the Companies to market Magnetic Tapes produced by another party. The matter is under examination of Government.

Sales made by Indian Telephone Industries Limited

1584. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the value of sales made by the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore during the period from 1st January to 31st October, 1973 in the Home market as well as in foreign market, country-wise; and

(b) the value of total imports made for manufacturing items sold by the Indian Telephone Industries either in the form of equipment or raw material together with the names of the countries from which imports were effected?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The value of sales made by the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, during the period from 1st January to 31st October, 1973 in India was Rs. 3196 lakhs approximately, and the value of exports during the same period was Rs. 29 lakhs approximately. Information regarding country-wise exports during the period is given in the attached statement.

(b) The value of imports of raw materials and components during the period was approximately Rs. 645 lakhs. The main countries from which imports are generally made by the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., include United Kingdom, West Germany, Sweden, Holland, Japan, U.S.A., France, Hungary and Belgium.

Statement

Country	Value of exports during Jan-Oct. 1973
	Rs.
1 Australia .	2,68,000
2 Afghanistan	495
3 Egypt 	1,04,000
4 Belgium	3,667
5 Burma	1,94,000
6 Bhutan	1,12,000
7 Greece	33,000
8 Iraq	1,000
9 Iran	1,861
10 Kenya	5,83,000
11 Malaysia	1,16,000
12 Nepal 	7,16,000
13 Sikkim	817
14 Singapore	97,000
15 Sri Lanka	94,000
16 Tanzania	55,400
17 Uganda	11,770
18 United Kingdom	2,87,000
19 U.S.S.R.	2,000
20 Zambia	1,98,000

Telephone Instruments Factory at Naini

1585. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in commissioning the factory for the manufacture of Telephone Instruments at Naini; and

(b) when it is likely to start manufacturing Telephone instruments?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The construction of buildings and ordering of machines for the factory are in progress. However, the assembly of telephones was started in March, 1973 in the adjoining building of the Transmission Factory.

Boundary Disputes between States

1586. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down for settling boundary disputes which exist among the States;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) whether Government have considered the question of amending the Constitution in order to specifically lay down therein that the decision of the Central Government shall be final in respect of boundary disputes among the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). No such guidelines have been laid down.

(c) The power to alter the boundaries of States, where such a course is necessary for resolving boundary disputes, already vests in Parliament under articles 3 and 4 of the Constitution. There is no proposal to amend these provisions.

Steps to Encourage the use of Hindi in the Ministry

1587. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken in 1973 to encourage the use of Hindi in the Ministry, while transacting business with the public; and

(b) whether additional instruments for transmitting messages in Hindi have been installed in the rural centres of Posts and Telegraphs in Maharashtra State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) All possible steps continue to be taken to encourage the use of Hindi while transacting business with public by ensuring compliance of the provisions of Official Languages (Amendment) Act, 1967 and various instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time in this regard. During the year, Dak-Tar Hindi Salahkar Samiti has been formed under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Communications to advise on the various issues relating to progressive use of Hindi for official purposes.

(b) Rural centres are invariably linked to larger telegraph offices by morse telegraph instruments, which can be used to transmit telegrams in either the International Morse Code or the Devanagari Code without any difficulty.

Direct Dialling Between Baroda—Bombay and Baroda—Delhi

1588. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the schemes for direct dialling between Baroda-Bombay and Baroda-Delhi have been sanctioned;

(b) if so, in which year of the Fifth Five Year Plan the same is likely to mature;

(c) whether STD equipment meant for Baroda-Bombay is likely to be diverted to elsewhere; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Schemes for S.T.D. working between Baroda and Bombay via a new Trunk Automatic Exchange at Ahmedabad have been sanctioned. As regards STD facilities between Baroda and Delhi, this service is likely to be provided when the schemes for introduction of subscriber trunk dialling in the country on National basis are implemented. Proposals have been made in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan for providing S.T.D. on National basis in the country.

(b) Baroda-Bombay STD is expected to be introduced in the year 1976-77 with the commissioning of a new TAX (Trunk Automatic Exchange) at Ahmedabad. Baroda-Delhi S.T.D. may be possible by 1981 by which time proposals in the Fifth Five Year Plan are likely to be implemented.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

Import of foreign know-how for Computerisation programme

1589. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to accelerate the growth of the Indian computer capability and to free the country from dependence on the I.B.M., Government propose to import foreign know-how for the computerisation programme;

(b) if so, the outlines of the programme for development of computerisation under the Fifth Five Year Plan and the extent of know-how and equipment proposed to be imported under the programme; and

(c) the countries from which the equipment and know-how is proposed to be imported?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The policy of the Government is to encourage indigenous design and production so as to achieve self-reliance in the shortest possible time. For this purpose, the Electronics Commission had approved in May, 1971 a programme for the manufacture of small to medium sized computers at the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad. This programme includes development of hardware and software for the above systems. While the know-how for the Central Processing Units is available in the country, Government proposes to obtain know-how from abroad for the manufacture of electro-mechanical peripherals for the indigenous computers. During the Fifth Plan period, an outlay of approximately over 50 crores is envisaged on computers and calculators. This includes setting up manufacturing facilities for computer peripherals, memories and supplies, setting up of agencies for software generation and computer maintenance etc.

(c) A range of computer peripherals has been obtained from countries such as the U.S.S.R., G.D.R., Czechoslovakia and U.K. for testing with indigenous systems. It is proposed to negotiate for know-how in respect of items that are found suitable.

Project report from West Bengal to start Rural Craft Development Project

1590. **SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any project report from West Bengal to start a Rural Craft Development Project under the Small Farmer's Development Agency of Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labour Scheme; and

(b) if so, whether the said report has been accepted by the Central Government and if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). No project report from the Government of West Bengal for starting a "Rural Craft Development Project" has been received by the Government. Presumably reference is to the Rural Artisans programme under the "Small Farmers Development Agency" and "Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers" scheme. Five schemes for West Bengal have been approved. These projects are basically intended to generate more self employment and thereby improve the income of the small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. In each project a sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs has been earmarked for rural artisans programme.

Middle-Class families in rural and Urban Areas

1591. **SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the definition of a middle-class family in India in terms of income range;

(b) the number of middle-class families in urban areas in the country and their percentage in the entire urban population; and

(c) the number of middle-class families in rural areas of the country and their percentage *vis-a-vis* the entire rural population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No official definition of a middle-class family in India in terms of income range is available.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above the required information is not available.

Applications for Telephone Connections in Calcutta

1592. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pending applications for telephone connections; and

(b) whether some criteria has been fixed for sanction of new connections; and

(c) by when the authorities expect to dispose of applications for telephone connections simultaneously?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Total number of applications for telephone connections pending on 30th September, 1973, was 60086.

(b) Yes, spare available capacity for release is apportioned to OYT/Special/General categories in the ratio of 70/15/15 respectively.

(c) All the exchanges are at present working to full capacity. Additional equipment for 43,700 lines is expected to be commissioned by 1975-76. Due to overall shortage of resources and ever increasing demand, some time-lag for provision of connections is inevitable.

Loan to Small industries in West Bengal

1593. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan sanctioned by Government to the small Industries in West Bengal during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973;

(b) the broad criteria for sanctioning such loans;

(c) whether the repayment of the loan is being made regularly by the loanees, if not, the number of loanees who have not repaid their loans for more than six months, and the total amount involved; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to recover the outstanding loans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Amount disbursed to the small scale entrepreneurs by the Government of West Bengal and the State Financial Corporation during the last four financial years is as follows:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Amount disbursed by	
	Govt. of West Bengal	State Financial Corporation
1969-70	15.77	10.00
1970-71	20.48	17.00
1971-72	20.09	23.00
1972-73	(Not available)	44.00

(b) Government loans are advanced to the individual entrepreneurs under the provisions of the relevant State Aid to Industries Act. The State

Governments and the State Financial Corporations generally cater to the long term credit needs of small scale sector for acquiring fixed assets like land building, plant and machinery whereas Commercial Banks normally provide short term loans for catering to the working capital needs and to a limited extent for modernisation and expansion.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Development of Chambal Valley

1594. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any schemes for development of Chambal Valley region;

(b) if so, the main features of the Centrally-Sponsored schemes and the amount spent so far on each scheme; and

(c) the nature of collaboration between the Centre and the State and the proportion of expenditure to be shared between the two?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Committee of Joint Secretaries set up to suggest schemes of comprehensive development of the dacoit infested area of Chambal Valley Region, formed four Working Groups for drawing details schemes for development of this area. Reports of the Working Groups on (i) Ravine Reclamation, Irrigation and Cultivation; and (ii) Roads have been received. The Working Group on Communications did not submit a separate report as such, but recommended a sum of Rs. 72.50 lakhs for meeting the communication requirements in the area. This amount had been sanctioned as Central loan to the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

Copies of the Reports of the two Working Groups, mentioned above have already been placed in the Parliament Library. The schemes suggested by the Working Groups on Roads and Ravine Reclamation, Irrigation and cultivation are under consideration of the Government.

Development of Village Industries

1595. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the steps taken to save the exploitation of the craftsman by middlemen and help the development of the village industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): With a view to save the craftsmen and artisans from exploitation by middle men and to help in the development of village industries, Khadi and Village Industries Commission encourages the artisans to organise their cooperative and institutions and extend financial assistance to them in the shape of share capital, capital formulation loans, grants and loans for improved tools and equipments, construction of godowns, working capital facilities for raw material, production, processing, marketing etc., managerial assistance, liberal interest rates and other concessions, training in improved tools and techniques of production, etc.

Jobs for 'Sons of the Soil'

1596. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in her speech at Keonjhar in Orissa on 17th October, 1973, the Prime Minister spoke at some length on the subject of 'Jobs for local people';

(b) if so, whether she ruled out any legislation to ensure jobs for the 'Sons of the Soil' but at the same

time stressed the need for giving them preference in employment in local enterprises;

(c) how, in the light of above remarks, Government propose to legislate for the implementation of the six point formula, which is founded on the theory of 'Sons of the Soil' in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) whether Government are aware about the agitated feelings of the Bihar, Kerala and Maharashtra in the above matter, if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

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

(c) and (d). The six-point formula evolved by the leaders of Andhra Pradesh provides *inter alia* that subject to the requirements of the State as a whole local candidates should be given preference to a specified extent in the matter of direct recruitment to certain lower categories of posts in public services. The formula also envisages specification of such local areas for purposes of such preference being given in the matter of recruitment. The formula also suggests that in order that implementation of measures based on the above approach does not give rise to litigation and consequent uncertainty, the Constitution should be suitably amended to the extent considered necessary. These suggestions are under examination. In regard to other States no such special legislation may be found necessary for giving effect to the present policy.

IX. in regard to the staffing pattern of the Scheme including recruitment of any new staff or imparting any specialised training to the existing staff to suit the requirement of the nature of training in Hindi proposed,

X. In regard to follow up action for keeping alive the knowledge of Hindi the trainees and use of Hindi by them in their official work within the framework of the official Language Act, 1963, as amended, and.

XI. in regard to any other matters that may be referred to the Committee in the course of its deliberations.

The Committee may co-opt any other person as its member or invite, any person to give evidence before it for the fulfilment of its functions.

The Headquarters of the Committee shall be at New Delhi.

4. The Committee shall submit its report within six months of its constitution.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all State Governments, Administrators of Union Territories, all the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India, President's Secretariat, Cabinet Secretariat, Prime Minister's Secretariat, Planning Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Accountant General, Central Revenue, the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Rajya Sabha Secretariat.

Ordered also that The Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Sd./- P. N. DHIR,
Dy. Secy.

To the Manager
Govt. of India Press,
Faridabad.

Work done by Previous Telephone Advisory Committee for Bombay

1597. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state as to when the Telephone Advisory Committee for the city on Bombay was last constituted and the period and nature of work done by them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The Telephone Advisory Committee at Bombay was last constituted in February, 1971 for a period of two

years. The Committee assisted the Department in the opening of new connections on fair and equitable basis; invoking co-operation from the public and betterment of the service for establishing closer relationship with the subscribers.

Expenditure Incurred on B.S.F. and the Achievements

1598. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred so far on Border Security Force during the current year; and

(b) the salient achievements by Border Security Force since their inception?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) During the current financial year, expenditure incurred on Border Security Force upto 31st October, 1973 is approximately Rs. 21.33 crores.

(b) The Border Security Force was raised as a para-military force on 1st December, 1965 with a view to:—

(i) promote sense of security amongst the people living in the border areas;

(ii) prevent trans-border crimes, unauthorised entry into or exit from the territory of India;

(iii) prevent smuggling and any other illegal activities.

In addition to the successful performance of the above tasks, Border Security Force has also rendered assistance to the civil authorities to maintain law and order from time to time. The B.S.F. personnel deployed on the borders, also render civic help to the border population.

In Indo-Pak War of 1971, the role played by B.S.F. both at the Eastern and the Western front was commendable.

Check on Increasing Corruption in Administration

1599. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inadequacy of the existing machinery to check the increasing corruption at all levels of administration; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to effectively deal with this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). Government have been taking such measures as are found to be necessary from time to time to combat the evil of corruption. These measures includes strengthening of the C.B.I. and the vigilance organisations in the Ministries/public undertaking Departments, an annual programme of vigilance and anti-corruption work drawn up and implemented by the C.B.I., which envisages, *inter alia*, watch on persons of doubtful integrity, surprise checks and intensified action in sensitive Departments. The Lokpal and Lokaukta Bill which is presently before Parliament is yet another measure in this direction.

Expenditure on Tours Performed by Prime Minister

1600. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Prime Minister for her tour (i) inside the country and (ii) abroad during the last six months;

(b) the amount spent for the same period for her security purposes;

(c) whether expenditure made for Prime Minister's public meetings during her tours inside the country and

outside for the same period are paid by Government and if so, the facts thereabout; and

(d) the austerity measures adopted in connection with official and non-official tours and other outside programmes followed by the Prime Minister?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) In the case of public meetings other than election meetings addressed by the Prime Minister during her tours inside the country, all expenditures on the various arrangements made on such occasion is borne by the State Government concerned.

In case of election meetings of the Prime Minister, the expenditure incurred on the decorative arrangements, public address system and setting up of rostrum to the extent of 25 per cent of the cost of construction of rostrum or Rs. 2,500 whichever is less is borne by the political party concerned. The expenditure on public meetings, if any, addressed by the Prime Minister abroad is borne by the sponsors.

(d) In the rules relating to the security of the Prime Minister it has been provided that any extravagance in expenditure should be avoided. Instructions have also been issued to all the State Governments recently stressing the need for avoiding unnecessary expenditure.

Controversy between Chief Executive Councillor and Lt. Governor Regarding Allotment of Scooters and Cars

1601. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any controversy between the Chief Executive

Councillor and the Lt. Governor of Delhi regarding allotment of cars and scooters, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the matter was referred to the Centre; if so, whether controversy has been solved; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration sought certain clarifications from the Central Government regarding the allotment of cars and scooters. The Lt. Governor, Delhi also wrote to the Central Government on the same subject. They were advised to adhere to the guidelines laid down by the Central Government and to have deviations from these guidelines if any approved by the Executive Council and the Lt. Governor. Some further clarification has been sought by the Chief Executive Councillor and the matter is under consideration.

Increase in prices of core sector items

1602. **SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:
DR. H. P. SHARMA:**

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

(a) whether Government had decided a new formula to increase the prices of all the core sector items like paper, cement, fertilisers and sugar etc;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the Bureau of Costs and Prices had been asked to suggest the extent of price increase to be given; and

(d) their suggestions and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (d). There is no

such proposal. The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and the Tariff Commission are asked from time to time to look into the question of costs and reasonable prices of various items, and their reports are considered by Government as and when received.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5017 DATED 28TH MARCH, 1973 REGARDING TELEPHONE REVENUE IN KATIHAR SUB-DIVISION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): To the reply to the Unstarred Question No. 5017 asked by Shri Bhogendra Jha in Lok Sabha on 28th March, 73 regarding telephone revenue in Katihar Sub-Division, revenue realised during the 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 (upto February 73) against Part (a) and (b) of the Question was shown as Rs. 12,84,000, Rs. 12,69,000 and Rs. 12,89,000 instead of Rs. 738891, Rs. 12,69,969 and Rs. 12,89,098 respectively but the same should be Rs. 738891, 1269969 and 1289098 respectively. The reply to the said question should be taken as below:—

(a) No, Sir.

The year-wise telephone revenue realised under Katihar Sub-division is as under:

Year	Revenue Realised
1970-71	7,38,891
1971-72	12,69,969
1972-73 (upto Feb. '73)	12,89,098

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

2. It is regretted the mistake could not be detected earlier.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2505 DATED 8TH AUGUST 1973 REGARDING RESERVATION OF MANUFACTURE OF "TOOTH PASTE" FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): In answer to part 'C' of the Unstarred Question No. 2505 in the Lok Sabha on the 8th August, 1973, it had been stated as under:—

"(c) A statement showing the items of manufacture and production in 1972 in respect of foreign companies borne in the list of DGTD is attached".

The statement referred to in the reply quoted above is given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5762/73]. The figures furnished there in were based on the information supplied by the Directorate General of Technical Development. Later it came to their notice that the figure of production in respect of tooth paste of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay was incorrect due to a mistake in totalling up the production figures of this firm in the production register. It has since been reported by the DGTD that the correct figure of production of M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. In respect of toothpaste in 1972 is 324 tonnes. A corrected statement is (Statement II) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT 5762/73].

Reasons for delay.

The inaccuracy of the figure given in the answer could not be corrected in time as this came to the knowledge of this Ministry while collecting the material for a similar question in the Rajya Sabha for 30th August '73.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED ACUTE SHORTAGE OF
FERTILIZERS**

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi):
Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported acute shortage of fertilizers in Punjab and other parts of the country."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): As the Honourable Members are aware, the position in respect of availability of fertiliser during the current Rabi season, has been difficult due to a variety of reasons like shortfalls in domestic production resulting from power cuts, shortage of raw material etc. and an acute shortage of fertiliser in the world market, coupled with a global shortage of shipping space. However, all possible efforts have been made by the Government to step up domestic production, as well as to procure the maximum possible fertilisers from the countries abroad, as quickly as possible. There have also been severe operational constraints in respect of port handling and transportation of imported fertilisers. However, with special efforts and in coordination with the Ministries of Transport and Railways, very high priority has been given to port handling and rail movement of imported fertiliser in order that quickest possible supplies are made of the available fertiliser.

In view of the shortage of chemical fertilisers, State Governments and non-Governmental Farmers Organisations have been asked to mobilise and utilise organic manures as much as possible.

As far as supplies to Punjab are concerned, special efforts have been made to see that maximum supplies are made to Punjab State, in view of its contribution to the agricultural production of the country and to the Central Pool of foodgrains. In fact, a review of the supplies by the Central Fertilizer Pool and domestic Manufacturers, from 1st August, 1973 onwards, shows that a substantial portion of the supplies due to Punjab from these two sources have been met. For other States also, despite the difficulties, efforts are being made to make the maximum possible supplies.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The Government fixed the target of food supply of 115 million tonnes for which we needed 3.8 million tonnes of fertilisers. Our total capacity of fertilizer production is 1.6 million tonnes and we still need about 2.6 million tonnes from outside. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture went for a purchase mission with Rs. 250 crores worth of foreign exchange and they came back empty-handed because even the East European countries did not stick to their previous commitment of supplying the fertilizers, because prior booking had already been made by Soviet Union and China in this regard. So far as allocation of fertilizers is concerned even though Punjab is the granary of this country and the per hectare consumption of fertilisers in that State is 75 Kilo against the national consumption of 15 Kilo, Punjab is given a raw deal whereas in certain States like Uttar Pradesh where there is the impending election, special quotas are being released. In a meeting where the Prime Minister was present, Mr. Bahuguna, the Chief Minister had the cheek to say that the promise of immediate large-scale release of fertilisers to U.P. had been made due to his efforts. All these things go to prove that even allocation of fertilisers which go a long way in fulfilling the green revolution, is being made on a political basis

There has been acute shortage of fertilisers, but so far as the distribution to the various States on a pro-rata basis is concerned, some States are being given a better deal because of the coming elections. I would like to know how far this is true.

I would also like to know, so far as the production of indigenous fertilisers is concerned, what steps are being taken to make up the deficit of 2.6 million tonnes. In this regard, I would like to point out that in my State of Orissa, the Government had to put up a fertiliser plant at Paradip. Just at the time of the Cuttack bye-election, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan had been there and he went on laying the foundation-stones of the Malangtoli iron ore project, the Sargipalli lead ore project and the Sukhinda nickel project, which projects never saw the light of the day, is the Prime Minister also going there to lay the foundation-stone of this fertiliser project just before the elections, as an election-stunt?

In view of the fact that Punjab is the granary, and in view of the statement of the Punjab Director of Agriculture, Mr. Pritam Singh Hoshiarpuri that Punjab is short of 2 million tonnes of urea and 2 million tonnes of superphosphate, what special efforts are being made to give the supply to Punjab? In the case of the other surplus States like Orissa and Andhra Pradesh which also contribute to a large extent to the rice requirements of this country and which are also in need of fertilisers, what special steps are being taken to supply them with the fertilisers?

From this statement, I find that the reply given is not even worth the paper on which it is written. So, I request the hon. Minister to give a categorical answer to my queries.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member raised three specific questions. The first question is whether a delegation consisting of representa-

tives from the Agriculture Ministry went to foreign countries and came back without contracting for the supply of fertilisers. I would like to correct the impression which the hon. Member has and say that this delegation did not include the representatives of the Agriculture Ministry. The Delegation was led by the Secretary, Ministry of Supply and included the representatives of the Finance Ministry.

SHRI P. K. DEO: This is absolutely no alibi that some other Ministry is concerned. He is replying on behalf of Government, and it is a question of collective responsibility.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Here, the question has been raised with regard to the supply of fertiliser for the coming kharif season in our country. So far as this delegation was concerned, they had gone there for the purpose of negotiating the supply of fertiliser from January, 1974 to June, 1974, that is, for the next year. Therefore, the impression which the hon. Member has that the delegation went and came back without making any contract is not correct, because, so far as the rabi crop is concerned, the action was taken last year.

We were told that so far as nitrogenous fertilisers were concerned, probably 16 lakh tonnes of indigenous production would be there, but unfortunately the production is much less and on that basis, and on the basis of the requirements and what was available in our country, we have decided to import about 10 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers from outside. Actually, we have been able to make a contract of 8.90 lakh tonnes, and out of this, nearly 7.38 lakh tonnes has come. So, I would like to correct the impression of the hon. Member that sufficient quantities of fertilisers have not been imported from the foreign countries.

It is true that whatever we wanted we were not able to get from the out-

side market. The quantity was nearly 9 lakh tonnes as against our import authorisation of about 10.4 lakh tonnes, out of which 7.38 lakh tonnes have arrived and the rest is in the course of arrival and will be supplied to the country as soon as it is available.

The second question the hon. member raised is that the fertiliser is distributed on political grounds and not on the basis of requirement of every State. I have already pointed out that having regard to the fact that Punjab is one of our important States so far as food production is concerned, we have given priority of fertiliser supply to Punjab. I will quote figures to show that the propaganda which is intended to be done by the hon. member to show that we are giving more fertiliser to UP because of coming elections is mischievous and there is no basis whatsoever for it.

SHRI P. K. DEO: It is all reported in the papers.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I will give the facts. Please do not depend on what appears in the newspapers.

So far as Punjab is concerned, from the Pool Punjab has been given 71 per cent nitrogenous and 69 per cent phosphatic. So far as supply from indigenous manufacture is concerned, Punjab has been given 93 per cent nitrogenous and 68 per cent phosphatic. The total is 76 per cent nitrogenous and 69 per cent phosphatic.

So far as UP is concerned, in the case of nitrogenous it is only 28 per cent and as for phosphatic it is 55 per cent. Supply from indigenous manufacture is 84 per cent nitrogenous and 83 per cent phosphatic. The total is 45 per cent nitrogenous and 58 per cent phosphatic. Thus the hon. member can see from these figures that no special consideration has been given to UP. If any special consideration has been given out of the

available fertiliser, it has been given to Punjab and Haryana and then come other States.

It is true that we are short so far as the fertiliser requirement in our country is concerned. If we take the whole year, there is a shortage of nearly 9 lakh tonnes. This has been due to the fact that the expected production of 16 lakh tonnes is not likely to materialise, and we are now dependent on the latest figure given by the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals of about 11 lakh tonnes. Also we have not been able to contract for the entire quantity which we require; even here, out of the contracted quantity, some has not yet arrived because Bulgaria and Rumania have failed to supply according to the dates fixed by them. We are making efforts to see if we can get fertiliser from other countries also, but because of the difficult situation, it has not been possible for us to get the required quantity of fertiliser which we need in our country.

SHRI P. K. DEO: My last question regarding the Paradeep fertiliser plant the foundation stone of which is going to be laid by the Prime Minister, has not been answered.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I do not know. This question may be referred to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals.

श्री मधु सिमरो (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने मन्त्री महोदय का जवाबी बयान गौर से पढ़ा है, और जैसा कि उन के हर वक्तव्य और काम में होता है, इस में भी मुझे लम्बान की दृष्टि और सम्यक् दृष्टि का अभाव दिखाई देता है।

जब हम लोग यहाँ कोई भी सवाल उपस्थित करते हैं, तो मंत्रियों का हमेशा यह जवाब होता है कि यह ग्लोबल फेनामेन है। दूध में मिलावट क्यों है ?— यह ग्लोबल फेनामेन है। फर्टिलाइजर में मिलावट क्यों है ?— यह

[श्री मधु लिमये]

ग्लोबल फेनामेनन है। दाम क्यों बढ़ रहे हैं?—यह ग्लोबल फेनामेनन है। अगर कोई बीमार पड़ता है—श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र बीमार थे—, तो उस के बारे में पूछने पर जबाब मिलेगा कि यह ग्लोबल फेनामेनन है। हर चीज की कोई हद होती है। हमारी जो कमियां हैं,——— (व्यवधान) श्री वाजपेयी ब्रह्मचारी क्यों हैं?— यह एक ग्लोबल फेनामेनन है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वालिपर): मधुजी शादीशुदा हैं, या भी एक वर्ल्ड फेनामेनन है। (व्यवधान)

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य (हापुड़) : श्री मधु लिमये अटल जी को इतना कमजोर क्यों समझते हैं ?

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा) : मौर्य साहब रीपब्लिकन पार्टी को छोड़ कर कांग्रेस पार्टी में शामिल हो गये हैं, यह भी ग्लोबल फेनामेनन है।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय विषय में उत्तर देते समय इस पिटी-पिटार्ई बात को बार-बार न दोहरायें और थोड़ा आत्म-संशोधन करें।

अगर सरकार के पिछले तीन साल के वक्तव्यों को देखा जायें, तो पता चलेगा कि सरकार की लम्बान की दृष्टि नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को पांच छः मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं मिलेगा वह उसी में अपना क्वेश्चन कर लें।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने हसीं मजाक में जो समय ले लिया है, क्या उस को भी आप मेरे समय में जोड़ लेंगे? आप ने जो सीमा बांधी है, मैं उस का ब्याल रखूंगा।

सरकार ने दो साल पहले कहा कि हमारा खाद का उत्पादन तेल, फ्यूअल प्रायल, पर आधारित होगा। उस के बाद वह कहने

लगी कि अब वह कोयले पर आधारित होगा। और जब यह देखा गया कि कोयले की भी भंयकर कमी है, तो, जिन्होंने छोटी सरी सोना कांड में ख्यति प्राप्त की है, वह कांग्रेसी नेता, सुखाड़िया साहब, कहने लगे हैं— आज में ने उन का भाषण देखा है— कि अब गोबर आदि पर निर्भर रहिए। “शुरुआत हुई फ्यूअल प्रायल से और अन्त हो गया गोबर में! दो हजारो साल पहले जो हालत थी, उस में हम फिर आ गये हैं।

अब सम्यक दृष्टि का अभाव देखिये। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हम लोग खाद के मामले में पंजाब को प्रथम दे रहें हैं। क्यों बिकाज आफ इटस कान्ट्रीव्यशन में डू एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन”। मैं इस बात से समझत हूँ कि पंजाब खेती के उत्पादन में बहुत आगे है और पंजाब की जो आवश्यकताएं हैं, हमें उन को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। अगर मंत्री महोदय ने गेहूं, या चावल, की बात कही होती, तो हम मान जाते। लेकिन उन्होंने पूरे खेती के बारे में उत्पादन की बात कही है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह नहीं जानते कि जहां तक गन्ने का सवाल है, उस का उत्पादन उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र और दक्षिण के कुछ राज्यों में होता है और वह भी खेतों के उत्पादन के अन्तर्गत आता है और उस का अपना महत्व है। इसी तरह जूट पश्चिमी बंगाल, आसाम और उड़ीसा में और चावल पश्चिमी बंगाल, उड़ीसा और आन्ध्र प्रदेश में बड़े पैमाने पर पैदा होता है। अगर हम आउटबन्ड और कपास को लें, तो गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र का उसमें महत्व है। इस लिए ऐसी बात नहीं है कि सिर्फ पंजाब की खाद की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने से खेती को पैदावार में वृद्धि करने का हम लोगों का लक्ष्य पूरा हो जायेगा। इस में इनको सम्यक दृष्टि रखनी चाहिए। उस में एक प्लान्टेशन का भी सवाल लीजिएगा जिस से आप को विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है तो केरल आसाम, मैसूर और पश्चिमी बंगाल

उ३ में आ जायगा । तो सारे राज्यों की आवश्यकताओं का इन को ख्याल रखना चाहिए ।

में मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया का जो उत्पादन सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम है उस में जो उन को असफलता मिल रही है उस के बारे में मैं ने सुना है कि कोई पा क कमेटी बनी थी तो उन की सिफारिशों का क्या हुआ ? क्या उन सिफारिशों पर भ्रमल हुआ ? इसी तरह फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन जिस उत्पादन खर्चों पर यह फटिलाइजर बनाता है वह बहुत ज्यादा है । मगर उस में जो मुनाफा होता है उसका हालत क्या है ? जहां गुजरात फटिलाइजर को 71-72 में 18 प्रतिशत मुनाफा हुआ, धर्मसी मोरार जी को 38 प्रतिशत हुआ वहां एफ सी आई को डेढ़ प्रतिशत भी मुनाफा नहीं हुआ । तो इस के बारे में सारे तथ्य सरकार सदन के सामने रखे और परिवर्तन और सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है, यह बताएं ।

जहां तक फटिलाइजर और तेल की खोज का सवाल है, मेरी अपनी राय है कि इस को इतनी प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए कि चाहे पब्लिक सैक्टर चाहे ज्वाइंट सैक्टर, चाहे विदेशी पूंजी, चाहे मोनोपली हाउसेज कोई भी हों, फटिलाइजर को पैदावार का और तेल की खोज का जहां तक सवाल है जो भी साधन आप को मिले उन का इस्तेमाल कर के उन का विकास करने का काम करना चाहिए । चार पांच दिन पहले टाटा केमिकल लिमिटेड की अध्यक्षता करते हुए जो आर. डी. टाटा ने इस सरकार पर यह आरोप लगाया है कि जिन्होंने मीठापुर प्रकल्प में जो देरी की खास कर के उस प्रकल्प में सुधार करने के बाद उस का जो संस्कारित प्रोजेक्ट का नक्शा उन्होंने दिया था उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि चार साल का बिलम्ब हुआ है, तो उस के चलते पैदावार में कितनी कमी आई, विदेशी मुद्रा

आप को कितनी खर्च करनी पड़ी, इन सारी बातों की सफाई आप को देनी चाहिए । आपकी नीति समझ में नहीं आती । जो कम्प्यूमर इंडस्ट्री है या नान-प्रायरीट्री इंडस्ट्री है उस में विदेशी पूंजी को आप बढ़ने बेटे हैं और मोनोपली हाउसेज को प्रश्रय दे रहे हैं और फटिलाइजर तथा तेल की खोज का जो बनियादी सवाल है उसके बारे में आपकी कोई नीति नहीं है ।

क्या यह बात सही है कि अभी जो सैम्पल सर्वे किया गया था क्या उस में यह पाया गया कि जो फटिलाइजर हमारे देश में बेचा जाता है सैम्पल सर्वे में यह साबित हुआ कि दस प्रतिशत से लेकर पन्द्रह प्रतिशत मिलावटी सैम्पल उस में है । इन के सैम्पल सर्वे ने जो निष्कर्ष निकाला है वह मैं बता रहा हूँ । इन सारी बातों की वह सफाई दे ?

क्या यह भी सही है कि फटिलाइजर विदेशों से मंगवायें में देरी आप ने की । नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिस तरह अनाज समय से चीन और रूस में खरीदा उसी तरह फटिलाइजर भी उन्होंने बड़े पैमाने पर खरीदा और जैसा कि आप को हमेशा सोते रहने की आदत है आप सोते रहें, आप चीजों को समझते नहीं हैं । अभी अभी नांगल के बारे में और फयूएल बेस्ड टैक्नालाजी के बारे में आपने कहा कि आप वहा टैक्नालाजी बदलने जा रहे हैं । दुनियां में फयूएल फ्राइसिस आ गया । तो आप कोई अनुमान और बिभ्रलपण कर के किसी काम को नहीं करते हैं, किसी चीज को आप ऐंटीसिपेट नहीं करते है और आपके अपने जो कोयले वगैरह के साधन है उन को बढ़ाने के लिए, उनकी पैदावार को बढ़ाने के लिए आप कुछ नहीं कर रहे है । इन सारी बातों का जबाब मंत्री महोदय दें । विभिन्न राज्यों को जिनका खेती के उत्पादन में बड़ा महत्व है उन की फटिलाइजर की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए क्या आप कर रहे है, यह भी बता दें ।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

अभी आप ने कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में अखबारों में जो खबर आई है वह सही नहीं है। लेकिन वहां की मंत्री राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी जी का अभी अभी सीमेंट और कैरासिन के बारे में बयान आया है, उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि कैरोसिन और सीमेंट का कोटा हमारा बहुत बढ़ाया गया है। इस से हम लोग अनुमान कर सकते हैं कि आने वाले महीनों में आप सीमेंट और कोयला वगैरह के बारे में क्या करना चाहते हैं। . . . (अध्यक्ष).....यह राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी जी का बयान है। जब दूसरों का बयान वह काटते हैं तो स्वयं उनके अपने मंत्री क्या कहते हैं उस की भी जानकारी उन को होनी चाहिए।

श्री कृष्णचंद्र शर्मा अहमद : आनरेबल मंत्री ने बहुत सारे सवाल किए हैं जिन का मेरी मिनिसट्री से ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, यह बात जरूर है कि जितना हम समझते थे उतनी प्रोडक्शन इस साल नहीं हुई ...

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, फटिलाइजर के अलावा मैंने किसी ऐसी चीज की बात नहीं कही है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए, यह ठीक नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, वह कहते हैं कि मेरी मिनिसट्री से ताल्लुक नहीं है। उस का आप फैसला लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कृपया बैठिए मैं एलाउ नहीं कर रहा हूँ। इतनी पेशीस नहीं है, कुछ पेशीस होनी चाहिए।

श्री कृष्णचंद्र शर्मा अहमद : जरा थोड़ी सी तहम्मूल कीजिए। सारे जवाब सुनिए। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सारी ऐसी चीजें जिन का आप ने जिक्र किया है उन का मेरी मिनिसट्री से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। लेकिन यह बात मैं मानने

के लिए तैयार हूँ कि जितना हमारी कंपैसिटी फटिलाइजर पैदा करने की है उतनी प्रोडक्शन हमारे मुल्क में नहीं हो रही है। हम से जो कहा गया था कि इस साल हम को 16 लाख टन फटिलाइजर, फटिलाइजर कारपोरेशन के जरिए से मिलेगा, अभी तक जो हमारे पास एस्टीमेट आया है उस से मालूम होता है कि 11 लाख टन से ज्यादा हम को नहीं मिलेगा। तो इस के मुताल्लिक गवर्नमेंट ने आपस में मीटिंग की है और मीटिंग कर के किन किन कार्य-वाहियों के जरिए से जो हमारे एग्जिस्टिंग प्लाण्ट की कंपैसिटी है उस को बढ़ाया जाय, उसके लिए स्टेप्स लिए गए हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आइन्दा साल इस में तरक्की होगी और अगले साल इस साल से ज्यादा फटिलाइजर हम को मिलेगा।

दूसरा सवाल आनरेबिल मेम्बर ने यह किया कि प्रोडक्शन जो है पहले से ही उस का इन्तजाम करना चाहिए था। किन्तु पहले से इन्तजाम नहीं किया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम हर साल पहले से फटिलाइजर का इंतजाम करते हैं। कितना फटिलाइजर हमारे मुल्क में पैदा होगा यह देखते हैं और उस के बाद हम यह एस्टीमेट लगाते हैं कि कितना हम को बाहर से लाना पड़ेगा। मैं ने अभी जो फिक्स आप के सामने रखी उस से मैं आप को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जिस वक्त हम ने साल भर का प्रोग्राम रखा था उस वक्त हम यह समझते थे हमें दस लाख से जरा ज्यादा फटिलाइजर की जरूरत होगी और उस के लिए हम ने दूसरे मुल्कों से खरीदने की कोशिश की। उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि आज साठे आठ लाख टन का हम इंतजाम कर सके, बाकी डेढ़ लाख टन का हम इंतजाम नहीं कर सके। यह जो इस वक्त कमी हुई वह इसलिए हुई है कि जितना हम समझते थे कि जितना फटिलाइजर हम को फटिलाइजर फैक्ट्री से मिलेगा उतना नहीं मिल सका और वह न मिलने की वजह से इस का इंतजाम पहले से नहीं हो सका।

श्री बीनेन नट्टाचार्य (सीरमपुर) : यह क्या बोलते हैं? ही मस्ट रिजाइन। हम देख कर आए हैं। सुबह और दाम होते हैं शाम को और दाम होता है।

श्री कञ्जवहीन अली अहमद : भानरेबल मेम्बर ने यह कहा कि अभी सैम्पल सर्वे किया था गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया ने। जहां तक सैम्पल सर्वे का ताल्लुक है क्वालिटी आफ फर्टिलाइजर की जांच करने का, यह गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया नहीं करती। यह तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करती हैं और इस का ताल्लुक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स वगैरह से है। लेकिन जो उन्होंने चिक्र किया मैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से मालूम करूंगा कि क्या उन्होंने इन्वेस्टीगेट किया था और क्या उस का रिजल्ट हुआ? क्या उस के लिए इंतजाम वगैरह किया जा रहा है?

तीसरी बात जो भानरेबल मेम्बर ने दोहराई कि यू०पी० के अन्दर हम खास कर एलेक्शन को मद्देनजर रखते हुए वहां फर्टिलाइजर वगैरह ज्यादा दे रहे हैं, मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम फर्टिलाइजर प्रोडक्शन के लिहाज से जहां ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन होती है वहां देते हैं। जहां तक यू०पी० का ताल्लुक है इस वक्त रबी का समय है और फिसर के जरिए मैं ने आप को बताया है कि सब से ज्यादा प्रायरिटी हमने पंजाब को दी है, उस के बाद हरियाणा को और उस के बाद यू०पी० को क्योंकि ये व्हीट प्रोड्यूसिंग स्टेट है और उन का रबी के सीजन में ब्याल रख कर जो भी हमारे पास फर्टिलाइजर है वह प्रायरिटी बेसिस के ऊपर उन स्टेट्स को दे रहे हैं।

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam): Increased fertiliser consumption has become a very important aspect in the new strategy for agriculture. The hon. Minister was referring to the global conditions. When he speaks of the global conditions, he should realise that the consumption of fertilisers in India is deplorably low com-

pared to even the world average—not of advanced countries but even the world average. The fertiliser consumption in India is 12.3 kg. per hectare as against the world average of 40.11 kg. per hectare of agricultural land. The entire difficulties have arisen due to faulty planning non implementation of the targeted production, requisite imports not being planned ahead with a proper assessment of the gap that is likely to take place in India and also untimely distribution of the available fertilisers. It is a very poor consolation if the Minister says that his Ministry has nothing to do with production or planning. My point is that Government as a whole should accept the responsibility for this state of affairs.

Even now 40 per cent of our requirement is being imported, and the Minister of planning has said that by 1978-79 we may have to import as much as 44 or 45 per cent of our requirements.

The Minister, in his statement, has attributed the shortfall in fertiliser production and availability to drought conditions, power-cuts, shortage of raw material, etc. Even in the earlier years, the production has not gone well as far as nitrogen and phosphates are concerned, the public sector production of nitrogen fertilisers for the year 1970-71 was only 57.4 per cent of the installed capacity, and in 1971-72 it was only about 61 per cent of the installed capacity. So far as phosphates are concerned, the public sector production was 50.5 per cent of the installed capacity in 1970-71 and 58.6 per cent in 1971-72. Thus, the problem of under-utilisation of the capacity has been a chronic one. The created capacities have not been utilised properly and Government should have a second look on this. If we take the entire production, both private and public sector, in the year 1970-71, of both nitrogen and phosphates, it was only 61.7 per cent of the created capacity,

[Shri Sezhiyan]

and the figure in respect of the year 1971-72 is 68.5 per cent. Thus, it is very clear that the capacities have not been utilised properly in the country. And that has added to our misery. Fertiliser should be given at the right time; the timely distribution is very important, especially in respect of hybrid and other new varieties.

Coming to the position in Tamil Nadu, I would like to point out that this is the right season to give fertilisers for cotton and other crops and, therefore, we urgently require fertilisers. Already the allotment to Tamil Nadu from the Central Pool is very low. Now the Madras Fertilisers have stopped production from 1st November. I do not think that it will produce anything till the end of this year. Therefore, I would like to know what arrangements have been made to offset the non-production in Madras Fertilisers. About FACT, I understand that the Ministry has made a commitment that the production from FACT will be diverted only to Kerala. I have no objection to that. But what about Tamil Nadu where the Madras Fertilisers have closed down from 1st November? I want to know what arrangements have been made to supply to Tamil Nadu.

A commitment has already been made by the Ministry to supply 27,000 tonnes of urea to Tamil Nadu, but the major portion of that has not come. I understand that two ships are to touch the port of Madras on 21st November and 25th November. According to my information, they contain about 20,000 tonnes of urea. I suggest that the major supplies could be made from those ships. I request the hon. Minister to make the position very clear. We want fertilisers urgently for manuring cotton and other crops in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to tell us what arrangements he

is making to compensate failure of production in Madras Fertilisers. Will anything be diverted from FACT? As I have already said, a commitment has been made to supply 27,000 tonnes of urea to Tamil Nadu, but the major portion of that has not yet been delivered. I want to know whether supplies from those two ships will be diverted to Tamil Nadu.

The other members have referred to political considerations being given in the supply of fertilisers to U.P. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, if not for us, at least for the sake of Mr. Kamaraj, they should supply us our requirement of fertilisers.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is true that so far as the production programme of the Fertiliser Corporation is concerned, its performance is not as we expected. The hon. Member has given the percentage. But I will place before him our figures. We expected in 1970-71 a production of 10.5 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen and 3.2 lakhs tonnes of phosphate but the actual achievement was 8.3 lakhs tonnes in nitrogen and 2.3 lakhs tonnes in phosphate. In 1971-72, the target was 13.2 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen and 3.3 lakhs tonnes of phosphate but we actually got 9.52 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen and 2.78 lakhs tonnes of phosphate. In 1972-73 the target was 14 lakhs tonnes in nitrogen and 4 lakhs tonnes in phosphate and we actually got 10 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen and 3 lakhs tonnes of phosphate. In 1973-74 the expectation was 16 lakhs tonnes of phosphate but we actually got 11.2 lakhs tonnes of nitrogen and out of 4 lakhs tonnes of phosphate we actually got 3.35 lakhs tonnes.

As I have said, we are taking steps to see how we can improve the performance of the Fertiliser Corporation so that we may get production of fertilisers according to their capacity. Various steps have been taken by the Petroleum & Chemicals Ministry and

I hope that after the various steps they have taken, there will be an improvement sometime this year or in the course of the next year.

So far as the case of Tamil Nadu is concerned, I may inform you that out of the fertilisers due to them from the supply of manufacturers, 91 per cent has been supplied in regard to nitrogen and 100 per cent of phosphate has been supplied from the manufacturers. Now, so far as the total supply is concerned both from the pool as well as from the indigenous manufacturers, the supply of nitrogen comes to about 48 per cent and phosphate comes to about 65 per cent.... (Interruptions). From the pool, so far as nitrogen is concerned it is only 29 per cent and 67 per cent in regard to phosphate and I can assure him that as and when more fertilisers are available, we shall keep in view the requirements of Tamil Nadu and we shall see that they are also supplied as much as possible.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): At the outset I may point out that the basis on which the allocation of available fertilisers is being made to the different States is clearly unfair. Who determines? And on what grounds? No doubt, Punjab is important. But agricultural production is important to this country from every State and there is no justification for giving 95 per cent of the pool fertilisers to Punjab....

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): We are not eating it up.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am giving the facts.

The Minister said just now that out of the indigenous production, Tamil Nadu has been given 29 per cent of its requirements as against 95 per cent to Punjab. There must be some proportion. Is Tamil Nadu utterly useless as an agricultural producer? I am quite certain that if the same

treatment is given to Gujarat as is meted out to Tamil Nadu that would not be reasonable—I maintain Gujarat is a very good agriculturally productive State—it has raised its production from 9 lakhs to 20 lakhs tonnes. Therefore, this is something which I hope the Minister will be good enough to consider. Now, I am going to proceed on the basis of certain basic facts. The fertiliser shortage is very considerable and the new oil situation will almost certainly result in further reduction of our production and availability within the country and therefore our import requirements will go up very substantially and this is likely to be the position for several years to come. Has Govt. given any thought to a long-term fertiliser policy and to a short-term fertiliser policy which will hold good for the next 5 years? It is not good enough for you merely to say that agricultural production is very vital for the country's economic prosperity etc. The whole Plan will collapse if on this basis State after State is given something like only fifty per cent or less of its requirement of fertilisers. The foodgrains production will suffer as also such agricultural commodities as enter into industrial production too. What I would like to know is this. Has Government given any consideration so far to the use of waste material, because both are important, organic as well as inorganic manure? Organic manure is necessary even if there were adequate availability of inorganic manure. That being so, in regard to the fertiliser policy, a proper proportion should be maintained between inorganic and organic manure.

Bearing in mind these particular aspects of this problem I would like to put a few questions to the hon. Minister and I request that he may be good enough to give detailed and satisfactory replies to them.

(1) Has the Government evolved a long-term policy in regard to fertilisers, both organic and inorganic?

[Shri H. M. Pate].

If so, what is it that they have evolved? You can give a brief reply, if you like.

(2) Secondly, has the Government any short-term policy to meet the country's requirements of fertilisers both organic and inorganic during the next five years or so?

(3) To what extent has the Government any policy under implementation regarding organic manure? To what extent are they utilising water borne sewage? To what extent are they trying to utilising waste materials and composts. To waste organic manure is a crime in countries like China and Japan not even a single ounce of waste material including human waste is allowed to go waste, they are used up because they are most valuable fertilisers. What policy has been evolved by us in regard to organic manures? These are the questions which I would like to put to the hon. Minister.

Summing up my points, I would like to refer briefly to the figures that the Agriculture Minister gave in regard to internal production year after year. You are proceeding on the assumption that very large quantities will be available from within the country when you have no basis whatsoever for expecting that higher production. Why do you plan on the basis of 10 lakhs of tonnes of production this year when in the previous three years every year there has been shortfall of the order of several lakhs of tonnes. You could not have realistically expected more than ten or eleven at most. Therefore there was no justification for expecting a higher quantum of production.

Certain references were made to Mithapur. When you are short of fertilisers why are Government going on delaying in finally clearing the Mithapur project? Of course, the

main or the original project was before Government seven years ago. Does this indicate any anxiety in regard to fertilisers at all? That was why my first question was whether Government had got a long-term policy or not.

In short, will Government state what is their fertiliser policy, long-term and short-term, and if they have not cared to evolve one, when do they propose to prepare one and proceed to implement it? My question is with regard to both organic and inorganic fertilisers.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I share the anxiety of the hon. Member that in order to meet the situation with which we are confronted, we should have a short-term as long as well as a long-term policy. Government are aware of this and have taken necessary steps, so far as the long-term policy is concerned, first of all, we are entering into long-term contracts with countries for the purpose of importing fertilisers for our country, and I hope that we shall be able to succeed in our effort and we shall have contracts entered into for a period of three to five years according to our necessities.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: That is short-term policy, because short-term policy takes care of five years' period or so.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as availability of fertiliser within our country is concerned, the present production programme is not adequate to meet our requirements in the future, and it is likely to go up by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan....

SHRI PILOO MODY: But he knew this five years ago.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: ...to nearly 5.5 or 6 million tonnes. We hope that in the course of the next few years,

our capacity to manufacture fertilisers will increase by about 26 lakh tonnes.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How? By magic?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as new plants are concerned, we are also taking steps for the purpose of establishing new plants which will give us sufficient quantity of fertilisers, but even then there will be a gap left of a few lakh tonnes which we shall have to import in the future.

As regards the basis on which we make allotment of fertilisers, I would like to point out to the hon. Member that these matters are discussed in the zonal conference, and on the basis of the requirement of every State, the quantity is fixed. The question has arisen whether out of the quantity fixed and out of the fertiliser which is available, any priority is given to any State. We have taken into consideration the fact of production in a particular State, the area under high-yielding variety and also the allotment made by that particular State so far as the contribution to the Central pool is concerned. After taking into account these factors, we have certainly decided to give preference, so far as the rabi crop is concerned, to Punjab, Haryana and also UP and Tamil Nadu and so on.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: May I ask what the allotment for Gujarat is? May I also say that one of the criteria is most unfair because it refers to the contribution by the State to the Central pool? How can a deficit State be in a position to make a contribution? And yet Government do want the deficit States to maximise their agricultural production.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I said that that was only one of the considerations.

Secondly, I would like to point out that the hon. Member is incorrect in saying that we are giving 95 per cent to Punjab out of the available fertiliser. It is only 71 per cent....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Even so, it is too much.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as Gujarat is concerned, I can give the figures to the hon. Member, if he wants.

So far as Gujarat is concerned, out of the supplies from the pool, we have given it 23 per cent nitrogenous and 38 per cent phosphatic and out of indigenous production, 81 per cent nitrogenous and 75 per cent phosphatic. The total of the two comes to 58 per cent nitrogenous and 63 per cent phosphatic. So the hon. member will realise that we have not been very inconsiderate so far as Gujarat is concerned; we have taken into account their production programme and so on. If we have given a little more to Punjab, Haryana and other States, it is because of other considerations which I have mentioned.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: He has not explained about organic manures which is a very vital thing. It would seem that it has been totally ignored by Government so far. Let us understand precisely what he proposes to do in this regard.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as organic manure is concerned, we have taken necessary steps. I have personally addressed letters to all the Chief Ministers and also discussed the matter with non-official farmers' organisations to see that organic manure is used in our production programme as much as possible. Steps in that direction are being taken.

12.51 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF EAG OF INDIA, 1971-72,
VOLS. I AND II

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Civil) Revenues Receipts—Volume I—Indirect Taxes and Vol. II—Direct Taxes under article 151 (1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5743/73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA
SERVICES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table 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:—

- (1) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 905 in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1973.
- (2) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 906 in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1973.
- (3) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 907 in Gazette of India dated the 25th August, 1973.
- (4) The All-India Services (Confidential Rolls) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Noti-

fication No. G.S.R. 942 in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1973.

- (5) The All-India Services (Confidential Rolls) Second Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 425 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1973.
- (6) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 427 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1973.
- (7) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Third Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 428 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1973.
- (8) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 429 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1973.
- (9) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Second Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 430 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1973.
- (10) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 450 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1973.
- (11) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Noti-

fiction No. G.S.R. 1016 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1973.

(12) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1017 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1973.

(13) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1089 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1973.

(14) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Promotion) Third Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 427 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1973.

(15) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Third Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 478 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1973.

(16) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 3157 in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1973.

(17) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1181 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1973.

(18) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1182 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1973.

(19) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1183 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1973.

(20) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1184 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd November, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5744/73.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI SIKH GURDWARAS ACT

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971:—

(i) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee (Registration of Electors) Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 25 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd January, 1973 (English version) and G.S.R. 284 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1973 (Hindi version) and corrigenda thereto published in Notifications Nos. G.S.R. 319 dated the 31st March, 1973, G.S.R. 672 dated the 30th June, 1973 and G.S.R. 911 dated the 25th August, 1973.

(ii) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee (Registration of Electors) Amendment Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 671 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1973.

(iii) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwara Management Committee (Row

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

gistration of Electors) Amendment Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 991 in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1973.

- (iv) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 18 (15)/73-Judl. in Delhi Gazette dated the 27th September, 1973.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5745/73.]

ANNUAL REPORTS OF PRESS COUNCIL OF INDIA FOR 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Press Council of India for the year 1972, under section 18 of the Press Council Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-5746/73.]

12.52 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I present the Thirty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.53 hrs.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received two notices of Motions of No-Confidence

in the Council of Ministers under Rule 198 from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Samar Guha.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion, as slightly edited, reads as follows:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers".

The reasons given are:

"Government's wrong anti-people, anti-democratic policies resulting in high prices and Government's total failure to ensure supply of food and other essential commodities to people causing starvation, starvation deaths, severe hardship, growing unemployment, rampant corruption, use of official machinery for party purposes specially for impending elections in UP and Orissa, widespread repression, misapplication of MISA and other preventive Acts and other misdeeds".

May I request those hon. members who are in favour of Shri Bosu's motion to rise in their seats?

The Members who have risen are more than 50, and the leave is granted.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I suggest that the discussion of the motion can be taken up immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; I agree.

श्री जयु लिलषे (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री पहले ही इस्तीफा दे दें तो बहस की जरूरत ही नहीं पड़ेगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: It is already 1 O'clock; just two minutes less. Could we take it up at 2 O'clock?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusaral): Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: How much time would you like to have?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSE (Diamond Harbour): 12 hours.

श्री अटल: बिहारी बाजपेयी (स्वालिपूर): अध्यक्ष जी, आप इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा करने का पूरा मौका मिलना चाहिये। सभी दल अपनी बात कहना चाहेंगे, सभी दृष्टिकोण सदन के सामने आये इसलिये आप पूरा समय दें। इसे अल्पबाजी में समाप्त नहीं किया जा सकता।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is coming after more than two and a half years, and we require full time to discuss it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): This is the first time when you have admitted a no-confidence motion after several years. Both the House and the Government must be given sufficient time. We must be given sufficient time to convince the Government that they have brought the country to the brink of total disaster.

MR. SPEAKER: I will leave it to the Business Advisory Committee which will be called to meet at 3.30 today. We will fix the time there. The discussion of this motion will start at 2 O'clock. We may now adjourn for lunch.

श्री मधु बोसु: कम से कम दो दिन दिये जायें यह फैसला हो जायें।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, just one submission. We will all be preoccupied here in the House discussing the motion, and so it will be very difficult for us to attend the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee at 3.30.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send your representative. If the party

leaders are not there, they can send their party representatives.

12.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

RE-REPORTED POLICE FIRING ON STUDENTS AT SHAHDARA

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (स्वालिपूर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी अभी खबर मिली है कि शाहदरा में पुलिस ने विद्यार्थियों पर गोली चलाई है। शाम लाल कालेज युनिदन के प्रेजिडेंट श्री नरेश मेहता पुलिस की गोली से घायल हो गए हैं। पुलिस कालेज के भीतर घुस गई। उसने अध्यापको और कर्मचारियों के घरों में घुस कर उनके बच्चों की पीटा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गृह मंत्री महोदय इस मामले पर तुरन्त ध्यान दें। परिस्थिति को बिगड़ने से रोका जाना चाहिये। विद्यार्थियों और पुलिस का संघर्ष दिल्ली में व्यापक रूप धारण कर सकता है। आप गृह मंत्री से कहें कि वह सदन को स्थिति से अवगत करें।

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Motion of No-Confidence. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I move:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

The reasons are Government's wrong anti-people, anti-democratic policies resulting in high prices and Government's total failure to ensure

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

supply of food and other essential commodities to people causing starvation, starvation deaths, severe hardship, growing unemployment, rampant corruption, use of official machinery for party purposes, specially for impending elections in UP and Orissa, widespread repression, misapplication of MISA and other preventive Acts and other misdeeds.

Sir, this No-Confidence Motion is long overdue. Today I rise to impeach this Government on behalf of the people of this country, whom they have let down so badly for the last three years.... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: The people are not behind you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If this is how you want to protect the Prime Minister, I think that is only poor display.

The narration of courses of fact is only a tip of the iceberg. Here we cannot defeat them by votes. Look at the magnitude of corruption and immorality—they are void of any fair principle—the gap between promises and performances, sticking to sheer opportunism. They have no right to continue in power. They have the lowest credibility today. In 1970 the Prime Minister dissolved this Parliament on the pretext of seeking a fresh mandate from the people. The time has come for seeking a fresh mandate again if she is worth the name of Prime Minister.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government are a monument of no-achievement. They are isolated from the people and that should be evident from a very simple and small thing as this. This is a statement showing the number of security guards provided to Central Ministers, including Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers. In 1967, they had a total of Sub-Inspectors 4, Assistant Sub-Inspectors 3, Head Constables 44

and Constables 85. In 1973 as against 44 Head Constables the number has gone up to 124; and the number of Constables has gone up from 85 to 267. How much money is this costing us, dear gentlemen! The expenditure incurred on security guards in the year 1967 was Rs. 3,14,620 and some paise, and in 1973, when there is so much talk of socialism, the amount has tripled; the expenditure as on 22nd August 1973 is Rs. 9,17,963. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. The ruling party and the Government are so scared of the people, they are feeling so isolated, that they have to look for shelter and protection from hired machinery. The expenditure has gone up three times in a few years—that is the rise! For one meeting of the Prime Minister they spend for security alone Rs. 80,000, and for other things about Rs. 2½ lakhs.

There is a countrywide crime wave. Delhi has become a crime city. Look at the girls' procession the other day of the Mirandah House. What about the Narang House scandal? Nothing has happened. These are vital matters. They are doing drum-beating and tom-tomming about Green Revolution in agriculture. But what have they got? Nothing better than a monsoon-oriented economy. And the most fantastic price rise has taken place. Barring some Latin American Countries, nowhere in the world has such a price rise been recorded, particularly for items that are required for the common man....

Shrimati Indira Gandhi says that, in a developing economy, it is bound to happen. But she conveniently forgets that, in other countries where there has been price rise, the wage rise also has simultaneously taken place to absorb the price rise and to leave surplus money in the hands of toiling masses and weaker sections.

Our Planning Minister described— I call him an ignorant Planning Minister—this as an invasion on our

prices. What more do we expect from this Government who plead helplessness? It is because it is a complete surrender to monopolists. This has happened because Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government have chosen to surrender completely at the feet of the monopoly capital, both of purse that is required.

The foodgrain take-over was another fiasco. The rice take-over was totally given up. Congressmen themselves opposed this. Why blame others? Of course, the Modies of Delhi and their wheat hoarding have to be protected for the consideration of purse that is required.

Procurement is a farce. They want to protect the big business houses. The U.P. and other elections have to be safeguarded. And we are aware of the fact, and you also know it, that their major base in the rural areas is led by the rural rich. The total quantity procured has also shown a disturbing trend. The figures apart, the practical disappearance of wheat, sugar, edible oil, milk and other essential articles from the open market and at the same time their availability at fantastic prices in the black market are facts of daily experience. And if figures are required, the following are relevant. Between November 1972 and June 1973, procurement of rice was about 2.5 million tonnes against the target of 4 million tonnes. The procurement of wheat during the period, April to June 1973, was only 4.3 million tonnes against the original target of 8 million tonnes and the scaled-down target of 6 million tonnes and in comparison to 5 million tonnes procured in 1972. And this year the monsoon has been favourable and there is the talk of bumper crop. That is your performance. That is your socialism.

The ration prices have been increased. Statutory rationing is only a token one. That is also on the verge of collapse. What they are selling as *asta* is a mixture of—what

exactly they are, God only knows—things including soap stone, tamarind seed, groundnut oil cakes and bran. Bran is in plentiful supply in West Bengal at a price which my hon. friend opposite will tell you. Modified rationing is a joke. Today, after 25 years of Congress rule, in eastern U.P. you find people picking up undigested gram from the cow-dung, washing it, boiling it and eating it. It is known as 'Gobaraha'. You are making all sorts of claims. People are picking their food from the cow-dung. If the world comes to know of it, our heads will hang in shame.

Baby food, coal, kerosene oil and Dalda, are available in plenty. But at what price? There is no dearth of supply. If there has been real shortage, you could not have got it for money. But they are available in plenty.

I am told that behind the coal supply, a particular political party's youth wing in Raniganj has been given permits, and they are selling the permits for Rs. 8/- per tonne. If a boy is given 100 tonnes, he gets Rs. 800. He comes to Raniganj bazaar, sells the permits, collects Rs. 800 and goes back for his party functioning. I am told that the name of that wing is 'Yuva Congress.' In Punjab and Haryana, it is Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per tonne of coal and everything has come to a standstill.

Now what has happened to Mr. J. P. Goel, the Congress Chief in the Delhi Administration. His godown was raided and it had to be sealed. He is a senior Congress leader, and that is his conduct. And you are all talking about socialism, rationing equal distribution of wealth and facilities to the people.

In the case of edible oil, they are pursuing a pro-hoarder policy. In Bombay, a hoarder was caught hoarding one lakh bags of groundnut. Here is a report from the *Economic Times*:

"One lakh bags of groundnut of the Kapchi variety, estimated to

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

yield 3,000 tonnes of scarce groundnut oil and sufficient to take care of Bombay's requirement for two months lie hoarded in Bombay."

And what did they do? It is very nicely described here:

"The loophole is that neither the Essential Commodities Act nor the Defence of India rules which came into force in the State on August 16 places any restriction on the possession of or trading in groundnuts as such, though these rules cover both groundnut oil and refined oil."

According to sources about 75 per cent of the stocks were of handpicked variety meant for export. The stocks were all financed by banks, that is, the socialist nationalised banks. It is also claimed that the party had in his possession... etc. Contrary to this claim the market circles allege that soon after the information was disclosed by the *Economic Times*, the party moved overnight a big chunk of his stock in Bombay to a place in Gujarat. Even the stocks left in Bombay were stated to have been stock-ed in different parts and disposed of for crushing later. One of the versions is that the party went in for buying on a large scale when the prices were low and he became the object of envy when prices of the groundnuts went on rising.

That is how it is being done. It is being done with full help and protection from the Government headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

What about Vanaspati? In Vanaspati there was a rapid expansion and much of the profit in the trade comes from, to put it bluntly, from the skill to corner supplies of edible oil. It also says, 'In fact, the trade in Bombay suspects that the Vanaspati industry dominated by large houses is diverting a part of the available groundnut oil in acute short supplies

into soap-manufacture following the stoppage of the imports of tallow.' Most of the Vanaspati manufacturing units including the larger ones are also soap-manufacturers. (They are thus contributing to the edible oil shortage. They are creating the shortage for making profits and Mrs. Gandhi's government is keeping her eyes shut because there is an understanding between the two. Then, the Vanaspati industry is totally dominated by foreign monopoly. They dictate the terms and the prices and create scarcity. I want to ask Mr. Chavan, whether it is or it is not a fact that Lever Brothers has declared a dividend of 40 per cent on their equity capital, whether it is also not a fact that in 1971-72 their profit was Rs. 5 crores and for 1972-73 it has jumped to double that figure, viz. Rs. 10 crores. Another company, Shaw Wallace dealing in food items, have declared a dividend of 27 per cent on their equity capital. Can you imagine this when people are starving? These profiteering people, these monopoly friends of Mrs. Gandhi are making their hay while the sun is shining at the cost of people's stomach. Take the mustard oil, the poor man's oil and I think 25 per cent of it is diverted to Vanaspati production. It used to sell at Rs. 5 per kg. Now it is selling at Rs. 10.

The price rise and inflation is inseparable. A few weeks, the Prime Minister said, 'Bear it for a month.' Soon after the kerosene and petrol excise rise came which is unbearable to the common man.

Price rise and inflation. The pretext is Bangladeshi refugees. This is all the tall talk of 'Garibi Hatao.' Now, the detailed explanation is that it was because of the events of 1971 and the last year's drought. This can satisfy only the most credulous. The Government praised last year the economy's resilience...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You would not like to give the impression

that your speech is a string of newspaper quotes?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No harm.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may just refer to them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: These are written by very eminent economists. I think, Sir, that may be left to me. Extra taxes were collected in the name of Bangladesh and that extra money, I am told, were not spent for the refugees.

Deficit financing and indirect taxes have become very serious issues so far as the common man is concerned. I do not think that Mrs. Gandhi has tried to understand the implications of it. The correct proportion between direct and indirect taxes is necessary to be known. In 1960-61 the total revenue was of the order of Rs. 901 crores. The direct taxes were Rs. 295 crores and the indirect taxes were Rs. 606 crores.

The percentage of direct taxes to total revenue was 32.63 per cent. The percentage of indirect taxes to total tax revenue was 67.37 per cent. In 1973-74, the revenue is of the order of Rs. 5113-56 crores. Direct taxes comes to Rs. 1314 crores and indirect taxes Rs. 3799 crores. The percentage of indirect taxes to total tax revenue has risen to 74.3 per cent. The direct tax ratio has gone down to 25.7 per cent. This is the position. Direct taxes touch the rich people, so it cannot be enhanced. You have therefore to put the burden on the common man. You have put the excise duties on many out of the 116 items of daily use of the common man under the Central Excises Act. I can give figures year after year.

Now, with regard to deficit financing, in the first plan (1951-56) the deficit financing has been of the order of Rs. 333 crores. These are figures combined for the Centre and the

States. In the second plan (1956-61) it was Rs. 954 crores. In the third plan (1961-66) it was Rs. 1133 crores. In the first four years of the fourth plan it has come to Rs. 1917 crores but the target set for the whole of the Fourth Plan is of the order of Rs. 850 crores. This is how they speak of deficit financing! In 1972-73, in one single year they took to deficit financing of the tune of Rs. 850 crores. They have hidden the fact that Rs. 423 crores were given to the States. Now, Sir, they are trying to regularise it by ways and means advances. Now they have imposed an ordinance and imposed an extra levy of Rs. 333 crores. So, this is a question which I want to ask Mr. Chavan. How much of deficit financing are you going to resort to? You have already exceeded Rs. 400 crores. Even by pushing aside social welfare projects, agriculture, education and health, what is it that you expect? You are printing more and more notes from Nasik because your unproductive bogus expenditure should go on. In 1963 you spent Rs. 77.37 crores on the Administrative Services and in 1973-74 you have spent Rs. 279.44 crores. Then, what about the Central Police Force? The Centre is not supposed to have a Police Force. There are so many Central Intelligence people, Research and Analysis people, subsidiary intelligence people!

Your Central Hall, Visitor's gallery and other places are infested by the policemen. I do not think there is any other country whose Parliament House is infested by policemen. (*Interruptions*)

As regards Central Police, according to the Constitution, the Centre is not supposed to have the police force. In 1950-51 they have spent Rs. 3 crores on them but in 1973-74, they had spent Rs. 135 crores. Why do you require so much police in the Centre? Why have an organisation headed by Shri Kaw, namely, Research and Intelligence Wing? For killing the Parliamentary democracy and doing all sorts of wrong things?

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Coming to debt services, in 1963-64 you have provided for Rs. 278.35 crores but in 1973-74 it has come to Rs. 834.85 crores. (Interruptions). I am saying that this is a police state. And that is why Mrs. Gandhi requires to spend under one single item at the Centre without the proper provision under the Constitution a sum of Rs. 135 crores when her late father, in 1950, thought that Rs. 3 crores would be good enough. That shows the character of the present Government. We did not hear much about C.I.A. Now we have been talking a lot about C.I.A. Once we were told that the research Analysis wing deals only with foreign intelligence. Now of course, for import, you have a multi-national Corporation using Shri B. K. Nehru and Shri Jha--Shri Jha is great man--who helped in bringing in devaluation of the country! Now, they are advising. The only salvation for this country is to surrender at the feet of I.T.T. Company, General Motors etc., etc. Have you not learnt a lesson from what the ITT had done in Chile to Mr. Allende? You want a multi-national Corporation because there are stooges like these advisers who had brought in disaster--economic disaster--by devaluation of this country. That is your ultimate salvation and solution and for that you want a multi-national Corporation. Let the people go to hell and let them keep on starving and let them go on picking up grams from the cow-dung. But, this multi-national Corporation is the latest discovery of Mrs. Gandhi.

They have spent Rs. 13 crores for the importation of bugging electronic equipment in the last six to nine months. Do they want me to give the dates of their arrival etc.? We can give that. (Interruptions).

I always thought that Mr. Nixon could come to India. He cannot come here openly but he can come in disguise for being an apprentice under our Prime Minister to see for himself how to get things done properly.

Apart from this, what is this Intelligence Bureau for? If you look into the budget papers for 1973-74, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, you will see that for the Intelligence Bureau Rs. 8.94 crores is the voted amount. Coming to discretionary fund, what is the fund for? I hope my colleagues will understand it. Now we are seeing everyday a water-gate. Where there is audit, there is no voucher production and where there is accounting, there is such a lot of misappropriation, misspending and putting money into the pockets. Here is an expenditure where you cannot demand a voucher, where you cannot get audit and where you cannot do accounting. Here is an item of Rs. 14 crores for one Ministry, namely, the External Affairs Ministry. What do they do with Rs. 14 crores? The House has a right to know this. Why is it that this amount has doubled in the last three years? What has happened? We want to know these things.

Then, of course, you have the CRP, the Central *Rokka Peeta*, these people will be hounded by the people within a very short time and the time has come for that. What is the expenditure on this? Those who are not in the know of things may kindly get educated. Compared to the expenditure of Rs. 6,96,47,221 in 1966-67, in 1972-73, it has come to--can you guess?—Rs. 37,37,85,297. In six years, Mrs. Gandhi may kindly hear me, it has gone up by 600 per cent. That is her welfare State.

And what do the States pay for this? The State Governments were made to pay Rs. 15.71 crores--for maintaining the CRP, or to be exact Rs. 15,71,63,745.4. Out of that of course, my State, under their regime tops the list with Rs. 3.85 crores. For this enormous expenditure on policing, what do you get? You do not get food but you get bullets. Here is a statement showing the number of occasion on which the CRP had resorted to firing in each State during the last five years; in 1970, they did so 63

times, and in 1971, they did so 264 times. I am quite sure Mrs. Gandhi will recommend all the CRP commandants for President's award. It is a wonderful job that they have done, they have done the money's worth. That is what it means.

Here is Shri Unnikrishnan. After his gallant work in Moscow, it is nice to see him here. It is very nice to see him. The point is that he cannot hood wink us. He has volunteered to give a cut of Rs. 50. But do the people outside know that Rs 50 is even less than a day's daily allowance? How many times does he come here for Parliament as well as for committee meetings? How much has he sacrificed? Let the people know about it. If he is bold enough, let him come forward with the answer. We do not believe in gimmicks, and we do not go in for it either.

The growth of monopoly is another scandal. I am not talking of Rama Goenka's poster of Rs. 14 lakhs fame, the beautiful photo of Mrs. Gandhi brought out by one of the leading blood-suckers of the jute-growers of West Bengal, a wonderful plastic multi-colour painted photograph, very impressive; naturally, they admire her and they like her. But what is the position now? Let us see.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: Why does he deny him of that pleasure?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now, I shall mention the total growth in a set of 20 large houses. Let not Mr. Chavan go to sleep; I do not want to be harsh on him, because he must be feeling tired. The total assets of these 20 large houses in 1963-64 were Rs 1789.93 crores and now they have come to Rs. 3128.77 crores. This is the socialism of Mrs. Gandhi. Monopolies are dwindling. Poor common people are growing, and they are growing in starvation, but these people are dwindling in poverty. So, that is very simple.

Then percentage of growth of assets. Can you imagine it? Birias have grown between 1966 and 1969-70 444 per cent, ACC 57.3 per cent, Thapers 76.1 per cent, Surajmal Nagarmal— one of the biggest tax-evaders; I am told the arrears are around Rs. 6 crores—have grown to the tune of 87.8 per cent, Walchand 84.3 per cent, Sri Rams 114.1 per cent—Shri Vayala: Ravi is looking very hard at me; please hear, Mr. Socialist—Mafatal 253.3 per cent, Killick 75.7 per cent. ICI—they are very British; you cannot touch them; they gave you freedom—204.3 per cent.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): People got the freedom; they did not give us freedom.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is what you say.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISEHAN (Badagara): He was in the British army then.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is right.

This reminds me of what I saw yesterday. Yesterday I saw a photostat involving a Rajya Sabha member who have gone to UP as a personal observer...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not refer to a member of the Rajya Sabha here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not mentioned the name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even so.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not get alarmed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not desirable to do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not mentioned the name. I saw the photostat of a gentleman who was sent to UP for the organisational election of a particular ruling party—I will not say which party. We have

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seen his photostat, a man who was convicted time and time again under the Essential Food Act, Bihar, smuggling in food, travelling without ticket and beating up railway employees. As for me, I was wearing a uniform and doing the job that was given to me. I am proud of what I have done. That gives me courage, that gives me conviction. That is why I am here to voice the difficulties of the people before these old people who have completely failed the people.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan):
What is the name?

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR
(Mathurapur): That man is Kesri.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I do not want to mention the name. Kesri or no Kesri, I do not want to mention the name (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur):
What is going on?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Chavan may hear this. I shall give the grand total of advances by financial institutions to 12 houses starting from ACC, then Bangurs, Birlas, ICI, Duncan Brothers of Ram Goenka and so on. You have financed through six institutions a total of Rs. 34,168.865 lakhs. As for 73 houses, it is a much bigger figure. The whole policy has been pro-monopoly in character.

Then what about this wonderful share market boom? Do you know that the share market equity price index has recorded the highest price rise in the country? In one case, it touched 138 per cent. Here is a wonderful write-up which says:

"General expectation that a dual price policy would be followed in the case of other basic commodities like cement, cotton textiles, fertilizer, chemicals and paper shares—

have gone up substantially. Cotton mills are faring extremely well"——

Because the people have to pay through their nose three times the price, twenty times the cost of production—

"Their profits have increased. In several cases, dividends have been raised. There have been instances where the appreciation in price has been much more than 100 per cent. For instance, while in the case of Baroda Rayon it is 141 per cent, New Sherrocks are up by 122 per cent".

What is Mrs. Gandhi's Government doing? What is Mr. Chavan doing? We do not know.

When you see there is rocketing of prices in the share market, you must understand that there is something wrong in your policy, if you are talking about socialism. But if you accept socialism and pro-monopoly policies, then of course, there is nothing to say you; you are all right,

Then there is another write-up. It says:

"For example, companies like Hindustan Lever, Brooke Bond, Pfizer, Union Carbide, Indian Aluminium and Phillips India are companies whose pre-tax profits were not less than Rs. 4 crores during 1972-73. Correspondingly, the dividends declared by such companies are on the high side".

There are numerous instances. I do not want to go into details.

Then about foreign companies, what were the assets, turnover and profits? In 1968-69, the assets were Rs. 1,234,20,85,000. That has increased now by 30 per cent in three years' time. The turnover and sales have increased by 50 per cent. Profit before tax has increased by 50 per cent. Profit after tax has increased by 100

per cent. That is your socialism and that is what you are doing.

Take Cadbury; it is the mirror. Their paid-up capital is Rs. 1236,000. Profit remitted in 1970-71 and 1971-72 is Rs. 59,06,000. This multi-national corporation will eat up. They have already started bleeding the economy altogether. If on top of that, they are brought in; we shall be finished.

Then there is the question of black money. I have produced documents to prove that Mrs. Indira Gandhi does not want to suppress black money. She does not want to curb the circulation of black money. If she had taken to demonetization in November, 1970, when the black money was assessed at about Rs. 7,000 crores, the prices would have been checked. Black money stands today at over Rs. 15,000 crores. (Interruptions). Black wealth? I am telling you, it is Rs. 15,000 crores. Do you think it is a healthy sign? It is Rs. 15,000 crores. But what can be done? The Prime Minister is a product of black money. If the black money were not there, your elections would not have been fought. Your contributions would have been none. And you would not have been here as you are here today because you are a product of black money and black-marketing.

In the home front, for the common man, above 40 per cent—that is the Government's figure—are below the poverty line; there is the lowest per capita income in the world here, and the deterioration had been much faster during the last four years of absolute rule of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Famine and starvation have come to stay with us. In Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Orissa, the conditions are as bad as in the pre-French revolution days when man and dog shared the same dustbin. You are a great glory everywhere and you belong to a society of mutual admirers.

Drought is your pretext, because for drought-prone areas, whatever little money that you had allocated—the last three years figures have convincingly shown—you have not bothered to spend it. Now, today, you are blaming drought. Out of your cultivable land in the country, no more than 20 per cent is irrigated. That is your performance in the past 27 years. (Interruptions) I will give you the figures. Regarding unemployment, the less said the better. The figure for educated unemployment has gone up by 100 per cent, and in 10 years,—I have a rough guess after serving on the Unemployment Committee—you will find that a third of the able-bodied population of the country is either unemployed or underemployed. There are no human rights in the country. Trade union rights have been trampled. Parliamentary democracy and civil liberties have ceased to exist.

Who has been the upholder? The Research and Analysis Wing has become the upholder of all this on your behalf. Their people are thronging around us. They have committed no less than 3,000 secret murders in the last two years, under different operations. I will name one operation which was finalised when Shri Ajoy Mukerjee was about to resign the Chief Ministership; that is "Operation Hooghly." 3,000 secret murders have been made a target and even today, we have lost a life in Durgapur, and there was another man, Nitai Sarkar. I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister but she has not got the time for one single poor individual. You have rigged the elections and you have unleashed semi-Fascist rule in West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and Tripura. There is police-protected gangsterism. Although the Maintenance of Internal Security Act has been struck down, it still continues; to be applied wherever they want. In the Allgarh Muslim University the Muslim students who took part in an

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agitation were not spared. They are being made to rot in the jail because their cases are not reviewed. In West Bengal alone during the period 7-5-71 to 30-6-73 the number of people detained was 7,604. Fresh detention in West Bengal was 1,044. The people in detention as on 30-6-73 was 2,030. The latest figures which we have been given are contradicting each other.

Since the 1972 elections the CPM have lost 90 lives because of murders, and these murders were committed by hooligans, gangsters and policemen. The number of Congressmen murdered is 25. You have seen how the other day one MLA, Shri Chandra Mitra, was hashed to death by Congressmen in his own house.

The indiscriminate use of power to cow down the political opponents and not to spare even the weaker sections, the workers and the students, is a deplorable thing. I can assure you that whatever you may say about your doing well, that will amount to your living like an ostrich which is hiding its head in sand and refusing to see what is happening outside. The whole world is laughing at you, your poverty, your mismanagement and, on top of that, your dictatorial rule.

You have occupied with the help of the CRP and police 300 trade union offices. In Raniganj the CRP people will not allow our trade union offices to be opened.

You had a massive mandate. In spite of that, you had the record number of President's Rule after the 1971 elections. We were branded as a microscopic minority. In spite of that you had the maximum number of President's Rule. You have heaped all the blame on us. You want to demolish and annihilate the opposition.

You are now busy designing how to rig the elections in UP and Orissa. You have no scruples. You are making a shameful use of the All India Radio and other mass media by coercive methods and manipulation of newsprint allocation. This is shameless use of official machinery. Only two days ago Shri Bahuguna said that he is rushing extra quantity of cement to UP. Their quota was 150,000 tonnes which had been raised to 3 lakh tonnes. Now it is going to be 5 lakh tonnes for UP. This has appeared in your paper. *The Statesman*. Now fertilizers, food, cement, everything is being rushed to UP. Now Shri Tripathi will go for the opening ceremony of a particular road in UP because he is the Road Minister and he has to develop a State which has been backward so long. But why this is done only just before the elections? Only the other day, as a national integration process, Shrimati Gandhi opened a bridge which connects Jhansi with Lucknow. The people of Jhansi did not travel to Lucknow so long and now they can do it. Now that the elections are coming, it is a special type of national integration which is taking place in UP and other States. Shri Chavan is smiling, but he is coming from Maharashtra.

Coming to the land reform policy I have gone through some of the legislations that your party in power in different States have brought into existence. Many lawyers have told me that the laws that were in existence infact restricted land-owning to some extent, but the present laws have opened the flood-gates. They are nothing but a joke. The same applies to the move for an urban property ceiling.

Coming to diffusion of ownership of newspapers, Shrimati Gandhi cannot certainly disturb the mass media owners. They are great people who help her by seeing that what we say

here does not go to the people and what they say here is magnified and given to the people. For that they are given newsprint and Government advertisements. On top of that, there is the threat of diffusion of ownership. You gentlemen on the opposite kindly educate me what happened to the diffusion of ownership. It has become an abandoned commodity on your shelves since three years ago. Now, you are talking about another gimmick, delinking of ownership. We understand these things. We know you much too well. We know Mrs. Indira Gandhi very well. The whole thing is not only class-oriented but immoral and dishonest. I am very sorry to say that the present Prime Minister is fountain-head of all corruption and mal-practices in the country.

What the Santhanam Committee had said in 1964 is still difficult for Mrs. Indira Gandhi to implement. Take, for instance, her own case. Let us be fair. In 27 years' time, there were lots of corruption cases and Ministers and politicians were put in the dock. But never before a Prime Minister was brought into controversy. Never before a Prime Minister was put in the dock on charges of use of official machinery for personal gains.

Here is a case of Maruti. Why I am mentioning this is that I have received a letter from Mr. Mirdha, a few days ago, dated November 13, 1973 which says:

"As you know, such an allegation has already been examined by a group of four senior Ministers."

Now, that really provokes me because I have got very thick files on that. Mr. Subramaniam is very unhelpful to me. He does not even acknowledge letters. It takes three to four months to get any reply. He is more loyal than the King. He is a commodity like a liquid and he takes the shape of the vessel in which it is contained—His Master's Voice. The

American President, Mr. Johnson, gave him a certificate saying, "We have got a great friend in the Cabinet, Mr. Subramaniam." Today, he is a great friend of Mr. Brezhnev who is coming here. This is a variety of people we have got on the opposite, neither fish nor flesh, a bunch of characterless opportunists.

This Maruti *vis-a-vis* small peasants is a very shameful affair. In 1964, let Shri Jawaharlal Nehru assured the local leadership, a very senior Congress Member who used to be a close companion of late Mahatma Gandhi—he told me personally when I visited Gurgaon—that no land in that area would be acquired. Now, the land acquisition is, again, a tale of tales. The first Notification was dated 24th February, 1971 under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act to be read with Section 17(a). Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed is a lawyer; Mr. Chavan is a lawyer. Let me see who else will understand it. Of course, they cannot express it here.

Now, to be read with Section 17(a) means it bars the owners from lodging an objection. It was challenged on the ground that there was no Emergency. The Advocate-General, Mr. D. S. Tewtia withdrew the acquisition order on 20th March, 1971. The second Notification under Section 4 was issued on 24th March, 1971 covering villages, Dhundahera, Mullahera, Shahpur and Enayatpur, etc. There was an objection received from the Chief of Air Staff, Air Marshal O. P. Mehra who said that it was a defence property. I have got a true copy here. I went to Gurgaon and Chandigarh. Officially, they did not give me a copy. I got a copy. They say that this land is covered by Defence prohibitory order. That was ignored. There are other objections. Filed by whom? By Air Marshal H. C. Dewan, Air Marshal Y. V. Malse, Mrs. Nina Galeria, daughter of Air Marshal Shiv Dev Singh, Deputy Chief of Air Staff, Air Com. A. L. Saigal, and Air Marshal

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G. B. Singh, Air Officer commanding the Western Command. The important points pointed out are: "that the potential market value of the land at present is not less than Rs. 75,000/- per acre due to the land being on the roadside...." and "that the present notification also contravenes the provision of the Government of India, Ministry of Defence letter No. Air HQ/20851/114/ORG/AF/7106/2/D (air stores) dated 13th August, 1956 and also further contravenes the Government of India Gazette Notification No. SRO-6 dated 11th January, 1969 which provides a safety belt of 1000 yards all around Ammunition Depot located in this Hadbast (copies attached)". This is signed by "Air Marshal Om Parkash Mehra, son of Shri Jagat Narain, resident of New Delhi, through (Rao Surendra Singh) Advocate, Gurgaon".

The Chief of the Air Staff says that there is a prohibitory order on the land but because it was Prime Minister's son, for a very priority sector of Production of small car—no difficulty about petroleum products—it cannot be disallowed.

Mr. Bansi Lal's letter says that "the land was acquired at the rate of Rs. 11,776" which includes a surcharge of 16 per cent on cost of building, hut, wells, etc. The net price paid to the peasants was Rs. 9,000 per acre, while the market value was Rs. 75,000 per acre. This was what was done.

Why is it that Mr. Mirdha's reply says that the matter is *sub-judice*? If they want to go to a court of law, it is all right. If a letter comes about an ordinary man, it is alright. A letter like that cannot come when the Prime Minister is deeply involved in it, when it is about her own son. Why should the Prime Minister take shelter under the table of a district judge? What does the Ministry say about these irregularities? We want a copy of the report to be placed on

the Table of the House because it is a serious charge. For the first time in the history the Prime Minister is being charged with adoption of corrupt practices and malpractices of official machinery.

Did Shrimati Indira Gandhi not say in Lucknow in a public meeting, 'I am now going to institute an inquiry into the Maruti affair'? It came out in the papers. (Interruptions) She can get away by saying that everybody other than she speaks the untruth. That is her contention. Rather, she is the only truthful person because she is the Prime Minister of this country! Why not have an inquiry? If there is no skeleton in the cupboard, she should come forward for a Parliamentary Probe into the whole affair of Maruti from the time of giving the letter of intent to the priority sector, industrial licence, land acquisition, giving of cement and coal, collection of money; all these should be gone into. The cupboard is full of skeletons. Let there be a probe. But she cannot afford to have that because the U.P. election is coming, the Orissa election is coming. सारा नष्ट हो जायेगा । इमेज खराब हो जायेगा । वह तो करना नहीं चाहिए ।

So long they were saying that the Defence prohibitory order was not in force. I have quoted from the Government of India's order. (Interruptions).

15 hrs.

We want a thorough probe. This is the third time the company has been given extension in licence and if the Prime Minister chooses to disapprove of such a thing, the country will go with the impression, the world will go with the impression that the Prime Minister of India has taken recourse to means and methods which are not proper for a person of her stature. This is the condition of the rising sun of Asia—my young friend from West Bengal on that side described her,

What happened? The objections were called on 26th May 1971. 200 objections, I am told, were heard altogether. The Land Acquisition Officer, Mr. Yadhav, pointed out the availability of more suitable land, banjara land, not cultivable on the Mehrauli Road via Chattarpur—Sikandarpur at a very low market price and that was not heeded to. Now, the Government rejected the report. A notification was issued. Next day on 24th June, 1971 notice under Sec. 9 was received by the advocate who advised the clients to file objections on or before 10th July 1971.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: How much time is he to take, Sir? One hour he has already taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Don't get agitated. Don't feel exposed so soon.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: How much time is allotted to him?... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On 10th July 1971 the Land Acquisition Collector came to Gurgaon at 10 a.m. to the Zila Parishad office...

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: There is no limit of time for his speech, Sir?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): The Chair is not to be guided by you... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Kindly take your seats. Now, I am conscious that he has taken one hour. Even for a short duration discussion the mover is given ordinarily about half an hour. Now, in this case... (*Interruptions*) Order, please. In this case no time has been fixed yet. The Business Advisory Committee is yet to meet and fix the time... (*Interruptions*) Order, please. So, unless I know how much time is fixed and how much time is allotted to each party... (*Interruptions*) Order, please, even so, there has to be 2231 LS—9

a limit. I am working out on the basis that if the discussion is for 2½ hours and half an hour is given to the mover of the motion, suppose it is fixed that time for this debate will be 12 or 15 hours, what time should the mover get. This is the handicap. In any case, I think Mr. Bosu will now conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now, the second thing that is started is this Maruti Consultancy Service which is owned by the Prime Minister's son and her daughter-in-law. Now, according to the memorandum that was sent to her, the Consultancy Service will receive a consultancy fee of 3 per cent on overall turn-over. According to their project report, in 1973-74, the total sales will be about Rs. 80 lakhs and the total technical know-how fee for 1973-74 will be Rs. 16 lakhs and during the period 1974-78 it will go up to Rs. 108 lakhs and odd. Consultancy service owned by a family, people who profess to believe in socialism—Rs. 110 lakhs is the technical know-how fee. I asked Mr. Subramaniam as to what are the other projects. Mr. Subramaniam refused to give it because he cannot afford to lose his job. I can understand that.

Then, there is this scandal, 'The Safdarjung Fly-over Scandal'. Sir, Mr. Bhola Paswan Shastri has been writing to me for the last three months, saying, "The matter is receiving my attention." The contractor claimed money from the young boy as this young boy owed the contractor some considerable sum for the civil works for Maruti. When court action was threatened, then, the whole thing was engineered and the entire Governmental machinery was geared up and now it has been found that there is no case and the man has gone to the Court for compensation. Mr. Bhola Paswan Shastri has so far refused to clarify and tell us, if it is really a fact or not, that Government will be put to considerable financial loss because the contract

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has been given to somebody else and that will cost more. Of course, it is a public sector project. I am glad at that. But they initially gave it to a private contractor and during that time this dispute arose over something else.

I do not want to talk about Nagawala. I do not want to talk about Jagota. I want to talk about somebody definitely. It is about my dear friend Nagat Narain. He is not to be seen here. If you want to know the ways of making quick money you must go to my friend Mr. Lalit Narayan Mishra. He did so many things in the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Then we know about the Kosi project. What happened to that Kapur Committee's Report? Is it still under the consideration of the Cabinet? What happened to the Dutt Committee Report of the U.F. Government, in regard to the quick money-making business of Mr. Nagat Narain and his family? What happened to the Stainless Steel deal of Mr. Tulsian? Mr. Nagat Narain, by changing three specific conditions with regard to export entitlement of ferro silicon, allowed him to make crores of rupees. Can I call him a V.D. in Indian politics? Today, this gentleman is so very indispensable to the Prime Minister of this country that he cannot be dispensed with. Some 100 M.L.As. have given a Memorandum against this man. No country can have a Minister with that sort of mud on his face, but he will not be removed, if it is inconvenient for Mrs. Gandhi, and it will not take place. In his by-election, I am told, Rs. 70 to Rs. 80 lakhs were spent. For the unseating of Pandey Ministry the amount spent was slightly less, Rs. 25 lakhs. For each district in Bihar, substantial amounts are allotted, that is Rs. 25,000 to see that his interests are looked after. My friends are looking uncomfortable....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): They are jubilant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My friends from the Press will forgive me. I am talking about Lalit Narain Mishra. Everytime, I am told, he goes abroad, he gets wrist watches suit-lengths etc. For getting coverage in newspapers he invites them for dinner and articles put in special envelopes are given to them. Some select people are given special envelopes. Those envelopes contain something which Mr. Chavan deals with every day.—Finance. Shri Mishra should welcome an enquiry to let the truth come out.

He tried to do that with me. But I do not want to do that here.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: He is already on the pay roll of Shri Singma. If it comes to me I can prove that. There is a limit to each and everything.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Now I come to wheat scandals. The Bihar Estimates Committee has commented about him in their report. He is now busy allotting wagons at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs and odd a day of course, here, I am not talking about the disposal of scrap which is being done by somebody else.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीदर):
उपाध्यक्ष जी, रैस का मामला पी ए सी
के अन्दर विचारार्थित है। उस का रैकॉर्ड
नहीं दे सकते हैं। यह गलत बात है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to ask one question here. The matter was also raised by my friend in the Rajya Sabha. The gentleman Shri Darbari against whom there are corruption charges has taken a licence.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): On a point of order. He is bringing in so many charges against so many people but he is not producing any proof in the House. He is bringing all types of allegations of corruption

against the Prime Minister, against her other ministers and against the party. Is it proper?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Tewaryji I have got proof with me. I am talking about Shri Darbari who used to be of assistance to my friend in the Ministry of Foreign Trade who has taken a licence, I am told, for 150 shoddy spindles. He has followed him in the Railway Ministry because money is collected for the allotment of wagons. I want to prove how corrupt this Government is. Shri D. P. Dhar, the Planning Minister about him I have got a photostat copy....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Any way you will please produce that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall produce that. There is an agent for a French engineering firm in Delhi headed by a man called General Pinto. There is a telegraphic code in which Shri D. P. Dhar, Planning Minister has been described as 'Pilgrim' and I have got with me the photostat copy which says the following. That is sent to his own firm.

"Boulat confirms programme for Dhar at Paris on dates proposed. OK."

Then, there is another interesting thing. It says:

"Pilgrim of Planning Commission coming to Paris on purely private visit mainly for cardiac treatment. Has expressed wish for informal contacts with our Principals and Banks for fertiliser and refinery programme."

"Has asked if our principals would kindly book and meet expenses for him at Hotel Intercontinental (Paris) for the 10 and Wed. 11th July. If possible I suggest you also place car at his disposal.

"Pilgrim and Poacher returning from holidays Kashmir on 25th

June. Liaise through Jimmy..... I do not want to mention the name. It ends:

"you should definitely be back in Paris for such meeting."

I have not known Europe at all for cardiac treatment. Paris is not for this treatment. It is for something else. If you want I can make this over to you as a public document and you can have a goodlook at it.

Now I come to wheat bran scandal in West Bengal. This bran scandal is a F.C.I. project. Former Food Minister repeatedly demanded in the Assembly a judicial inquiry not only in regard to the wheat bran case. The Chief Minister also wanted it once. Later on, I think Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi also made a public statement demanding a judicial inquiry, but then it was found....

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): That my hon. friend is involved there, and, that was why I stopped it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: that Mr. Prabhu Dayal Gupta was involved, and there are lot of documents and photographs, and I am told photostats of cheques are travelling towards me. It is all about the close friendship that existed between Mr. Prabhu Dayal Gupta, the main leader of the bran scandal and Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray. Is it true, we want to know, that he paid for all the expenses of the cars that toured during the two elections? I do not want to go any further into that.

I am only saying that their doomsday is coming. The Delhi bandh and the West Bengal bandh have shown them what the writing on the wall for them is. If Mrs. Gandhi believes in what she says, she should resign and seek a fresh mandate from the people, as she did in December, 1970. Otherwise, people will know what she is made of. I thank all my hon. friends opposite for shouting at me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its want of Confidence in the Council of Ministers."

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad): For an hour and a quarter, the House heard an astounding performance, a phoney performance which lacked conviction. Although the hon. Member who moved the motion made a tall claim of raising big issues on a motion like this, he ended in a sad whimper and only indulged in witch-hunting, character-assassination, petty issues, and it seems again that the hon. Member who just has come from Bengal after the big flop of the Bengal bandh was suffering from utter frustration, and instead of his usual aplomb or his marshalling of facts, he indulged in irrelevant issues. I think this will go down as the most unusual performance of an hour and a quarter where he not only inflected a speech on the House but wasted the time of the House.

It is difficult to join issues with him because he brought the debate to such a low level that one cannot go down to that level, and I do not propose to go down to that level. Instead, I want to take up the issues which he has mentioned in the motion and join issue with him on every matter on every item. It will be my effort in the time at my disposal to bring the proper perspective in this debate. It is a difficult task because he has created an entirely ugly situation by all sorts of recrimination and by raising wild accusations, half-truths and so on. I do not know how to describe the entire tenor of his speech. The issues that he has raised in what is the longest speech of his...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not my longest speech.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I think this is the no-confidence motion which will be the longest speech which the hon. Member has delivered. He has said

that parliamentary rights and civil rights have ceased to exist. Can there be a greater travesty of facts? He is using the sovereign and independent forum of Parliament and is still saying that parliamentary rights do not exist. Then, he has said that there is a fascist.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Semi-fascist.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: ...semi-fascist Government. I think he has used refined language at least in this respect.

Then he said that the expenditure on security has increased. All this he said. I do not think anybody, even he, believes in this. All these phoney issues are not going to carry conviction with the people.

If you read his earlier performances, speeches, he has repeated *ad nauseum* most of the points he made today including the profits made by Hindustan Lever. Last time he made that point.

Then he indulged in character assassination of my hon. friend, Shri L. N. Mishra. If you see his speeches in the past, he has repeated the same thing over and over again now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about your MLAs from Bihar?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I am speaking of the hon. member's speech. Why are you bringing in irrelevant things?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: "Hundred Bihar MLAs demand ouster of Mr. Mishra". They belong to the ruling party.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Lastly, he came to the well-known obsession of his, Maruti. He has tried to demand a parliamentary probe. Whatever the facts have been stated a number of times in the House. There were a number of debates on this House on this matter. They have been effectively answered, dealt with.

Then the member goes on, because he believes in that ignoble dictum that if you repeat a thing a hundred times even a half-truth or untruth, it will carry conviction with the people and become truth.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Which one are you talking about?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The hon. member has claimed that he is speaking on behalf of the people. I think there cannot be a taller claim than this. Nowhere has the consideration of the people been in his mind. He has nothing but vile and personal accusations against the members of the Government including the Prime Minister.

We are aware of all these things. It is a well-known fact in history and in parliamentary democracies wherever there is freedom of debate and freedom of expression that when you run short of issues you descend to personalities and character assassination. This has happened in history and the Opposition, devoid of any basic issues, are not able to raise any national issues. They are not able to galvanise the popular feeling in the country for constructive national purposes. Instead of that, here is an Opposition which is trying to divide the will of the people, which is trying to weaken the will of the people and raising wrong and petty issues. Issues which can be debated in a corporation are being raised here in the national platform. This is a very tragic situation. I think the people are not going to forgive this. Because the Opposition has a legitimate and responsible role to play; particularly now, we are facing a very difficult time in the country. There is a very difficult situation on the economic front. What is the role of the Opposition? Of course, they have a right to raise basic issues through a no-confidence motion. But this has become a sessional ritual which the hon. member has indulged in.

He has said that this motion is overdue. He started with a bang that here is a no-confidence motion which is

overdue, but he ended, as I said, in a whimper. What are the issues he has raised?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Doctor, heel thyself.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: He raised the issue of prices and unemployment. But he just vaguely mention them. He said that prices have gone high. He said that the unemployment situation is difficult. He merely stated the basic premises. Has he gone into them? Has he joined issue on any of these issues which he raised?

Therefore, as I described in the beginning. This is a phoney performance lacking conviction. He has stated these issues by way of a no-confidence motion, but he has refused to deal with them. He refuse to deal with them. Why? It is the basic question. Why? Here is a very difficult situation. I know the Government spokesmen, right from the Prime Minister and other senior members of the Government, have stated that we are facing a difficult situation not today but over a number of years.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Who has made it difficult?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: When we talk of realities, when we talk of objective conditions, when we talk of facts, he says they are pretexts; he has said that they are pretexts; he said that drought is a pretext. He said it is a pretext, when we talk of national and international forces leading to inflationary spirals in the world or in this country. About the natural and other difficulties that this country has faced, he says it is all a pretext. When we talk of facts, when we analyse the situation and we are prepared to meet this situation, this challenge, squarely, as was said earlier, he says it is all pretext. I say we will meet the situation squarely.

I want to come to the reasons. Let us take the main issues listed in the debate. On the problem of prices.

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It is true that we have been witnessing a very high level of prices, and we have not made a secret of it. There has been a 21 per cent rise in a period of years. It is an unprecedented rise. We accept that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 21 per cent at what level?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: I do not have the time, and I do not want to confuse the issue as you have done. It is 21 per cent.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: At which level? Wholesale or retail?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: 12 months from September. Within 12 months, it was 21 per cent. Can there be a clearer statement than that? I think the hon. Member should come forward and realise it. I do not want to confuse the issues. It is an unprecedented rise. But what are the factors behind this? We had this big fall in production of foodgrains. We had an unprecedented drought over the last year in the country, and we had also the international forces; not only inflation in the country but the import of inflation. You see the world picture today. Our economy is an open economy, where we have a large international trade which is a growing trade. All these factors led to a commitment, and a certain commitment by way of rise in prices and a very large expenditure to meet the drought situation and other expenditure. All this led to a pressure on our economy.

The hon. Member quoted certain figures to show that deficit financing has been increasing. It is true that we undertook certain commitments, which were inescapable. And, therefore, there has been an increase in deficit financing and there has been an increase in the level of prices; and there has been a fall in production of foodgrains, and there has been a very difficult economic situation.

What did the Government do? The

Government did not wilt. Whatever be the pressure, it was a very difficult situation, but the Government has met it with confidence. If the Government had not taken the steps what could have happened? For example, we distributed 10.8 million tonnes of foodgrains from April to June. These months were very difficult months in Maharashtra, Gujarat and in some other parts of the country. Not only we had to live from hand to mouth but from train to mouth and from ship to mouth. It was a very difficult situation, and in any country such things would have created a very, very difficult situation.

I am sorry to say this: I charge the Opposition parties that in that time of national calamity which the Government was facing, when there was a great difficulty in feeding the people, they tried to disrupt communications and tried to disrupt the transport and tried to create a situation of food riots. And they are the people who talk that they speak on behalf of the people! These are responsible members and parties, national parties represented in this House, but they have forgotten their role by the people and by the country. Instead of coming to the help of the people, they wanted to aggravate the situation, despite these facts. There was a national problem in which we could have met the situation together, unitedly, to meet the national emergency, if I may say so, the like of which we faced in respect of Bangladesh when we saw the unity of the people, the unity of all the Members behind that situation of a national emergency. Now, we did not have that national attitude from the Opposition parties. But in spite of this, the ruling party faced it alone. Of course, some of the opposition members supported us. Instead of kowtowing or submitting to pressures or wilting under pressures, they took measures and tried to enforce them. Whether it is the distribution of foodgrains or other essential commodities, or measures in regard to curbing non-developmental expenditure, or mop-

ping up inflationary spiral by taking monetary, fiscal and other measures, we took the right measures and implemented them after mobilising the support of the people. Despite the fact that the people have gone through very difficult times, they have stood by us. We know the difficulties of the common man. We have seen the privations and the difficult conditions they have gone through the last few months. Still, when we went to them and admitted our deficiencies, the deficiencies of the political set up in which every party was not discharging its responsibility, the deficiencies of the bureaucratic system, the deficiencies of the administration at the district level and the tremendous pressure under which this system was working, when we assured them that we are trying to do our best and we wanted their co-operation, they understood our position and responded. That is the reason why we have been able to avert a great calamity in this difficult period which was one of the most difficult years. Since the achievement of independence, during the past 25 years the latter part of 1972 and the whole of 1973 will go down as the most difficult period in our history. If we were able to survive it without any great dislocation, without great violence, without great instability, it is because the Government not only enunciated the right policies but pursued them and tried to implement them despite all the difficulties. We have never made a secret of the difficulties that the people had to undergo on the economic front, on the production front, on the industrial front because of the shortage of essential commodities and various other things.

But remember our style of functioning. The Prime Minister in meeting after meeting took lakhs and lakhs of people into confidence and admitted our shortcomings. At the same time, she tried to rouse the conscience of the people and galvanise them into constructive channels. We have succeeded there to a great extent.

In spite of the fact that we admit that there has been failures on crucial

fronts, critical shortages and stagnation in production we have taken steps all the time to get over the difficulties. Take foodgrains for example. We took a number of steps both for production as well as distribution. It is true that there is shortage in wheat, the wheat prices are ruling high in spite of the fact that we had a good khariff crop. But the prices of other crops, oilseeds and pulses are falling down. The other day some hon. Members took me to task when I said that some of these prices have fallen. I still maintain that they have fallen. While the economic laws are not as exact as the laws of science or physics, there are certain inexorable forces which we have to admit, at least for the sake of argument. When the prices of oilseeds, vanaspathi and some pulses fall, what is our strategy? Our policy is to achieve stabilisation of prices.

The opposition members are free to go and mislead the people by saying that the Government are not able to bring down the prices. But have they any solution for bringing down the prices permanently? They have no suggestion to offer. They have only a negative attitude. What are the measures that we are taking to stabilise the prices?

Firstly, take for instance the measures on the production front. We have to increase the production of essential commodities, the commodities of mass consumption. We are taking up the programmes. The Cabinet is meeting; the Government is taking steps. The Departments of the Government as a whole are taking steps to increase production of those essential commodities of short gestation period, in a year or two. We have to increase the production of essential commodities, like, foodgrains, oilseeds, pulses, sugar, etc. Then comes the production and distribution of coal, etc. There has been a fall in prices of oilseeds by Rs. 200 per tonne.

I maintain in our economy which is a developing economy, a very crucial point is the strategy of growth. A

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crucial point in the analysis of the economic situation today is that in a developing economy it is the supply factor that is important. The price rise is not due to the demand factor. It is not that there is a higher income and there is a rise in income. It is not that there is an inflationary spiral due to higher demand and higher income. It is because we have faced certain critical shortages as a result of other things and, therefore, we have to meet them. Once we increase the production of those critical shortages of essential commodities, like food, power, fertiliser, coal, oilseeds, sugar, etc., if we are able to take care of them—we have taken steps to take care of them—then, we will be able to stabilise their prices.

What we look forward to, in the beginning of the Fifth Plan, from the next year or from right now, is that there should not be any run-away prices, the type of which we faced this year and the last year. We are taking a number of policy steps and co-ordinating them in various fields. We are trying to cut down non-developmental expenditure and to bring down the deficit financing. A very healthy statement has been made by the Planning Commission and it has also been stressed by the Finance Minister, the other day, that there will be an attempt to raise our finances in the first year and the second year of the Fifth Plan through non-inflationary sources and that there will not be any deficit financing at least in the first year and the second year of the Fifth Plan. I do not know whether they will stick to it. I want to be very frank and I want to know whether there will not be any deficit financing in the next Budget or in the Budget thereafter. If they restrict it to the minimum, I think, they will be able to achieve the object. I think, Rs. 50 crores or Rs. 70 crores of deficit financing in a year with a rate of growth of 5 per cent is not going to make an impact. If

they are able to raise resources in a manner that they do not push up prices, if they are able to increase the production in the first year and the second year of the Fifth Plan, i. they are able to cut down deficit financing to the minimum extent, they will be able to achieve the object of stabilisation of prices. This is a goal which will be realistically achieved. This is the approach of the Government. This is the approach with which we look to the situation today.

Similarly, I come to other things. I have dealt with the point raised by the hon. Member about failure to supply food and other essential commodities. In the last 12 months, 10.8 million tonnes of foodgrains were distributed. We met a very difficult situation. We were able to take care of the vulnerable sections of the society either in the urban areas or in the industrial areas or in the depressed areas. We have been able to take care of it.

Then, the hon. mover of the No-Confidence motion says about the failure to distribute foodgrains. Again, in the coming year also, if you see the procurement, the procurement is going on very happily. We have procured 7 lakh tonnes so far and, I think, this year, they will be able to achieve the target of the procurement. We have been able to import four million tonnes plus two million tonnes of foodgrains from the Soviet Union. I think we can look forward to the monsoon, and in the coming months also we will be able to manage. Therefore, there is no need to create an alarm about it, no need to create an impression in the country that on the food situation we have failed, we have not been able to distribute foodgrains. Can there be a greater travesty of truth than this? And I charge the Opposition members with creating a scare in the country that the Government has failed to distribute foodgrains. Despite the fact that there had been difficulties, we have been able to manage the situation. It is not correct, it is totally wrong—and I would even call it 'irres-

possible' on the part of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and others—to create an impression in the country that on the food situation Government is not able to hold on its own, Government is not on the top of the situation. I can say on behalf of the Government, I can say on behalf of our Party, that in the coming months also, we will be able to look after distribution of food-grains with confidence and there is no cause for alarm.

My hon. friend took objection to U. P. being given more cement, sugar and other things. U. P. is the largest State of our country; it has one-fifth of our population; every fifth person in the country belongs to U.P. It produces the largest amount of sugar. But here the hon. Member says that we are giving more sugar to U.P., more cement to U. P., only because the elections are coming.... (*Interruptions*) U.P. is lagging behind in power generation, in agricultural production and in industrial production. They need to be given much more to make up for the leeway; any additional amount of these essential commodities would give them relief. Firstly, as I said, U.P. has one-fifth of the population of the country. Secondly, it has suffered most in the past and, therefore, it should be looked after properly. It is good that, under the leadership of the Prime Minister and the Central Government and the Chief Minister there, in the last two years, much has been done in U.P. compared to what was done in the last 20 years. It is good that U.P. and other backward States like Bihar are coming up. Unless the pace of progress is stepped up in these areas, the national average will not go up. But the hon. Member takes objection to these things. Is this democratic or anti-democratic? I leave it to the House to judge; I leave it to the people of U.P. to judge. Here the hon. Member has taken exception to what we are trying to do—we are trying to distribute more efficiently and in larger quantities, though we are not able to meet the entire demand.

The main objects behind moving this no-confidence motion by the Opposition are two. Only recently they had an adjournment motion and many of the areas covered in that debate are being covered now. I am sorry I have also to cover the same ground in my reply. One object of the Opposition in moving the no-confidence motion is to raise cloud and dust over small issues, attacking in the process certain members in a very romantic or dramatic language—witch-hunting, character assassination, etc. This object, they have fulfilled. The second object is U. P. and Orissa elections. I was surprised why they have not added Pondicherry and Manipur. That is because they know that they have no policy frame-work to face the ruling party.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: How many seats will they contest in U.P.?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: They do not know it themselves.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: Only one.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: They are going to lose.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: They know they are going to lose. They have lost the battle also because here is a Party which has a big frame-work for the country, which has an ambitious target for the country, viz., stability, growth, social justice and removal of poverty which they are trying to attack. We have moved forward in all directions. Nobody has said that these targets can be achieved in the matter of two or three years. The fact of the matter is that we are on the right road and we will pursue it. The people of U.P. and the people of Orissa are also going to respond to it because on one side we are rousing the people, their democratic consciousness which will turn their lives and which will mean a change in their lives. It is a matter of life and death. Here is the programme of the ruling Party and the approach. It is a question of approach.

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Now, what is the approach of the Opposition? It is revealed in this no-confidence motion. The approach is: no issues... (Interruptions). Nowhere they have said how to meet this national crisis. Nowhere they have said... (Interruptions) that these are the failures of the Government. Even on this issue, even on this policy issue they have not said that these are the failures of the Government because they have no alternative. They have not said what can be done. They have no answer. Here is a moment of history, here is a moment of destiny in which the people's energies have to be galvanised to face the situation. Instead of that, they have tried to divide the people because they have no policy, they have no programme to meet the situation and, therefore, as a substitute, they are indulging in petty issues, they are indulging in character assassinations and raising dust on small and petty issues. These were the two objectives of this no-confidence motion. Whether they have used their privileges as an Opposition to move a no-confidence motion rightly or justifiably or only as a stick to beat the Government, I leave it to the House and the people of the country to decide. But I want to say that on all big issues they have tried to raise—leave aside making out a case for the no-confidence motion, they have not joined issues with us. My point is that they have not even joined issues with us. They have listed six or seven of them.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Only one speaker has spoken. You say, 'Many of them'.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: The hon. Member who just spoke took an hour and a half. I am saying that the morning shows the day. I may see the others speaking. He has shown the day. No issues, no programme, no sense of national emergency and only trying to weaken the will of the people and to attack the Prime Minister in season and out of season. Therefore, these tactics are not going to

pay. It has not paid in the past. It is not going to pay in the future. It is not going to pay either in the U.P. or in the Orissa election or in any election.

The hon. Member challenged the Prime Minister and the ruling Party to hold elections to-day. He has said that this Government is anti-democratic. Now, the hangman of democracy, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, who believes in violence, who believes in creating instability, whose record of service in West Bengal is well-known, is asking that. People have completely rejected them. They have been rejected for all times to come which was seen in the recent 'bandh' also which he said was a great success although it was a colossal flop. The people have rejected them because the people of this country have certain traditions, have certain traditions of constructive politics, have certain traditions in moving towards stability and have certain traditions of taking the democratic energies in constructive lines. They have rejected for all times to come any extremism either of the right or of the left any fascism of any character or any dictatorial trend. The fountainhead for this movement is the Prime Minister. There cannot be any greater democratic person than her who has released the democratic energies of the people for social change, for change in the lives of the people. Once in our life-time we have created a hope for the common man and for various reasons we have met with difficulties. You cannot blur the image of the people, weaken the confidence of the people. You cannot weaken those revolutionary energies of the people that has been generated. Here is democratic awakening of the people or which cannot be halted. You say you are for the people. But the people are not with you. The people are not with the extremists. The people are not with those people who indulge in violence. The people are not with those who try to create food riots and then grab crisis. The people are not with those who want that economic

progress should not take place. The people are with those who want to create a situation by which all the constructive, organisational, administrative and political energies of the people are galvanised for rapid growth. The people are with those who try to pursue this path. The Prime Minister as the supreme leader of the party is trying to follow that path. Our journey has passed through very difficult periods. It shows the mettle of the leadership provided by the Prime Minister. It shows the mettle of which the ruling party and its Prime Minister are made. It shows our confidence in the leadership of the Prime Minister and we will pursue it and we will take the country towards its cherished goal of socialism and prosperity. They talk about the rights of the people. What can be the greater right than to provide freedom to everyone economic freedom, freedom from hunger, the opportunity to live a decent life, etc. This is what we are trying to do. People of the extreme right or of the extreme left are trying to divert the constructive energies of the people. We have a strong party. We have a strong Government. We have a strong leader. We are going to pursue this policy with all the strength at our command.

You can indulge in petty things like saying that the police expenditure has been increased by a few lakhs. By saying that something is of a fascist trend, you can take some satisfaction. That is all. The fact of the matter is that the poverty of the people can be removed only if we move forward with our plans and programmes. If you take the Fifth Plan for instance, instead of a few lakhs of rupees for the Police force, there are hundreds of crores of rupees for the welfare of the common people. Despite the fact that we have met with a serious financial crisis, we know what the Prime Minister has stated, that in respect of the programmes intended for the common people, not a rupee will be cut. All programmes intended for the backward areas and submerged areas will

be undertaken and not a rupee will be cut.

What does this show? Does it show an anti-democratic trend? Does it show anti-people trend? Who is anti-people? (*Interruptions*). Is the Government anti-people which pursues its policy which strengthens the aspiration of the common people or those hon. friends who are taking the negative attitude about the policies of the Government are anti-people? History of this moment will be written by the people who follow us. Although Parliament is supreme and although Parliament exercises its sovereignty, the people will follow the leaders correctly who give them guidance at a very critical moment. They will not follow a bunch of people who claim to represent the people but who betray them in the end. Instead of raising big issues instead of galvanising to meet the challenges they simply shorten their sight and who cared for their petty party gains either for this electoral victory or that electoral victory. This is their game at the expense of the ruling party. But, in a big caravan or in a big national programme, these small issues do not matter. The people are energised by bigger issues. The Opposition's No Confidence Motion is devoid of any conviction and it is nothing more than a ritual. It shows, if I may be allowed to use that word, the bankruptcy of these people. It is time that they find out common solutions to the issues faced by the ruling party. There was a time when our country faced a national economic crisis. Possibly, the country could have avoided this. After all in a Parliamentary Government the Opposition Party is recognised and it should also be responsible to the country. There was a time to have a consensus to solve these big issues—difficult issues. Instead of doing that they have chosen the petty issues and tried to follow the method of mud-slinging and character assassination. They have not been able to find a solution to the problems. The people are not going to forget them. The U. P. elections will show how we come up with

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a big mandate of the people. It is always right to face the people. You will see that we are going to come with their mandate. Let me tell you again that the people are not going to forgive them because it is a moment in which you have betrayed them. I only say that the Government have done well at this critical situation. They have faced the difficult situation with confidence and strength. We have to ensure in this critical situation that the distribution of essential commodities is done in a more efficient manner; they reach the common people in time. In matters of production they also have to see that they are able to achieve the target. We are quite conscious that we have to improve our performance and do it still better. I am quite sure that we are going to do that in the coming months and also in the years ahead.

16 hrs.

9 There is no reason to doubt that we will face those difficult days which will be ahead of us. We will soon be in an era in which our economy would be in a good shape. It will steadily achieve its growth. We shall achieve success in the matter of social justice, employment, this, that and everything. Even in the difficult times that we are having, when as we all know, the employment situation is difficult, last year, we created employment for over three lakhs of people. Over three lakhs of people were employed in 1972-73, and this year, we have said that we shall provide employment to half a million people, and we have specified or earmarked Rs. 100 crores for this purpose, and the programmes are being implemented. As I said earlier, employment is a function or a coefficient to the rate of progress, but it is also a general function of the economy and therefore it has to be integrated with it. As the economy progresses, the rate of growth grows, and diversification of the economy takes place and the food situation improves and more and more people will be employed. I do not want to say that in

two or three years we shall be able to break the back of unemployment, but certainly over a period of five years we shall be able to make a big dent on unemployment. I would, however, say that we have to improve our performance, and we have to implement the programmes more vigorously and gear up the State administration and improve its functioning. I shall end with this no that if we have done that, all these Cassandras of gloom who are predicting doom and devil for this country, who are predicting chaos and instability for this country will not only be falsified but be rejected by the people with the utter contempt that they deserve.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I confess to a certain allergy to participation in the discussion this evening particularly because of a peculiar crudity which has already been injected into a discussion which should have been taken a great deal more seriously than it has been so far. The two speeches I have heard have only deepened my gloom, which of course is my head-ache, which I should not inflict on the House but I do have a feeling that this was an occasion when the failures of the Government could have been brought out into the light in a more effective and dignified manner, and then perhaps I could even remotely have expected of Government a forthright reply to the points that had been raised.

It is a matter of public knowledge that the failures of the administration are egregious that the inefficiency and the corruption which has corroded the vitals of our life in this country stinks to high heaven, and that if responsibility is to be fixed for the condition of the people which today is as dismal as it is, then surely one has to point one's finger at the Government. But I fear I cannot associate my party and myself with the motion as it has been moved, because I feel that it has been

done for motivated narrow political reasons; I do not mind saying this I feel that it has been almost a pre-meditated demonstration, particularly on the eve of the visit of the leading representative of a friendly country to our land. I have no manner of doubt in my mind, it may not impress my friends, some of my friends with whom I have a great deal more in common than with the others, but I hate to have to see the spectacle in this country of a party which has its links with the people---there is no getting away from it---like the CPM, joining hands with other people today who just cannot face the future, who, if they have any ideology, cannot put it across before the public. We are driven today on account of the peculiar political imperatives of a very special parliamentary situation where radical political workers join hands with other people whose intentions are obvious to whoever has eyes to see, and have come forward...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): When the adjournment motion by the CPI was supported by all the Opposition parties, why did he welcome that support?

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: That is exactly my point. My point exactly is that in the parliamentary mechanism, there are many ways of doing things, and when we have a no-confidence motion of this sort---I do not want to pick a phrase out of his mouth, but what he said was correct---I expect a certain sense of responsibility to be shown. I would certainly expect this of those who at the very close of the last session came forward in this House and got the permission of this House to get a motion of no-confidence, but did not move it because they said the Prime Minister was going to leave the country. They have chosen this moment for a very particular reason.

I can tell my friends of the Socialist Party---I wish we could work together, the way we did at one time,

nearly four decades ago; I wish we could work more or less in that fashion, but we don't---that there are ways and means of combining the progressive-radical movement in this country so that as a result of it, the whole people could move together so that the defaults, defects and deficiencies of the leadership of this Government could be rectified and corrected in the process of that mobilisation of the people's will and advance.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: You joined hands with the ruling party in UP and West Bengal. You could not correct this Government.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: My former colleague is quite unaware of dialectic in the logic of life. He does not understand that you do not go in a straight line. Revolution is not as straight a road as the Nounsky Prospect in Leningrad as Lenin himself said. He does not understand that. I am not going into all that. But what I object to is the clubbing together with people in Parliament and outside with a view to doing something which goes against the interests of the country today.

As I said earlier, this Government has a million things to answer for. Their inefficiency and their incapacities stink to high heaven---I may have used that expression earlier. What they are doing in the face of the condition of our people having deteriorated to the extent it has, is something shameful.

My friend, Shri Bhagat, comes forward to say that they have taken steps; they have taken steps to supply food to our people. You have supplied food to our people. Come to anywhere in this country, not only to the blighted city of Calcutta, which is my own, and you would find people crying for food. He says he has provided 300,000 jobs for people---he is making a point of it. If he had any idea of the kind of feeling which is abroad in this country today, he

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would not take shelter behind those pettyfoggish excuses which he is trying to put forward. I wish this Government comes forward openly to acknowledge before the people its defects, deficiencies and failures.

Occasionally the Prime Minister tries to do so but may be that is part of the special style of work which she has in regard to public meetings. But I would like also to point out one thing, even as I do not associate myself with the no-confidence motion that because of this no-confidence motion an opportunity had been given to this House to be presented, rightly or wrongly, with a whole schedule of accusations. Sometimes the names of those who are accused were mentioned; some times obliquely but quite clearly for all who care to understand. I would like Government to make it a point to come forward and answer charge by charge, and if they feel that they need not do so, the members of the Government should have the sense of self-respect to be able to challenge allegations against their honour. Umpteen times in this House I have heard allegations against Ministers personally and by name, and they have laughed. They cannot laugh in their sleeves in Parliament. If they had a clear conscience, if it is not a conscience of guilt somewhere, they should throw a challenge to the accuser and ask him to repeat that outside this House where privilege was not attracted, and then they could take recourse to the law or whatever remedy a citizen has in relation to his rights.

But repeatedly I say—I am happy the Prime Minister is here on one of her rare visits to this House—that every time a Minister is accused on the floor of the House with apparently documented allegations, about which a Member like myself is very innocent of these goings-on and can not make up our minds, I do not want a dent in his name so to speak, and I do not want a speck in the character

of that other man; I do not enjoy character assassination. I am not a drain inspector going about this country and finding out defects and reporting here all the time. It may be necessary sometimes to inspect a drain, but I do not do it all the time. But if some drain inspector's reports are made available, rightly, or wrongly the answer must come, and if the answer is not ready, a challenge must be put that it should be repeated elsewhere so that steps could be taken.

Therefore, I say that perhaps the only justification for this kind of debate is that more or less uninhibitedly things could be said as have been said today, and answers have got to be forthcoming.

The name of the Railway Minister was mentioned with a peculiar gloss put over it. Even earlier so many things have been said. But nothing was done. Why is it that this kind of thing happens? Maruti is mentioned all over the place. If we do not mention it here we do not cover it up because it was mentioned elsewhere, all over the country, perhaps for motivated reasons by the wrong sort of people. But I cannot help my people being what they are, and they talk about it. Why at all give an opportunity of talking in the wrong-headed manner about it, if it is a wrong-headed manner? Why are not things clarified in the way they ought to be? Why do we find in Parliament answers to the questions in Parliament that tycoons of this country have got together under the Maruti beehive, and as a result of it we find crores of rupees get into the coffers of Maruti and all the rest of it? I have nothing to do with Maruti. I am sick to death at the sound of that word, but I am particularly concerned about the image of my country with which the image of the Prime Minister is naturally associated; whether we like it or not is a different matter. I do not object to it. Mr. Bosu may object to it. But the image of my country

is linked up with the image of the Prime Minister of this country and if, against the Prime Minister, all kinds of accusations are made which are not cleared up in the proper way, you tell us the proper way. I do not know the proper way. At least tell us clearly and authoritatively that this is the proper way; that all these allegations are not correct. Do it properly, and therefore you can get the other man in the dock. But you do not do it; you just run away from the situation, and in the meantime, character assassination goes on; the country suffers; the economic situation goes down; the prices rise; food is unavailable; power has almost vanished. What has happened? The slide-back in the progressive economic policies of the Government is quite clear. The monopoly houses, they rise in number as well as in quantum of money that they control; nothing is done about the taking over of such blackguards operating in this country as the international oil companies; and the drug corporations, the multi-national corporations, have the freedom of the place; all this kind of thing is happening.

I have already referred to the forthcoming visit of Mr. Brezhnev to this country. On the whole, this country's foreign policy is a wholesome and correct policy. Even though we can find out many things which they are doing which we cannot approve of—in regard to Chile for example, about which in spite of the Prime Minister's statement, which at one time appeared to be extremely hopeful of further development, our country's policy seems to have got stuck—it is wholesome in regard to other matters. Of course, I am not going to enter into the details of it.

But having a wholesome foreign policy does not mean absolute freedom from criticism of the domestic policies. In regard to domestic policies, there is no doubt about it that if the condition of the people is a criterion of judgment, and that is the only

criterion which we can think of as public figures, then this country's Government is very much to be blamed, and every parliamentary effort is certainly justified to that end.

Our planning is going on. The Planning Minister does not appear to be here and there is no time to go into the details over it. But I find there is much substance in what I heard about a foreign tourist going down the Janpath and discovering a place called Yojana Bhawan. He asked, is it a place where *yoga* is practised?" Possibly, it is a place where *yoga* is practised; what kind of *yoga*, we do not know. Sometimes *yoga* gets applause from foreign countries and sometimes they say it is Mumbo Jumbo. We do not know; may be some economic *yoga* is being practised by some people.

The result is that the Fifth Five Year Plan is still in cold storage. My friend on my right was also once in charge of planning. So, he cannot run away from responsibility because it is a continuing responsibility. We do not quite know how the people charged with the planning of this country operate but we had the mortification to find that the Plan remains on paper, the Plan does not touch the lives of the people, because the country's rulers, the leaders, do not come down from the high pedestal, they do not live with the people. In spite of whatever credit you may claim for your Prime Minister as being the supreme leader of this country, I do not know, Sir, they do not come down from that pedestal; they do not try really and truly to communicate with the people. Only one person, namely, the Prime Minister, occasionally addresses the whole country and then all her colleagues either go to sleep or into hibernation or somewhere else. This is the kind of political life we have in this country. There is no mobilisation of the peoples' support in the planning processes, because there is no effort at all in that direction. From Parliament to the pan-

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chayat, if there had been a sort of link, we could have understood something about it. If there was an effort genuinely to associate our people in every level of administration, I could have understood it.

When in recent times de-boarding efforts were made by young people belonging to our party, as well as to some sections of the Congress Party, what happened? The administration did not help or assist us. In Delhi, which is itself a very difficult place for any kind of progressive movement, the other day we could get young people, and they did come forward in order to take part in the de-boarding operations. But nothing happened because the police came into the picture and stopped all that operation. What kind of socialism is this? What kind of people's democracy is this supposed to be? It is not socialist and it is not even a welfare State; it is not a popular bourgeois democratic State. It is in a state of flux only because we are a very ancient country with memories which go back to six thousand years; we are rather inert and we are allergic towards any kind of dynamic movement. We are inured to patience; we are accustomed to reconciling ourselves to whatever God or devil has given for us, and as a result of it our country remains in the kind of particular position that it is in. That sort of a thing has got to change. This country's Government has got to shape itself differently. This country's administration has to be run entirely differently in a qualitatively different manner, not merely by changing a few persons here and there but by associating the people at different levels with the administration. Where is that effort? There is no such effort on their part.

I do not wish to be personal and I do not have the remotest intention of trying to do anything like an attempt at character assassination. But when,

for example, the Prime Minister drives in a buggy, it is a gimmick. She said that it was not a publicity stunt. What else was it? For Heavens' sake, nobody could understand. The gimmick led to another gimmick being advertised by certain other people. Are we going to feed our people like Romans by circuses, only a few citizens to be supplied with spectacles of circuses? Are we going to keep the mind of our people away from the real problems by this kind of exhibitionism? Are we going to do something serious about it? The whole thing appears to be ridiculous on the face of it that, in any decent democratic country, in any elementary educated country, they want all political life to be looked upon as something which goes against the grain of it.

This country's Government has a great deal to answer for the slide-back from policies they have announced, the economic policies in particular, the slide-back even in regard to every other department of policy, even in relation to some extent to foreign policy. On the whole, it is a correct and a wholesome foreign policy. But on that account, we are not going to accept justification for what has accumulated in regard to internal administration.

I do not feel like saying very much. I do feel allergic to participate in this discussion when it is given a particular tone. But I do wish to stress one point that when specific accusations are made against Ministers, they have got to be answered. If they cannot be answered straightway, the answer must be ready somewhere in the archives. The challenge should be given at once without hesitation which would suggest something wrong somewhere. The accusations should be answered in which case they could perhaps take care of themselves and their self-respect. But this Government cannot go on functioning the way it has unless it does come to believe in something of a new spirit of our people.

I know the Prime Minister is allergic to ideologies. She is a pragmatic person. She has a practical sense. To that extent, surely, she is entitled to all praise for the position which she has reached. She has gone upto the top but the descent can also be rather quick unless she really believes that something has to be done in a more principled fashion in relation to some fundamental tenets of understanding. If you are going to do economic planning, do it on the basis of something basic and, from that point of view, if it is calling upon people to make sacrifices, do it in a principled manner so that the people can understand that the people at the top are also suffering and they are sharing in the toil and the travail of the entire people for the building up of a new society.

They talk from time to time about a sort of moratorium on strikes and things like that. But they never try, on the other hand, to bring about a state of things in this country where those few who are dominating our economic life and living the lives of Babylonian luxury at a point of time when the people are dying of starvation has to be stopped. For that purpose, austerity measures have to be adhered to and enforced properly by the top people. If this is not done, you will never be able to mobilise the enthusiasm of our people.

Merely making speeches, merely building an image, merely accepting whatever emanates from the image to catch the imagination of everybody will not do. If the Congress party wishes to play its role in conformity with what it contributed earlier in the days of the freedom struggle, if it wishes again to come back into the heart of the people, and not merely to remain in power and control the bodies of the people before them, then the Congress has to pursue the policy which it professes, through in a low key, the policy of socialism to the extent we can go ahead in that manner here and now. For that purpose, the chances of extending the extent of our influence over the people, mobi-

lising the genuine national determination and dedication in the construction of a new society will become possible. But if the Congress chooses to cling to power and to use money—money is a factor about which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu in particular should be congratulated for at least trying to point out over and over again—that money-power is distorting and corrupting and corroding our life in a manner which would mean the death of civilisation and the death of the hopes that we have so long nurtured in our soul, if the Congress goes on depending on the power of money, if Nakt Narain is of their creation—I do not like his name, but his name has been mentioned—, if they do not say that all the accusations hurled against them, against the kind of people we represent, are wrong, let them come forward and clear the decks to some extent. I know that sometimes if too much dust is thrown, something will stick. The cleansing process will take a certain period, but do start that cleansing process. Let not the power of money be allowed any further to distort our life, not only our economy but also the spiritual foundations of human existence, because if that happens, there can be no hope for a country like ours, rooted in misery and backwardness and static thinking, there is no hope for our kind of country to make any sort of achievement. That is the perspective in which political problems have got to be approached today. That is the perspective which is developing particularly now when in this country we are waiting for the visit of Mr. Brezhnev, because, after all, the friendship between the two countries is like a beacon which lights the way to all the countries like ours; because, after all, in spite of what Mr. Dandavate and other friends might choose to say, the radical and progressive movement of our country had, even in the pre-Independence days, hitched its wagons to the red flag of the Soviet Union, and when we talk about socialism as something that we also can hope to achieve in the near future, it is a phenomenon which has

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been due to the advance of socialism which today commands the allegiance of one-third of the humanity. So, if one-sixth of the humanity, which is India, comes forward on that path, then the entire light-way of the future would be illuminated, the entire approach towards the future would be made visible to our people; the new perspectives, the new vistas of hope and exhilaration, would be available to the common man. And then only would politics be humanised to the extent that it needs to be in this ancient country of ours.

I say, therefore, Sir, that Government is under an obligation to answer all charges even when crudely formulated, even when done with a motive, even when done in an exaggerated form. You always come to blame the opposition for getting facts somewhat wrong. But, after all, they are subject to correction by those people who are in authority and who ought to know. Government has this opportunity of answering the charges, and if they cannot answer them here, let them challenge the accusations so that the accusations may be healthier and Government may take steps to safeguard their honour, self-respect and reputation. If they do not do that, the moral strength of the Government, which has been going down and down all the time during the last few years, cannot be recovered. In order to recover that moral strength, it is the duty of the Government to answer to the accusations. But even so, it will remain necessary for Government to help in the process of the mobilisation of all radical elements together. To what extent they would contribute, I am not sure; I do not have much hope about it. There are elements in the Congress Party with whom, I discover, a great deal of things we have in common. Again there are other elements, predominant and powerful and always queering the pitch for any kind of genuine advance. It is on account of them that this country is going down and down all the time. I appeal to

the CPM. They have links with the people; they do stand on the basis of an ideology, howsoever interpreted it may be; maybe, I am wrong or maybe, he is wrong; that is a different matter. But they do stand on an ideology. They have links with the people. It is for them to wrench the way from the kind of hand-shaking process which they have resorted to recently with the utterest representatives of rightist reaction. Let them go on playing about politics in this country. (*Interruptions*). Let the right reaction parties perform more of the clown, let the right reaction parties depend upon all the demagoguery... (*Interruptions*) Let not our parties of the left be taken away from their historic responsibility. Let them not be lowered into the kind of company which they are going to get. (*Interruptions*). If we do not stand together it is only because the socialist movement in this country has been disrupted and divided. (*Interruptions*) It is only because the socialist movement in our country is disrupted and divided that the right-wing elements inside the Congress are fortified. When the socialist movement in our country stands together, no force on the earth can divide us and all the rightist elements with all the big money behind them which are supporting the administration and the Congress will never be in the picture. That is the process which we envisage, that is the process that will be assisted by the development of Indo-Soviet friendships and co-operation in the pursuit of socialism and democracy

That is why I do not associate myself with the mover of this motion. But I call upon the Government to give the kind of reply that I have suggested. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Before I call the next speaker, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will convey a message to the

House about the decision of the Business Advisory Committee regarding the time allotment to this debate.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAHAIAH): With your permission, Sir, the House is already aware that today at 6 p.m. we have to adjourn as we have to attend a meeting to felicitate Seth Govind Das. The Business Advisory Committee met at 3-30 and after taking this into consideration, took the decision that this debate shall continue tomorrow also after Question-Hour and conclude tomorrow at 8 p.m.

16.33 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if I had any suspicion and however slight that suspicion might have been because the country to-day is in the midst..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who want to converse may go to the lobby without creating any noise.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I was submitting I have a lurking suspicion this time that since the country happens to be in the midst of an unprecedented crisis, maybe this time, unlike the previous times, the Opposition was serious so far as the censure motion was concerned. But my suspicion of the seriousness of the Opposition was demolished and blown to smithereens when I heard the most obnoxious and diabolical utterances of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, the mover of this motion. It was nothing but saturated and dripping with personal vituperation and personal assassination. Political mayhem and an attitude of making wild allegations against a political opponent in the wildest and intemperate language has gone deep into his veins. The opposition never thought that it was the duty of the Opposition at this critical juncture to ensure a better and a cleaner administration for the country and if they were motivated

by consideration of the weal and welfare of the people, something much above political gimmickry we would have expected the Mover at least to deal with the various grounds that he has raised in the censure motion a little more seriously. What seemed to have been contemplated to my mind is nothing more and nothing less than most abominable political rampus and if censure motion is to be used for creating political rumpus, it is a tragic day for the Parliamentary Democracy of any country. I for one consider the right of censure not only a very precious right, but an inviolable right. An eminent political thinker has stated, speaking about the right of the Opposition to censure the Government. I quote:

"Right to censure Government implies right to ensure good and clean governance of the country by the party in power."

For ensuring good and clean governance of the country by the party in power the sine qua non, the indispensable condition, for discharging the responsibility is that at least good and clean language, if not good material, should be used by the Mover. It is most unfortunate that very highly vituperative language was used and all sorts of invectives and adjectives were used which either did not add to the dignity of the debate or to the merit of the case which is sought to be made out. This is very regrettable. At this very critical time, I for one do feel that a debate is necessary in this august House on difficult economic situation,—this House of the elected representatives of the people, which controls the destinies of the entire country, to discuss various facets of the economy today. And, if ever the debate is taken seriously, some contribution would be made and ideas would be given; suggestion made, which would enable Government to improve its policies, improve its governance, give a better and cleaner Government to the people. But if the censure motion is to be used for character assassination, to use abu-

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sive language against some of the ministers, against the Prime Minister, then, the entire purpose of censure motion, I beg to submit, stands hopelessly frustrated and I really do not know what is it that we are supposed to reply to on the censure motion.

I heard Prof. Hiren Mukerjee with rapt attention, as I always do. He started very well, by saying, why he did not want to support the No-confidence Motion. But what he talked thereafter left me considerably baffled. I really wished there was more consistency in what Prof. Mukerjee had said. He said, it is the duty of the members of the ruling party and of the members of the treasury benches to take care of various allegations and accusations made against them, they should take them seriously and deal with them. Yes, it is the responsibility of the members of the ruling party and the treasury benches. But is not the same responsibility to be shown by the Opposition members themselves? Our responsibility is directly related to the responsibility shown by the opposition. If statistics is to be rattled out right, left and centre, in season and out of season,—mostly out of season,—what are we to do about it, when fifty per cent of statistics are irrelevant and the remaining fifty per cent not intelligible?

But I must submit that to-day 50 per cent of the statistics look utterly irrelevant and another fifty per cent of the statistics is, to my mind, at least not intelligible to me. Whether they are in this House or elsewhere, that is hardly my point. What exactly has been made out by them I am unable to understand. I shall refer to the various points raised by them and I am ready to answer the various aspects of the matter. I am not one from my party who is going to deny that to-day we are facing a critical and unprecedented economic crisis. The only question to be considered is this that what is being done to meet the situation is the best or not the

best. That is the point. If this is the question posed, we would like to know in all seriousness and earnestness from the Opposition as to where we have erred. I shall deal with Shri Shyam Nandanji and I am not going to leave him. I wish to assure this House through you, Sir, that we do not want to shirk the responsibility for this state of affairs in this country. I have no doubt in my mind that if to-day there is a stable Government of a most powerful party under the proper leadership, it is the Government which is headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. But for her leadership the country's democracy would be in danger. Look at the countries where the democracy has collapsed. I wish he reads a little more of history of the post-war period of the countries—the developed countries—where one after another the democracy collapsed. They lost the democracy because of tribulations faced by the people. Here we have got a stable democracy which cannot collapse. I am not at the same time suggesting for a moment that we are infallible, that we have not committed errors etc. We may have committed errors. In these things we have to do a deep thinking. And we have to keep our minds open and take every possible step to see that the difficulties of the people are eradicated. The Prime Minister has shown her mind. She has got some constraints about the growth of economy of this country because of some doctrinaire conceptionalism and because of her faith and not because of her unwillingness to listen to what the people have got to say. You are out to find fault with the Government and you go on talking about Maruthi. I do not know how this has come into the picture when it has already been debated in Parliament. Regarding Maruthi I may tell you that I have studied the balance sheet and have done a little exercise on this. I submit on the floor of the House to-day that whatever is stated about Maruthi is nothing but lies and full of distortions. That is utterly unrelated to the Motion of No-Confidence which is now under discussion. The motion

may be divided into three parts. I thought that out of this a serious debate would arise and I would be having an opportunity to answer some of the serious points raised here. The first part of the motion seeks to censure the Government and seeks to express its no-confidence in Government because of the wrong and anti-people and anti-democratic policies followed by them resulting in high prices. The Prime Minister has a massive mandate and a tremendous majority to back her in this House which will be seen tomorrow. I am willing to listen to everybody who has contributions to make in the country's economy and in evolving an ideology or in making policies for their implementation which will solve our economic problems which are being branded as policies which are wrong, anti-people and anti-democratic, by the Opposition parties. I do not know what is the concept of a democracy and what is the concept of the people when such statements are made by these people. The Prime Minister has said times without number inside and outside this House in her party meetings many things. This shows the attitude of a person who is more democratic than even the greatest democrats we have ever known. This is nothing but an extremely wild allegation made in a language which is utterly intemperate, hopelessly vague and is utterly not supported by facts. This allegation is not worthy of any credence. The second part of this Resolution is most important. I really wish that the Opposition, while dealing with the second part of the censure motion, I wish they had come with a serious problem and not purely confining themselves in using all sorts of expressions such as 'Nakad Narain' and someone else taking money etc.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
He also seems to like it immensely.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I have not liked it. I am built much differently. I do not like people being mocked at their back. I would much rather like to go to him and personally tell

him if I thought that he was a person who should not indulge in that sort of thing. I am not made that way. I would never enjoy this type of thing. This is not a joke that one should play with somebody's political career in this manner. It is very highly reprehensible, because, do not forget that this is a game which can be played both ways. Many people have talked to many things about Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to me, and I have said 'Shut up, do not talk about this. This is not a matter to be talked about, namely what his personal life is. He is a friend of mine; and there is one thing, if he does not mind my saying it, I have always told him outside the chamber, that he is the greatest gentleman that I have met, and I am sure he will forgive me for stating in the House something which I have always been telling him outside the House.'

But I submit that this is not a fair way of doing justice to a censure motion, especially the second part of it which is a very serious part, where it is said that the censure motion is moved for expressing want of confidence in the Government because of the failure of the Government to ensure supply of food and other essential commodities, causing starvation and starvation deaths, severe hardships, growing unemployment and rampant corruption. Once again, I would submit even at the cost of repetition that we are passing through, and we are in the midst or in the throes of a very calamitous economic situation, an economic situation in which spiralling prices and a perennial shortage, a man-made shortage made more acute by the rapacity and greed of the manufacturers and traders trading in the misfortunes of the people have brought untold miseries to the weaker sections of the people and to the middle class people. I have not the slightest hesitation in admitting this bitter reality.

Now, let us come to two aspects of the matter, namely what Government have done, how this has come about and what can be done to meet the situation. If Government are not going all out to check this and get out

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of these calamities economic difficulties and circumstances, certainly, Government may be voted here by its party, but the people are there to judge. I have no doubt in my mind that the people do realise that despite the tremendous difficulties in which people are today, thank God, it is a stable Government and there is a powerful party and a more powerful leader in charge of the country. If it was something less than that, God alone knows what might have happened to this country. But there is not the slightest doubt, and anybody who understands even a wee bit of macro-economics would know of the various factors which have played havoc and created this inflation; this unprecedented price rise is a universal phenomenon and it cannot be said that today we can live out of it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, it is an improvement; it is a global phenomenon!

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: He may bear with me for two minutes, and I shall make it clear to him.

No country today is self-sufficient. We are depending on imports in various matters. Likewise, we are exporting to many other countries. Essential raw materials are imported from very many countries. But look at the wholesale price indices in those countries and compare our figures with theirs. The wholesale price index in Japan has increased by nearly 18 per cent and that of the United States which once ruled the economy or the economic destiny of the whole world increased by 20 per cent and that of Italy by another 20 per cent, while that of UK had increased by about 10 per cent. I am not for a moment saying that this is any justification that our poor people should also be subjected to spiralling prices. Let hon. Members kindly not misunderstand my argument. But my argument is this that all over the world the prices are going to increase, for whatever reasons there might be, but

one of the biggest reasons is the tremendous speculation going on in various countries, the reckless speculation going on in foreign currency, which is the cause of instability in the monetary conditions, and very many other factors into which I do not want to go at this moment. But if this is a reality that all over prices are going up and if we have to deal with those countries for our manufacturing processes, is it expected that prices in our country will not go up? Ours is an agro-based economy.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpura): Is it not true that though there is rise in prices in other countries, their per capita income and purchasing power are very high?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I have absolutely no quarrel with that proposition. But kindly understand my argument. If you are going to buy something at a higher price, if your essential raw materials are still being imported—your food is being imported, your steel is being imported, cement is being imported, so many chemicals are being imported, God alone knows how many items are being imported—do you think the price rise in these countries is not going to affect the cost of production in your country? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: They also import many things, but their prices do not rise to that extent.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Ours is an agro-based economy. Can you deny that acute drought conditions played a very great part in creating conditions of scarcity in regard to food and other commodities? Our industries, by and large, are agro-based. If agriculture fails, everything fails in the country. Not for a moment do I say that this Government has not a certain share of blame to take. We became a little too complacent over the supported green revolution. We

even started talking glibly about export of foodgrains a couple of years ago, not realising what was going to happen.

Consider for a moment what happened in my State. I have been living in a State though I am elected from another State. My State, which was the worst hit by drought and acute scarcity conditions, did tackle that situation. The way in which it has been tackled is a tribute to those in power in Maharashtra. The manner in which relief works have been organised for lakhs and lakhs of people, so that not a single starvation death came about is the greatest tribute to my party which is ruling that State. Has the Centre no credit to take for the manner in which the entire thing has come about? If you are spending Rs. 150-200 crores in meeting this extraordinary situation, is it not going to add to the price spiral?

There are various economic factors. I do not have the time to go into the details of the various factors, the transport problems, power shortage, deteriorating labour-management relations, black money. These problems are a reality in this country. Anyone who says that black money is not playing havoc with the real economy does not know what he is talking about. In fact, if it is not checked in time, it might become the only economy of the country, which will be ruinous and disastrous.

The rules of economics are utterly ruthless. They do not yield to weak-kneed people; they will only yield to a determined people who are willing to work hard. That is precisely what we want to do. That is precisely what the Prime Minister wants to do.

I only want to know what point shall I meet of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu. So far as Shri H. N. Mukerjee is concerned, he has described this motion

as politically-motivated and he likened to Shri Basu's performance to a drain inspector's report; for the rest of the time, he was making observations so general that I really do not know what to reply to them. So far as Shri Jyotirmoy Basu is concerned, what shall I reply to? He has made no point; he has not made any suggestion. I really wish there are brilliant men in the Opposition.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Thank you for the compliment.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: There are exceptions also who are extremely childish.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: You have grown senile because of old age.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I hope in the course of the debate we will get suggestions, some contributions made, by which the Government will be able to benefit itself.

In the end, I want only one thing to be mentioned.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: In the end, one dies, (*Interruption*)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, his jokes are like hermaphrodites sometimes; not even of a child. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the country, the indications are that a determined bid has started yielding results. I admit the unemployment problems exist Shri H. N. Mukerjee was extremely critical of Shri Bhagat when he asked him, "have you any idea of the unemployment problem?" No one says that the unemployment problem has been solved completely and totally. But see the amount which is earmarked for unemployment relief. It has gone up to Rs. 63 crores in the next Plan as compared to Rs. 9 crores in the earlier plans. Look at the food distributions. Look at the various endeavours and efforts being made to import food and oils to ensure that the people are not

[Shri N. K. P. Salve] made the subject of scarcity conditions. But the irony of this country is this. Unfortunately, I have to make this comment, and let me make it clear that I am not against the private sector only. I do not say that there is ever a conflict between the private sector and the public sector. Both to me are the national sector. They must co-extensively and conjointly work for the welfare of the community. I may submit that if the public sector does suffer from some degree of inefficiency—and that is also a great cause adding to inflationary forces—the public sector acts speedily. The private sector behaves greedily and it behaves in a manner which amounts to trading—as I submitted earlier—in human misery.

I must conclude by submitting that tomorrow, when voting takes place, when a large majority would have voted against this motion, the future historians will record this day in golden letters as the day when democracy in this country was stabilised.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर)
सभापति जी, मैं यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का संबंध श्री ब्रजनेव के प्रायमन से किसी प्रकार नहीं है। श्री ब्रजनेव सारे राष्ट्र के एक आदरणीय अतिथि के रूप में भारत आ रहे हैं। सारा देश चाहता है कि सोवियत रशिया के साथ हमारे मित्रता के संबंध और घी दूढ़ हों। लेकिन देश यह भी चाहता है कि यह मित्रता बराबरी और एक दूसरे के प्रति समादर की भावना पर आधारित हो। यह खेव का विषय है कि आज सोवियत रूस और भारत के संबंध उस स्तर पर नहीं हैं जिस स्तर पर अमेरिका और चीन के संबंधों का विकास हो रहा है। कारण यह है कि भारत है तो स्वावलम्बी है न आर्थिक शर्ष पर अपनी समस्याओं को सफलता के साथ हल कर सका है। औद्योगिक दृष्टि से दुर्बल, विदेशों से अन्न पर निर्भर, सुरक्षा के लिये किसी महान-शक्ति की सहायता की आवश्यकता के लिये मित्रता के संबंध कायम कर सकता है

उन्हीं संबंधों में हम भी बंधे हैं और हमारी मित्रता भी उतनी सीमा तक मर्यादित हो गई है।

सभापति जी, आज देश में विश्वास का संकट है। इसीलिए हम अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाए हैं। यह विश्वास का संकट प्रकृति ने पैदा किया। सूखे के कारण अनाज के उत्पादन में केवल 4 फीसदी की क्षति हुई यह सरकार स्वीकार कर चुका है। वह संकट बंगला देश की मुक्ति के लिये भारत ने जो सशस्त्र संघर्ष किया उस का भी दुष्परिणाम नहीं है। यह संकट मनुष्य कृत है। यह खेद का विषय है कि इस संकट के लिये दोषारोपन किया जाता है कभी प्रकृति पर, कभी विश्व की परिस्थिति पर, कभी विरोधी दलों पर और कभी सी आई पर भी सी० आई० ए० की चर्चा आज कल नहीं होती है—क्या कारण है ?

17 hrs.

श्री श्यामसुन्दर मिश्र : डा० शंकर दयाल शर्मा जी भी खामोश हैं।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : डा० ब० शर्मा का मोन बड़ा रहस्यमय है। क्या अमरीकी गुप्तचरों की गतिविधियां अब देश में नहीं चलतीं ? क्या इस का अर्थ है कि अमरीकी गुप्तचर अपना बोरिया-विस्तर बांध कर, अतर्जातिक महामुसागर पारकर अपने मंके बापस चले गये ? यह कारण नहीं है—न केवल अमरीका, अपितु चीन, पाकिस्तान रूस, सभी देशों के गुप्तचर यहाँ सक्रिय हैं, उन की गतिविधियों में वृद्धि भी हुई है, लेकिन आज कल उन के बारे में चर्चा नहीं होती।

हमारे उत्तारुद्ध कांग्रेस के मित्र बलि के बकरों की तज्जस करते रहते हैं। अपनी बिकल्पताओं पर परख डालने के लिये बहाना बुद्धते रहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब जनता इन बहानों से समझने वाली नहीं है। मैं उद्घत करना चाहता हूँ—प्रधान मंत्री जी के कुछ शब्दों को

“Time will not wait for us. The millions who demand food, shelter and jobs are pressing for action.”

यह किस प्रधान मंत्री का भाषण है ? यह भाषण तो प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का ही है, लेकिन यह 1973 का भाषण नहीं है, यह 1970 का भाषण है। लोक सभा को भाष्य करते समय भालू इण्डिया रेडियो से देश के नाम उन्होंने जो प्रसारण किया था, आज उन्हें उन्ही के शब्दों में याद दिलाने की आवश्यकता है। मुझे खेद है वे इस समय सदन में नहीं है, फिर भी मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ —

"It is because we are concerned not merely with remaining in power but using that power to ensure better life to the vast majority of our people and to satisfy their aspirations for a just social order. In the present situation we feel we cannot go ahead with our proclaimed programme and keep our pledges to our people."

इस लिये लोक सभा का जीवन 14 महीने पहले समाप्त कर दिया गया, देश को मध्यावधि चुनाव की विधीयिका में डाला गया जनता ने प्रधान मंत्रियों का समर्थन किया। अब प्रधान मंत्री के पास चुनाव के समय दिये गये वायदों को पूरा न करने का क्या औचित्य है ? आज शिकायत की जा रही है कि जनता हिंसा कर रही है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वयं को हिंसा के लिये उच्चारण— मैं फिर उद्धृत करना चाहती हूँ ;

"Mrs. Gandhi today warned that if the prevailing economic and social inequalities were not reduced soon, the people would take recourse to violence to achieve that."

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : कहां का कोटेशन है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पहले कोटेशन सुन लें, फिर बताऊंगा —

"The march of the economic and social change have a momentum of their own which could not be arrested by anybody. On the contrary, Mrs. Gandhi said, those who had come to lose their patience with

the pace of progress had adopted violence as the only way out."

यह 6 नवम्बर, 1970 को चण्डीगढ़ में कांग्रेस कार्यकर्ताओं की बैठक में दिया गया भाषण है। (व्यवधान)... उस समय प्रगति कम हो रही थी, इस लिये कहा जा रहा था कि अगर प्रगति नहीं हुई तो जनता हिंसा को अपनायेगी आज जनता हिंसा को अपना रही है तो जनता को दोष दिया जा रहा है, विरोधी दलों पर लांछन लगाये जा रहे हैं। प्रगति कम क्यों हुई, कौन इस के लिये जिम्मेदार है ? अच्छी बातों के लिये सारा श्रेय प्रधान मंत्री जी लेने को तैयार हैं तो इस देश में भूख का जो ताण्डव दिखाई देता है, कमर-तोड़ मंहगाई का जो दृश्य दिखलाई देता है, बढ़ते हुए बैंकरों की संख्या दिखलाई देती है, चोटी से लेकर एड़ी तक भ्रष्टाचार फलता-फूलता दिखलाई देता है उस की जिम्मेदारी से प्रधान मंत्री जी नहीं बच सकतीं।

सभापति जी, मैं कुछ छोटी तस्वीरे आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

15 अगस्त, 1973—स्वतन्त्रता की जयन्ती पर टेलीविजन पर इन्टरव्यू के लिये एक विद्वान को आमन्त्रित किया गया, वे विद्वान नेत्रहीन हैं, उन्होंने कई पुस्तकें लिखी हैं—उन का नाम है श्री वेद मेहता। जब टेलीविजन पर उन के साथ इन्टरव्यू हो रहा था तो उन से पूछा गया कि देश की स्थिति के बारे में कुछ कहिये। पूछने वाला समझता था कि वे आज की स्थिति में नेतृत्व का गुणगान शुरू कर देगे। उन्होंने नेतृत्व के बारे में एक वाक्य कहा—“ऐसा लगता है कि आज देश में कोई नेतृत्व नहीं है।” उसी - - - टेलीविजन का बटन बन्द कर दिया गया और इन्टरव्यू समाप्त कर दिया गया, देखने वालों के सामने अन्धेरा छा गया—कह है हमारे देश में टेलीविजन का उपयोग। क्या इस टेलीविजन के माध्यम से हम लोकतन्त्र को बलशाली बनाना चाहते हैं ? आज भूख लीगों की रोटी चाहिये, टेलीविजन नहीं। जब पूना में मांस की गई

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

तो चौहान साहब कहने लगे कि हम रोटी भी दे रहे हैं और टेलीविजन भी दे रहे हैं। लेकिन दुख यह है कि रोटी ऐसी दे रहे हैं जिस से भूख नहीं मरती और टेलीविजन ऐसा है जिस से दिमाग की भूख नहीं मिटती। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी सूचना मंत्री थीं तो उन्होंने चन्दा कमेटी का निर्माण किया था। उस चन्दा कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो और टेलीविजन पब्लिक कारपोरेशन के अधीन होने चाहिये लेकिन सूचना मंत्री के रूप में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने जो निर्णय किया, वह प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने ठुकरा दिया

श्री श्यामलन्धन मिश्र : अब तो चन्दा साहब भी मर गये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब मैं एक दूसरा दृष्य आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—यह 14 अगस्त, 1972 का दृष्य है। देश की स्वाधीनता की रजत-जयन्ती मनाई जा रही थी। हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र दिल्ली में एक मशालों का जुलूस निकालना चाहते थे। उस जुलूस के लिये पर्याप्त लोग इष्टठे नहीं कर सके, इस लिये होम-गार्ड्स को सरकारी आदेश दिया गया कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के जुलूस में मशालें ले कर शामिल हो आये . . .

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : यह बिलकुल गलत है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं इस को साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं आप को चुनौती देता हूँ—साबित कीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, मेरे पास पत्र व्यवहार मौजूद है

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : दिल्ली के लाखों लोग कांग्रेस के साथ चलने के लिये तैयार हैं। मैं चुनौती दे रहा साबित कीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, इस सम्बन्ध में पार्लियामेंट में एक प्रश्न हो चुका है

एक मासिकीय सचिव : जो चलेन्ज किया गया है, अगर यह साबित हो जाये तो क्या होगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर यह चीज गलत होगी तो मैं त्याग-पत्र देने के लिये तैयार हूँ। श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव इस को गलत साबित करें।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मैं आप के चलेन्ज को गलत साबित करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। आप का चलेन्ज स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रश्न हो चुका है। मंत्री महोदय इस का उत्तर हाँ में दे चुके हैं। उस समय जनसंघ के एक सदस्य श्री कंबरलाल गुप्ता पत्र-व्यवहार कर चुके हैं और पत्र-व्यवहार में यह चीज मानी जा चुकी है। लेकिन यदि वे इस को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं तो मैं कल प्रमाण देने के लिये प्रस्तुत हूँ

... (व्यवधान)

मैं एक तीसरी तस्वीर पेश करना चाहता हूँ। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश के पद पर तीन बरिष्ठ जजों को ताक पर रखने के बाद जो नियुक्ति हुई वह काफी विवाद का विषय बन चुकी है, मैं उसमें नहीं जा रहा हूँ। उस नियुक्ति के खिलाफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बार एसोसिएशन ने विज्ञान भवन में एक सम्मेलन करना चाहा। बार-एसोसिएशन ने विज्ञान भवन के लिए सरकार को लिखा लेकिन विज्ञान भवन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बार-एसोसिएशन को नहीं दिया गया। कुछ वकीलों से दरखास्त लेकर और यह कह कर कि उनकी दरखास्त पहले आई है, जब कि रिकार्ड साबित करता है कि उनकी दरखास्त बाद में आई, उन

वकीलों को विज्ञान भवन दे दिया गया। वे वहाँ सम्मेलन नहीं कर सके, उन्होंने विट्टलभाई पटेल हाउस में सम्मेलन किया। उन तिथियों में विज्ञान भवन खाली पड़ा रहा लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बार-एसोसिएशन को मजबूर होकर भ्रमशोक होटल में सम्मेलन करना पड़ा।

इसके साथ में एक चीज और भी जोड़ने वाली है कि जिन वकीलों ने विट्टलभाई पटेल हाउस में सम्मेलन किया था उन्हें विधि मंत्री ने रामेंद्र भोसले के लिए बुनाया और प्रधान मंत्री भी उस भोजन में सम्मिलित हुईं तथा उन वकीलों की पीठ थपथपाई गई जो सरकार की हां में हां मिलाने वाले चीफ जस्टिस की नियुक्ति का समर्थन करते हैं। किन्तु जो न्यायपालिका की स्वाधीनता बनाये रखने के लिये लड़ते हैं उन्हें विज्ञान भवन से भ्रमचिन्तित कर दिया गया। (व्यवधान)

मैं एक तस्वीर और प्रेषण कर रहा हूँ। 24 अक्टूबर की दिल्ली में सेन्ट्रल फूड स्क्वैड के कुछ कर्मचारी दक्षिण दिल्ली की दुकानों पर मिलावट का सामान पकड़ने के लिए छापा मारने गये। दुकानदारों ने उन्हें मिलावट के नमूने नहीं देने दिये। सेन्ट्रल फूड स्क्वैड में और दुकानदारों से झगड़ा हो गया। सेन्ट्रल फूड स्क्वैड के लोगों ने पुलिस कंट्रोल रूम को खबर की। पुलिस का एक दल वहाँ आया लेकिन पुलिस के उस दल ने सेन्ट्रल फूड स्क्वैड के कर्मचारियों की मदद करने के बजाये दुकानदारों से रिश्तत लेकर सेन्ट्रल फूड स्क्वैड के लोगों को हवालात में बन्द कर दिया। (व्यवधान) यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। मेरे पास एक टेप-रिकार्ड मौजूद है। टेप-रिकार्ड में ए० एस० ब्राई... के बयान हैं।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayenkel): On a point of order. Can a Member bring a tape recorder into the House?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्राप रूलिंग बाद में दीजिये, हमें बोलने दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : हम रूलिंग बाद में देंगे, प्राप कन्टिन्यू कीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस टेप-रिकार्ड में पुलिस के प्रसिस्टेंट सब इंस्पेक्टर, श्री जैठानन्द मलिक, सेन्ट्रल फूड स्क्वैड के फील्ड प्रसिस्टेंट, श्री ब्रह्मलूवालिया और डाक्टर विनोद का वार्तालिप मौजूद है।

सभापति महोदय : प्राप उन अफसरों के नाम ले रहे हैं। जो बात प्राप कह रहे हैं अगर इस बातको हाउस में लाना है तो रूलिंग के मताधिक पहले स्वीकर साहब की अनुमति लेते। मैं आपके सामने रूल कोट कर रहा हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने कोई आरोप नहीं लगाया है, मैं तो केवल बातचीत रख रहा हूँ। क्या मैं किसी अफसर का नाम नहीं ले सकता ?

सभापति महोदय : लेकिन हम टेप-रिकार्डर नहीं बजाने देंगे।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: If you give a ruling, we are not objecting to it. But what Mr. Vajpayee is doing really encourages the House to take into cognisance the faults of the officers. I also demand that they should be brutally punished by the Government. There is no doubt about it.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मेरा इस पर एक ही व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि इस सदन में केवल चुने हुए सदस्यों की प्रावज ही सुनी जा सकती है। अगर टेप-रिकार्डर को इस तरह सुना जायेगा तो फिर इस तरह से बाहर की बहुत सी प्रावजें सुनी जायेंगी।

सभापति महोदय : ने टेप-रिकार्डर यज्ञ नहीं कर रहे हैं।

भी खड्डू लिमये : व्यवस्था के प्रश्न के बारे में अरे दो मुद्दे हैं। वाजपेयी जी ने केवल पदों का जिक्र किया है, किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है।

सभापति महोदय : नाम लिये हैं।

श्री बलंत सठे (धकोला) : वाजपेयी जी टेप-रिकार्डर समा-गटल पर रख रहे हैं क्या ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): It is a fact....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of submission.... (Interruptions). On a point of order, Sir.... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever the Member says will not go on record as he is speaking without my permission.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:....*

श्री मधु लिमये : जहां तक टेप-रिकार्डर का सवाल है, हमारे नियमों में कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जो टेप-रिकार्डर पर रोक लगा दे। (व्यवधान) दोनों में क्या फरक है।

सभापति महोदय : खि बाबू ने इस प्रश्न को उठाया है। मैंने कहा है कि मैं बाद में निर्णय दूंगा। अभी मैंने निर्णय नहीं दिया है। फिर बहस किस बात पर हो रही है। लिमये जी के जो मुद्दे हैं उनको मैंने समझ लिया है।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: The Hon. Member has referred to an incident when I was holding charge of the Health Ministry. Whatever has been referred to upto now is correct. Our squad went there. Police officials, instead of helping us, are alleged to have arrested them and beaten them. Immediately when the facts came to my notice, I contacted the Home

*Not recorded.

Minister, Mr. K. C. Pant and the I.A. Governor and a magisterial enquiry has been ordered forthwith and the concerned officer has been transferred. So, this is my point of order. It is sub-judice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: His allegation is proved now....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मामला गम्भीर है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस मामले के ऊपर आप जल्दी में कोई निर्णय न दें और इसको इस तरह से हल्के ढंग से न लें। (इंटरप्लॉय)। अभी मुझे चुनौती दी गई है। इसीलिए मैं यह लाया हूँ।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : टेप रिकार्डर पर आप का रुलिंग क्या है। इसको आप अपने पास रखिये।

सभापति महोदय : आप फोर्सून करें। अभी मैं अपना निर्णय नहीं दूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, जो बातचीत हुई और जो इस टेप रिकार्डर में सुरक्षित है उसके कुछ अंश जिनके बारे में पुराने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को भी पता है, मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। इससे पता लगेगा कि सारी चीज क्या है। एक ही मेरा उद्देश्य है कि इस देश में भारत की राजधानी में पुलिस का प्रशासन कितना फ्रस्ट हो गया है, यह इसका सबूत है (इंटरप्लॉय)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not permitting. Nothing will go on record unless I permit it.

सभापति महोदय : कोई टेप रिकार्डर हो या कोई प्रायमी हो.....

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रूलिंग देंगे तो झगड़ा हो जाएगा। कोई रूल मुझे टेप रिकार्डर रखने से मना नहीं करता है। आप रूल को उद्धृत करिये।

सभापति महोदय : आप इसको हटा दीजिये । (इशारेकाब) । आप हमारे काम को धीरे पेचीदा बना देते हैं इस तरह से नीचे में बोल कर ।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : कौन सा रूल है बताइये । इस समय आप चेयर पर बैठे हैं लेकिन आप नियमों के ऊपर नहीं हैं । मुझे नियम बताइये कौन सा नियम मुझे टेप रिकार्डर लाने से रोकता है ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He has got residuary powers to regulate the proceedings of the House. How do you say that he has got no powers?

सभापति महोदय : परमिट भी नहीं करता है इसको लाने के लिए ।

श्री स्वामि मन्वान मिश्र : अगर कोई नियम आपकी अधिकांश नहीं देता है तो हम आपके रूलिंग को कैसे मानें ?

श्री वसंत साठे : अगर रूल नहीं है तो रेजीडुअरी पावरज चेयर के पास हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : जो सबाल उठाया गया है उसके बारे में रूल 389 है जो इस तरह से है :

"All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : रेजीडुअरी पावरज का इस तरह से उपयोग करके आप ऐसी व्यवस्था दे रहे हैं जिसकी नियमों के साथ कोई संगति नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : इसको हटा दीजिये धीरे फिर बोलिये । मेरी रिकवेस्ट है, मेहरबानी करके इसको हटा दीजिये ।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह हटाया नहीं जायेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : इसको हटाना होगा ॥

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह हटाय नहीं । जरा मुझे सुन लीजिये । एक किताब लाना सबम में या कोई कागज पत्र प्रमाण के लिए लाना धीरे सदन में कोई बातचीत टेप की हुई लाना उसमें कोई रेखा नहीं खींची जा सकती है । टेप रिकार्डर को मैंने अभी तक बजाया नहीं है । अगर आप कहेंगे तो मैं इसको बजाऊंगा ।

सभापति महोदय : इसको आप हटा दें ।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह हटाया नहीं जाएगा, यह मेरे साथ जाएगा ।

सभापति महोदय : किताब लाना या अखबार लाना दूसरी चीज है लेकिन टेप रिकार्डर लाना, कैमरा लाना, बन्दूक लेकर चले आना, पिस्तौल लेकर चले आना दूसरी बात है । इसको एलाउ नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

श्री बी० पी० नौबत : इनमें टाइम बम हो सकता है ।

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आपने उस दिन देखा कि एरीकर महोदय सदन में एक घड़ी लेकर आए थे । वह घड़ी उन्हें विदेश से मिली थी । घड़ी दिखाई जा सकती है । तब किसी ने व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठाया था । क्या फर्क है ।

सभापति महोदय : किस परपज के लिए इसको यहां लाए हैं, दिखाने के लिए लाए हैं ?

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इसीलिए लाया हूँ कि मुझे चुनौती दी जाती है । मैं इसको नीचे रख देता हूँ ।

[श्री जेथानन्द सिन्हाजी बाजपेयी]

जो बातचीत हुई पुलिस अफसर, में सैट्रल फूड स्क्वैड के अधिकारी तथा एक प्रतिष्ठित नागरिक के बीच उसके दो तीन भ्रम में सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पुलिस अधिकारी यह कह रहे हैं :

Every S.H.O. expects from his subordinates, the police officer like Shri Jethanand in catching three or four gambling cases and to enhance his reputation.

I tell you truly that if I do not find any case here...."

"हियर" का मतलब है साउथ दिल्ली

"I may get them from Sadar Bazar or any other area, and I must register some cases."

अर्थात् अगर साउथ दिल्ली में कोई मामला नहीं है, तो सदर बाजार का मामला साउथ दिल्ली में लाकर रजिस्टर किया जा सकता है।

एक और भ्रम देखिये :

"I am sitting on gaddi and by swear of God, I tell you that if I were to do alone. I would have made Rs. 400/Rs. 500 on that day. My children would have enjoyed Diwali."

पुलिस अफसर कह रहा है कि अगर उस दिवाली की पूर्व-संध्या को मैं जाता, तो मैं चार पांच सौ रुपया कमा लाता, मेरे बच्चे अच्छी तरह से दिवाली मनाते। (व्यवधान)

एक और भ्रम इस प्रकार है :

"You know our quarrel with sub-inspector is always on money. I do all the work and I will take eight annas share. He....."

"ही" का मतलब है उनके सुपीरियर आफिसर

"has no right to interfere in my work, as I am posted by DSP and SHO and he is posted by SP. DSP

and SHO are both pleased with me, and if they say even to break somebody's leg I will break it."

उत्तर यह पूछा गया कि क्या आपने सैट्रल फूड स्क्वैड के इंस्पेक्टर को गिरफ्तार किया, उसके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया, उसे बदन में धकेला गया, उसे चार घंटे तक पुलिस चौकी में गिरफ्तार रखा गया। जब यह मामला चर्चा में आया, तो पुलिस अफसर क्या कहता है ?

"Jethanand understands the meaning of arrest and if he...."

("ही", अपने सुपीरियर आफिसर के लिये कह रहा है)।

"....says to anybody that 'You are under arrest' then he will put him in the lock-up and may release him on bail. Jethanand understands section 46 and will definitely put in the Roznamcha that he has been arrested under section 54. He is foolish.... It is true if he says he is arrested, he should arrest under section 54. Now, he should think of getting himself absolved of his actions under section 54; even Dr. Radhakrishnan can be arrested."

उस पुलिस अफसर को यह भी पता नहीं है। आज राष्ट्रपति कौन है। वह समझता है कि आज भी डा० राधाकृष्णन् ही राष्ट्रपति हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु सिन्हा : सभापति महोदय, यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है। यह टेप अब जहर सुनाया जाये (व्यवधान)।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : बड़े बेवकूफ इतने नासमझ, आइसी का कबोटेसन दिया है। इसको एक्सपोज कर दिया जाये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय सदस्य उसको नासमझ कर रहे हैं। आज पुलिस ने शाहदरा में बिछावियों पर गोली चलाई है। अब वे लोग समझदार हो जायेंगे।

श्री मधु लिष्ये : जेठा नन्द को टेबल पर रखा जाये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस सम्बन्ध में आप यह ध्यान में रखें कि सरकार खिलाफ के विरुद्ध एक बड़ा अभियान प्रारम्भ कर रही है । कानून में परिवर्तन किये जा रहे हैं कि जो मिलावट करेगा, उससे प्राजन्म कैद की सजा दी जायेगी । लेकिन वह मिलावट विरोधी कानून किस तंत्र के द्वारा प्रमल में आयेगा ? फूड इन्स्पेक्टर नमूने लेने जायेंगे, दुकानदार झगड़ा करने लगेंगे, पुलिस बुलाई जायेगी, पुलिस दुकानदारों का साथ देगी और फूड इन्स्पेक्टर को हवालात में बन्द कर देगी । गृह मंत्रालय ने अभी तक उन अफसरों के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है । जांच भी पूरी नहीं हो पा रही है, क्योंकि पुलिस अफसर उस इलाके के लोगों को धमका रहा है कि अगर तुमने मेरे खिलाफ गवाही दी, तो तुम्हें देख लिया जायेगा । मैं समझता हूँ कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महोदय ने इस मामले को बड़ी गम्भीरता से गृह मंत्री महोदय के पास भेजा था, मगर उनकी आशायें पूरी नहीं हुई और जो कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये थी, वह नहीं की गई ।

मैं एक और तस्वीर पेश करना चाहता हूँ । सोनीपत जिले के एक गांव में एक बड़े किसान के कब्जे से एक हजार बोरे गेहूँ के बरामद किये गये । वह गेहूँ वेयरहाउस में जमा कर दिया गया । लेकिन जिस का गेहूँ था, उस की बड़ी ऊंची सिफारिश थी । उस ने जोड़-तोड़ बिठा कर यह आदेश करवा लिया कि वह गेहूँ महाराष्ट्र की एक फर्म को ड्राई रुपये किलों के हिसाब से बीज के नाते बेच दिया जाए । जो गेहूँ खुले बाजार में 76 रुपये बिक सकता था, जो पुलिस ने जब्त किया था और स्टेयरहाउस में रखा गया था, वह हरियाणा में श्री बंसीलाल के नेतृत्व में चलने वाली सरकार के अन्तर्गत ड्राई रुपये किलों के हिसाब से बीज के रूप में महाराष्ट्र की एक फर्म को बेच दिया गया ।

ये तस्वीरें क्या कहती हैं । ये हिन्दुस्तान का कौन सा चित्र पेश करती हैं । ये तस्वीरें विरोधी दलों ने नहीं बनाई हैं : इन तस्वीरों के लिए हम प्रकृति को दोष नहीं दे सकते । इन तस्वीरों के लिए जिन्हें बाँध दिया जाना चाहिए, वे आज कटघरे में खड़े हैं ।

इस सदन में बार-बार इस बात की दुहाई दी जाती है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल के साथ प्रबंध बहुमत है । क्या यह कहने की आवश्यकता है ? गर बहुमत न होता, तो हमें यह अविश्वास प्रस्ताव खाने की जरूरत न थी । इन लोगों का बहुमत है, लेकिन यह बहुमत देश में जरूरत और सामाजिक परिवर्तन क्यों नहीं ला पा रहा है ।

प्रधान मंत्री ने 1972 में जो प्रजि-
अजित की—

सभापति महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य
समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, और शराबे में जो समय गया है, उस को मेरे समय में न जोड़िये । अभी मुझे बहुत सी बातें कहनी हैं ।

मैं कह रहा था कि बंगला देश के निर्माण के बाद देश में जो आशायें जगी हैं, आत्मविश्वास से भरे हुए भारत का जो रूप उभरा था, जो प्रतिभा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रंगमंच पर उजागर हुई थी, उस प्रतिभा को किस ने धुमिल किया ।

खाद्य के मौकों पर सरकार विफल रही । उस ने प्रनाज का व्यापार हाथ में लेने की गलती की, किसान को कम दाम देने की भूल की । इस से कृत्रिम प्रभाव पैदा हो गया । चावल के बारे में नीति में सुधार करने की कोशिश हुई है, लेकिन वह सुधार भी पर्याप्त नहीं है, क्योंकि नियंत्रण में, षष्ठ्याचार में, काले धन में सत्तारूढ़ दल का एक निहित स्वार्थ हो गया है ।

17.38 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस सदन में यह मांग की जाती रही है कि बड़े बड़े नोटों का चलन रोक दिया जाए इस सदनमें मांग की जाती रही है कि वैभव धीर विलास की तथा उपयोग की जो वस्तुयें बनती हैं, जिन का उत्पादन 30 फ़ीसदी बढ़ा है और जिन के खर्चों में काला घन प्रयुक्त होता है, उन के उत्पादन पर नियंत्रण लगाया जाए, लेकिन सरकार ऐसा करने में सफल नहीं हुई है।

बड़े प्रसिद्ध धर्मशास्त्री, प्रो० एम० बी० डांडेकर, ने कहा है कि काला घन एक क्षण के लिए काला रहता है और जैसे ही वह सत्तारूढ़ दल के हाथ में पहुंच जाता है वह सफ़ेद हो जाता है। प्रो० डांडेकर ने यह भी कहा है कि जिस दिन काला घन समाप्त हो जाएगा, उस दिन सत्तारूढ़ कांग्रेस भी समाप्त हो जाएगी।

आर्थिक क्षेत्र में काला घन और राजनैतिक क्षेत्र में काली राजनीति। यह है गत ड़ाई वर्ष की कहानी। आज संविधान एक खिलवाड़ बनाया जा रहा है। राज्यपालों को खबर की मुहर के रूप में प्रयुक्त किया जा रहा है। कांग्रेस पार्टी में संकट पैदा हो जाता है, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति का शासन स्थापित हो जाता है। संविधान कहता है कि संकट वैधानिक हो तभी अनुच्छेद 356 का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई वैधानिक संकट नहीं था। मगर कांग्रेस पार्टी में संकट पैदा हो गया तो 356 धारा के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रपति राज लागू कर दिया गया। वह संकट टल गया तो राष्ट्रपति राज समाप्त कर दिया गया। क्या संविधान इस तरह के मजाक की वस्तु बनाया जाएगा।

पहले कहा गया था कि राष्ट्रपति राज इसलिए लागू किया जा रहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अभाव है। तो क्या अब अभाव समाप्त हो गया। कहा गया कि कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ रही है। तो क्या अब स्थिति

सुधर गई? एक ही बात हुई है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल बिना शासन में आए चुनाव लड़ने का साहस नहीं कर सकता। अगर आप बराबर की लड़ाई चाहते तो आप भी प्रतिपक्ष में थे, आप भी सत्तारूढ़ नहीं थे, हम भी सत्तारूढ़ नहीं थे, और चुनाव हो सकता था। लेकिन आप इस तरह चुनाव लड़ नहीं सकते।

इस सरकार की नीतियां न तो प्रोडक्शन ओरिएंटेड हैं न डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन ओरिएंटेड हैं, यह सिर्फ इलेक्शन ओरिएंटेड हैं आर्थिक क्षेत्र में सस्ती लोगप्रियता के लिए नीतियां अपनाई जाती है। बड़े उद्योगपतियों के दबाव में घा कर नीतियां छोड़ दी जाती है। राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में बोटों पर नजर रख कर निर्णय किए जाएंगे।

बोटों के लिए राष्ट्रीय एकात्मकता परिषद को ठप किया जा सकता है, बोटों के लिए राष्ट्रीय एकात्मक परिषद् को पुनरुज्जीवित किया जा सकता है। बोटों के लिए मुस्लिम लीग के साथ केरल में गठबंधन किया जा सकता है और बोटों के लिए यू० पी० में मुस्लिम लीग का विरोध किया जा सकता है। साम्प्रदायिकता बढ़ रही है सरकार को इसकी चिन्ता नहीं है। अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में मुस्लिम लोग हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्र का साथ देने को तैयार हो जाएं तो केरल की तरह वहां भी लीग देश भक्त हो जाएगी। लेकिन क्योंकि लीग मुसलमानों के वोट काट रही है इसलिए इन्हें लीग पसन्द नहीं है।

अप्रत्याचार से निपटने के लिए भी सरकार के अलग अलग मापदंड हैं। पंजाब में अकाली मंत्रियों के खिलाफ आंच कमिशन बनाया गया, क्योंकि एक कम्युनिस्ट एम० एल० ए० ने मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध आरोपपत्र दिया। आंच होनी चाहिए। हम इसके खिलाफ नहीं हैं लेकिन चौधरी बंसी लाल के विरुद्ध कितने एम० एल० एज० और कितने एम० बीजे ने अभियोग पत्र दिए। उनके विरुद्ध आंच क्यों नहीं हो सकी? बंसी लाल जी के राज्य में

—कल यह मामला उठाने की अध्यक्ष महोदय ने आज्ञा दी थी—हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। 14 हजार हरिजन दिल्ली में शिरफ्तारी के लिए अपने को पेश कर चुके हैं लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार बंसी लाल जी को अपने पर नहीं ला सकती क्या इसलिए कि आज चोटी से लेकर ऐड़ी तक जो भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है उस में वह सहायक है ?

मुझे खुशी है कि श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र यहाँ आ गए हैं। मैं बड़े . . . भर्षादित शब्दों का प्रयोग करता हूँ। उनके विरुद्ध विरोधी दलों ने आरोप पत्र दिया है। उन्हीं के अपने दल के सदस्यों ने भी आरोपपत्र दिया है। उसमें गंभीर आरोप लगाए गए हैं। क्या इनकी जांच नहीं होनी चाहिए ? क्या मार्क्सवादी नेताओं का जीवन निष्कलंक नहीं होना चाहिए। क्या भारत के कर्णधार ऐसे नहीं होने चाहिए जिन पर कोई जंगली नहीं उठा सके ?

मुझे खेद है कि इस देश में सीमेंट की फेक्टरी कायम करने के लिए लाइसेंस नहीं मिल सकता, मीठापुर के प्रोजेक्ट के लिए टाटा को पांच साल प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ सकती है लेकिन अगर छोटी मोटर कार प्रधान मंत्री के पुत्र बनाने वाले हैं तो उसके लिए लेटर आफ इंटेंट इशु करने में देर नहीं आती है। यह क्या बात है और अब वह मोटर चलेगी कैसे। पेट्रोल कहाँ है ?

प्रधान मंत्री ने चुनाव के बाद जेम्बर आप कामंस में आवण दिया था। मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि उनके पुत्र के साथ हमारा कोई व्यक्तिगत विरोध नहीं है। लेकिन क्या आज देश में बसों की जरूरत है या छोटी कार की ? हमें टी० धी० की जरूरत है या पीने के पानी की ? आवश्यकता की वस्तुओं की जरूरत है या विलास और वैभव की चीजों की ?

सारे देश में आज असंतोष फैल रहा है हर वर्ग पीड़ित है ; लोक तंत्र पर से लोगों की आस्था उठ रही है। यह एक पार्टी का प्रश्न नहीं है इसलिए सत्तारूढ़ दल में ऐसे व्यक्ति

निकल रहे हैं जो लिमिटेड डिक्टेटर शिप की बात कर रहे हैं। क्या हम लोकतन्त्र की लड़ाई हार गए ? क्या हम जनता की इच्छा से, उसका सहयोग जगा कर, भारत के भाग्य का निर्माण नहीं कर सकते ? यह काम कौन करेगा। जिस नेतृत्व से आशा थी वह विफल होगया, उस नेतृत्व को त्यागप्रब दे देना चाहिए। अपना स्थान छोड़ कर किसी और व्यक्ति के लिए अग्रह वाली क्रांति चाहिए।

17.45 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MINISTER

MR. SPEAKER: Shri L. N. Mishra wants to make a personal explanation.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the afternoon today the hon. Member, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, made certain allegations against me. I would like to say that the allegations are baseless and false. Shri Vajpayee had also referred to those oft-repeated charges.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, on a point of order. This is a motion against the Council of Ministers. Therefore, whatever he has to say should be replied to by the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: He was referred to by name. Therefore, he has got the right to give an explanation.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Coming to the memorandum, I have received a copy of it. I will be submitting my comments on each of the points made in the memorandum, when he will come to know about it.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu then referred to the Bihar Estimates Committee Report. I have made a statement in the House about it. If the hon. Member cares to go through the whole Report,

[Shri S. L. Mishra]

my name has been mentioned only in one place. No allegation has been made against me in any of the reports.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about Karnataka Exports and R. K. Sahney?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: His third point was about the Datta Commission. This Commission was appointed somewhere in 1970, I do not remember the exact time. I would request Shri Bosu, if he is fair, to look into the Government notification and the circumstances of the whole situation. That Commission was set by Shri Karpuri Thakur Government three days before it went out of office. When a no-confidence motion was tabled by my party against that Government, this Commission was set up three days before that Government fell.

Then it was alleged that in the Darbhanga elections lakhs of rupees have been spent. Here I would like to mention one point. An election petition against me is pending in the Supreme Court. So, perhaps he should not talk about this case in that situation. Anyway, I would like to mention that in the election petition the question of election expenses has not been mentioned by that petitioner or even by the candidate who was defeated at my hands. The points mentioned in the election petition are entirely different and not a word about the election expenses has been mentioned by the petitioner.

Then I come to Shri Darbari's appointment. This question was raised in the other House also. He is not in charge of wagons or scrapping. He is in charge of looking after or collecting intelligence about labour. His only job is to collect information about the labour situation; he has nothing to do with the administrative aspect.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why did you take him?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: There is a fixed procedure for appointment in the railways. In the penal suggested to us by the Personnel Department his name was there and he was selected. But I must say that he has nothing to do with scrap and wagons. His job is to collect information about the labour situation in the railways.

Then the hon. Member referred to the toppling of the Kedar Pandey Government and said that Rs. 10 lakhs or 15 lakhs has been spent. Of late the opposition members are taking a lot of interest in the internal affairs of our party. I do not know why they have been doing it. It must say that it is totally wrong. Shri Kedar Pandey was our leader and within the party through the democratic procedure we could change our leader.

Through democratic means, the Bihar Congress party changed its leader and they had a new leader, Mr. Gafoor. There is no question of anything there. It is an internal affair of our party. He should not have said anything like that. That is very unfair.

He also said that I gave Rs. 25,000 to each District Congress Committee in Bihar. It will be a good day for the District Congress Committee—perhaps, there are 21 to 23 District Committees—if they get Rs. 25,000 each. If they go and see the records, they will find that they do not spend more than Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a month.

Then, there was a question of giving favours to M/s. Karnatak Exports Limited in issuing import licence of stainless steel. There is no truth in the allegation that when I was in charge of Foreign Trade, I showed favours to M/s. Karnatak Exports Limited in issuing import licence for stainless steel. As per records available, the position is that a licence for a value of Rs. 57.4 lakhs was issued.

to this firm for the import of stainless steel in the year 1969. These imports had been allowed under the Barter against the export of Ferro-Silicon. This barter proposal was supported by the Chief Minister of Mysore and was approved by the then Minister of Foreign Trade with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance on 25th April, 1969, with the proviso that the firm would be allowed to import such raw materials for which priority industries were entitled. This decision to allow import of stainless steel was taken on 7th October, 1969 and I came to the Foreign Trade Ministry in June, 1970. Therefore, I have hardly anything to do with it.

The unkindest cut of all and, perhaps, the most improper thing was when he said that I was trying to influence the press of this country. If we are proud of anything, we are proud of our democracy and free press in the country. To say a word about the press, that the press can be influenced, that they can be bought over, is very very unfair. I must protest strongly against it. The press is rendering really a good service to the country. I have every respect for the press.

Before I conclude, I would say, for some time past, a well-organised, systematic campaign of character assassination against me is going on. The Opposition, specially two or three parties, in the country has been playing a dominant role in that, whether it is in Patna or Delhi or in Calcutta. Everywhere, some kind of a campaign is going on. I must say that whatever programmes are being carried out by me will be carried out without any fear or anything. (Interuptions)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर):
 अध्यक्ष जी, अगर आप इजाजत दें तो मैं श्री मिश्र जी से केवल एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: नहीं मैं इजाजत नहीं दूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं एक छोटा सा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ—यह बात स्पष्ट नहीं हुई कि ऐसा अधिकारी जिस के खिलाफ रिपोर्ट थी, मिश्र जी अपने साथ रेल मंत्रालय में क्यों लाए—यह सीधे-सीधे सवाल है।

श्री एल०एस० मिश्र: उनके खिलाफ कोई रिपोर्ट न करके रोल में थी और न रिपोर्ट में थी। एक बात जरूर है हम को भाई चन्द्र शेखर जी ने चिट्ठी लिखी थी और जांच के बाद हम ने चन्द्रशेखर जी को उत्तर दे दिया था। यह बात मुझे कहने का अधिकार नहीं था। इस का उत्तर कामर्स मिनिस्टर को देना चाहिए था। लेकिन चूंकि उस वक्त मैं नहीं था, इस लिए उत्तर दे रहा हूँ—उन की चिट्ठी आई थी, उस का उत्तर मैंने दे दिया था—उस के खिलाफ कोई एलीगेशन, या एडवर्स रिमाक्स या एडवर्स एन्ट्री न करके रोल में थी और न रिपोर्ट में थी। उन कानाम हमारे यहां पैनल में आया था। डिपार्टमेंट आफ पर्सनल से, रेलवे बोर्ड के द्वारा उन को चुन लिया गया और हम ने मान लिया। अगर कोई शिकायत होती तो ऐसा नहीं होता।

..... (व्यवधान)

Motion of No.—Confidence in the Council of Ministers—contd.

श्री चन्द्रजीत दास (भाजमगढ़) :
 अध्यक्ष जी, आज जो भविष्यवासी का प्रस्ताव आया है—मैं समझता हूँ विरोधी दलों ने महज एक पोलिटिक्स स्टंट बनाने के लिए इस प्रस्ताव को पेश किया है। सही बात यह है कि आज से कुछ ही दिन पहले जब हमने बड़ी हुई कीमतों पर इस सदन में विचार किया था, उस वक्त हमारे पक्ष के लोगों में, हमारी पार्टी ने, सरकार के लोगों ने इस बात को स्वीकार किया था कि आज हमारे देश में कई कठिन परिस्थितियों की वजह से, चीजों के अभाव के कारण, इतने बड़े अकाल के कारण, मुद्रास्फिति के कारण, चीजों के दाम बढ़े हैं, हमारी जनता की कठिनाइयां बढ़ी हैं। लेकिन आज जिस

[श्री चन्द्र जीत यादव]

परिस्थितियों में यह बहस शुरू हुई, मैंने उन दलों के सभी सदस्यों के भावणों को बड़े ध्यान से सुना है, सिवाय इसके की वही बातें जो पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में इस सदन में कही जाती रही हैं, उन को ही दोहराया गया है, वही आरोप-प्रत्यारोप जो सदस्यों के ऊपर, मंत्रियों के ऊपर, पहले लगाए गये थे. उन्हीं आरोपों को फिर दोहराया गया। आज विरोधी दलों ने अविश्वास के माध्यम से चरित्र हवन की एक संवर्धित कोशिश की है (व्यवधान) . .

श्रीमन्, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ—मुझे ऐसा लगता है— इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव का आधार लेकर मुझे फिर वही स्वरूप दिखाई देता है, जो पिछले आम-चुनाव के समय दिखाई दिया था—जिस को महा गठबंधन कहते थे, ग्राण्ड-एलाएन्स कहते थे। वही प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें, साम्प्रदायिक ताकतें, निहीत-स्वार्थ-बाली ताकतें-महागठबंधन के रूप में सामने आती दिखाई दे रही हैं। जब उन्होंने अपने भावणों में उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्कल की चर्चा की तो यह बात स्पष्ट हो गई कि वही ग्राण्ड एलाएन्स की बातें इन चुनावों के अन्दर भी आयेंगी और आज इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर एक समय हमारे सामने आई हैं। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इधर मेरी तरफ भी देखें—मैं भी बैठा हुआ हूँ।

इस झगड़े से क्या फायदा है। यह ठीक नहीं है—जब आप को रोकता हूँ तो आप शोर मचाते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब मैं बोल रहा था तो ये मुझ को बोलने नहीं दे रहे थे। आप उस समय यहां नहीं थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी आप तो बहुत भले हैं, आप का तो सब अन्दर करते हैं।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : श्रीमान्, आज मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि श्री ज्योतिर्लाल वसु से लेकर श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी तक इन के राजनैतिक शास्त्रागार में गालियों के जितने हथियार थे, इन्होंने आज उनका अच्छा प्रयोग करने का कोशिश की (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप कल बोलेंगे। आप सब मेहरबानी करके शान्ति से सेंट्रल हाल में चलिए—डॉ० गोविन्द दास जी का मान करना है। जरा हंसते-खेलते जाइये, अपने माथे की त्वोरी को बिलकुल भूल जाइये।

We adjourn to reassemble again tomorrow at 11-00 A.M.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November, 22, 1973/Agrahayana 1, 1895 (Saka).